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FLYING
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SAI

Special Issue No. 2

June 1969



NORTH AMERICAN REPORT ON RECENT UFO CASES AND RESEARCH

Speaking at the July 29, 1968, House of Representatives symposium on UFOs, Dr. James E. McDonald supported the extraterrestrial hypothesis, but added a proviso: ". . . if the UFOs are not of extramundane origin, then I suspect that they will prove to be something very much more bizarre, something of perhaps even greater scientific interest than extraterrestrial devices."



BEYOND CONDON . . .

Special issue No. 2
June 1969

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An international journal devoted to the study of Unidentified Flying Objects

A COMPLEX PROBLEM

THE launching of V2 missiles against British cities signalled the opening of the Space Age: now, nearly twenty-five years later, the mighty descendants of the V2s hurl astronauts into the near reaches of space and around the Moon.

During that same quarter of a century, Man has become uneasily aware of other, stranger objects in the skies—although historical researchers in our field are busily showing that UFOs have been around for much longer than that—and, furthermore, he has been puzzled by, or has ignored, accounts of landings of these objects and of their alleged occupants.

Small wonder then that Man, himself stepping over the threshold of space, has speculated for more than twenty years that the objects come from distant planetary civilizations; that they are "spaceships" surveying us here on Earth.

Yet in twenty-two years not one of the thousands of UFO reports has substantiated this theory, unless a handful of the more sensational, but dubious, "contactee" claims can be accepted as substantiation.

Bedevelled by this stalemate, we at FLYING SAUCER REVIEW have tentatively paraded, and have suggested, alternative lines of enquiry. These have been no more than interesting speculations, and certainly not dogmatic assertions that *herein lies the answer to the UFO mystery*.

What, for instance, if our "visitors" are denizens of our world, yet at the same time of another world; an unseen, unheard, unfelt, unsmelt, but occasionally-sensed reality of a "parallel universe" where the timestream is different from ours? What if those denizens, solid physical entities in their own environment, have long known a way through to us, either by projection, reflection or by some other means whereby they can dematerialize in transit, and re-materialize here, and vice versa.

The idea of parallel universes is far from outrageous: a little study will show that it was believed in ancient religions, is postulated by philosophers, and is considered by present-day physicists.

From ideas such as these it is but a short step to the question of a possible overlap between UFO phenomena and psychic phenomena. We do not suggest that UFOs and their reported occupants are ghosts, but we do suggest that one day we may happen upon a common and perhaps even tangible physical cause for both UFOs and psychic phenomena.

A number of North American investigators and writers have been reporting research field work which seems to indicate that they could well be heading in this same direction: others are making even more surprising claims.

As we believe that every aspect of this remarkable subject should be closely examined, we have gathered between these two covers a representative selection of North American reporting and research, both orthodox (ufo-wise) and unorthodox. It is an interesting study which could help us along the road to an understanding of this most complex problem.

Charles Bowen
London, January 1969

PART ONE

Problems of Methodology

UFOs IN 1952

As the "flying saucer flap" of 1952 mounted, the administration and faculty of Ohio Northern University, a small Methodist institution located in Ada, Ohio, set up what they called PROJECT "A", THE INVESTIGATION OF PHENOMENA. Some 30 members of the faculty of four related colleges—engineering, pharmacy, law and liberal arts—coordinated their efforts in eight fields in an attempt to study unidentified flying objects.

Chief proponent of the study was Dr. Warren Hickman, dean of the university. He had been with Ohio Northern since 1949 and became dean in 1951. A cum laude graduate of Colgate University, he was chief of the file section for Eisenhower's S.H.A.E.F. command in Europe during the war and was recognised by the Brookings Institution for his competency in foreign affairs. Hickman said: "It is time somebody did something about it. We may find an astral body, army research, atomic reactions, flights from outer space, but whatever it is, we must find an accurate answer." The basic objectives of the PROJECT "A" centred around four points:

First: To objectively collect data from all possible sources dealing with "flying saucers" and to analyse this data in various departments of the university.

Second: To make public the results of research of a private institution unhampered by bureaucratic restrictions.

Third: To stimulate and promote objective study of all types of illusory phenomena by individual observers, and to issue reports of the project investigations.

Fourth: To aid in creating more accurate observers for the civilian air defence programme.

Procedure was explained as follows: Data on saucer sightings was collected, categorised as to geography, type, time, number of observers and others and then was subjected to scientific analysis in eight departments of the university. These departments were physics, mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, psychology, history, electrical and mechanical engineering and philosophy and religion. The precise methods of "scientific analysis" were not defined.

With the objectives and methods procedure set up, and with the faculty cooperating in the effort, the university set out in the summer of 1952 to solve the mystery. The school

received nation-wide publicity and soon reports began to flow in from every state in the union, and from Germany, Australia, Canada, and Denmark. The total number of reports received was not revealed.

In March 1953, PROJECT "A" released its first and only report, which revealed that of the many sightings reported to the university only 54 could be definitely categorised as not having a known natural explanation. Some 20 per cent of the sightings received, PROJECT "A" stated, did not fit explanation by light reflection, cloud formation, ionisation or other natural phenomena. Most of the sightings examined were in the southwest continental United States during the summer months of July, August and September of 1952. It is noteworthy that the U.S. Air Force's PROJECT BLUEBOOK claimed to have received 1,900 sightings for that year, with over 300 being classified as "unknowns". Years later, the 1952 total was modified to 1,501 without explanation of the reduction.

Early in 1953, the C.I.A.-sponsored Robertson Panel convened in Washington D.C. to examine the material collected by Captain Ruppelt's BLUEBOOK teams. That panel decided upon a policy of suppression, and suggested that the public should be "educated" to dismiss the phenomenon. Soon afterwards, Ohio Northern University released their solitary report and abandoned further research with a vague announcement that lack of cooperation on the part of the press, the public and the military made it impossible to continue. This was contrary to their earlier statements on how freely the reports were flowing in.

A close study of the PROJECT "A" REPORT indicates that it was apparently assembled in haste and it lacked the detailed analysis promised in the preliminary announcements. It did, however, comment on phenomena such as the "falling leaf" motion of the objects which has been repeatedly observed over the years, and might serve as a crude model for new studies.

Additional information on this project has been impossible to obtain at this late date.

J. A. KEEL.

PROJECT "A" REPORT

W. Hickman & E. Turner

A scientific analysis of unidentified flying objects reported in the year 1952. Conducted by the faculty and staff of Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio. Reprinted, with permission, from FATE magazine

WITH only 54 sightings reported to PROJECT "A", it has been impossible for the staff to make a scientific study of this project. Unless at least 200 sightings are reported, it is impossible to make a scientific sampling of the material that has been received by the staff. The number, 54, is such a small group of the total number of sightings reported in the United States by the press (in 1952) that there would be no way to determine whether or not these were representative samplings. However, in general, the clippings collected by PROJECT "A" have corresponded in their results to the information received from the 54 sightings, therefore, we are able to draw certain very general conclusions with regard to "flying saucer" sightings. It has nevertheless been impossible with the very limited data to draw more than general conclusions. These general conclusions are as follows:

1. From the 54 sightings and from newspaper accounts, the sightings occur largely during the months of July, August, and September. Very few sightings occur from December through May. Early summer and early autumn bring some sightings, but most have occurred during the height of the summer. It will be noted that this ties in with the weather conditions referred to by persons sighting phenomena. (*Note: this summer pattern persists, but in 1965-66-67 there has been a massive increase of autumn, winter and spring sightings.*—J.A.K.)

2. The sightings reported from Ohio led in number. This is not the general trend throughout the nation according to collected press reports. The reason more reports were received from Ohio was that the local Ohio press and radio gave more emphasis to the project which was conducted by an Ohio university. Therefore,

ANNOUNCEMENT: ANOTHER RESEARCH PROJECT

WE have decided to try to establish a special UFO research project designed to collect and correlate all available data in the United States. Volunteers from colleges and universities in the New York area will catalogue and analyse this material. Computers and other technical systems will be employed. A detailed quarterly report analysing known UFO activity for each three-month period will be issued. These reports will be made available to all major wire services and national magazines and news media.

To attain any kind of success, this project must rely upon accurate data collected at the local level by independent researchers throughout the country. A training manual is being prepared and special forms will be issued to interested researchers.

This is not a club or "organisation". No membership cards will be issued and no fees will be charged. Participating researchers will receive free copies of the reports and other materials. Other interested persons may obtain copies of the reports for a nominal fee.

This project is not being backed by any educational or governmental institution. It is completely independent of all existing UFO-investigating organisations and hopes to cooperate fully with all such organisations. The aim is to supplement the work now being done by providing valid statistical data and correlative material.

If you wish to participate in this project please send a self-addressed envelope to the address below, together with a brief summary of your background and interests.

If you publish a newsletter or journal, or operate a local UFO organisation, we will welcome correspondence and exchange pertinent reports with you. Because of the obvious problems in setting up such a project we are confining our interests to reports from the United States, Canada and Mexico only. Foreign researchers and organisations may receive our publications on an exchange basis.

JOHN A. KEEL
Specialised Research
P.O. Box 351, Murray Hill Station
New York, N.Y. 10016, U.S.A.

more persons were made aware of this project in the state of Ohio than any other state, according to our limited information. The state of Texas returned the second highest number of sighting reports. We have noted that the coverage by the press in Texas is quite thorough. This no doubt was owing to the fact that most sightings in the nation have occurred in the state of Texas and the press and the public there are more concerned with the problem than are the press and public in some of the other states. The nation-wide trend, discounting the Ohio receipts of this project, indicates that most sightings occur in the southwestern part of the United States.

3. A large number of the sightings were daylight sightings which discounts somewhat the theory of stars and navigation lights on aircraft. The majority of the sightings, however, are night sightings which may be due to the fact that persons are attracted by a moving light at night more than by a moving object in the skies during bright daylight.

4. Forty-eight of the sightings out of 54 appeared in clear weather. Press accounts indicate that this is the trend throughout the country. This may also be due to the fact that the sightings occur during July, August and September when the weather tends to be more clear than during the rest of the year. The combination of the geographical location, time of the year, and weather conditions seem to indicate also that there might be similar phenomena throughout the year, but that the conditions for observation were ideal during these particular months.

5. The breakdown of witnesses is almost a fifty-fifty breakdown. This has been of considerable help in that there has been more than one witness to some of these sightings and the comparison of their sighting reports has indicated that various members of the group reacted in the same way to the phenomena.

6. Only five of the 54 sightings reports were from persons who witnessed the phenomena from a sufficiently close range to give an accurate description of an object. The other 49 sighting reports were valuable from the point of view of data on location, time of the year, weather conditions, and other similar data, but have not been able to furnish information which would aid in any other scientific appraisal of the object. When objects are sighted at a distance of several miles and the witness is not able to judge altitude at that distance, it is also very difficult to get an estimate of speed or shape.

7. The shape indicated by 39 persons was that of a disc, nine indicated a sphere, three a cylinder, and three other shapes. This tends to follow the national trend described in the daily press and over the radio. This leads us to believe that the shape of the phenomena is that of a disc. The majority of persons have observed the object over a course which revealed its shape to be that of a disc. However, if the object remained fairly stationary, or did not change its particular position while travelling in a horizontal line, and was in the shape of a disc standing in a vertical position with relation to the earth, that disc would appear as a sphere. Likewise, if the disc was in a horizontal position with relation to the earth, the edge would be all that appeared to the witness and the shape of a cylinder would be

observed. However, no sphere or cylinder would be likely to appear as a disc.

8. Only four persons noted audible sound. The audible sound was reported by pilots who were at approximately the same altitude as the disc sighted by these pilots. All persons sighting the disc from any great distance referred to the fact that no sound was evident.

Further analysis

Most of the 54 sightings concurred with the press accounts prevalent in the nation in that they indicated a very high speed whenever the object sighted was in motion. The speeds would exceed that of several hundreds or thousands of miles per hour. This would indicate that if the object were a material object rather than a light reflection, ionised air, and so on, this particular object would be at a very great altitude. An object travelling through the earth's atmosphere at a speed of a thousand or several thousand miles an hour would set up shock waves and sound waves which would be far greater than those set up by modern jet aircraft.

However, if the object had sufficient altitude to be above the layer of atmosphere usually employed by standard aircraft, there would be less severe sound waves set up. The detailed descriptions of persons who observed objects as they were leaving the earth or as they were observed in flight were very similar.

A pattern of flight has been described by persons who claim to have observed objects rising from the earth's surface. This pattern is that of an object which slowly rises vertically from the earth, then moves in a horizontal line for a short distance, again rises vertically, then again follows a horizontal path, and in a series of steps reaches a desired altitude before accelerating to a very high rate of speed.

Circumstances surrounding some sightings indicate that the observers probably sighted the lights on aircraft approaching airfields. Other observers may have noted light reflections. Theories of atmospheric conditions probably will be the answer to other sightings. However, there still remain those unexplained sightings at close range. These sightings made from distances of 75ft. to a few hundred yards are not easy to explain.

All trained observers, including pilots, artillery air observers, and army intelligence officers, have indicated to us that their sightings were of "objects". This definite classification of a phenomenon, as a material object, is also made by observers who were within a few yards of the "object" sighted. As these close sightings were usually of an object only a few feet above the earth's surface the explanation of light reflection, cloud formation, ionisation, and similar natural phenomena becomes inapplicable. It is primarily with these sightings that PROJECT "A" has become concerned. Unfortunately, these sightings have accounted for less than 20 per cent of the sighting report sheets returned to PROJECT "A". This very small group of sightings, of course, cannot be the basis of a detailed scientific analysis.

The accounts of several very reliable witnesses, some with experience as aerial observers, indicate that the object sighted was not a conventional aircraft. Of equal importance is the fact that whether the object was sighted in Canada, Ohio, or Pennsylvania, the descrip-

tion was very similar in each case. As these witnesses were reliable, and had no contact with each other, more credence can be lent to the details of the description and the sketches submitted by these parties.

One further piece of evidence submitted by the trained observers was the ability of the object to change course radically at high speeds.

All close sightings reported that the dome gave off an amber light. At night the description was of a more red than amber colour. The rest of the disc was silver-coloured, save for a pale blue light observed, almost as a haze, around the outer edge. At night this blue or green colour was described as being much brighter. Some observers claim the brilliance was that of the blue-white observed in an arc lamp.

There have been frequent statements that any unnatural phenomena must be a new form of weapon or aircraft designed by the United States Air Force. PROJECT "A" finds two reasons to doubt that this explains all "objects" sighted.

1. Sightings have been forwarded which were recorded with sketches as early as 1938. This was an

era well before the high speed of jet aircraft was attained.

2. This fails to account for the sightings in Australia, Switzerland, Germany, South America, and Japan, unless it is assumed that a secret test "weapon" is being employed in all these nations.

Conclusions

PROJECT "A" has been unable to attain enough data to attain all of its basic objectives. Method No. 3 of attaining these objectives has not been employed as had been hoped owing to the limited material available. However, Objective No. 2 is being adhered to in so far as our available information is being released to the public.

There appears to be several explanations for sightings recorded by PROJECT "A". Our major conclusion to date is that no one explanation fits all sightings, and about 20 per cent of the sightings definitely fit the category of unnatural phenomena. Probably a larger percentage fits this category but insufficient evidence is available in these other cases to make a definite statement to that effect.

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PERSONAL AND SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDES

A study of Persons interested in UFO Reports*

R. Leo Sprinkle, Ph.D.

Dr. Sprinkle, Counsellor and Associate Professor of Psychology at the University of Wyoming, has had a long association with this field, and is consultant to both NICAP and APRO.

"IT is easy enough to praise men for the courage of their convictions. I wish I could teach the sad young of this mealy generation the courage of their confusions. . . . May it not be that we have made too much of conviction as an ultimate goal? Show me a man who is not confused and I will show you a man who has not asked enough questions. . . . It takes courage to engage . . . confusion deeply. It is at least a ponderable proposition that the courage to engage it is a better, because a more humane, act of mind than is that order of conviction that can survive only by refusing to consider seriously those questions an inquiring mind must find unavoidable."

Ciardi, J., "Manner of Speaking"
Saturday Review, June 2, 1962

Since 1947 the "sad young of this mealy generation" have been exposed to a peculiar set of events which elicits many convictions and confusions: reports of "flying saucers" or unidentified flying objects (UFOs). Sightings have been claimed by thousands of persons in many countries (APRO, 1968; FSR, 1968; and NICAP,

1968). The interested reader faces a wide range of questions, assertions, analyses, and documentations from various persons with various viewpoints: e.g. Bowen, 1966; Fontes, 1962, 1966; Fuller, 1966(a), 1966(b); Hynek, 1966; Downing, 1968; Lorenzen, 1962, 1966; Lorenzen & Lorenzen, 1967, 1968; McDonald, 1966; Menzel, 1953; Menzel & Boyd, 1963; Michel, 1956, 1958; Roush, 1968; Ruppelt, 1956; Vallée, 1965; Vallée & Vallée, 1966.

PROBLEM

An important aspect of UFO investigation is the range of hypotheses which can account for the range of unusual phenomena (Salisbury, 1967). Another aspect of UFO reports is the interaction of observers of UFO phenomena and investigators of UFO reports (Sprinkle, 1967). The history of physical, biological, and behavioural sciences (Rosenthal, 1966) supports the observation that the beliefs of persons can affect their reactions to situations and to other people.

Thus, it seems that a study of attitudes and beliefs, or expressed

views, might cast some light upon the question of the characteristics of individuals who submit UFO reports. However, there is a difficulty in connection with this approach: in many UFO reports there is no identification of these individuals, either because they do not identify themselves or because the investigators do not identify them in their description of the UFO reports.

Thus, this writer took the approach of investigating the characteristics of persons interested in UFO reports. This study is based upon a general interest in the relationship of "open mindedness" and "scientific mindedness". Specifically, the study represents an

* This study was supported by funds from the Grants-in-Aid Committee of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, A Division of the American Psychological Association. Appreciation is expressed to Richard Hall, Former Associate Director of NICAP, and Mrs. Brown of Batt, Bates and Company, Washington, D.C., and to fellow members of NICAP for their kind assistance.

attempt to determine if there are differences between the "personal" and "scientific" attitudes of persons interested in the scientific study of human behaviour and persons interested in UFO reports.

Null hypotheses

The investigation attempted to test the following null hypotheses:

1. There is no difference between the "personal" or "open-minded" attitudes of persons interested in the study of human behaviour and those of persons interested in UFO reports.
2. There is no difference between the "scientific" attitudes of persons interested in the study of human behaviour and those of persons interested in UFO reports.
3. There is no relationship between the "personal" and "scientific" attitudes of persons interested in the study of human behaviour

and those of persons interested in UFO reports.

Subjects

The three groups of subjects who participated in the study were as follows:

Persons interested in the scientific study of human behaviour:

- I. Thirteen graduate students and 13 faculty members of the Department of Psychology, University of North Dakota (UND), Grand Forks, North Dakota. The faculty members all held the Ph.D. degree, and their general orientation might be described as an interest in experimental approaches to various areas of theoretical and applied psychology.
- II. Fifty-nine graduate students enrolled in the 1961-1962 and 1962-1963 NDEA Guidance Institute, UND. In general, the enrollees were public school teachers who were in

training for positions as guidance counsellors.

Persons interested in UFO reports:

III. A sample of the 5,500 members (at the time the study was conducted) of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP). With headquarters in Washington, D.C., and directed by Donald E. Keyhoe, Major, USMC (Ret.), NICAP collects and disseminates information about UFO reports to members and interested persons.

METHOD OF STUDY

The investigation was conducted by means of a questionnaire survey with all of the inherent limitations of such a method. The questionnaire form included two attitude inventories and a personal information section for predicting the social class status of the respondents

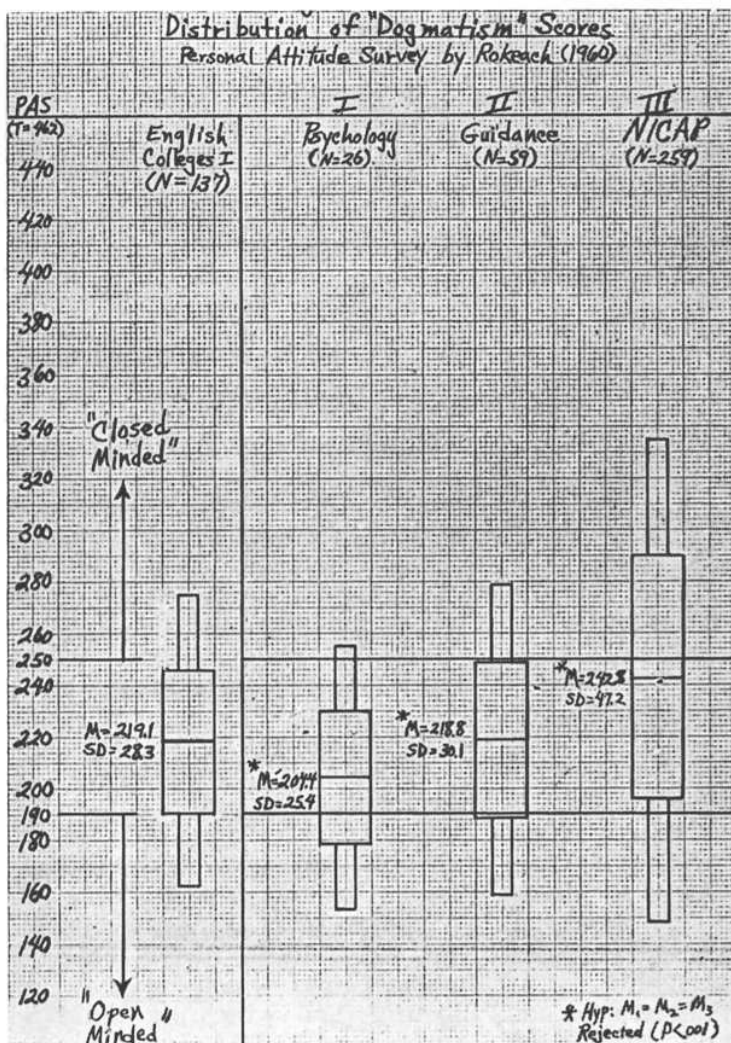


Fig. 1

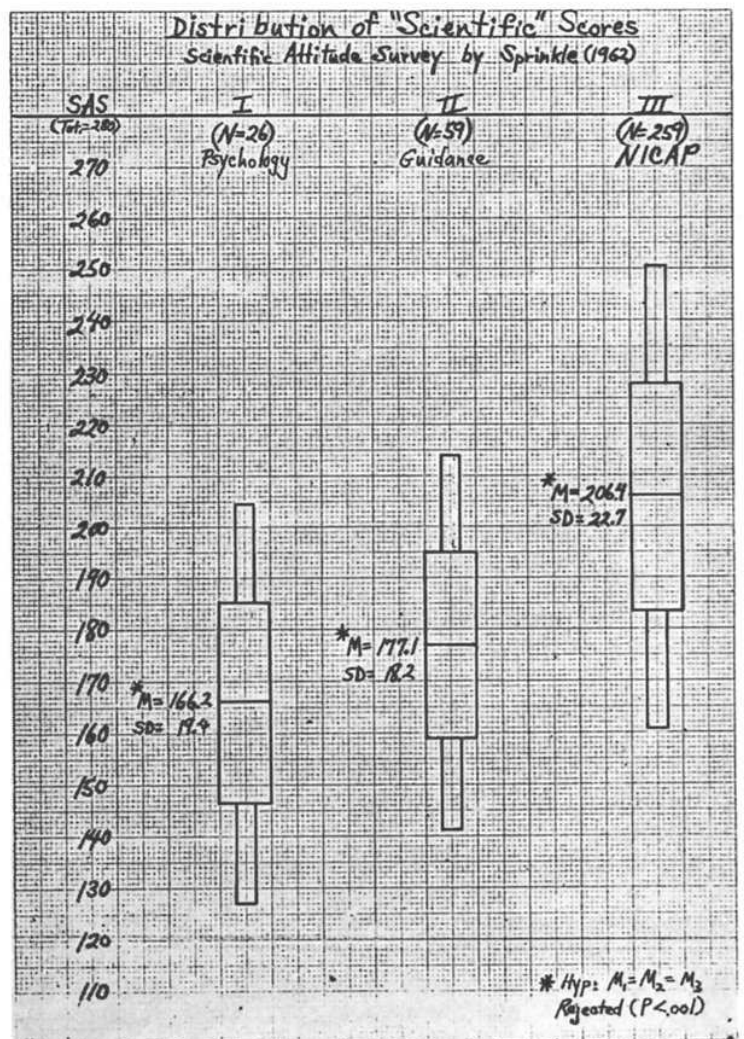


Fig. 2

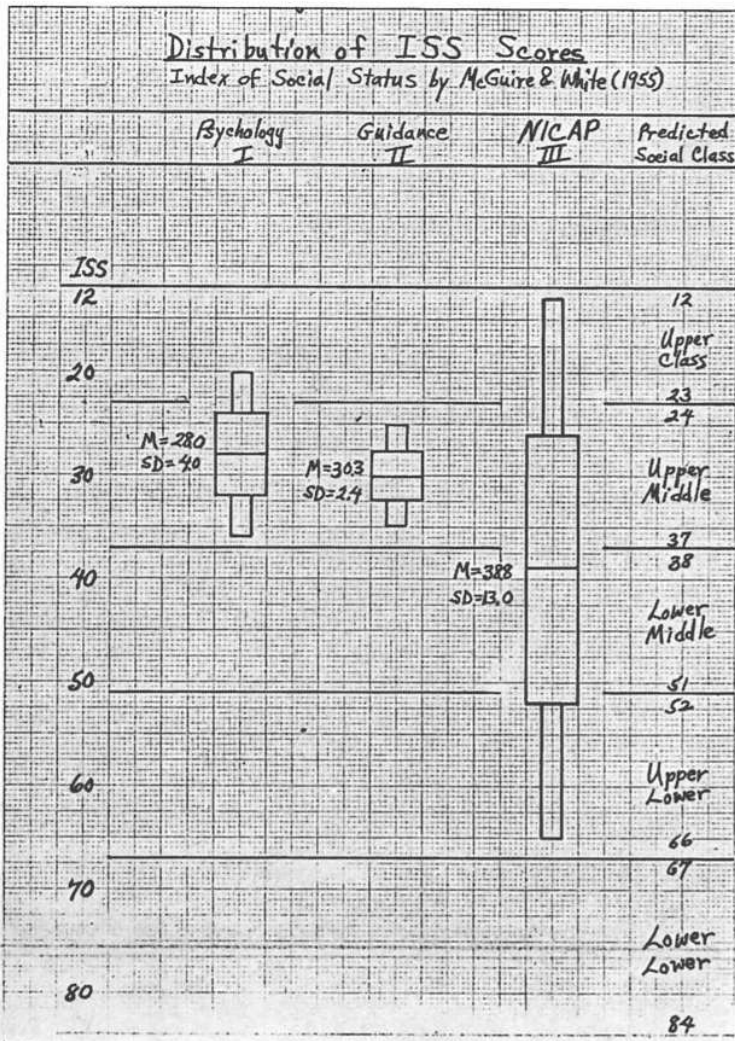


Fig. 3

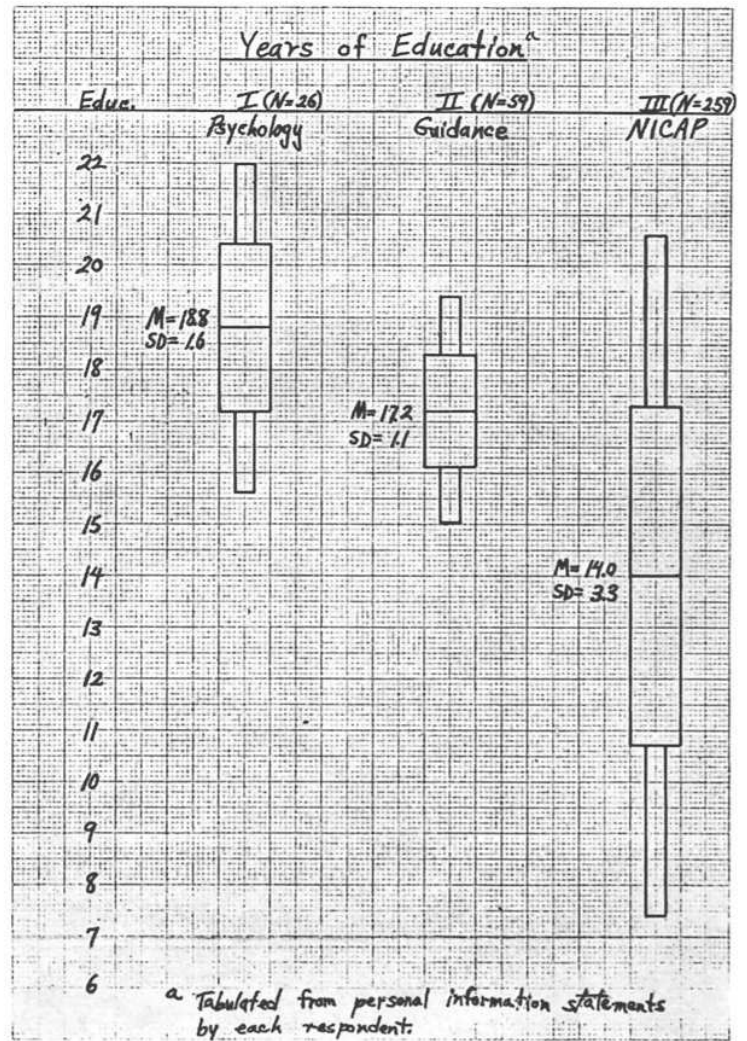


Fig. 4

(McGuire & White, 1955). The attitude inventory employed to assess "personal" or open-minded attitudes was the *Personal Attitude Survey* (PAS), or Dogmatism Scale (Form D), developed by Rokeach (1960). The attitude inventory employed to assess "scientific" attitudes was the *Scientific Attitude Survey*, an unpublished inventory by Sprinkle (1962).

In May, 1962, the questionnaire forms were completed and returned by 29 Guidance Institute enrollees and 26 members of the UND Department of Psychology. In September, 1962, 30 Guidance Institute enrollees completed the survey; they completed the survey again in May, 1963.

In January, 1963, 550 forms were mailed to a random sample of the 5,500 NICAP members. Of the 550 envelopes, 10 were returned with "No Addressee" marks. With

follow-up postal cards, 277 (51 per cent) of the 540 forms were returned. The forms were examined for completeness, and 259 (48 per cent) were found to be usable.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

It should be obvious to the reader that there are serious limitations to the study—which deals with a topic fraught with difficulties. Among the limitations are the following:

1. The small number of subjects in each sample.
2. The small number of usable returned questionnaires from the NICAP sample (259 or 48 per cent).
3. The difficulties of assessing "personal" or "dogmatic" attitudes by means of a questionnaire.
4. The use of an untested inventory to assess "scientific attitudes of respondents. The *Scientific Attitude*

Survey (SAS) was developed because there seemed to be no available inventory to assess attitudes about "scientific" approaches to the study of various unusual phenomena. The inventory consists of short statements which are taken from comments by well-known philosophers and scientists, including comments about UFO reports. However, the inventory was not subjected to tests for reliability and validity before it was used in this study.

5. Another limitation is the personal bias of the writer. The writer is not satisfied with the official interpretations of UFO sightings. (On two occasions, each time in the presence of another person, the writer has observed an aerial phenomenon which he could not identify and which he could not understand.) His interests and experiences in UFO reports have

led him to accept the hypothesis that many UFO reports represent observations of spacecraft and occupants of spacecraft. The writer also accepts the hypothesis that there are some UFO reports which indicate relationships between ESP, hypnosis, and UFO phenomena. Thus, the reader should be aware that the bias of the writer may be an influence in the investigation and reporting of the results of the study

RESULTS

The data obtained from the completed questionnaire forms were tabulated and submitted to the UND Computer Centre. The scores from the attitude inventories and the personal information section were analysed by use of the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (r). A correlation matrix was used to determine the statistical relationship of each of the 23 personal characteristics with every other characteristic for each of the three groups of subjects. Also, the mean scores on the inventories were analysed by use of t tests (Dixon & Massey, 1957) to determine significant differences between the scores of the Psychology (I), Guidance (II), and NICAP (III) subjects.

Fig. 1 shows the distribution of "Dogmatism" scores for the three groups.

The question of whether the scores indicate "open-minded" or "closed-minded" attitudes was approached in two ways:

1. Rokeach (1960, p. 90) presented data for a sample of English College students, with an N of 137, a mean PAS score of 219.1 (Form D), a SD of 28.3, and a test-retest reliability of .91 (odd-even reliability with correction by the Spearman-Brown formula). Using these data, a range might be established as follows: scores of 190 or less would indicate Open Mindedness; 250 or more, Close Mindedness.

2. Kemp (1963) presented a study using the PAS (Form E) as follows: scores of 120 or less indicated Open Mindedness; 150 or more, Close Mindedness. Since Form E contains 40 items and Form D contains 66 items, a comparable range might be as follows: PAS (Form D) scores of 200 or less would indicate Open Mindedness; 250 or more, Close Mindedness.

Using a range of 190 or less and 250 or more, it may be seen from Fig. 1 that each of the mean scores is in the average range. However, the scores are significantly different ($P < .001$); the Psychology group scored lowest, followed by the Guidance and NICAP groups, respectively.

Fig. 2 shows that the mean scores on the SAS are different ($P < .001$) for the groups.

The Psychology group scored lowest on the inventory, followed by the Guidance and NICAP groups, respectively. Supposedly, a higher score on the inventory indicates a more "scientific" attitude, since the respondent is tending to agree with the statements of various well-known scientists.

Fig. 3 shows the distribution of ISS scores. As expected, the scores of Psychology and Guidance subjects are shown as more homogeneous in predicted social status than the NICAP respondents, who apparently are a sample of persons from a wider range of socio-economic status.

Fig. 4 shows the distribution of years of education, as indicated by the self descriptions of the respondents.

It is interesting to note that the NICAP group is characterized as a sample of persons with a wider range of years of formal education; however, the mean response of 14 years indicates that the respondents described themselves as having attained higher than average educational status.

Correlations of inventory scores

and personal information were obtained to determine if statistical relationships could be observed for certain variables. Table 1 presents certain correlations which were selected from the matrix because of their possible interest and their statistical significance.

It may be seen that there are several significant statistical relationships between certain variables. However, none of the correlations is meaningful in terms of prediction, except perhaps the correlation of PAS and SAS scores for the NICAP group. The higher correlations of SAS scores and total UFO items probably were obtained because the UFO items are included in the SAS items.

Reliability of inventories

Only one test-retest administration of the inventories was conducted: 30 Guidance subjects completed the inventories in September, 1962, and then in May, 1963. The results were as follows: the Pearson-Product Moment correlation (r) of the PAS is .569; of the SAS, .578. These results indicate that, in this particular study, the reliability of these inventories is similar. Rokeach (1960, p. 90) reports a correlation, with use of the Spearman-Brown formula for correction, of .91 on the PAS for 137 subjects in English Colleges.

Although the SAS may not be a valid instrument to assess "scientific" attitudes, the results of this one test-retest administration suggests that the inventory might be found

Table 1

Correlations of Selected Variables			
Selected Variables	I Psychology	II Guidance	III NICAP
Education & PAS	-.128	-.116	-.149***
Education & SAS	-.317	-.050	.045
Education & UFO items ..	-.326	.111	.137
ISS & PAS	-.128	.000	.107
ISS & SAS	-.317	.000	-.034
PAS & Age	-.312	-.045	.096
SAS & Age .. ..	.156	.112	.253***
PAS & SAS .. ..	.321	.109	.430***
PAS & UFO items .. ..	.349	-.101	.161***
SAS & UFO items .. ..	.698*	.600**	.501***
	*($N = 26$, $r > .487$, $P < .01$)	**($N = 59$, $r > .325$, $P < .01$)	***($N = 259$, $r > .148$, $P < .01$)

useful in obtaining consistent responses from subjects.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

It would appear that the serious limitations of this study are exceeded only by one other feature: the paucity of significant findings. There are significant differences between the "personal" and "scientific" scores of these three groups; the writer, however, is hesitant to argue that the results demonstrate that the NICAP subjects are more "scientific minded", as well as more "close minded", than the Guidance and Psychology subjects.

The above interpretation would be distasteful because the writer wishes to continue believing that "scientific mindedness" is not correlated with "close mindedness", and that psychologists are more "scientific minded" than other groups of people. Nevertheless, the results indicate that, with further research, it is a possibility that the NICAP group might be found to be more "scientific" than these other groups, at least in regard to statements about UFO phenomena.

Another interpretation of the findings would be to regard the *Scientific Attitude Survey* (SAS) as an inadequate instrument for assessing scientific attitudes. The writer is willing to acknowledge that the inventory has not been tested for reliability and validity of the items. Also, the inventory undoubtedly reflects the bias of the writer that UFO phenomena are "real" and that reports of these phenomena should be investigated.

There is another interpretation of the findings which can be offered as a hypothesis: the PAS and SAS inventories have assessed the tendency of the three groups to exhibit the "Yeasay-Naysay" pattern of

responses (Couch & Keniston, 1960). This interpretation suggests that there may be more persons in the NICAP group, than in the Guidance and Psychology groups, who would be classified as "Yeasayers" (those persons with an agreeing response or a readiness to affirm). This interpretation seems feasible because an "agreeing response" would tend to result in a higher "closed-minded" score on the PAS and a higher "scientific-minded" score on the SAS.

In the opinion of this writer, the results of this study indicate that there are differences in the "personal" and "scientific" attitudes of persons interested in UFO reports and persons interested in the study of human behaviour. These differences suggest the possibility that persons interested in UFO reports are more likely to be more open to internal and external stimuli and more likely to exhibit an "agreeing response" or a readiness to affirm. Further investigation, of course, might lead to a test of this hypothesis.

Meanwhile, the writer concludes that both the tough-minded "Naysay" response and the tender-minded "Yeasay" response may be important in the process of considering and investigating the physical, biological, psychosocial, and spiritual or psychic implications of UFO reports. As Michel (1966, *The Humanoids*, p. 68) has suggested: "... in UFOlogy the rule is to think of everything and to believe nothing."

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THE "FLAP" PHENOMENON IN THE UNITED STATES

An Examination and Analysis

John A. Keel

More than 60 American and foreign periodicals have carried John A. Keel's series of UFO articles, as well as over 150 major newspapers. His book "Operation Trojan Horse" will be published by G. P. Putnam's this year.

Flap—Originally an Air Force term for an ungovernable crisis. In ufology, a "flap" denotes a specific period of time during which a sudden outbreak of UFO sightings occurs. For example: if many sightings occur simultaneously nationwide on a single day, that day becomes a "flap date". A "flap" may also take place in a single area, marked by a beginning, a peak, and a decline in sightings. Such localized "flaps" can last from a few hours to several months.

HISTORICAL research by a very small group of dedicated ufologists is beginning to reveal some surprising patterns in the overall activities of unidentified flying objects. The year 1947 did not mark the start of the "UFO Era", as so many writers and students of the phenomenon have believed. "Flap" cycles have now been traced and documented back to the early years of the 19th century and additional research may eventually demonstrate that UFO "flaps" have occurred consistently on almost a regular time-table throughout all of history.

Not only have the "flying saucers" always been with us, but they seem to have always elected to remain aloof from our organized social groups and they may have operated under many guises, following deliberate patterns of confusion and deception. As Gordon Creighton, Allen Greenfield, and other scholars have suggested, it may be that all mythology, demonology, vampire legends, leprechaun stories, etc., are actually based upon earlier "flaps" and have merely been coloured and distorted by human interpretation of these events. An organized re-examination of all of man's myths and lore may yield important clues to the overall phenomenon.

I have now had an opportunity to investigate and study the numerous "flaps" of the past three years and have spent a great deal of time, effort and money probing into the astounding events taking place in the "flap" areas. The scattered published UFO sightings represent only a fraction of the overall situation, constituting only the small, visible part of an enormous iceberg. As a journalist I feed on facts and I have found that there are many, many solid facts which have been neglected by the general field of ufology, either because those facts were too fantastic to be considered seriously within the limitations of our own environmental framework, or because so many UFO researchers have been preoccupied with the random sighting reports and have made no organized effort to compile and analyse the "Big Picture". We have been laboriously counting the trees in a foggy forest and have made no maps and charted no paths.

Let us concern ourselves here with that "Big Picture" and disregard the many petty controversies and side issues which have diverted the ufological field for so long.

THE REPORT VERSUS SIGHTING RATIO

During my visits to "flap" areas it quickly became clear that only a small percentage of witnesses were actually reporting sightings. These reporting observers (ROs) do not give us a full impression of the scope of the phenomenon. After a lot of study and calculating, I have estimated that a single report may represent at least 250 unreported sightings.¹ I've made it my business to dig out as many of the non-reporting witnesses as possible. A single two-inch newspaper item from a remote area has often proved to be the tip-off that a

major "flap" was under way there. Many newspaper editors regard UFO reports as "human interest" stories and tend to slight them or ignore them altogether. Paradoxically, the longer a "flap" lasts in an area, the less publicity it tends to receive. Both the newspapers and their readers are inclined to become bored and blasé with routine sightings during an extended "flap".

Because the UFO sceptics have been critical of the sanity and sobriety of ROs, amateur UFO investigators have devoted more time and energy to investigating the "reliability" of ROs than to investigating the actual phenomenon being reported. Actually, few people bother to report anything to the police or local newspapers unless they are quite certain that what they have seen was most unusual and unexplainable. Very few witnesses are willing to expose themselves to local ridicule and very, very few would deliberately lie to local authorities. Most witnesses prefer to remain silent about their sightings and fewer than 1 per cent bother to report anything directly to the U.S. Air Force—thanks to the AF's long anti-UFO campaign (and the UFO buffs' well-publicized anti-AF campaign).

The actual scope of the phenomenon is thus being suppressed voluntarily at the source by the witnesses themselves. To worsen matters, many newspapers ignore most of the reports that come their way, concentrating on a random few turned over to them by the local police. And the local police rarely even bother to keep even a superficial record of the reports they receive during "flaps". So a tremendous amount of information is lost altogether.

By the same token, the two leading UFO organizations in the U.S., APRO and NICAP, are limited to issuing thin little newsletters every few months and simply do not have the space to detail the many reports they receive. Most of those reports end up in forgotten files and neither organization makes an effort to compile monthly or quarterly statistical reports breaking down the sighting information they receive. They select only the most "interesting" sightings for publication and frequently devote columns of valuable space to speculative articles, attacks against government policy, and the fostering of the personality conflicts which dominate and divide the field.

To a newsman, a radio commentator, or a scientist, statistical information is far more important than piles of anecdotes about the funny things people are reporting. The Condon Committee at Colorado University found that it literally had to start from scratch because no one had bothered to prepare statistical data in all of these twenty years. The sceptics have never been confronted with solid statistical data and there have been too many flaws in the random speculations in the field to convince any of the hard-nosed types who prefer to reject the entire subject out of hand.

Individual sightings are so numerous that they literally become meaningless. The data within those individual reports must be extracted, sifted and weighed. Such data includes more than a mere description of the object. The geographical locations of the sightings are quite important, as we shall see further on. The physiological and psychological effects on the witnesses are also of prime importance and these effects have been

examined in only a handful of the 100,000 or so cases published since 1947.²

If each published report represents hundreds of unreported incidents, then many millions of people have seen UFOs in the past twenty years.³ The tired explanations of "mass hysteria", "mass hallucinations", etc., simply cannot be applied. The USAF and the sceptics have tried to explain away the massive "flaps" as being solitary weather balloons, flights of birds, and misinterpretations of conventional objects or natural phenomena. There have undoubtedly been many mistakes but if we had accurate statistics for these past twenty years we would probably find that 90 per cent of all sightings cannot be easily explained—or explained at all. The weight of the observational evidence is now on our side. What is needed is a concentrated effort to correlate that evidence and construct some sensible conclusions—conclusions which fit the data. Until now, most ufologists have tried to select only data which seemed to fit their conclusions.

You cannot "research" this subject by merely reading books and newsletters containing the more "interesting" sightings and written for the commercial market. You can't investigate UFOs by visiting "flap" areas a year later and staring at the sky. Such excursions are tourism, not investigation.

The obvious place to begin is with a study of the "flaps" of earlier periods so that we can compare contemporary events with them. Newspaper clippings rarely tell the whole story. Editors and reporters are usually reluctant to describe the wilder aspects of incidents related to them by witnesses. Unfortunately, we are forced to rely upon newspaper reports for our study of the earlier "flaps", and even for our study of the more recent events of the 1940s and '50s. Naturally, some workable method is needed to organize and interpret this kind of data.

THE POLL METHOD

Commercial television in the United States is ruled by the Rating System. Pollsters study the viewing habits of a mere 1,200 representative families and from such polls they claim to understand the viewing habits of millions. Years ago, the pollsters interviewed many thousands of people to obtain their figures, but gradually they discovered they got the same results with a much smaller sampling. By 1960, the TV pollsters were concentrating on 1,900 families in all age and income groups scattered across the country. Today they are down to 1,200. In other words, if 40 per cent of those 1,200 families watch a specific programme on a specific night, it has been proven to the satisfaction of this multi-million dollar industry, that 40 per cent of all the viewers in the country were following suit. This is a bit hard for people not familiar with polling methods to understand—but it actually works. Computers dealing with much larger samples have verified the results.

We can extend the poll method to UFO sightings provided our sampling represents an adequate cross-section of ROs and does not concentrate on a specific group such as policemen or airline pilots. A thousand well-investigated reports can actually represent—and represent accurately—millions of unreported sightings. A survey of 1,000 witnesses can give us the "Big

Picture". In previous articles I have mentioned briefly some of my findings using the poll method. I have discovered a surprising number of people claiming to have been pursued by UFOs were school teachers or former school teachers. However, we need a larger sampling of perhaps 1,000 auto pursuit cases before we can make a blanket statement such as, "70 per cent of all those involved in auto pursuits were school-teachers". All kinds of surprising correlative data can be extracted from in-depth surveys, provided we collect full information on the background, life and interests of each witness. I have found that nearly all of the "silent contactees" I have uncovered have many things in common. This has led me to the controversial conclusion that the UFOs are selecting some witnesses in some unfathomable manner. We can probably learn much more from studying the witnesses than from studying the endless and widely varied descriptions of the objects they reported.

The poll method is an extremely important tool which has never been properly applied to UFO research, (for a further explanation of polling techniques, see Dr. Sprinkle's article in this issue). The sighting forms utilized by the AF and diligently copied by the civilian groups, concentrates on descriptions of the objects and their behaviour and the questions are such that they enable the AF "analysts" to select a natural explanation for the phenomenon being reported. They are "trick" forms and do not extract any of the factors which might be more important and more relevant to an understanding of the "Big Picture".

Our first step, therefore, is to recognize the fact that a good sampling can—and does—represent the whole. We can collect another 100,000 reports without ever learning anything or proving anything unless we can somehow extract the data within those reports. This should be our prime task as UFO researchers—extracting and analysing rather than collecting and speculating.

RECENT FLAPS IN THE UNITED STATES

There are many "unknown flaps" in the United States and because our research methods have been pitifully inadequate we have no way of knowing how many of these "secret flaps" have occurred, or how often. It is even quite possible that the "lull" periods were actually periods of intense activity. The late Dr. Morris K. Jessup did an entire book on the sightings of 1955—a "lull" year.⁴ I have seen and reviewed a huge private collection of clippings and reports from 1958—another "lull" year.

Ivan T. Sanderson lives on a farm near a small town in the western hills of New Jersey. One day in the fall of 1966, he wandered into the local newspaper office and the concerned editor showed him a bulging file of unpublished UFO reports from the local citizenry, asking for his opinion. Mr. Sanderson wrote an article on UFOs for the paper and was immediately buried in local reports from neighbours who had kept silent until then! There had been an authentic "flap" right in his own backyard—including a number of brief "touchdowns".⁵

The sightings around the Wanaque Reservoir in New Jersey received considerable publicity early in 1966, but during my repeated trips to the area I found witnesses

who had been seeing UFOs almost continuously for two years before one of the objects blatantly appeared directly over the reservoir and created a "flap".⁶ That "flap" still continues sporadically but the police and local officials are weary of the crowds and the publicity and keep the new sightings to themselves. They haven't been "censored" or "hushed up". They are merely trying to keep interest in the phenomenon at a minimum to make things easier for themselves. This kind of voluntary "silencing" often takes place in "flap" sectors.

Unbeknown to UFO researchers in Atlanta, Georgia, a massive "UFO flap" exploded only a few miles away in the fall of 1967. Definite circular metallic objects were seen daily by hundreds of people living in the vicinity of the huge Savannah River Project (it covers as much area as the city of Chicago). This plant manufactures atomic weapons and is sealed off and heavily guarded. The local newspaper editors were aware of the sensitivity of the matter and shied away from mentioning the UFO reports they were receiving.⁷

At approximately that same time (September through December, 1967), another massive "flap" broke out in New York state. The hundreds of sightings were concentrated around Ithaca, N.Y., and the desolate region occupied by a semi-secret radio telescope installation. In addition, an atomic energy plant is being planned for the area and the objects uncannily appeared directly over the proposed site. The local newspapers played the whole thing down until the "flap" subsided somewhat in the spring of 1968.⁸

A few hundred miles south of Ithaca, another "flap" took place simultaneously around Harrisburg, Pa. This was also a big one but the local press barely mentioned it. There were scores of low-level sightings every night for weeks. Some were concentrated around the huge telephone installation there—a key installation for the telephone system in the whole northeast. Other sightings seemed to collect around a top secret government project situated in the hills a few miles north of Harrisburg. Members of the Condon Committee spent a month at Harrisburg but their public comments about the situation were vague and on the negative side.⁹

Dr. J. Allen Hynek, the long-time Air Force UFO consultant, visited Ithaca and expressed astonishment and concern over the scope of the incidents there.¹⁰

When I first visited West Virginia in December, 1966, I discovered that many reliable people, police officers, community leaders, etc., had been seeing strange aerial objects for months up and down the Ohio river—but none had reported their sightings to the newspapers or the Air Force. I focused publicity on some of these cases and hundreds of other witnesses immediately came forth.¹¹ The local newspapers began to publish UFO stories and armchair ufologists undoubtedly collected the clippings and noted sagely that "a big flap began in W. Va. in December, 1966". Actually, as at Wanaque, the flap began months earlier and has continued ever since. The publicity has tapered off because the editors and reporters tired of writing essentially the same story over and over again.

I have found many other sections of the country which have seemingly been inundated by UFOs for months—or even years—and the local press has not carried a line about them. In other cases, such as in

Wrens, Ga., the "flaps" were of such proportions that the local newspaper editors voluntarily decided not to publish any reports, suspecting that because the objects were so real and so numerous they *had to be* some "secret government device".

Since 1966, "flaps" have persisted in Michigan, Nebraska, Texas, Oklahoma, California, Mexico, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Long Island, N.Y. (just south of Conn.).¹² Columbus, Ohio, has had a repeated series of "flaps" for the past two years. So has Oregon and the state of Washington. We could write many enthralling pages with reports of low-level sightings, appearances of strange "giants" and "little men", landings, and weird incidents. But the sheer bulk of the reports and the general dearth of publicity, even locally, testifies to their validity and also proves how vain it is to try to concentrate on the individual sightings.

"Flying Saucers" seem to be operating consistently in the United States. Where they come from and where they go is open to debate. They do seem to move into an area and stay there for weeks or even months. Press coverage is superficial at best. UFO reports are not related to the publicity the subject receives, as some cynics have suggested. The sightings mount and subside independently of the press coverage. Often the press doesn't even begin to take the "flap" seriously until it has actually subsided.

In collecting thousands of news clips from all over the country, I have noted that sightings break out simultaneously in many sections of the country on a single day. The press coverage of the "flap" follows a day or two later. Thus, the excited farmer in Minnesota who calls his local newspaper has no idea that the very night of his sighting a group of fishermen in Florida and a party of housewives in North Carolina were also watching a similar object. ROs mount only when the newspapers begin reporting the "flap" at its outset and follow it through to the peak of activity.

The general newspaper coverage has been too slight and too disinterested to give us the full data on the overall situation. It stands to reason that if one person has actually seen a strange object flying at low level over his community, others must certainly have seen it too. If a large variety of witnesses see similar objects night after night in an area, as so often happens, it seems probable that the thing is operating somehow from that area. Dr. Jacques Vallée has noted in his studies that the UFO reports seem most intense in isolated, thinly populated areas.¹³ My own investigations have confirmed this. We can take this finding one step farther and assume that in areas where there is no population at all—and therefore no reports—such as our deserts, heavy forests, the desolate regions of northern Canada, etc., the UFO activity might actually be intense beyond belief.

With the possible exception of the Colorado University project, and a very small handful of scattered ufologists, almost no practical research is being conducted into this overwhelming situation. The assorted organizations compete with each other for "scoops" and there is no collaboration or co-ordination between them. The very few members of the scientific establishment who have taken an interest in the subject here are competing with each other for government grants and shamefully indulge in the same kind of personal attacks

and vendettas which preoccupy the amateur groups on another level.

If the UFOs are actively hostile to us, as many ufologists now believe, we are in a sorry state in this country. The controversies and side issues have diverted us and it is questionable if any of the existing organizations or any of the scientists currently involved in the subject will ever be able to get down to the hard task of collecting and interpreting the data.

ANALYSING THE FLAPS

Our first consideration in a "flap" study should be geographical. We can note immediately precise geographical correlations between early "flaps" and contemporary ones. The objects appear to return to the same isolated areas again and again, not for twenty years but for the past century. The laws of coincidence can be discarded altogether for the data is now too extensive and detailed.

For our pilot study we have chosen the "flap" of 1896-97. Dedicated researchers such as Lucius Farish, Jerome Clark and Dr. Jacques Vallée have dug into old newspaper files around the country and come up with hundreds of substantial UFO reports for those years. I am particularly indebted to Mr. Farish who has supplied me with a great mass of material, photostats and texts. I began by breaking this material down by dates, geographical locations, and the times of the sightings. Many of these early reports describe the same identical thing being reported today. Often several people—even hundreds—were involved in the sighting. The objects were frequently said to have "wobbled" and moved erratically. The "falling leaf" motion was often described. In a number of cases, wings and tail fins were allegedly discernible on the objects.

Many of these cases have already been discussed in articles by Farish, Clark and Dr. Vallée, and in Gordon Lore's book, *Mysteries of the Skies*, so we won't linger over them here.¹⁴

The first sighting of 1896 seems to have taken place in San Andreas, California, on Sunday, November 15, 1896. The witnesses said they observed a brilliant flying light "about the size of a saucer". All ufologists are familiar with the famous San Andreas earthquake fault, and we know that there have been hundreds of UFO sightings along that fault in recent years. Apparently it may all have begun back in 1896.

Table 1 is based upon all the available reports and illustrates how this "flap" built up and subsided in a single week.

You will note that the sightings seemed to concentrate most heavily around Sacramento and Oakland. The sightings occurred almost nightly somewhere in the San Francisco area. (There was one "bastard" sighting in Tacoma, Washington, far to the north, on November 24.) On our table we simply summarize the locale data. Some of these notations represent several reported sightings published individually.

The local press played up the sightings and were soon buried in apparently authentic reports. The family of the San Francisco Mayor saw the object, as did many other "reputable citizens". We might note that most of the sightings took place around 7.00 p.m., no matter where the locale. (In "flap" areas in 1966-68, the objects

TABLE I
CALIFORNIA SIGHTINGS—NOVEMBER 1896

DATE		LOCALES REPORTING
Sunday	15	San Andreas
Monday	16	Sacramento, Oakland
Tuesday	17	Oakland
Wednesday	18	Oak Park
Thursday	19	No data
Friday	20	Waterford, Oakland
Saturday	21	No data
Sunday	22	San Francisco, Alameda, Sacramento
Monday	23	Oakland, Berkley, Antioch, Chico
Tuesday	24	Oakland, Red Bluff, Hanford, Vacaville, San Leandro, San Jose
Wednesday	25	Sacramento, Pasadena, Fresno, Los Angeles, Hayward, Petaluma, San Lorenzo, East Oakland
Thursday	26	(<i>Thanksgiving Holiday</i>) Oakland, Robinson's Ferry, Arno, Monterey, East San Jose, Modesto
Friday	27	Oakland, Alameda
Saturday	28	Salinas
Sunday	29	No data

have also seemed to follow a regular schedule. For example, they appeared nightly around 8.00 p.m. in Point Pleasant, W. Va., during March and April, 1967. Natural phenomena would not, of course, adhere to such a strict timetable.)

Table 2 illustrates the times of the sightings.

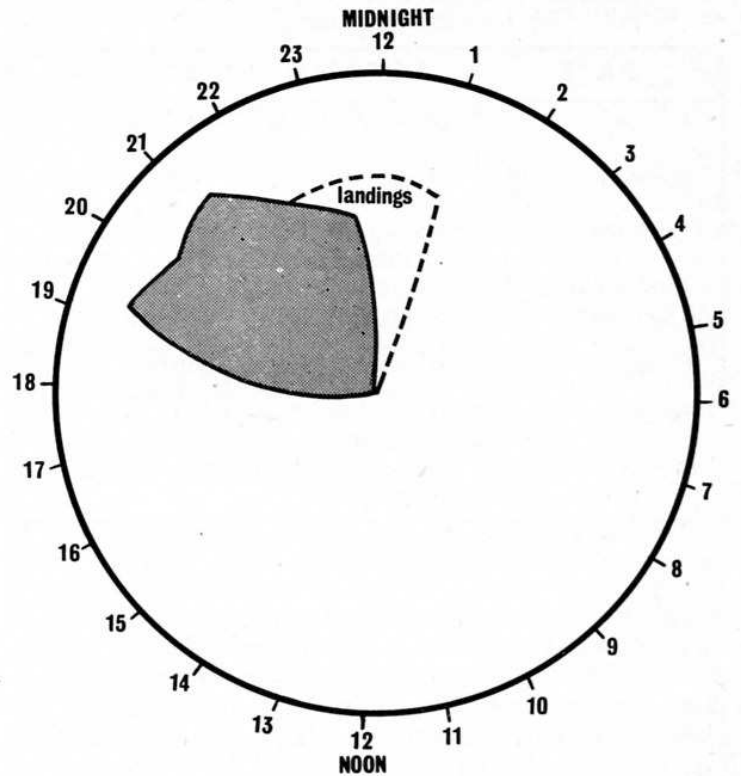
There were additional sightings in California during December, 1896, but the "flap" seems to have built-up and tapered off during that single week in November. The peak was reached on November 25, a Wednesday. The newspapers were filled with speculations about a "secret inventor" who had perfected a wonderful "airship" and they tried to keep the matter alive after the sightings subsided. But the sightings subsided nevertheless. The "secret inventor" flew off as mysteriously as he had come.

There were daylight and dusk sightings of a cigar-shaped object and these were well-publicized, leading everyone to *assume* that anything unusual in the sky was that eerie "airship". Most of the night-time sightings were of brilliant lights, not of a cigar-shaped "airship". The sightings occurred simultaneously in scattered areas, indicating (if not proving) that more than one "airship" was involved. Powerful spotlights were frequently reported, projecting blinding beams towards the ground. There are, of course, many contemporary reports of this same thing. Coloured lights were also observed, but the majority were a dazzling white.

There were also a few landing and contact reports. One man even claimed that he was taken for a fast ride to Hawaii aboard the "airship".

Now for a bit of research. If you have a copy of *Project Blue Book Report 14*, turn to Fig. 31 (p. 47), a map of the United States outlining sightings reported to the USAF between 1947-52. You will note that one of the heaviest concentrations of sightings in the entire

TABLE 2



APPROXIMATE TIMES OF SIGHTINGS —
APRIL, 1897

9 p.m.—25%	of all sightings
8 p.m.—20%	
10 p.m.—20%	
12 p.m.—15%	
Remaining 20% were scattered throughout the early evening, early morning, and daylight hours	

country is centred around the San Francisco area—a total of 338, blanketing approximately the same places "invaded" back in November, 1896. The sightings in these areas have been numerous and consistent throughout the 1960s. We might conclude that the UFOs are especially interested in this region and have at least been keeping it under observation since 1896!

Already we have two fragmentary "facts": the objects have been repeatedly (or consistently) active in the same area for 72 years, and they were, for a reason, following a timetable—a definite plan of activity as far back as 1896. They moved swiftly into the area and were most active in the middle of the week.

Things quietened down for several months. Then, in March, 1897, strange lights and aerial objects reappeared in the United States, this time in the midwest and northern states, particularly around Michigan. Then they seemed to spread out from the midwest. This pattern still prevails. Several recent "flaps" seem to have begun in the midwest and fanned out.

I have laid out all the available reports from April, 1897, according to dates, times and geographical factors, and here again the "flap" patterns are apparent and consistent.

TABLE 3
"AIRSHIP" SIGHTINGS IN THE U.S.A.—
APRIL, 1897

DATE	LOCALS (BY STATES)
Sunday 11	Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Arkansas
Monday 12	Illinois*, Michigan, Arkansas, Wisconsin
Tuesday 13	Michigan*, North Dakota*, Indiana, Texas
Wednesday 14	Michigan*, Illinois, Texas*
Thursday 15	Michigan*, Iowa, Illinois, Texas, South Dakota, D.C.
Friday 16	Michigan*, Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas, South Dakota, Texas
Saturday 17	Michigan*, Texas***, Iowa, Missouri
Sunday 18	Michigan, Texas*, Kansas, Arkansas

* Numerous sightings in several areas

Table 3 summarizes the states affected by the peak of UFO activity in April, 1897—the third week of that month. This “flap” began with spectacular sightings over Kansas City, Kan. (April 1), and Chicago, Ill. (April 9), in which hundreds, perhaps even thousands, of people watched a large cigar-shaped object slowly and deliberately pass overhead. As with the California “flap” of '96, later witnesses assumed that the strange lights they viewed were actually attached to this same “airship”. It is my contention that the deliberate day-time appearances of the “airship” were a diversion to give night-time witnesses a frame of reference for identifying the illuminated objects, many of which were *not* cigar-shaped. The illuminated objects are the *real* phenomenon. The “airship” was merely a cover.

Since the April, 1897, reports cover many states and widely separated areas, even though the sightings occurred simultaneously, we once again have evidence that many objects were being deployed. There was an outstanding number of reported landings that April, some involving police officers, a judge and an ex-senator. In nearly every case these witnesses described the UFO occupants as being dark complexioned, with dark eyes and slight stature. Dark-eyed, dark-haired females were mentioned in several of these accounts. The occupants spoke English with one notable exception. A judge in Arkansas claimed that he encountered “pilots” who looked like “Japs” and who could not make themselves understood.

A number of artifacts were dropped from these “airships”, perhaps deliberately to offer further “proof” of the mundane origin of the objects. A Canadian newspaper was tossed overboard in Michigan, as were peeled potatoes and even a shoe. Several notes, one on finely-engraved stationery, were also planted in the wake of the “airship” to further substantiate the notion that a “secret inventor” was responsible for the furore.

My own personal experiences with several ingenious and carefully-planned “hoaxes” leads me to conclude that similar “hoaxes” were executed in 1897 to reduce the impact of the arrival and activities of the objects. A mystery man walked into the office of a prominent San

Francisco attorney shortly before the 1896 “flap” began. He claimed to have invented a marvellous “airship” and wanted the attorney to patent it. When the “airship” sightings hit the paper, the attorney, in good faith, told the press that he had met the inventor and knew all about it. The inventor disappeared, of course, and the attorney was left holding the bag. There are extensive newspaper reports on this incident and Gordon Lore devoted a chapter to it in his book.

I suspect that the “mystery man” was an advance man for “them” and that his sudden appearance prior to the “flap” was part of the carefully-conceived plan. The plan was further augmented by the mass sightings of an “airship” which resembled the dirigible-type craft then being experimented with in Europe. The Ufonauts established an excellent front for their operations with this tactic. It worked admirably well and, since most people believed a “secret inventor” was behind it all, the objects were not nearly as mysterious and disturbing as they might have been.

Because such manoeuvres are very common in UFO cases, I strongly recommend that every serious ufologist obtain and study a good text on psychological warfare. I was trained in psy-war during my tenure in the army and I have been astonished to find that the Ufonauts seem to be following “the book”. It’s time we recognized that something far more complex than a mere aerial survey is taking place in this situation.

The geographical factors of the 1897 “flap” are somewhat surprising. Michigan had 30.5 per cent of all the known sightings. Texas was next with over 20 per cent. In the Ohio Northern University study of 1952, they remarked that Texas seemed to be a leader in UFO incidents in that year. Most of the 1897 Texas sightings (which included several landings and contacts) took place in the northern part of the state. **The very same areas still produce the bulk of the Texas sightings.** Just over the border, in Oklahoma, there is an equal amount of consistent activity dating back to the last century.

The peak of the 1897 flap took place on April 17, 1897, a Saturday. You will recall that the Michigan “flap” of March, 1966, took place around Ann Arbor, Michigan. There were sightings in Ann Arbor on April 17, 1897. In fact, a UFO “belt” seems to stretch between Ann Arbor in the east and Benton Harbor in the western part of the state. This is the area producing the most reports in 1897, and this same area *still* produces the majority of our Michigan reports.

On April 17, 1897, while Michigan was in an “airship” furore from one end of the state to the other, all hell was breaking loose in northern Texas, many hundreds of miles to the south. Several landings and contacts were reported there that night. The sightings and landings continued in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas until the end of the month. They tapered off slowly in early May.

In several landing cases from the period, the grounded objects were described as being surrounded by a strange glow and the occupants allegedly warned the witnesses not to get too close. Though some of the published descriptions are frustratingly vague, it is probable that these objects really did not resemble the celebrated “airship” but were discoid. If my theory of deception and diversion proves true, then the slight,

dark-skinned "pilots" were probably decoys, fronting for the "Jap" types who may really be at the bottom of all this.

The full data on the events of '97 will eventually be published. It offers a great many clues to the overall "mystery" and seems to preclude many of the popular speculations in the field. The majority of the sightings were, as I have stated, merely manoeuvring lights, just as the majority of the modern reports deal with such lights. We have done ourselves an injustice by concentrating on the reports of "hard" objects (seemingly mechanical objects) which represent a minority of all reports. These "hard" objects may be no more meaningful than the "airship" which purposefully drifted over Chicago. It is erroneous to assume that all "soft" objects (lights, and transparent or translucent objects which change size, shape, and colour while remaining in view) are merely visible portions of "flying saucers". The "soft" objects are the real phenomenon.

POLTERGEISTS AND UFOs

Fortunately, occult manifestations have attracted a higher calibre of investigator than UFOs, and the studies of ghosts, hauntings, and poltergeists in the last century are quite thorough and responsible. Leading scientists, journalists and clergymen have investigated and documented many of these manifestations and they

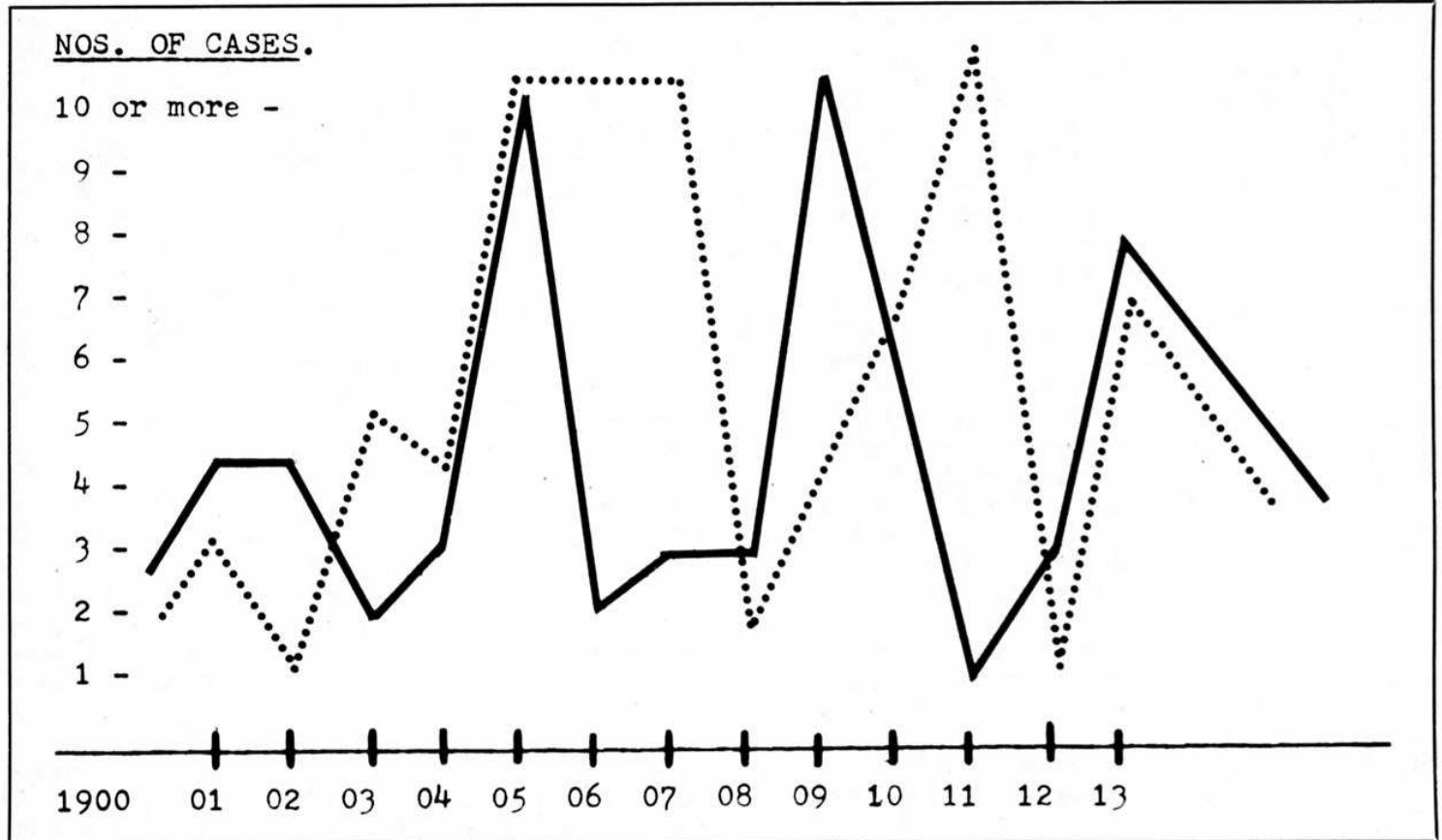
have left excellent records. I have examined much of the material and found that poltergeist "flaps" tend to either immediately precede or follow UFO "flaps", or the two kinds of phenomena occur simultaneously. I have already noted in other articles that I have found a sudden outbreak of poltergeist activity in UFO "flap" areas.

The poltergeist phenomenon seems to consist of invisible entities or fields of force which are capable of moving heavy objects, starting fires, and committing other kinds of senseless mischief. Mysterious fires often go hand-in-hand with UFO sightings. Doors in houses of witnesses in UFO areas open and close by themselves. Strange noises are heard. We must open our minds to the chilling possibility that the *real* UFOs and the *real* Ufonauts may be invisible to our limited visual apparatus (the human eye can discern only a very small portion of the electromagnetic spectrum). At least one "contactee" has told us that the objects are usually invisible in daylight but tend to glow at night and give themselves away. This may explain why the sighting ratio increases sharply at sunset and is most intense during the hours of darkness. (See Figs. 40 and 41 in *Project Blue Book Report 14* for graphs illustrating this "sunset" factor.)

It may be awesome—even insane—to contemplate the possibility that the objects can render themselves invisible. It could mean that our skies, even over our

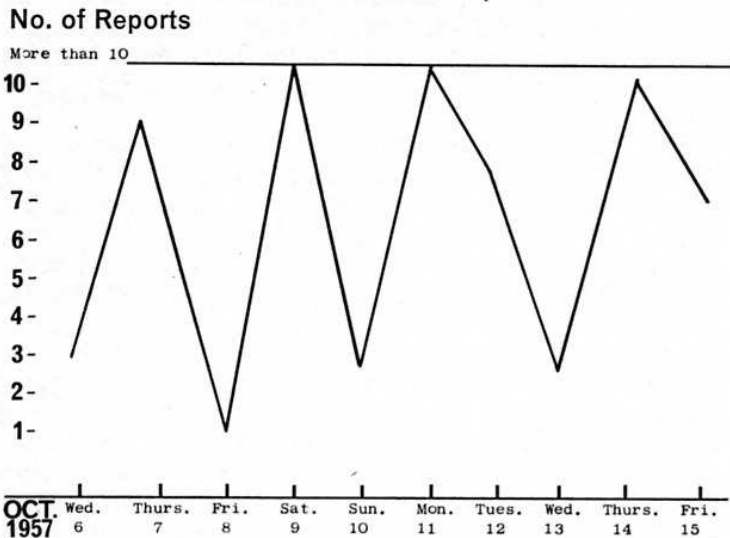
TABLE 4
KNOWN UFO REPORTS COMPARED WITH POLTERGEIST REPORTS
FOR THE SAME PERIOD—1900 to 1913

(Dotted lines represent poltergeist reports. Solid lines represent known UFO reports)



Poltergeist reports based upon work of Dr. Nandor Fodor
UFO reports based upon work of Dr. Jacques Vallée and Dr. Mead Layne

TABLE 5
LANDING AND CONTACT REPORTS IN
FRANCE—OCTOBER, 1954



cities, could be crowded during the daylight hours and we would never be the wiser. It could also explain how the objects could "hide" from us in "flap" areas.

Our evidence thus far is fragmentary and superficial, but here is a chart (Table 4) from another study I have made showing how poltergeist phenomena parallels UFO activity. (This study will be published in full at a later date.)

THE "FLAPS" OF THE 1950s

Dr. Jacques Vallée collected and analysed the many landing and contact reports which took place in France in 1954, and his study has given us additional "flap" data which supports the patterns already revealed in the above. Although the French "flap" began in September, it did not reach its peak until the second week in October. The high point was reached on Monday, October 11, 1954. The next table illustrates the fluctuations of the sighting and landing reports during that hectic and bizarre week. Here you will note that the peaks were reached every other day. The sightings continued at a high level the following week, peaking again on Wednesday, October 20, and then tapering off, although there was another slight peak on Wednesday, October 27.

Dr. Vallée noted that the French landings took place in sparsely-populated sectors, and that most of them occurred in the early morning hours. The landings and contacts of April, 1897, also followed this pattern, the majority of them taking place around midnight or thereafter in remote ranch areas.

Since most people in rural areas are early risers, the majority of the population is in bed by 10.00 p.m. As we have already demonstrated, UFO reports seem to rise sharply between 10.00 p.m. and midnight. Perhaps it is most intense during the wee hours of the morning when there are very few witnesses about. This would mean that the scattered reports during those hours actually represent much greater activity than we have suspected.

THE "FLAP" OF NOVEMBER 1957

Perhaps the most significant "flap" of modern times

was the world-wide epidemic of "flying saucers" which struck during the first week in November, 1957. It marked the first large-scale demonstration of the "EM effect", included a number of very interesting "contacts", and it is most regrettable that no ufologist or organization bothered to go through the trouble of collecting all of the reports and presenting the data in meaningful form. Instead, the more interesting cases were handled individually and no effort was made to show the correlative factors or produce a sound statistical analysis of the situation.

I believe that the two most significant years in ufology were 1848 (that's right . . . 1848) and 1957.

NICAP's *UFO Evidence* did offer a badly-organized summary of the 1957 "flap", while APRO concentrated on the sightings which occurred in Texas and New Mexico. The Levelland sightings were intriguing but they represent only a small portion of the "Big Picture". That particular section of New Mexico has been UFO-ridden for years. (See Fig. 31, *Project Blue Book Report 14.*)

Let us review, very briefly, what happened in 1957.¹⁵

Sightings began to build up in October, 1957; then on Friday, November 1, there was the reported appearance of two metallic discs over Johannesburg, South Africa, and other scattered reports from Coleman, Texas; Campbellsville, Ky. (about 200 miles from Hopkinsville, Ky., site of the famous "little man" incident of 1955); and the Sandia mountains in New Mexico. Hardly anything to get excited about.

The next night, however, was a night to remember. It was Saturday, November 2. Texas erupted in a series of spectacular events around Brehm, Petit, Amarillo, and a sleepy little oil town named Levelland. Great luminous objects buzzed highways, causing automobiles to stall, radios to go dead, and TV sets to jitter.

Canada joined the flap on Sunday, November 3, as did the city of Ciudad Trujillo, Venezuela, and Barahona in the Dominican Republic. A boy in Scotia, Nebraska, reported turning "numb" as a circular object mounted with some kind of antenna hummed low above him. At 7.30 p.m. that day CBS-TV newsmen Russell B. Day shot 40ft. of movie film of a colour-changing object that was manoeuvring over Deming, New Mexico. Later in the evening, a jeep filled with soldiers on guard patrol at the atomic testing site in White Sands, New Mexico, reported seeing a luminous disc low over the concrete bunkers. Five hours later, the object returned for a repeat performance in front of another jeep filled with soldiers.

The flap continued to spread. Johannesburg, South Africa, had another major sighting on Monday, November 4, with hundreds of people reportedly viewing the objects dancing around their skies. In Kodiak, Alaska, a police patrol car watched a fiery-red object swoop low over a school, and while it was in view their police radio emitted a steady "dit-da-dit" that drowned out all regular broadcasts. Earlier that same morning, in distant Brazil, an unidentified flying object buzzed an airliner outside Ararangua and all the radio equipment on board burned out in a flash. A few hours later, a gigantic glowing form flew over the Itaipu Fort outside São Vicente, Brazil, and hovered so close that two sentries were severely burned. Panic reigned in the fort

as all electrical power quit and when the soldiers stumbled outside they found their weapons became too hot to handle. Two of the men became hospital cases and remained infirm for nearly a year.

In Elmwood, Illinois, that night, three policemen watched a peculiar red-orange object hover above the Elmwood cemetery for several minutes. They said it seemed to change shape, "fold into itself and disappear in the sky".

The two nights that followed marked the peak of the "flap". Tuesday, November 5, they were seeing things in Dunnotar, Transvaal, South Africa, and in Canada from Ontario to Manitoba. Texas had a series of sightings in Wichita Falls, Hedley, Houston, San Antonio and Beaumont. That afternoon a TWA pilot reported seeing something he could not identify near Kearney, Nebraska. Shortly afterwards, a salesman named Reinholdt Schmidt barged into the Sheriff's office in Kearney and told a wild story of having been invited aboard a strange object occupied by men and women who spoke German. Off the Gulf of Mexico, the Coast Guard cutter *Sebago* picked up a UFO on its radar. There were other sightings in New York City, Philadelphia, Pa., Indiana, Tennessee, Missouri, Colorado, California, Georgia, Massachusetts, Ohio, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Illinois. Galesburg, Ill., which had sightings on April 10, 1897, was revisited.

On Wednesday night, November 6, the major landings took place. A farmer in Everittstown, N.J., claimed that a "little man" from an object asked for his dog (note that the Russian dog, Laika, was sent into orbit on November 3, 1957). A boy in Dante, Tennessee, told reporters that a strange object had landed in a field near his farmhouse that morning and that the occupants seemed to be talking German. (The Schmidt case of the day before had not yet received any publicity in Dante.) Near Playa Del Rey, California, a group of cars stalled and the drivers were approached by two men with "yellowish-green" complexions. They came from an egg-shaped object on a nearby beach, and spoke English. Scores of other sightings poured in from Canada, New York state, and other regular flap areas.

Early on the morning of November 7, a truck driver near House, Miss., came upon a large egg-shaped object blocking the road. Two men and a woman, all about 4ft. tall, approached him and tried to talk to him in a rapid-fire language which he could not understand.

Friday, November 8, there were sightings in Orgueil, France, Au Sable Forks, N.Y., and Lafayette, La., but the "flap" was spent. Reports became scattered and declined through to the middle of November. NICAP recorded a total of 110 sightings between November 1 and 15. *Project Blue Book* later revealed that it had received 414 sightings for November, but they listed only four as "unknown".

Someone should have collected all the reports of that hectic week and written a book. Instead, incidents such as the Levelland sightings and the Brazilian fort case were isolated and over-publicized by the UFO press. The contacts were largely ignored by all except APRO. Reinholdt Schmidt was later jailed and roundly discredited. The most important ufological event of the 20th century was thus slighted, even by the UFO buffs themselves, and the valuable information that could

have been gained was lost in scattered files.

Could the sceptics have explained the sheer weight of these sightings? Many were in the form of police reports and physical things happened to the people and the vehicles involved. Here was conclusive evidence that the UFOs were real.

A reasonable "flap" study at that time would have demolished the controversy and the ufologists could have settled down to the neglected job of finding out what these things actually were and what they were really up to.

Earlier in 1957, there had been a series of controversial contacts in South America, England, and New Jersey (Howard Menger). All these "contactees" were told, in one way or another, of an impending "demonstration". That "demonstration" did occur. But we had been too diverted and misdirected, and too preoccupied with battling the USAF, to pay real heed. Besides, almost no one took the "contactees" seriously in those days.

And look at the remarkable coincidences: the major Levelland sightings took place on a Saturday. The whole "flap" peaked on Wednesday. The major "contacts" all occurred within hours of each other and hundreds of miles apart. The boy in Dante, Tenn., literally confirmed Schmidt's story of German-speaking UFO-nauts. The boy also noted that the occupants seemed interested in his dog. The New Jersey case later that same day confirmed that strange interest in matters canine. The latter witness described his "little man" as having a "putty-like complexion". The next morning the truck-driver in far-off Mississippi allegedly met Ufonauts with "pasty" complexions.

Were all of these people insane? Had Schmidt somehow got together with the Tennessee farmboy and the Mississippi truck driver beforehand and coached them? Were they all in cahoots? Not very likely.

When you review the locales of the major "flaps" of that week in November, it is surprising how many of the isolated, thinly-populated sections of the country which were involved in the April, 1897, sightings were *also* inundated in November, 1957. The laws of coincidence are stretched to breaking point.

The majority of the November, 1957, sightings took place between 8.00 and 10.00 p.m. In several instances, the objects returned night after night that week at approximately the same time each night.

There were "Men In Black" cases in 1957, too. And on that Wednesday night of November 6 a painter named Olden Moore allegedly saw a UFO land near Montville, Ohio. The field was found to be radioactive the next day and odd footprints were discovered there. Had Olden Moore also had a contact? He was whisked to Washington, D.C., a few days later by the Air Force, grilled for three days and sworn to secrecy, according to his story.

We're forced to wonder how many other landings and contacts might have taken place that night. How much data is now lost to us forever?

THE "FLAPS" OF 1966

When I first plunged into this subject full-time early in 1966 (just before the Michigan "flap" took place), I was frankly appalled at the absence of concrete research in the field and the complete lack of "hard facts". I

TABLE 6

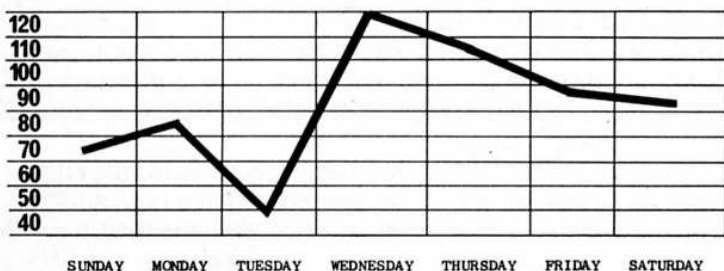
UFO SURVEY—1966 DAYS OF THE WEEK

Based upon 730 sample sightings, reports, and major incidents. The 100-plus reports for Tuesday, August 16, were deleted for the purposes of the calculations below. That incident was exceptional (see detailed explanation and analysis elsewhere in this report)

NUMBER OF REPORTS		PERCENTAGE
Wednesday	127	20%
Thursday	108	17%
Friday	95	15%
Saturday	94	15%
Monday	85	13%
Sunday	75	11%
Tuesday	46	07%
(Minus August 16)		

(Percentage figures have been rounded and add up to only 98%)

Comments: If phenomena were uniform and obeyed the laws of chance, the average at year's end should be 90 reports per day. This, however, was not the case. Sightings build up on Wednesday and taper off through Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, reaching low points on Sundays and Tuesdays



enlisted, at great expense, several newspaper clipping services and tediously began to collect and compile every available UFO sighting. By the end of 1966, I found, somewhat to my horror, that I had over 10,000 clippings and reports from all over the world for that single year. Lacking a computer, I had to develop a complicated system for cataloguing this mess and extracting the data. At that time I had not studied the 1897 or 1957 reports and I suppose I had been partially brainwashed by the pro-UFO books I read that year. I was ready to believe in the extraterrestrial thesis even though I had uncovered all kinds of amazing things on my trips into "flap" areas and was beginning to realize that the ET concept simply did not fit much of the data.

Painstakingly, I sorted out apparent hoaxes (they were remarkably few in number), and the vague reports of lights seen high in the sky. Using the "poll method", I settled upon 730 excellent sightings as being representative of the whole and I studied them very carefully. I catalogued the known sightings of every day of the year in 1966, broke them down by states and times, traced them on maps, and tried to build up the "Big Picture".

Some interesting, though seemingly meaningless, factors slowly evolved from this study. For example, nearly all the "contact" stories I uncovered that year took place on a Wednesday. The highest proportion of

all the sightings were on Wednesdays. So I charted the sightings by weekdays.

As my study progressed, I noticed other curious things. When a "flap" occurred in a specific state, it seemed to go from border to border but did not overlap into the adjoining states. It was almost as if the UFOs were using our political maps and were operating in one state at a time. This finding automatically ruled out natural explanations, such as meteors.

There were many "flap" dates in 1966, but let's just consider one. While Michigan was winning all the publicity in March of that year, Wednesday, March 30, produced major sightings in South Carolina (there was a "flap" there), Ohio, Iowa, California, New Jersey (the Wanakee reservoir again), and Long Island (an electromagnetic effect case).

"Flaps" took place each month that year. And they seemed to move systematically from state to state. My trips taught me that clippings were a very inadequate barometer, so I made friends with policemen, sheriffs and newspaper editors wherever I went. They fed me new reports continuously, and most of these reports went unpublished. I was buried in data. Sightings would break out simultaneously in a dozen states on a single date. I reached a point where I could frequently predict the geographical location of the next "flap" in advance.

Then, when I started analysing the historical "flaps", and digging into hitherto undiscovered sources of information, I returned to my 1966 study and found that the "flaps" were consistent and had occurred repeatedly in the same areas, not only in the 1940s and 1950s, but in the 19th century as well. My misgivings about the extraterrestrial thesis grew into a certainty that it was erroneous. The phenomenon had to be terrestrial based. How, why, and by whom, remained unanswered questions, but we have to take this thing a step at a time, which is what I've been trying to do.

Later I applied what I had learned to some of the major flaps of 1967 and 1968, and the patterns were clearly repeated. The UFO buffs have been looking for evidence of another kind. They want "hardware" and landings on the White House lawn. All the while they have been overlooking a mountain of very real evidence. The same kind of evidence used to prove the quantum theory. The same kind of evidence used to send killers to the electric chair. Correlative facts. Facts which can be tested and verified in new cases and which are confirmed globally.

THE UFOs NOBODY TALKS ABOUT: SOME UNEXPECTED CORRELATIONS

On the night of Monday, April 25, 1966, a very slow-moving "meteor", greenish and trailing a long tail, gracefully arced over Canada and floated southwards over the Atlantic seaboard from New York to the Carolinas. It was so brilliant that it actually lit up the ground over which it passed, and moved so slowly that many excellent photographs of it were taken by amateur and professional photographers along its path. It looked like a "meteor" but it certainly didn't act like one. If you were out-of-doors anywhere along the eastern seaboard between the hours of 8.00 and 9.00 p.m. that night you may have seen this thing yourself. It was visible throughout most of New York state, including

New York city, and moved southwards along the 75° latitude, longitude 30° to 45°.¹⁶

Thousands of miles away, in the far-off Soviet state of Tashkent—latitude 75°, longitude 30° to 45° (exactly on the opposite side of the earth from the north-eastern United States)—a Soviet scientist named Galina Lazarenko was awakened at 5.23 a.m. on Tuesday, April 26, 1966, by a brilliant flash of light.

"The courtyard and my room were brightly lighted up," she said later. "It was so bright that I could clearly see all the objects in my room."

Simultaneously, an engineer named Alexei Melnichuk was walking down a Tashkent street when he heard a loud rumble followed by a brilliant flash of light.

"I seemed to be bathed in a white light that extended as far as I could see," he recalled. "I was forced to shield my face with my hands. After a few seconds, I took my hands away from my face and the light was gone."

A few seconds later the great Tashkent earth fault shuddered and buckled and a tremendous earthquake struck, killing 10 and leaving 200,000 people homeless. As the dazed and terrified residents staggered into the rubble-strewn streets, they saw strange "glowing spheres, floating through the air like lighted balloons".¹⁷

There is a nine-hour time difference between our Atlantic seaboard and Tashkent. We were watching that "meteor" cruising majestically overhead at *exactly the same time* that a brilliant and inexplicable flash of light was announcing the impending disaster in Tashkent. These correlations are precise. There is no room for error. Our "meteor" and the Tashkent earthquake occurred simultaneously, at exactly opposite sides of the earth!

What kind of a coincidence is this? A "meteor" appears on one side of the earth, and a disastrous earthquake strikes exactly opposite. Science does not have the answer. In fact, most scientists making a study of earthquakes admit that they don't even know all the questions.

An hour before the Tashkent 'quake, a school-teacher living near the fault said that her dog began to howl, and that when the 'quake began, the dog ran anxiously to the door *before* each shock struck. Scientists have long been puzzled by the apparent ability of animals—particularly dogs and horses—to sense impending disasters.

Another "meteor", followed by earth tremors, zipped in over the Gulf of Mexico early on the morning of Wednesday, March 27, 1968. It was first sighted by the crew of the tanker *Alfa Mex II* who described "two or three objects in the centre of a bright ball of fire". The crew of the Mexican warship *Guanajuato* also reported seeing a flaming object, and the men on both ships said that the waters of the Gulf were churned into fountains of spray after the object passed. This could indicate that whatever it was, it was exerting a direct gravitational pull.

At 2.10 a.m. that morning, residents in Veracruz, Mexico, about 25 miles from the ships' positions, were awakened by a deafening rumbling noise.

"Before I had a chance to realize what was happening," Senora Angelita de Villalobos Arana, 40, told investigators, "it was as bright as day—and the terrible noise

kept on . . . I felt cool, then cold. The light got brighter."

Within minutes, the streets of Veracruz were filled with hysterical people. They thought the end of the world had arrived as the sky filled with unearthly light and the ground trembled. The strange "meteor" loomed over the scene, seemed to dip towards the ground then rose again and shot off.¹⁸

Mr. Ernesto Dominguez, head of the Mexican Department of Meteorology at Veracruz, conducted a careful investigation and collected all the reports.

"This probably was not a meteorite," Dominguez stated in his official report. "We cannot say for sure just what it was. We do know that it did not fall to earth or collide with the earth.

"Its trajectory was curved. Imagine a jet or a spaceship suddenly going out of control and plunging down directly toward earth. Then—as if control was regained suddenly—the object or objects suddenly veered away from the earth, only moments before collision point, and went out over the Gulf of Mexico. But I think it did not fall into the sea. It could have gone upward.

"A meteorite would hardly do such a thing."¹⁹

These peculiar "meteors" and green fireballs have been turning up in increasing numbers for the past fifteen years. They usually look like the astronomer's concept of "meteors", with a long tail dangling behind, but their manoeuvres alone rule out the simple natural explanation. They are far more numerous than the intriguing "flying saucer" type reports of metallic circular objects. In fact, the reports of mysterious lights and unlikely meteors outnumber the "saucer" reports by almost ten to one. Furthermore, they pop up year after year in the same isolated, thinly-populated areas. Natural meteors could hardly be so selective. And meteors don't change direction or angle of descent.

Some of our funny "meteors" also cause electrical black-outs.

Towards sunset on the evening of Friday, April 18, 1962, a giant reddish object appeared over the northern part of New York state, apparently moving down from Canada in a southwesterly direction. Air Force radar locked on to the object and carefully followed it across a dozen states as it sped westward. Then, at 7.30 p.m., a brilliant flash followed by deep rumbles and earth tremors occurred in southwestern Nevada. Shortly afterwards an unidentified circular machine landed near a power station outside Eureka, Nevada, and the lights went out for thirty minutes.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Rolph of the North American Air Defence Command Centre at Colorado Springs, Colorado, faced a throng of excited newsmen that night. He admitted that NORAD's radar had tracked the object all the way across the U.S. and added: "A meteor can't be tracked on radar—but this thing was!"²⁰

What are these "things" and why don't we know more about them? The real problem lies in the scientific attitude. Because the objects resemble meteors in appearance, astronomers have automatically dismissed them as such and have never made a concerted effort to study these piles of reports filled with obvious contradictions. If the thing passes over at a high altitude, glows, and hauls a tail then it *must be* a meteor according to the reasoning of astronomers.

But the non-conforming "meteors" are nothing new. They appeared repeatedly throughout places like Nebraska, Michigan, Canada and New Mexico during the 19th century. One, Professor C. A. Chant of the University of Toronto, made a study of the strange "train" of meteors that flashed across Canada on the night of Thursday, February 9, 1913. Unlike natural meteors, the fiery-red objects travelled slowly across the sky in a straight horizontal line. They glided majestically out of the northwest and sailed away to the south-east.

"Other bodies were seen coming from the northwest," the Professor wrote, "emerging from precisely the same place as the first one. Onward they moved at the same deliberate pace. In twos or threes or fours, with tails streaming behind them they came. . . . They traversed the same path and were headed for the same point in the south-eastern sky. . . ."21

Very odd meteors, indeed!

More recently, on Sunday, September 15, 1968, a brilliant luminous object buzzed the New England states, moving slowly enough so that thousands of people were able to get a good look at it. As usual, the astronomers quickly dismissed it as "a meteor".22 However, that same week a new "flap" of UFO sightings erupted in several states, from Nebraska to Virginia. It is a curious coincidence that our "meteors" manage to turn up during the same periods when thousands of witnesses are also getting close-up views of other strange lights, cigar-shaped objects, and those troublesome "flying saucers".

Not only do our "meteors" refuse to obey the laws and regulations set down for them by our learned astronomers, but they also have an unnerving habit of travelling in formations with a military-like precision.

The late Morris K. Jessup, a professional astrophysicist, was especially interested in the fireball-comet-meteor reports and did study them extensively. In his book, *The UFO Annual* (1956), he described many of the "meteor" reports of 1955 and had this to say (p. 96-97):

"We are having an influx of fireballs, and these have had an unusual amount of attention because of their number, brilliance, and the kelly-green colour of some of them. There does, indeed, seem to be something queer about them. . . . For the record, it might be stated that the green fireball flurry did not originate in the U.S.A., but apparently in Sweden (1946). This was a few years ago and essentially before the greatest intensity of interest in UFO or saucers. They were then thought to be Russian rockets or missiles; and to this day we cannot prove that they were not Russian. In the U.S.A. the green fireballs made their debut in New Mexico and were thought to be associated with atomic energy experiments. Now, however, they have spread over much of North America and, frankly, we don't know what they are nor why, nor from where."

As we have noted, the majority of all UFO sightings are of spherical or shapeless blobs of very intense light (so intense that many witnesses complain of "eyeburn" afterwards . . . the searing of the cornea, similar to the sunburned eyes you can suffer at a beach). The soft diffused light of "swamp gas" is quite different from these objects, as is normal starlight. In addition, the objects have a talent for going through all the colours of the spectrum in front of the startled witness. Most

often they are described as turning green, then fiery red just before descending or ascending. When travelling in a straight line overhead they are usually a brilliant orange or a glaring white. Since the advent of man-made satellites, many people actually mistake UFOs for satellites instead of the other way around as the sceptics would have us believe. At present there are only two man-made satellites which are visible to the naked eye . . . and both are so small and so dim that you must know where and when they're going to appear in order to be able to see them. Those big, brilliant white "stars" moving across the sky during the summer months are *not* satellites.

The author has collected and studied hundreds of these neglected reports and some startling patterns have come to light. In the majority of all these cases going back to the 19th century, the objects (if they *are* "objects") have consistently appeared from the north and followed apparently controlled courses southwards. A surprising number seem to enter the U.S. from the section of Canada lying north of Michigan.

Our UFOs and "meteors" do follow precise patterns which can now be predicted to some degree. The state of Nebraska has a long history of UFO sightings. During the heavy but little-publicized "flap" of July-August, 1966, some definite patterns emerged. On Tuesday, July 5, 1966, at 10.00 p.m., a group of four witnesses viewed "a large octagon-shaped object with coloured lights. . . . The lights dimmed and brightened and the object swooped twice over a field and then went back into the air." This took place three miles northwest of Norfolk, Nebraska.23

On July 9 and 10 there were sightings in North and South Dakota, the states north of Nebraska. On July 11 there were several sightings in Iowa, the state bordering Nebraska on the east. The South Dakota sightings took place in the southwest corner of the state, close to the Nebraskan border. If we had been able to collect this data fast enough, we could have successfully predicted that "a flap" was due in Nebraska and statistically the odds were that it would take place on a Wednesday night at 10.00 p.m. (the majority of all UFO sightings occur around 10.00 p.m.).

Shortly after 10.00 p.m. on Wednesday, July 13, 1966 (10.05 according to a newsman witness and another person), a blazing object hurtled across the skies, heading southward over York, Nebraska.24 Perhaps their watches were wrong, or perhaps they got a preliminary glimpse of the thing that would be seen by many thousands five minutes later at 10.10 p.m. At that time scores of people in Muny Park, Cozad, Nebraska, saw "a very bright object with multi-coloured smaller bright 'stars' trailing it."25 They all agreed that it appeared in the northwest and headed southeast. If it had remained on this course, it would have angled straight across Kansas and all the Kansan reports would have described a northwest to southeast course. However, a flood of reports from Kansas, including sightings by policemen, attorneys and many others, said that the "meteor" travelled northwest to northeast. This meant that it had to be skirting the Nebraska-Kansas border.

There was a particularly heavy concentration of reports from central Nebraska from small communities

such as Scotia, Ord, Burwell, Comstock, Arcadia and North Loup. All these were consistent, describing the object as passing from southwest to southeast. Another cluster of sightings was reported from the Omaha area on the eastern tip of the state. These all stated that the object was travelling from southwest to southeast.

A larger picture can be drawn from this. The "meteor" came from the northwest, from Wyoming perhaps, executed a slight turn south of Cozad, and moved along the Nebraska-Kansas border towards Missouri-Iowa. Then it turned again and headed northwards towards Illinois.

The sheriff of Warren County, Illinois, was sitting in front of the police station in Monmouth, Ill., that night when he observed a fiery-orange ball arcing across the sky towards the northeast. A few minutes later he received an excited phone call from a Galesburg, Ill., woman who said she and her three children had been driving along the U.S. 34 bypass when they saw a green light seemingly skirting the treetops. A white-coloured fire seemed to burst from it, she said, and it appeared to dive towards the ground in the northeast. Thinking that a small plane might have crashed, she stopped at the nearest farmhouse and called the Sheriff. He rushed to Monmouth Park, the area of the sighting, but found nothing. Eight other persons called radio stations and newspapers in the area to report similar sightings. All agreed that the object was green with a red ring around it and trailed a short red tail. One other person, besides the Sheriff, reported seeing an orange object. Everyone reported that it first appeared in the southwest and travelled northeast.²⁶

What lies to the northeast of Illinois? Michigan, of course.

A few minutes after 11.00 p.m. Michigan time (10.00 p.m. Nebraska time), Jack Westbrook and Charles Frye of Willis, Michigan, were walking across Rawsonville Road when Mr. Frye exclaimed: "Look at that!"

Both men saw what appeared to be a silver disc with one red and one white light on it. They estimated that it was no more than 1,000ft. high. The object moved forward swiftly, stopped, seemed to reverse itself, circled around, moved up and down, and finally shot out of sight. They said they watched it for about seven minutes and heard no sound. "This is not a swampy area," the Ypsilanti *Press* noted when it recounted the sighting on July 15, "and the only possibility of reflection would be from the micro-wave relay which has three red lights but the object went over the top of it when it left."²⁷

Were the Monmouth, Illinois and Willis, Michigan, sightings of completely different objects totally independent of the Nebraskan "meteor"? This is a possibility, of course. But it is equally possible, and probably very likely, that a UFO—or a group of UFOs—passed from Wyoming, crossed Nebraska and then turned northwards into Illinois and Michigan.

Mr. Charles Tougas of the Meteorite Recovery Project at Lincoln, Nebraska, was the man the press turned to for an answer. He said that special cameras had recorded the event and he estimated that the "meteor" had appeared somewhere near McCook, Nebraska, and had plummeted to earth somewhere outside of Phillipsburg, Kansas. A search for it was

launched at Phillipsburg but the object was never found.²⁸ If the object had enjoyed such a very brief life span, and had travelled such a very short distance in the western part of the state, it is very unlikely that it would have been so clearly seen in the Omaha sector hundreds of miles eastward and that all the witnesses would have described it as moving to the southeast. And it certainly would not have turned up in Illinois—still farther to the northeast.

The "meteor" explanation simply does not work in this case. There are too many "ifs", and too many unnatural coincidences.

All the descriptions were uniform. A newsman in Brewster, Nebraska, described it as being "the size of a basketball; the white fore-end changed colours, going from blue to green, trailing a long tail". A young witness on a ranch near Scotia, Nebr., described it as "round like a basketball, with a brilliant band of orange light encircling it." He said it crossed the southern skies and was visible for about half a minute. Witnesses in York, Nebr., said it was green, while one report from near Pleasanton, Nebr., described it as being "a bright, whitish-yellow light". Brilliant white lights were mentioned in a scattering of reports, but the overall consensus was that it was green or "blue-green with a red band around it". Kansas viewers thought it was green.

Only two groups of witnesses reported hearing any sound. Both were located in the central Nebraskan cluster. People driving near Arcadia said they saw "a flashing red light" and heard "more than one explosion."²⁹ Mr. George Bremer of Ord reported the same thing. (Viewers of that 1913 "meteor chain" in Canada said that the objects produced a heavy rumbling sound, indicating that they were low enough in the atmosphere to displace air as they passed.)

One week prior to the Nebraska "flap", a "green object with a long white tail" appeared over Muskegon, Michigan, travelling a horizontal path from east to west. It was seen by police officers and other reliable witnesses. The date was Wednesday, July 6, 1966. The time 11.00 p.m. (making it 10.00 p.m. Central Daylight Time in Nebraska).³⁰ At 10.00 p.m., Monday, July 11, a round blue object was observed over Lake Erie by witnesses in Ashtabula, Ohio, facing in the direction of Michigan. Some noted that it seemed to have a long tail. One person described it as "a round ball of bright blue light with an outer rim of pale gold". It appeared to descend westward.³¹

When we drew a great circle on a map of the U.S., looping through Nebraska and curving up through Monmouth-Galesburg, Ill., to Michigan, we found that the other end of the curve cut across the northeastern part of Wyoming. A quick review of our clippings and general report data revealed that *that very section of Wyoming* had a UFO "flap" a few days before the Nebraskan "meteor" arrived. Extensive UFO activity was also reported farther to the northwest around the Glacier National Park in Montana that month. Brilliant, fast-moving lights appeared there nightly on precise schedules, passing from the northwest to the southeast. This course would have carried them to the Wyoming "flap" area and, if extended along a perfect curve, would have continued into Nebraska to the McCook-Cozad sector.

So the plot thickens! Our Nebraska "flap" of July 13 was merely part of an overall "flap" involving several states, and all the sightings fitted neatly into a perfect circle beginning in northwestern Montana, looping through the central states, and curving upwards through Illinois and Michigan and back into Canada. If we continue the same circle into Canada, we find that the uppermost part of it would rest in the densely-forested and thinly-populated regions of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Both of these provinces have had long UFO "flaps" in 1967-68. The majority of the seemingly random sightings can be fitted into this "Great Circle Route". Ontario, particularly London, Ont., in the east would be a part of it. The continuous flap areas of Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania would lie just south-east of the circle. But it doesn't all stop with this one circle. Other circles are evident, some interlocking, others apparently independent of the main "routes". If you refer to your maps or a globe, you will see that the latitudes of 80° to 60° extend from northern Canada southwards encompassing all New England and the continuous flap areas of New York State, Pennsylvania, etc., into that section of the Atlantic known as "the Bermuda Triangle." As the same latitudes continue into South America, they cover the flap areas of Venezuela, Peru, Chile, and—most important—the Salta-to-Bahia Blanca sector of Argentina.

At least some of the "flying saucers" and "meteors" are coming down to us from Northern Canada's isolated, unpopulated and nearly inaccessible areas. They move along geometric courses, going from point to point along a great circle, and by collecting all available sightings we can sometimes even predict where they are going to turn up next.

Aimé Michel's "straight-line theory" works for short distances (usually about 200 miles) along these routes, but it is necessary to extend the route on a curve for longer distances.

It is probable that the objects originate—that is, they begin their flights—somewhere between Victoria Island and Baffin Island in the Far North. We might mention in passing that the Eskimo tribes of the Far North have ancient legends which claim that they were originally *flown* to these inhospitable regions from some point far to the south. Contrary to the theories of the evolutionists, the Eskimos have dark skins and Oriental features. Strange that they have failed to turn pale or chalky white in a land where the sun is absent altogether for six months out of the year, and where the bitter cold forces them to overdress and thus remain sheltered from the sun's rays during the sunlit months.

THE OVERVIEW

Aside from the charts and graphs compiled by Captain Ruppelt's Air Force teams in the early 1950s and Dr. Vallée's basic work, we have no practical indices to overall UFO activity. No research of any real worth has been done to date in the United States. The compilation of the endless sightings has no value unless all this material is adequately indexed and catalogued. We have even failed to make logical studies of big "flaps" such as the November, 1957, sequence. Individual sightings are meaningless and often even misleading. When a report comes in from an obscure town in Utah, say, I

want to know if any other reports had come from that same town in 1952, '57, or even 1897. I want to see if that town fits into the overview.

We must recognize that the phenomenon is continuous, not sporadic, and that the objects return to the same areas year after year, century after century. Who has studied the history of Socorro, New Mexico? No one. Chances are excellent that other incidents have occurred in the Socorro sector (within 200 miles), not only in 1964, but in 1952, 1947, and possibly even in 1897.

This kind of systematic research is tedious, unglamorous, and often frustrating, *but it must be done*. It cannot be done by one man or 100. *Everyone* interested in ufology must contribute. Every ufologist should become an expert on the history of his own particular locale. Every ufologist must dip into the yellowing pages of the old newspapers in his area, and into the Indian legends and ghost tales. Every ufologist must carefully compile every sighting ever recorded in his area, no matter how irrelevant or unsubstantial it might seem. As I have now demonstrated, an apparent "meteor" sighting—the kind of thing usually ignored by most UFO buffs—*can* provide a vital link in a chain of events which can reveal important patterns.

This data must then be distributed freely to other ufologists in other areas so that it can be studied and compared. Gradually these key patterns will become clearer and we will build up a substantial body of statistical evidence which will enable us to clearly define the source and nature of the phenomenon.

It is scandalous that so little actual research has been done in the past twenty years. If you review the publications of 1948 and 1952, as I have done, you will immediately see that we have been standing still . . . we have been devoted to the "cause", not to the subject. Even worse, the very valid—and very advanced—work of men like Morris Jessup and Meade Layne has literally become lost and forgotten because we have buried ourselves in the controversies and nonsensical issues we have created.

Last year a foreign TV producer came to me after he had travelled across the U.S. interviewing UFO witnesses and UFO buffs. He was quite disheartened. "You know," he groaned. "This has been going on for twenty years . . . and I haven't been able to find a single expert—real expert—on UFOs in this country."

Nobody knows what is going on because nobody has made a logical, objective, systematic effort to find out.

THE QUALITY AND VALIDITY OF "FLAP" DATA

On March 3-4, 1968, a major UFO "flap" exploded in 25 states. Automobiles were pursued by luminous objects in several areas. In West Virginia, the objects remained in view for several hours. The sightings began about 8.00 p.m. and continued until 4.00 a.m. the next morning. Many of the "flap" areas under scrutiny in my studies were affected. The reports trickled in for weeks afterwards. The Air Force, however, explained this one away as being the disintegration of a Soviet rocket and many UFO buffs accepted this without question. When a rocket breaks up and re-enters the atmosphere, the small fragments burn out within seconds and are rarely

visible over a large area—if they are visible at all.

Obviously, what is needed is a central organization capable of collecting and correlating such “flap” data quickly and accurately. These incidents are “news” for only a few days, sometimes for only a few hours, so speed is essential if the “truth” is going to be released to the public. Weeks after the March 4 “flap”, the New York *Times* anti-UFO science editor, Walter Sullivan, wrote a piece explaining it and backed his story by quoting NICAP’s erroneous statement that UFO reports were on the decline in 1968.³³

If a comprehensive study of that “flap” had been prepared it might have swayed even Mr. Sullivan. Unfortunately, the “flaps” are so frequent and numerous that I have not been able to devote my limited time and resources to this kind of study exclusively. As a reporter, I know that any news feature on a “flap” must be issued as soon as possible and it is a waste of time to try to get editors to publish such things weeks or months later.

Although there have been numerous attempts at “flap” studies over the years, it was not until John Fuller’s close and thorough study of the Exeter, New Hampshire, cases in 1965, that the ice was broken.³⁴ The validity of a “flap” study was proven by Mr. Fuller’s book which accompanied more towards demolishing scepticism in the phenomenon than anything written previously. Dr. Vallée’s examination of earlier “flaps” has also been extremely important and has given us much valuable information.

The more we review the events of the 19th century and early part of the 20th century, the more correlative data we will have to lead us closer to that elusive “truth”. It stands to reason that the random reports published in those earlier years represented many thousands of sightings. There was no UFO “subject” in those days, and the occasional published reports were treated as “human interest” items, not as part of an idiotic controversy. In poring over the back issues of the New York *Times* and other newspapers across the country, I have found that there were substantial “flaps” in the 1920s and 1930s—particularly in the years 1922, 1930, 1934, and 1937. Patient research is required to collect and correlate all of this “lost” data. Hundreds of researchers should be engaged in this type of historical study, but very few are making the attempt.

This is not a problem for scientists *per se*. It rightly

TABLE 7
COLOUR OF UNKNOWN OBJECTS—1947-1259

As reported to the U.S. Air Force and published in Project Blue Book Report No. 14

COLOUR	NUMBER OF UNKNOWNNS
1. White	112
2. Metallic	76
3. Not stated	62
4. Orange	49
5. Red	33
6. Yellow	31
7. Green	14
8. Blue	26
9. Other	31
	—
	434
	—

TABLE 8
SHAPE OF UNKNOWN OBJECTS—1947-1952

As reported to the U.S. Air Force and published in Project Blue Book Report No. 14

SHAPE	NUMBER OF UNKNOWNNS
1. Elliptical	195
2. Rocket or aircraft	33
3. Meteor or comet-like	4
4. Flame	10
5. Teardrop, lenticular or conical	22
6. Other	54
7. Not stated	116
	—
	434 Total
	—

belongs in the hands of scholars and historians who are trained to evaluate the validity of such documentation and who can apply the standard methods of scholarship to its correlation and presentation. The thousands of bits and pieces must be unearthed and assembled in a methodical manner, in the same way that archaeologists spend months—even years—collecting bits of pottery from the sand and reassembling them.

Unidentified flying objects have been active for centuries, clearly concentrated in the same areas year after year. (I have found that old American Indian legends describe essentially the same things that are happening today in former Indian territories such as Oklahoma.) The “flaps” are not random. The objects follow a rigid timetable which, with proper research, can be interpreted and understood. Ancient records substantiate the notion that the objects have always been a part of our earthly environment. Ufologists must begin with a thorough study of human history, not with a study of the endless descriptions of objects which are rarely identical to each other in appearance.

Captain Ruppelt’s *Blue Book* team computerized the 434 “unknowns” of the 1947-52 era and tried to develop a “model saucer”. They found that the descriptions were so varied that they had to settle upon 12 basic types. However, they did evolve some general categories which, you will note, verify the independent studies of Ohio Northern University and Otto Binder.

In 1966, an American tabloid, the *National Enquirer*, subscribed to clipping services and attempted to break the sightings down superficially by shape and locale. Their results are detailed in Table 9.

Despite its sensational reputation of earlier years, the *National Enquirer* has been doing an accurate and responsible job of reporting on the UFO phenomenon in the United States.

Since the objects are plainly so numerous and so varied in size and shape, I do not feel that we will ever learn anything concrete by merely studying the descriptions. In a sense, it is like trying to classify all the fish in the ocean by counting and describing the sea-life turned up in a single net. As I have already noted, the “soft” objects actually far out-number the “hard” ones and we may have made a serious mistake in concentrating our efforts on the “hard” sightings.

TABLE 9

An independent survey by the editors of the
National Enquirer—1966

SHAPES OF OBJECTS	
Elliptical	— 129
Oval-shaped	— 33
Cigar-shaped	— 27
Lights only	— 287
Other	— 28
	—
	504 Total
	—

This study was conducted for a four-month period in the Autumn of 1966. An average of 31 published sightings per week was received.

Batwings, boomerangs and crescents were seen in New Jersey, New Mexico and Georgia. Tennessee reported a flying doughnut. Triangles were seen in Indiana, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Pearshaped appeared in Missouri and Georgia.

New Jersey led the nation in the reports received for this study. Ohio and Indiana reported the most "saucer-shaped" objects (12 each).

National Enquirer—February 19, 1967.

We must also take into account the apparent deceptions, diversions and "hoaxes" which seem to be carefully engineered by some unknown group to lead us astray and keep us in confusion. Ufologists must study psychological warfare and police investigative methods so that they will be prepared to cope with such deceptions and recognize them for what they are.

There is a tremendous amount of evidence which proves that "they" don't want us to know too much about their nature or origin. Perhaps they have always been communicating with us indirectly in ways which are hard for us to understand and impossible for our science to comprehend. There appears to be a direct linkage between so-called occult phenomena and the techniques being employed by the ufonauts to communicate with contactees.

In many recent cases, the ufonauts have demonstrated that they know the full details of the lives of specific individuals. They have demonstrated that they are at least aware of our political boundaries, and that they can operate on timetables which correspond to our own time cycle. In innumerable instances all over the world, witnesses have claimed that many of the elusive "pilots" look very much like us, can breathe our air, and speak our languages. Over the years, hundreds of scraps of metal and other substances have been dropped from UFOs—and nearly all of it consists of earthly materials, notably aluminium, magnesium and silicon.³⁵

In an unpublished portion of the enigmatic annotated Varo edition of Dr. Jessup's *Case For The UFO*, one of the anonymous marginalia writers commented on Jessup's repetition of a rumour that a "flying saucer" had crashed in the Soviet Union and was being examined by Russian scientists.³⁶ The note writer laughed at the notion, stating that if it were really true, then Russia would have cornered the world's diamond market. What does *this* mean? We can go back to a letter published in the Sacramento (Calif.) *Bee* on November

24, 1896. A writer who signed himself "W.A.", expressed some contactee-like opinions on the "airship" and stated: "The airships are constructed of the lightest and strongest fabrics and the machinery is of the most perfect electrical work.

"Aluminium and glass (silicon), hardened by the same chemical process that forms our diamonds, contribute the chief material of their most perfect airships.

"When in use, these vessels, at a distance, have the appearance of a ball of fire, being operated wholly by the electric current generated on such vessels."

CONCLUSION

We have not yet been able to simplify all the complex and contradictory factors inherent in the "flap" data. We can only point the way to additional research. There are many bewildering psychological aspects which must be examined by qualified psychologists and psychiatrists. Again and again, I have encountered amnesia victims and people who have suffered dramatic changes of I.Q. and personality after a UFO experience. The numbers of people now claiming telepathic "contact" are unbelievable, and many of these cases correlate favourably with each other. Contactees in widely-separated areas have detailed identical conversations with the Ufonauts. The same questions are asked of these people, and none of these questions have been published, so the chances of deliberate hoaxing on the part of the alleged witnesses are slight. Also, people who claim to have been taken aboard the objects have described certain unpublished things seen inside the craft. (Mrs. Betty Hill described being examined by a machine which probed her with wires in the same manner that Carroll Watts in Texas claimed to have been probed by a multi-wired machine in 1967.)³⁷

Whatever is happening now has apparently been going on for many years unnoticed. And we are still not sufficiently organized to truly investigate and understand this phenomenon. We have been counting the fish which have fallen into our net. The subject has been exposed to so much ridicule that it has attracted largely teen-agers and individuals who are not equipped to cope with such a diversified and complicated situation. The "extraterrestrial" concept has gripped our imaginations and led us to rule out many of the salient facts. We cannot apply human logic to this situation. "They" are reaching down to us. We must learn to reach up to "them".

To understand UFOs, you must understand Man. I am a life-long agnostic, but I recommend that you begin by reading the Bible *from cover to cover*. It will amaze you. Ezekiel wasn't the only biblical "contactee". Consider the others, such as Zechariah who reported the following conversation with an "angel" (*Zechariah*, 5: 1-3):

"Then I turned, and lifted up mine eyes, and looked, and beheld a flying roll.

"And he (the angel) said unto me, What seest thou?
"And I answered, I see a flying roll; the length thereof is twenty cubits, and the breadth thereof ten cubits.

"Then he said unto me, This is the curse that goeth forth over the face of the whole earth. . . ."

- ¹ See "The Statistical Problem," by John A. Keel; Palmer's *Flying Saucers*, Summer, 1968.
- ² APRO has made an effort to collect this kind of data in a few important cases. See Dr. Schwarz's article on these factors in this issue.
- ³ The author has been conducting a nationwide poll of UFO buffs, witnesses and sceptics. Although the poll is incomplete and the results have not been fully tabulated, approximately 15 per cent of all those polled (a very broad cross-section) claim to have seen an unidentified flying object in recent years. If you extend this finding, it would mean that 30,000,000 Americans have now seen UFOs.
- ⁴ *The UFO Annual*, edited by M. K. Jessup. Published by The Citadel Press, New York, 1956.
- ⁵ "Them Thar Flying Saucers," by Ivan T. Sanderson; Blairstown, N.J. Press, November 17, 1966.
- ⁶ The sightings around Wanaque, N.J., have been heavily publicized and mentioned in many magazines and paperback books. See *The Official Guide to UFOs* published by *Science and Mechanics*, 1968, for a summary by Lloyd Mallan.
- ⁷ Personal communication by mail and phone with witnesses. Lloyd Mallan visited Georgia in 1968 and spoke to many of these witnesses but he has not yet published his findings.
- ⁸ *Empire*, the Sunday supplement of the Syracuse, N.Y. *Herald-American*, devoted an entire issue to this "flap" on March 3, 1968. This issue included many photos of witnesses, saucer 'nest's', etc.
- ⁹ Personal investigation. See the *National Enquirer*, February 25, 1968: "2,000 UFO Sightings Reported". Summary of Harrisburg incidents with maps, photos of witnesses, etc.
- ¹⁰ During a visit to the Ithaca area in the spring of 1968, Dr. Hynek told an audience that he was flabbergasted by the extent of the UFO activity there and had never encountered anything like it before.
- ¹¹ See *Saga* magazine, October and November, 1968, for articles by John Keel summarizing some of this activity. Also FSR, July/August., 1968.
- ¹² For detailed summaries of UFO activities on Long Island in 1966 see *The UFO Report* by Irving A. Greenfield, Lancer Books, 1967; and *UFO Top Secret*, by Mort Young, Simon & Shuster, 1967.
- ¹³ See *Challenge to Science—the UFO Enigma*, by Jacques and Janine Vallée, Henry Regnery Co., Chicago, for details. Also Dr. Vallée's article in *THE HUMANOIDS*, published by FSR.
- ¹⁴ *Mysteries of the Skies: UFOs in Perspective*, by Gordon Lore and Harold Deneault, Jr., Prentice-Hall, 1968. Also see bibliography of 1897 articles, FSR, September/October, 1968, p. 16.
- ¹⁵ The material used for this examination of the 1957 flap was collected from many sources, including the APRO bulletins of the period,

- Palmer's *Flying Saucers*, NICAP's *UFO Evidence* and numerous private collections of clippings.
- ¹⁶ Widely reported by all wire services on April 26, 1966. Photos were published in *Life*, *Newsweek*, etc., the following week.
- ¹⁷ *National Enquirer*, August 25, 1968.
- ¹⁸ *National Enquirer*, August 11, 1968.
- ¹⁹ *Boletín Climático*, April, 1968.
- ²⁰ *Strange World*, by Frank Edwards; *UFO Explodes over Nevada*, pp. 38-41.
- ²¹ *ibid.* "Express train in the Sky," pp. 188-193. Extracted from Charles Fort. Original source, *Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada*.
- ²² UPI report, September 16, 1968. Widely published.
- ²³ *Daily News*, Norfolk, Nebraska, July 6, 1966. Four witnesses named in the account.
- ²⁴ York, Nebraska, *News-Times*, July 14, 1966. Two witnesses named.
- ²⁵ Cozad, Nebraska, *Local*, July 18, 1966.
- ²⁶ Galesburg, Illinois, *Register-Mail*, July 14, 1966. Full column story. Witnesses named.
- ²⁷ Ypsilanti, Michigan, *Press*, July 15, 1966.
- ²⁸ Omaha, Nebraska, *Evening World-Herald*, July 15, 1966; Kingman, Kansas, *Leader Courier*, July 22, 1966; numerous other clips from Kansas and Nebraska.
- ²⁹ Omaha, Nebraska, *Evening World-Herald*, July 14, 1966, full column story naming many witnesses.
- ³⁰ Muskegon, Michigan, *Chronicle*, July 7, 1966; two witnesses named.
- ³¹ Ashtabula, Ohio, *Star-Beacon*, July 13, 1966; witnesses named.
- ³² The Olden Moore case was cut into several parts and scattered throughout NICAP's *UFO Evidence* without proper indexing so that the reader could assemble the components. A heavily detailed review of this case appears in *Jim Moseley's Book of Saucer News*, published by Saucerian Publications, Clarksburg, West Virginia, 1967; *UFO Spotter Taken to Washington*, by C. V. Fitch, pp. 25-28.
- ³³ *New York Times*, July 2, 1968.
- ³⁴ *Incident at Exeter*, by John Fuller, Putnam's, 1966.
- ³⁵ See "Our Skies Are Full of Junk," by John Keel, *Fate*, January, 1969. Also *Uninvited Visitors*, by Ivan T. Sanderson, Cowles, 1967, Chapter XI, charts on pp. 192-193.
- ³⁶ The author has had access to this controversial document and has read the entire Varo edition three times. For a summary of this interesting book and comments on a few of the notations see *New UFO Break-through*, by Brad Steiger and Joan Whritenour, Award Books, 1968.
- ³⁷ The author has listened to all twelve hours of the taped hypnotic sessions recorded by Dr. Simon during his study of the Hill case. Many small but significant details revealed in these sessions were not mentioned in the published summary of the Hill case, *Interrupted Journey*.

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UFO STORIES OF THE NORTH WESTERN INDIANS

Richard Hack

The author has published a number of articles in *Flying Saucers (Palmer)*, *Exploring the Unknown* and other magazines.

THE UFO story began many centuries ago, perhaps even pre-dating the coming of man. We have accounts in the Bible, from the Egyptians, and in the pictorial writing of the Stone Age. And in the United States, we have the legends of the American Indian, from North to South, East to West.

I came across the following tales in a book published by the University of Oklahoma Press and written by the Professor Emeritus of English at Washington State University, Ella E. Clark. Entitled "Indian Legends of the Northern Rockies", it records the creation myths and ancient legends of the Indian tribes that lived in what are now the states of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, and Washington. Because of the number of legends that could be related to the UFO field, I have decided to concentrate mainly on those involving the "Little People"—creatures very similar to our modern-day "UFO-nauts". I would further point out that the author herself makes no attempt or suggestion at a connection, and that the concepts advanced in this article are my own.

The legends are from the storytellers of the following tribes: Group 1: the Nez Percés, the Flatheads, the Kalispels, and the

Coeur d'Alenes; Group 2: the Arapaho, the Gros Ventres, the Blackfeet, the Crow, the Assiniboine, and the Sioux; and Group 3: the Shoshoni, the Bannocks, and the Kutenais.

Group 1 were Plateau Indians, dwelling in the country of eastern Washington, Oregon, Montana, and much of Idaho; their staple food was the salmon; they lived in communal houses in winter, in simple lean-tos during summer.

Group 2 were the Plains Indians living from the Rockies eastward to the Mississippi and as far south as Texas. The buffalo was their staple diet and was also used for just about everything else, including clothing. The Indians of these tribes travelled by foot until the introduction of the horse during the first half of the 18th century, and since they were rovers, this meant that they were in fact a hardy people.

Group 3 were also Plains Indians. In addition, they were Plateau Indians, as they were representative of neither exclusively.

For our purposes, it must be noted that the tribes listed above are invariably described as composed of extremely intelligent and extremely honest individuals, with the possible exception of the warlike Blackfeet. Further, it should be noted that the Indian has a peculiarly

retentive memory, and of course, respect for their ancestors led to the careful preservation of the stories quoted.

Nearly every tribe in the Rockies had some legends about the "Little People". Most detailed and typical are those of the Nez Percés, who called these strange dwarfs "The Stick Indians", because they lived in deep forests. The legends usually went as follows.

The Stick Indians were about 3ft. in height, and formed very much like humans. They wore deer skins, and lived in the deep forests, although they roamed far and wide. Often at night they made strange sounds. They were reputed to be able to turn invisible by rubbing themselves with a certain type of grass. They could hoot exactly like owls or howl exactly like coyotes. They were possessed of incredible strength: an old white man told an Indian once that he had seen a dwarf walking off with a calf under each arm.

They had a habit of invading Indian homes and demanding food, with dire consequences for those who refused. On p. 50 of this reference book by Miss Clark, a story is related how one evening a hunting party was camped for the night, during which a storm blew up. The narrator's uncle ordered the

members of the party to cover themselves with blankets, for "A strange visitor is coming." The narrator's father peeked out and saw a little man with long hair, dressed in deer skins. The creature demanded food which was given him. The next day, however, the narrator's father wound up with a face swollen, presumably as punishment for having peeked at the little man. It is interesting to note the swelling feature, as it is often reported today by witnesses to close-range UFO sightings.

Another parallel is to be noted in the fact that the Stick People often kidnapped children. Once, during the last few decades, a party was huckleberrying in the hills. They locked a baby in the car for safe-keeping. While picking berries, the child was heard to cry. It was discovered that he had disappeared. When the cry was heard again, the child was found some distance away. Something had removed him from the locked car, and the Indians ascribed the act to the Little People.

The Flatheads described the Little People as about 3ft. tall, with very dark skins, apparently darker than the Indians' own skins. Strangely, the Little People were reputed to own herds of tiny horses less than 3ft. in height. These horses were not used for packing or riding, but in winter were killed for food.

The Coeur d'Alenes report that many dwarfs lived around Rosebud Lake which was surrounded by dense brush. They had the odd habit of beating sticks against the trunks of trees. Some were dressed in squirrel skins, and some were described as being users of the bow and arrow. They had a habit of shouting when they saw strangers, thus drawing hunters on to wild-goose chases, much like the strange lights that today hover over roads and deserted areas across the country, luring police and others away from such places.

The Shoshoni and the Bannocks had many legends about the Ninnimbe, the "Little Demons". These were supposed to haunt the areas near the sources of Muddy Creek, Wyoming. They, like the others, were between 2 and 3ft. tall, very strong, and dressed in goatskin clothing. They were expert stalkers

and hunters, and were described as fearless. Very interesting is the concept of the invisible poison arrows with which they killed game and many a Shoshoni. They were reputed to have done the carvings on the rocks in the Wind River country. The Indians had a curious defence, which consisted of putting on a great deal of paint, for the Little People were supposedly afraid of paint.

One of the Little People allegedly still survives. He, too, is called Ninnimbe. He is described as an old man, sturdily built, dressed in brightly-painted skins. His nose, like Rudolph's, is red. He lives in the mountains, appearing and disappearing at will. Stone darts have been found which have been attributed to him.

The dwarfs are reported to be cannibalistic in the legends of the Shoshoni and the Bannocks. The descriptions are the same, as well as the reported great physical strength. But the creatures had the disconcerting and somewhat gruesome habit of eating children and their mothers. The Little Man would seize a child, devour it, then perfectly imitate the cry of the child to lure its parent. When the Indian woman was seized, her screams usually frightened the being off, but the women usually died before morning. The Little Men also would creep up on a party of children, hide their tails by wrapping them around their bodies, and request to play with the children. They would then seize a child, perch him on their tails, and run off, never to be seen again. Curiously enough, these cannibals would never eat men. Instead, they would invite them into their homes and offer *them* food.

The Little People of the Arapaho, Gros Ventres, and Blackfeet were again 3ft. high, with black skins and big stomachs, powerfully built. They were versed in a crude sign language and reportedly carved the rock houses in the deep canyons in Wyoming, North-east Minnesota, and Montana. Some houses and skeletons remain in these areas, according to the Indians. The creatures were also far fleet runners than the swiftest Indian, as well as being incredibly strong, and, here too, cannibalistic. These tribes

tried to kill off the Little People, but arrows had no effect, so they were forced to herd the enemy into a deep gorge, drive them to the trees, and set fire to them, destroying them all.

Then there is the story of the Medicine Wheel, a photograph of which is included in the book. This strange construction, located in the Big Horn Mountains west of Sheridan, Wyoming, is composed of thousands of limestone slabs laid in a wheel form 245ft. in diameter. There are 28 or 29 spokes radiating from it. On some of the slabs, buffalo skulls look to the east.

A story told about Red Plume, a famous Crow Indian chief, goes to the effect that he once went to the Medicine Wheel and stayed there four nights and four days. On the fourth night, he was visited by three little men and a little woman. They conducted him to a hidden underground passage beneath the Medicine Wheel. He remained with them for three days and three nights, learning the arts of war and how to be a good leader. This story backs up the belief that the Indians tell: that the Little People lived once in the rock shelters to be found near the strange monument.

The above stories are the majority to be found in Miss Clark's book, but by no means all. It is interesting to note the strange relationships these tales have with the ones heard today from the sober lips of businessmen, police officers, and others who have encountered these strange creatures—or ones like them.

For instance, it is a fact that quite a few stories of "babies crying" have been reported to have occurred in cemeteries, supposedly haunted houses, etc. And here we have the Shoshoni telling us that this is a technique to lure small children from their mothers, to be devoured.

The incredible strength has been reported by several South American witnesses, as has the apparent invulnerability to simple weapons like knives.

The entire area of the creatures' interest in children today leads to gruesome conjectures when related to the cannibal stories of yesterday. And the disappearances of young men and teenagers—is there reason to believe that we are little more

than a stockyard for sub-human races? I think this latter answer is too limited, but we must consider the possibility that some few missing children may have indeed been murdered, and that others may have narrowly escaped this fate and lived to describe their meetings with these "abominable little men".

I would like to suggest in conclusion that an effort be made to investigate the areas described by

the Northern Rockies Indian tribes as abodes of the Little People. It may be that remains might be found indicating the fate of these beings over the years. It might also be reasonable to quietly find out what is happening in these areas with regard to the UFO phenomenon itself.

I suggest that researchers in the North-west take the time to visit the Medicine Wheel, the Owyhee

Range, the Salmon and Wind River countries, and investigate the occurrences there, particularly the incidence of "cattle rustling", or kidnappings, as well as straight UFO and contactee reports. It may be that the little creatures that plagued the Ancient Indian are even now plaguing modern man, using far more advanced techniques and perhaps under the auspices of a new master—the "Alien".

DISC DRAWS WATER

On the sunny July morning in 1965 that John Hembling, geologist and exploration manager for a mining company, and a companion geologist stepped from a helicopter atop a mountain ridge in north-central British Columbia they expected it would be another routine day of reconnaissance and survey.

For several weeks they had been studying this mineral-rich terrain about 70 miles north of Hazelton. Working above the timberline they had a sweeping view of the country's rocky peaks, some of which already bore the mark of mining development. Soon they would submit their report on the feasibility of further development.

But on this particular day they were to have the unexpected opportunity of making a study of a much different sort.

"It was about 10 o'clock and we had just set up our equipment after the helicopter left," Hembling told us, "when we saw a silvery object, shining in the sun, appear over a small ridge below us. It had a flattened-out look and our first reaction was that it was some kind of delta-wing aircraft. We soon realised it was not."

Facing west away from the sun, with the object below them about half a mile away, they had a clear view of what was happening.

"The object was about 50ft. in diameter," he said. "On top of its dome there was a little knob, and around the base of the dome there were circular markings. They might

have been some kind of riveting, or even windows. They were a bit too small to tell.

"Below these, on the face of the disc itself, there were larger rectangular markings which could have been glass or metallic. Our impression was that they were windows. As far as we could see, there were three of them."

As the two men watched in astonishment, the object moved slowly across the ridge until it was above a small glacial lake, barely more than a pond. Hovering there an instant, it then descended to less than 50ft. above the water. Again it hovered and, to the men's further amazement, lowered a pipe-like instrument from its underside into the water.

"At first we thought it was something like a rope-ladder," Hembling said, "but it didn't just drop down. It came out smoothly and steadily as if under mechanical control."

During this procedure the observers were conscious of a humming sound from the object "like a quiet electric motor." With its appendage in the lake, the disc then rotated slowly like a water-borne top until its "windows" faced the two men.

"We had a distinct feeling it knew we were there," Hembling said.

After remaining in that position for about eight minutes—as the men judged it—the object withdrew its "pipe" as carefully as it had lowered it.

"It climbed slowly, then all of a sudden it was off," Hembling said. "It

shot over the ridge, made a sharp turn without skidding and was out of sight in about 20 seconds. We figured it had gone 20 or 25 miles by the time it disappeared."

That would give it a speed of at least 3,600 m.p.h.

So extraordinary was their experience that the two men discussed it for the rest of the day, comparing observations and impressions. They also wondered how the pictures would turn out, for a meaningful part of the whole incident was that Hembling's companion carried a camera and took numerous shots of the sighting. But, for Hembling at least, that part of the incident was to lead to disappointment.

"I never heard from him again," he said of his companion. "He returned to the States before he had a chance to get the pictures developed, and that was the end of it. I wrote him twice asking about the pictures but he didn't reply. I don't know what happened."

Somewhere, as a result, there is a UFO witness who may have some of the most remarkable camera shots of this phenomenon ever recorded. Perhaps, as had happened before, he submitted them for official scrutiny and, after being bound to silence, failed to have them returned.

Taken from CANADIAN UFO REPORT. Edited by John Magor, P.O. Box 758, Duncan, B.C., Canada.

THE 1968 UFO SURVEILLANCE OF SEATTLE

William Gordon Allen, B.Sc., Ph.D.

Dr. Allen (a former Fellow of the British Interplanetary Society) with a background of some 20 years of investigating the scientific aspects of UFO phenomena is an electronics engineering design specialist with a large aero-space concern. He is author of *UFOs from beyond the 3rd dimension*. The photographs will have to be accepted as they stand. We only have proof copies, but hope one day that we will have the opportunity to study the negatives.

“WE were some three hundred yards from a brilliant orange-coloured UFO, all of the dogs in the area were yapping and howling, and I took seven pictures as carefully as I could,” replied 14-year-old Scott Sylte of Renton, Washington, to the careful questioning of a highly qualified aero-space engineer. The interrogation was to be the last event of the investigation during 1968 of the continuing surveillance of the Seattle area.

This final episode was the most significant in that Scott went hunting for evidence on the evening of November 30, 1968, and by 6.20 p.m. he had it, *on film*.

Scott is the son of young parents, both employees of The Boeing Company, the world's largest aero-space contractor, whose engineers have such outstanding accomplishments to their credit as over-all contract administration of the Apollo-moon Project, the Lunar Orbiter, whose cameras took thousands of perfect pictures of the moon-surface, the 500-passenger super-jet now in production, and the Mars-flyby, now in planning. The obvious place to seek this photograph, to Scott, was in the area in which the “visitor” was last sighted, on a hill behind the Renton King of King's Church. The pastor of this church had been previously asked by another witness to view an earlier appearance of the “bright light”.

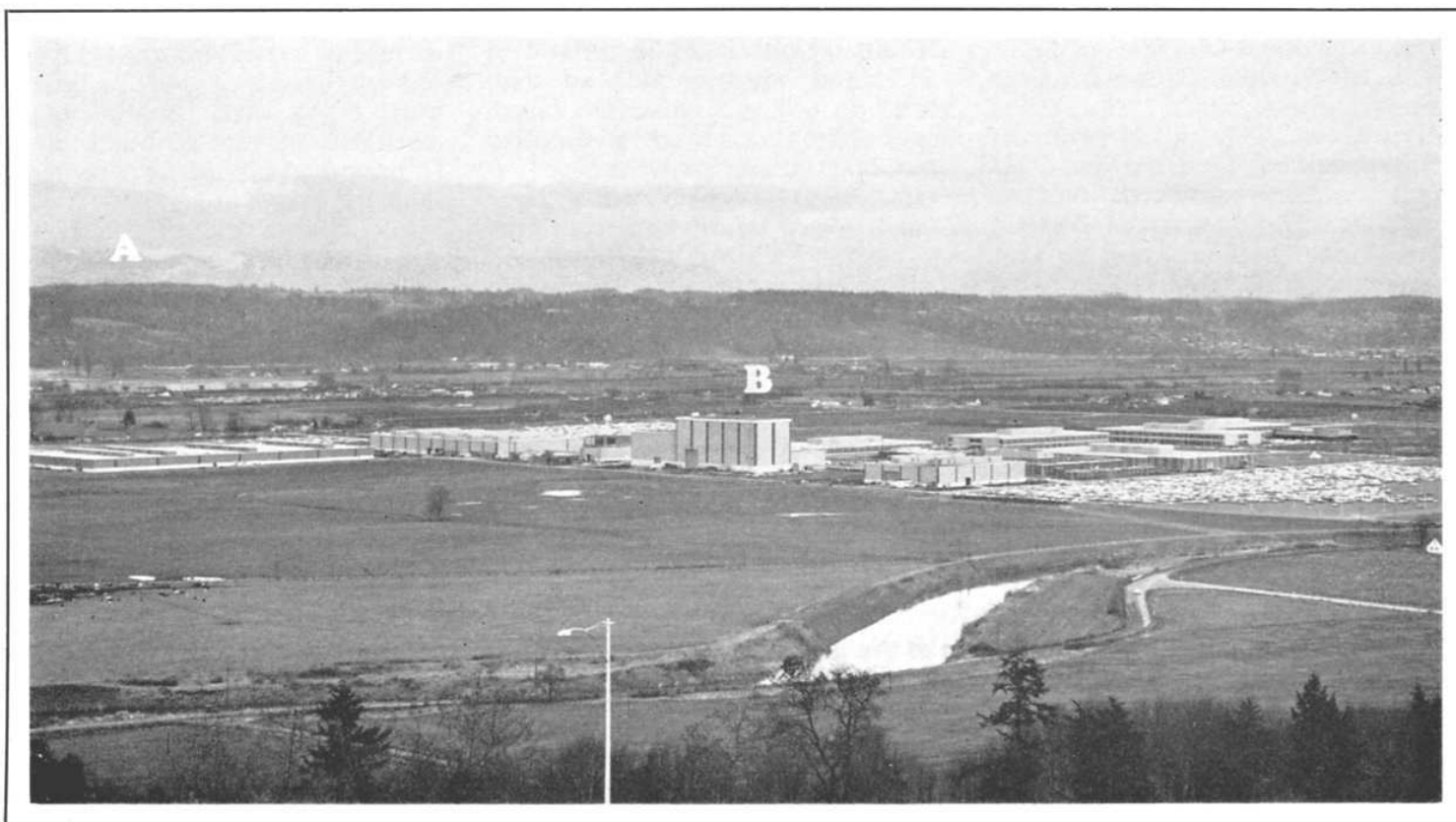
For the preceding three weeks some hundreds of residents of the South Seattle area, which includes the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, the Kent (Boeing) Space Research Complex, and Renton and Auburn, had told of this strong, persistent and mysterious light going about its “mission”. Through some motivation which he could not explain Scott took his friend, Steve Walker, and his camera and decided that the time had come to photograph the “visitor”.

When in position for a while and about to leave, Scott and Steve noted the approach of a bright light—as if a little late for an appointed photograph. As it came closer Scott carefully kept taking pictures. The boys were fascinated, thrilled, and they stood their ground. With presence of mind, Scott stopped his camera's lens still further on his last try and took his best picture, showing the actual configuration of a fabricated object which gave off its intense glow of orange-coloured radiation. Some of the witnesses had previously talked of seeing a solid object—with portholes. The pictures show portholes, or porthole-like markings with specific definition.

The next day Scott took his roll of film to Jim Holm, a teacher at Renton Nelson Junior High School for developing. The evidence on the film showed that the boys had indeed photographed an object estimated to be about 50 to 60ft. in diameter, about 40ft. thick, some 100ft. from the earth's surface and about 300 yards distant.

Further questioning indicated that there was no noise surrounding the near-landing of the visitor. Ultrasonic emanations, however, could not be ruled out because of the disturbance of the dogs—or because of some sort of psychic transmission which could cause a similar reaction. A re-inspection of the same area by daylight by the boys brought them the discovery of what they termed “black water” atop some of the puddles. This was taken to their science teacher who determined that it was not water, but its composition has not been identified at the time of writing. A radio-activity detector—“a dosimeter”—showed a reading of 120 in the area (2-4 is normal).

The Seattle area was not immune from UFO rumours any month during 1968. All public information media



The South Renton, Washington, hills, (a) was the scene of the UFO photographs of Scott Sylte and is contiguous to the Kent space research labs of the BOEING Co. It was here (b) that the Lunar Orbiter was tested in simulated moon environment. The photographs of the moon surface revealed the "moon spires", FSR, Vol. 14, No. 5. The Lunar vehicle's pictures were incredibly perfect and the riddle of the natural or artificial origin of the "spires" is still an enigma. When will Boeing scientists be allowed to investigate the scientific questions of the source of power of the UFO? The answer may send them 10,000 years into the future in one incredible breakthrough

were repeatedly telephoned by observers during the year. A very significant story appeared at the beginning of the year in the *Seattle Post Intelligencer* of February 19, 1968, headlined: STRANGE UFO INCIDENT CHILLS VASHON ISLAND.

"... How do 2 inches of ice get on a pond when it is not freezing outside?

"What was the curious formless hulk that glowed like a reflector?

"Residents of Vashon Island pondered these questions yesterday in the aftermath of an icy 'flying saucer' incident. "Setting of the eerie tale was a gravel pit on the island. At 2 a.m. Sunday morning a group of island teenagers noticed a flash of light near the pit. Going to the pit the boys saw an object 'about the size of a car', though the form was indescribable. The 'thing' sent off a beam about the size of a car's headlight.

"Frightened, they sought out a King County (Seattle) deputy sheriff, and brought him to the gravel pit. It had vanished when they returned. But—the water in the gravel pit, about 50 feet from edge to edge, was covered with two inches of ice. Yet smaller bodies of water near the same pond had no ice on them. Don Holke said the ice was still thick enough to walk on Sunday afternoon.

"The ice was clear and a funny thing it had no water on top of it although it was raining all day', the sheriff's deputy added."

The newspaper clipping was mailed to a cryogenic

expert by the same electronics engineer who was to be questioning Scott Sylte the next December.

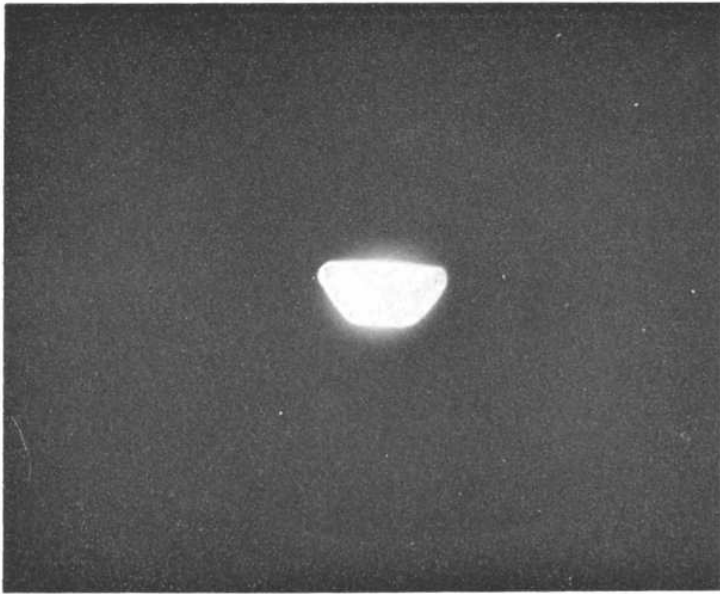
The reply from Dr. Randall Barron of the faculty of Louisiana Tech was most significant and is in FSR files in its entirety. In part, Dr. Barron comes to the following analysis and comment:

He said, "although the problem of slab formation of this size is quite complex, if a freezing temperature were assumed (32 degrees) it would take some 113.4 hours to freeze the 2in. thick slab. His calculations of this complex cryogenic problem bear out his conclusion. But remember, the outside temperature this whole time was above freezing, for it was raining much of the time.

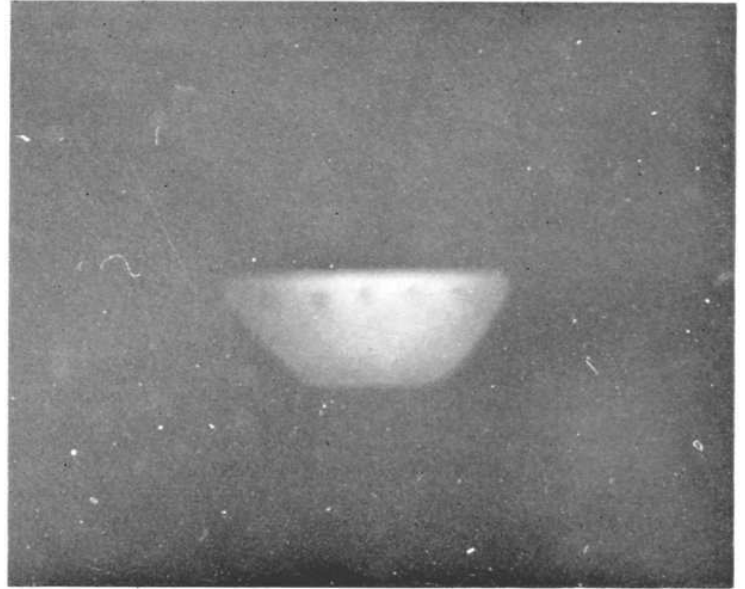
Dr. Barron points out that if, as a cryogenic authority, he were called upon to freeze the pond, his only recourse would be to have several tanks of liquid nitrogen poured on the surface of the 50ft. diameter pond. He adds that clouds of crystalline ice would be on the surface, but none was observed.

This would indicate an accomplishment beyond our science of today and the expert whose opinion is quoted added: "I do consider extraterrestrial life a distinct possibility."

Other more incredible questions remain, and a tentative conclusion must then be made that the Seattle vicinity, home of one of the most accomplished aerospace firms in the world, has been under intelligent



Bright light ambushed by camera, early shot.



The final shot, stopped down, detail revealed.

surveillance during the whole year of 1968.

Why was not one word heard from the University of Colorado's Condon (UFO) Committee, recipient of a \$500,000 grant from the U.S. Air Force to do this very same type of investigation? Neither Scott Sylte nor the Vashon people were contacted.

Why did the executive director of that committee make his most irresponsible appearance before the Seattle Chapter of the American Astronautic Society in the Spring of 1968 and belittle such observations with attempts at humour, denying that anyone had submitted genuine UFO pictures to his study group? (His attention was invited to the Trinidade photographs taken by the Brazilian Navy, for instance.) Charles Fort, investigator of thousands of similar incidents during the first quarter of this century, wrote in the pages of *Lo!* (Holt edition: *The Books of Charles Fort*): "They may be of a world of other beings (who) may be exploiting life on this earth, but in ways more subtle, and in orderly or organised fashion. . . ."

Charles Fort warned us, Dr. Herman Oberth has also

warned us many times that the U.S.S.R. has now put a high priority on this fantastic question.

While the Condon Committee, publicly impaled by a prestigious U.S. picture magazine earlier in 1968, laughs, U.S. intelligence service should take notice of the possibilities of communications of a scientific nature which could vault us 10,000 years into the future—or put the iron or bamboo curtain countries the same 10,000 years ahead of us.*

These "probes" into our material world by a super-science must be assumed to be well planned: our intelligent response to these probes must not be much longer delayed.

* *In fairness it should be noted that Dr. Condon has recognised—after saying that "UFO phenomena do not offer a fruitful field in which to look for major scientific discoveries"—that the problem does exist, and that it is a "defence function" to be performed "within the framework established for intelligence and surveillance operations" (p. 5 of Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects—Bantam Books)—EDITOR.*

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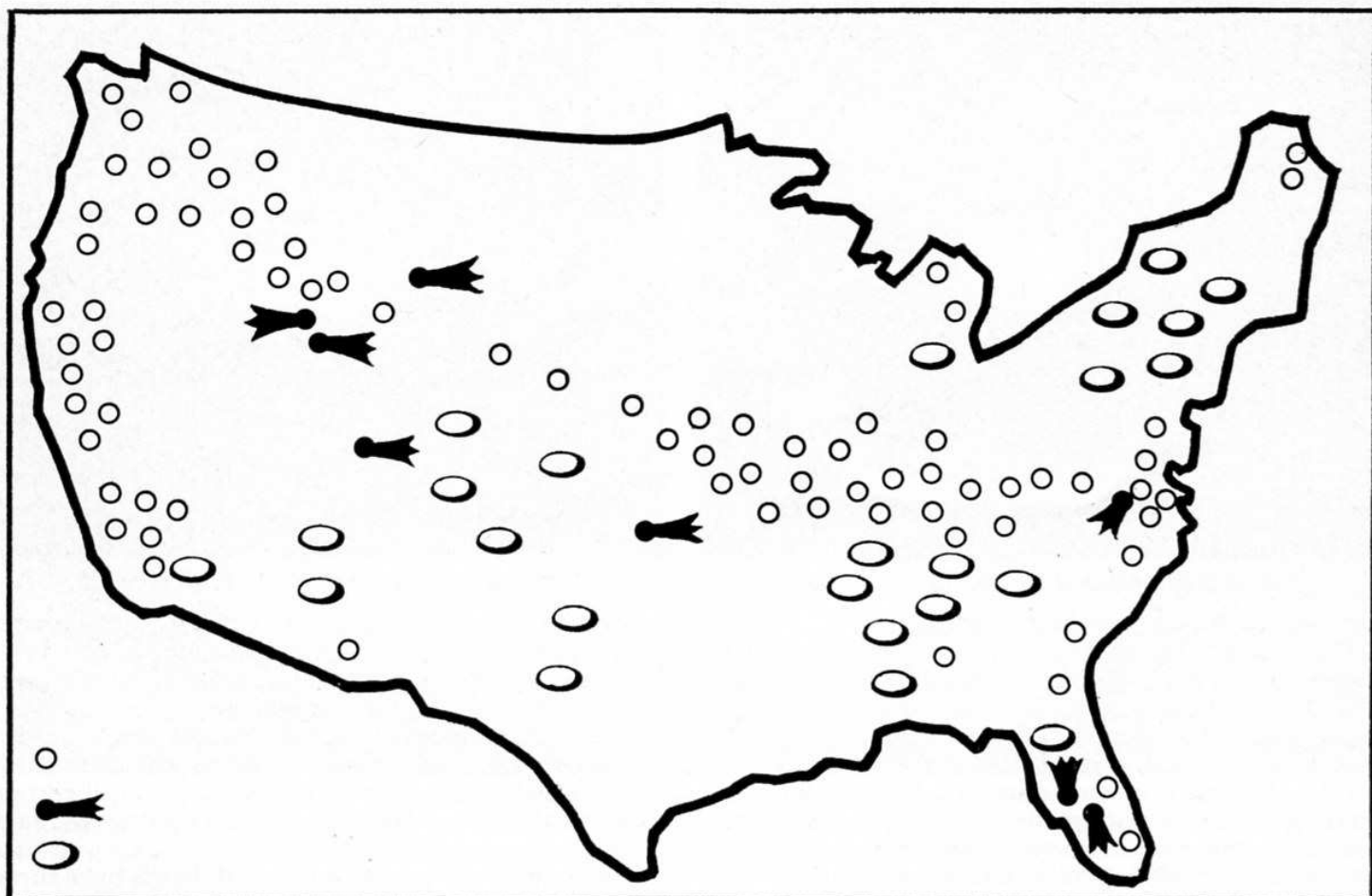
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○ Oval or spherical objects. ☄ Comet or meteor-like objects with tails. ◌ Cigar or torpedo-shaped objects

THE GREAT CIRCLE ROUTE — Circa 1954

PIONEER Ufologist John Philip Bessor studied the UFO reports of 1954 and drew up a rough map illustrating the distribution factors. This map was published in the Harrisburg (Pa.) *Sun-Telegraph*, February 27, 1955.

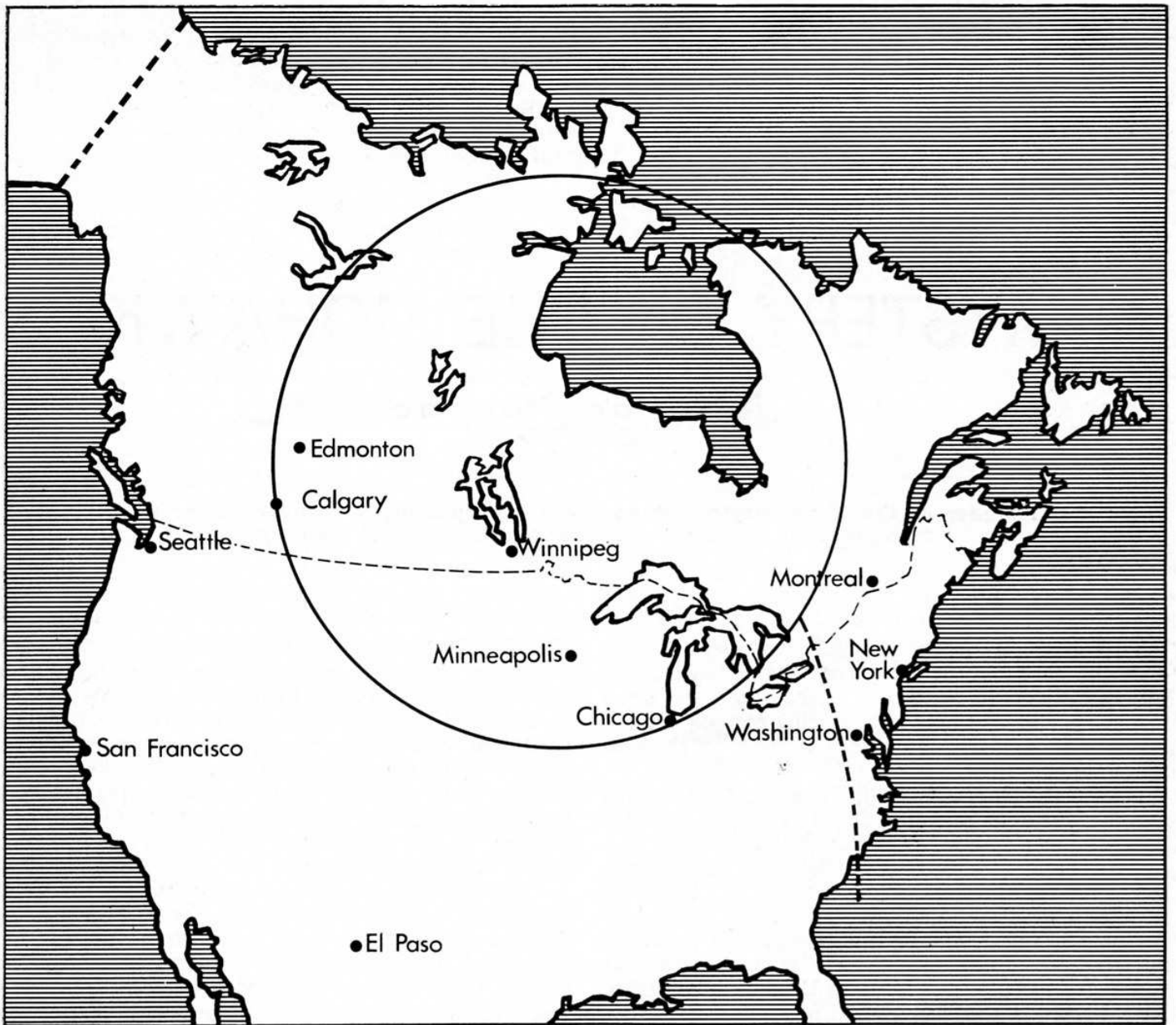
Mr. Bessor noted: "Oddly, the flying saucers adhere to certain 'zones' or 'belts' reaching from British Columbia, Oregon and Washington, through Idaho, Indiana, southern Ohio and into West Virginia."

Although he was dealing with random reports (distribution of information was far from adequate in those days), Mr. Bessor plainly discovered the factors which were still prevalent 12 years later in 1966. Then, as now, the objects were apparently pursuing pre-designated flight paths from the northwest into the

middle west and then back again into the northeast.

Newspaper coverage has improved since 1954, and more witnesses are reporting, so we are now able to chart these courses more precisely. Ultimately we should be able to triangulate the exact point of origin through a careful examination of these "window" areas and the flight paths of the objects.

UFO activity in 1954-55 was concentrated in the same areas which were later affected by the November 1957 "flap" and the "flaps" of 1966. There were sightings in Ravenna, Ohio, in 1955, for example, and that city was the starting point of the famed "police chase" of 1966. The northern part of New York state, particularly the area around Plattsburgh, N.Y., and Au Sable Forks, N.Y., was the site of considerable UFO activity throughout the 1950s.



MAP OF "GREAT CIRCLE ROUTE"

Solid circle shows approximate course of UFO sightings along this route in 1966

Dotted line shows approximate course of "meteor" of April 25, 1966. Note that this course would lead it into the "Bermuda Triangle" sector northeast of Florida. If line were continued northwards it would extend into the upper perimeter of the "Great Circle Route"

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MYSTERY ON THE MOHAWK

Jennifer Stevens

Founder of the Extraterrestrial Phenomena Investigating Committee, Jennifer Stevens is the editor and publisher of *UFO—Skywatch* magazine.

OVER a period of approximately two years an area on the banks of the New York State Barge Canal (Mohawk River) in Scotia, N.Y., has been the scene of some very strange activities. During periods ranging from several days to several weeks, residents of the area have observed UFOs.

In April of 1967, a woman living in the area was walking a visitor to her car at about 11 o'clock at night. The two women stopped to watch what appeared to be a very large bright star. As they watched, the "star" began to descend. In a matter of moments it was hovering above the trees across the street from them. They were "fascinated" and a little fearful. Suddenly, a baseball-sized projectile, that one of them later described as "an ugly red colour", shot from the UFO, went whizzing over their heads and disappeared into the trees across the street from where they were standing. The starlike UFO then sped away.

One of the women, whom I shall call Peggy G., was still puzzling over the experience the next morning when a neighbour dropped in, remarking: "The strangest thing happened last night. Johnny (her 12-year-old) got up to go to the bathroom about 11 o'clock and rushed into my room all upset. He said he saw a ball of fire go by the bathroom window!" Her home is directly opposite Peggy's driveway.

When Peggy first called me, one evening after our "Skywatch" programme had just gone off the air, she was reluctant to even give me her name. She was, however, deeply troubled and told me a bit about her sighting. It was not until six weeks later that she called me again and gave me her name and consented to an interview. What she told me was strange indeed.

It seems that there had been a great many sightings in the immediate vicinity of Peggy's home. Several of her neighbours had reported dogs missing. One of these neighbours had told several people that "little men" had taken her dog. She became obsessed with the idea

that she should report this to the government. When she attempted to do so, her family was advised that she was suffering from a nervous breakdown. She was confined to a mental hospital for a period of observation and treatment. She refuses to discuss the matter now, but those who are close to her state that she still swears her original story of "little men" is true. People who have known her for many years attest to the fact that she has nothing in her past emotional history that would indicate she was in any way unstable.¹

Peggy also told me that she had experienced "poltergeist" activity in her home since the time of her sighting. She had seen the shadow of a man "materialize and then disappear" on several occasions and had also seen objects in the house moving, apparently by themselves. Her cat, she said, had taken to suddenly hissing and spitting, arching its back at NOTHING.

All during the time of our interviews Peggy begged me not to reveal her identity due to the fact that she held (and still holds) a responsible position with the U.S. Government. I assured her that it was our policy to guarantee anonymity to those who wished it.

In February of this year (1968) I received a call one evening from a 15-year-old boy who lived in the same area as Peggy. It seems that he and a friend had been packing snow on the river bank to make a slide so their toboggan could zoom out on to the then frozen river. Darkness was approaching, and as the boys turned to go home they saw rising from behind some bushes on an island in the river, a glowing fireball (they described it as "about the size of a basketball") which hovered for some moments before disappearing. One of the boys thought he could distinguish a white-suited "human" form behind one of the bushes. They ran home and told their parents, who in turn called local authorities and were referred to me.

The next morning, approximately 300 yards from where the fireball was sighted, a 16-year-old boy was

found dead. His body was frozen deeply into the ice. Police expressed surprise at this due to the fact that the boy had not been dead for more than nine hours when he was found. He had talked to his girl friend a little past 11 o'clock the night before. When his grandparents, with whom he was staying, returned home around midnight, they had found a note: "Going for a walk. Be right back. Don't worry."

Police called it death "due to exposure", but they were unable to explain why the boy's tracks showed that he had apparently been running, then dragging one foot as if pulled from above. There were no other tracks. A zipper tag from his jacket was found approximately 25ft. from his body.

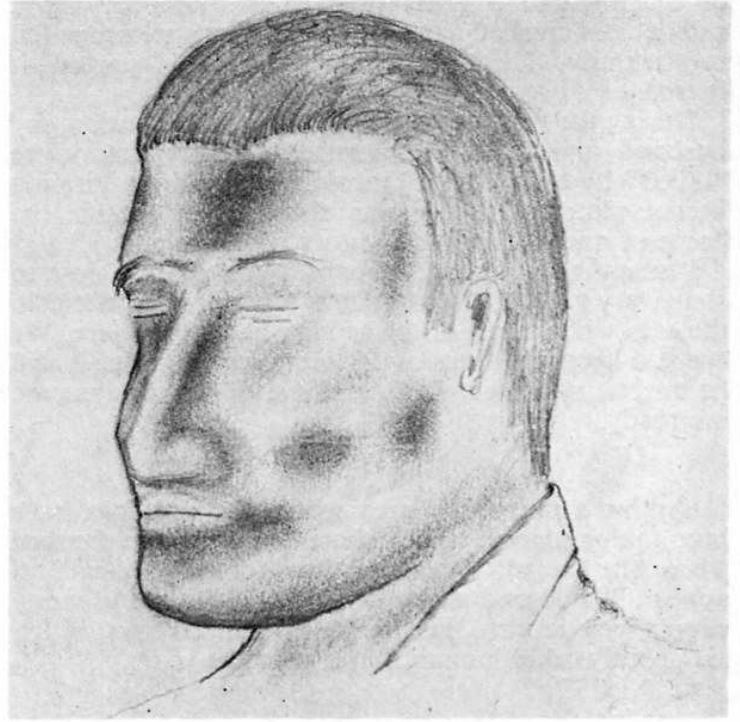
It was about 24 hours before we could go discreetly into the area to examine the tracks and take geiger-counter readings. We noted the tracks coming down the bank on to the river (there had been some slushy snow about four days earlier), then running, dragging, to that grim melted circle on the ice. The geiger-counter readings showed nothing but normal background radiation.

The boys who found the body told me that in their opinion the dead youngster had a "real scared look on his face". I was (and still am) convinced of a connection between the boy's death and the UFO activity in the area. The coroner's verdict was: "Death due to exposure" . . . cut and dried, just like that.² I talked it over with my most trusted investigators and we decided to patrol the river bank each night and see if we could get any clues.

After several nights of freezing toes and noses we had a sighting. An oval red-glowing object fluttered in silently over the island. It hovered, blinking on and off silently 5-4 5-4 5-4 5-4. Impulsively, I grabbed a big flashlight and signalled back 5-4 5-4 5-4 5-4. In a moment it blinked back.

This interchange went on for several minutes and then the object began to come toward us.³ The hair began to rise on the back of my neck. Had I done a stupid thing? Were we in trouble? Just as we were about to duck back to our car a big jet came over and the UFO did an abrupt about face and sped toward the mountains on the other side of the river.

That night when my husband Peter and I returned home we found Jenny, our 15-year-old daughter, in a highly nervous state. She said that the phone had been ringing all evening. She would answer it and hear nothing at the other end but heavy breathing. When her boy-friend called they were interrupted several times by high-pitched beeping noises and were also cut off twice. The next day the calls continued. Sometimes there would be mechanical sounds, and others, the high-pitched whining, beeping sound that sent sharp pains through the mastoid bones. Our number is unlisted, so I knew that no one could have gotten it out of the phone book or through the operator. We had long since screened all calls through another number in order to avoid cranks. I called the telephone company and they gave our line a complete check with NO findings. The service man offered his personal opinion that the line "could have been tapped". I had not made public any information at this time so no one except me and my team of investigators knew what our suspicions were.⁴



Sketch of "saturnine" man who spoke to Mr. Stevens. Height - 6' 2", dressed in brown suit and hat. Wore dark glasses which he removed while talking to Mr. Peter Stevens (drawing by Mrs. Jennifer Stevens)

Several days after our telephone problems began, my husband, who is a building contractor, was in a large downtown Schenectady store inspecting some work, and dropped into the snack bar for a cup of coffee. A few moments after he seated himself, a tall, tan, "saturnine"-looking man, whom my husband had never seen before, sat down next to him and began discussing the case. He began with: "There have been people watching the sky every night down by the river in Scotia." Since Peter was one of "those people", he was shocked . . . but kept cool and said: "I beg your pardon?"

The man then proceeded to talk about UFOs. Peter tried to draw him out and asked his name, and so on. All his questions were either parried or avoided. My husband was beginning to feel a bit uncomfortable when the stranger finally excused himself after noting: "People who look for UFOs should be very, very careful."⁵

There was also evidence at this time that Peggy's phone had been tampered with. She observed two "light negroid types", with completely expressionless faces, stringing "silver tape" on the wires near her home. Since they did not have an official Telephone Company car, Peggy called the police. The men left before the officers arrived and the only comment made by police was: "Oh, the silver tape *again*."⁶

The phone problems continued spasmodically. However, another problem came up that was so bizarre that it all but obliterated the others from our minds. Suddenly we had a "poltergeist". There were strange noises in our house. Our Siamese cat Kimmie was extremely jumpy, huffing up and spitting at "nothing". Doors would open and close by themselves when there was not the slightest draught. One evening a pair

of scissors and a brass candlestick "jumped" off a cabinet and crashed to the floor. My son's telescope fell mysteriously. Then, as suddenly as it had started, it ceased.

During the weeks that followed our investigation, my husband and I and a member of our group were "tailed" by a light-blue Lincoln bearing West Virginia licence plates. This car was also parked outside the home of one of our investigators one evening.⁷

I have the feeling that perhaps we have come close to some very valuable information. Sightings still occur in the area where most of the activity has taken place. We are still keeping things under quiet surveillance. It will be interesting to see what develops. Whatever does, we are ready.

* * *

(Author's note: The area where the sightings have been taking place is only a short distance from the spot where the famed "Ghost of the Mohawk" is said to appear. The legend stems from Indian days, and many people have reported seeing the mysterious mist, which supposedly takes human shape, over the years.)

NOTES BY JOHN KEEL

¹ Although this anecdote is hearsay, it was felt that it should be included since this type of incident seems to be becoming commonplace throughout the U.S.

² During one of my visits to Cherry Hill, N.J., early in 1967, the body of a young man was found on a nearby highway. It had been bitter cold that night and from the footprints and other evidence, the youth had apparently thrown off his heavy overcoat and started to run. His coat was found some distance from his body. He had not been struck by a vehicle and there were no marks of violence on the corpse. Two autopsies failed to reveal the cause of death. I had seen a reddish-UFO in the area that night. There were other witnesses. While there is still insufficient data to make direct correlations, it is possible that some of these mysterious deaths are UFO-related.

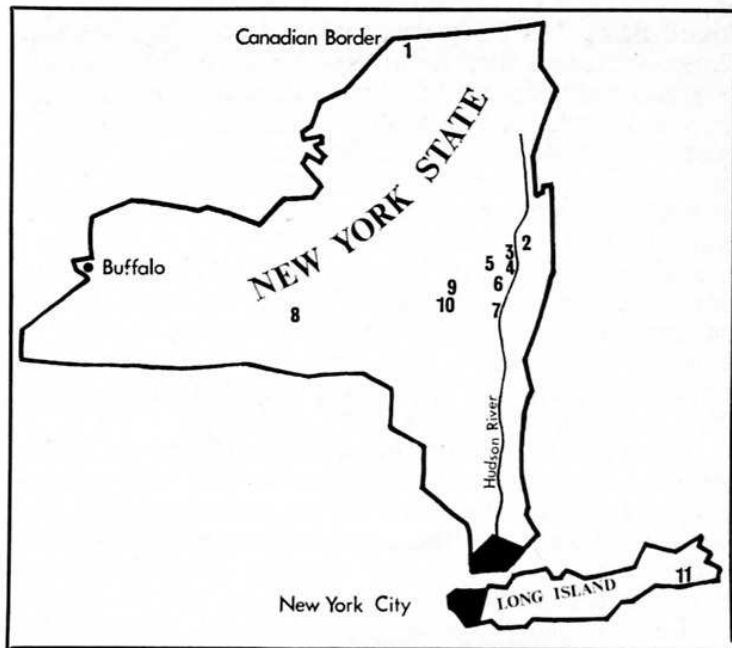
³ UFO-watchers around the U.S. have been signalling to UFOs and getting a response. I have done this myself on several occasions. See affidavit published in *Saga*, October, 1968.

⁴ See other references to telephone problems elsewhere in this issue. It is interesting that in this case the phone calls began while Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were elsewhere watching UFOs. The obvious—though incredible—implication is that the UFOs somehow not only know the identity of their "watchers", but that "they" also know the witnesses' phone numbers!

⁵ There have been countless episodes of this type but the witnesses are usually reluctant to discuss them with random investigators.

⁶ Here's another interesting "coincidence": In March, 1968, a large four-engined plane with no visible markings passed at treetop level over Henderson, West Virginia (across the Kanawha River from Point Pleasant, West Virginia) and discharged a large quantity of silver tape which draped itself over trees and telephone poles. The sheriff of Mason County, West Virginia, obtained samples of this tape and passed them on to me. The tape was backed with a very strong adhesive and is similar to "gaffer" tape used by photographers to fasten lights to walls, etc. Later I checked with the Air National Guard in Charleston, West Virginia, to find if this kind of tape was used in any way by conventional aircraft. The answer was negative. There were many witnesses to this incident but none could positively identify the model of the plane. The tape could not have fallen from the plane but had to be deliberately discharged in some manner. This may have absolutely no relevance to Peggy's story, but it should be recorded.

⁷ Large, expensive cars (Cadillacs, Buicks and Lincolns) bearing West Virginia licence plates have been reported in other states around the homes of UFO witnesses and investigators. I have mentioned a number of specific instances in my various magazine pieces, and have several unpublished accounts in my files. I have seen these cars a number of times myself. For example, late one night in March, 1967, I was cruising through the desolate back roads of the TNT area outside of Point Pleasant, West Virginia, when I came upon a large, late model Cadillac, dark blue, parked in the darkness. I stopped and approached it. It was occupied by a distinguished, well-dressed, normal-looking man of about 50. He had a microphone in his hand and was talking over an elaborate CB radio when I walked over to him. I identified myself and tried to engage him in conversation. He refused to identify himself and acted rather uncomfortable, stating laconically that he was "just looking". Two local residents were in my car and they said they'd never seen him before. There are, of course, many Cadillacs and Lincolns in the U.S. and it is a mistake to believe that everyone is being driven by a sinister "Man in Black" or a "C.I.A. Agent". But it is curious that these vehicles have a talent for turning up again and again in flap areas.



1. Massena, N.Y., August 2, 1967: Two State Troopers, L. E. Kelsey and D. Reardon, chased a UFO. Their sighting was confirmed on radar by the Boston flight controller after it had crossed the state line. Massena is an important point on the St. Lawrence Seaway.

2. East Greenwich, N.Y.: Mrs. Linda Peterson, a teacher, was photographing some property from a plane flown by her husband, in April, 1968. When photos were developed two saucer-like objects appeared. They had no been visible to the naked eye. Mrs. Peterson reported to the Plattsburg AFB who told her they had been investigating sightings in that area for six weeks.

3. Malta, N.Y.: Location of West Milton Atomic Site and Naval installation.

4. East Glenville, N.Y.: Site of a series of sightings that took place in March, 1967. A woman's car was stalled on the Northway by a huge "red, glowing object". Nearby points of interest: G. E. Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, New York State Barge Canal.

5. Scotia, N.Y.: Sightings in 1967 and 1968 on the N.Y.S. Barge Canal. Boy found dead under mysterious circumstances. Poltergeist activity. Near G.E. main plant.

6. Schenectady, N.Y.: Sightings were reported here throughout 1967-68.

7. Albany, N.Y.: State capital.

8. Newfield, N.Y.: Near Ithaca. An astonishing series of sightings, probably exceeding 1,000, took place here during the fall of 1967 and during 1968. Two youngsters, Donald Chizar and Patrick Crosier, reported seeing a craft with dark "bumpy looking" occupants. Others, notably a woman named Rita Malley, claimed to have had "contacts". Area points of interest: Cornell University which boasts the world's only electron synchrotron . . . a super-sophisticated atom smasher. Dr. Thomas Gold of Cornell is involved with this country's "space signals" project.

9. Sloansville, N.Y.: October 10, 1967. Mrs. B. (name on file) reported seeing an object shaped "like a big, metal, hamburger bun". Her car began to "act as if it was running out of gas". Suddenly the object disappeared and her car was "O.K." once more.

10. East Cobelskill, N.Y.: September 10, 1968. Two women reported a landing. Upon investigation, E.P.I.C. found several pieces of metal. Analysis showed them to be pure lead. A new State reservoir is planned nearby. [Shredded strips of lead were also found near Lampeer, Mich., after the "meteor" overflight of December 9, 1965.] There have been many more sightings in New York State in 1967-1968. These provide a fair cross-section. UFO news is seldom printed in the capital district area. I feel one of the reasons may be due to the fact that there are so many points of Military and Classified interest.

PART TWO

The Problem of Communicating Experience

UFO WATCHERS: THE LONELY CROWD

Mort Young

The author was a reporter and feature writer on the *New York Journal-American* when the Michigan 'flap' of 1966 began. His book 'UFO—Top Secret', published in 1967, fully outlines his findings.

FOR a full 45 days in the early spring of 1966, and again for nine days that June, unidentified flying objects visited communities within a 100-mile radius of New York City.

Few New Yorkers learned of the sightings. Newspapers and radio and television stations ignored them with only a few exceptions. Outside the communities affected, only one New York newspaper—my own, the *Journal-American* (now defunct)—briefly mentioned two sightings. The nation's largest city remained uninformed.

The situation was neither unusual nor unique. The inhabitants of most, if not all, major American cities have been kept ignorant of nearby UFO visits for the last 20 years.

At first glance, it seemed that collusion between the press and the government was the answer. Such a marriage of expediency is alluded to by those claiming that a massive plot is underfoot to keep the truth about flying saucers from the public.

But if that were so, then I would not have been assigned to cover the Michigan sightings and told to continue to explore UFOs in as many articles as I deemed necessary. Nor would syndicated columnists have written series of articles outlining the UFO problem and the Air Force methods of handling it.

Officially, newsmen have been told for the last two decades that UFO reports are inadequately detailed by lay observers. When the reports come from trained personnel, an answer is always found: radar malfunctions, balloons seen at an unusual angle. Other explanations involve planets, stars, and meteorite showers, as well as people catching glimpses of secret, experimental airborne devices.

Privately, newsmen puzzled by a continual stream of UFO reports have been assured that such reports are nonsense sent in by cranks, publicity seekers, and honestly mistaken people who, once having called attention to themselves, are loath to admit that they embroidered their story.

As far as the public is concerned, of the UFOs reported and officially investigated between 1947 and 1966, only 5 per cent, or 6 per cent, or 1 per cent—depending on which official is talking—remain unexplained.

Yet, after studying the cases and the explanations, the official identifications of the UFOs are often more unbelievable than the incidents which they pretend to explain. The result is an atmosphere of ridicule which automatically descends on people honest—or foolish—enough to report a UFO.

After an unprecedented series of sightings in the spring of 1966 in

upstate New York, a woman whose family watched the UFOs night after night commented: "Do you think there's something wrong with us?" In Pennsylvania, a father said he had hesitated to report a UFO incident "because I was afraid people would say we were crazy".

The nation at large is left with no "realistic" alternative but to consider UFO witnesses liars and fools—a conclusion that hundreds of people who have known and respected them for years reject. Nonetheless, it is a conclusion that is in agreement with the official policy that unidentified flying objects are beneath the dignity of intelligent men.

Men and women who have seen UFOs are not unique and their separate sightings are not unique. What was seen yesterday has been seen before.

Still, the past 20 years have taught people to keep their silence, to remain isolated in their knowledge, alone in their wonderment, frightened of being thought ridiculous.

Perhaps most frightening of all the effects is the reluctance to report unidentified flying objects—a reluctance shared by Air Force pilots, including members of the Strategic Air Command. Are they all paranoiacs? Can five million Americans share identical illusions?¹

We have been effectively cut off from each other, as though living on islands separated by vast reaches of ocean. Concerning UFOs, New York City does not know what happened in Boston. Pittsburgh remains ignorant of sightings in Camden. San Francisco is blind to the experiences of Denver. God knows what takes place in Washington!

If this can be accomplished for the sake of keeping UFOs semi-secret, it can be accomplished at any time, for any purpose. We can all be fragmented into ignorant mobs of lonely strangers.

The "Flaps" of 1966

On the night of March 30, 1966, police departments in Cayuga, Oswego, Ontario and Seneca counties in upstate New York received hundreds of phone calls within a single two-hour period, between 10 o'clock and midnight, reporting lights and lighted objects aloft. Patrolmen radioed their own sightings to headquarters throughout the four counties.

The UFOs, some resembling shallow lampshades, slammed across the cloudless skies in fantastic convoys; others danced at tree-top level over hills, through valleys. Always, the UFOs fled toward the south.

That eerie Wednesday night was like Hallowe'en for thousands of people all over the country. Around 10 p.m. that evening a young man named Bruce Fields was driving along highway 27 outside East Hampton, a small town near the very tip of Long Island, east of New York City. As he neared the McKay Radio Towers next to the highway (these towers beam signals across the Atlantic), his automobile stalled suddenly. He climbed out and started to look at the engine. Suddenly he became aware of a giant luminous object hovering directly above him. He felt a rush of paralyzing fear and stood transfixed until the object silently floated away.

On April 5, 1966, I visited Long Island for the *Journal-American* to interview UFO witnesses who had phoned or written to me. One family in particular, the Spicers, had an intriguing story to tell. They lived on a shady back street in East

Hampton in an area where the homes were fairly well separated by fields and trees. Mr. Dallas Spicer, 34, said that around 9.0 p.m. on the night of Wednesday, March 30, 1966, he noticed a strange beam of light apparently focused on the telephone pole outside their home. It seemed to be coming from above and was directed at the base of the pole. Whatever it was, it moved around slightly and was bright enough to cause the pole to cast a shadow.

Mr. Spicer called his wife from the house and she also watched this odd phenomenon for several minutes. One of their four children, Shirley May, 9, joined them and pointed out a black oval object hovering high in the air above the pole. The beam of light, they all testified, seemed to grow brighter and appeared to consist of a bright outer beam with a slightly different kind of light inside it.

"The wires kind of vibrated . . . jumped around," Mr. Spicer observed.

At approximately 10.10 p.m. Mrs. Spicer decided to call the local police. A police car arrived a few minutes later with its red light flashing.

"As soon as the police car drove up," Mr. Spicer said, "the light dimmed and the object seemed to fade out."

The policeman looked around but could not see anything unusual. He left shortly afterwards. As soon as he drove off, the object faded back into view and the beam of light brightened on the telephone pole.

"Then it started to move in closer," Mr. Spicer noted. "It came in real close . . . maybe 300-400 feet up."

The excited family decided to call the police again. But shortly after Mrs. Spicer placed the call the object rose upwards and disappeared eastward.

This marked the beginning of a long sequence of UFO sightings for the Spicers.²

Another family living in an isolated upstate region near Lake Carmel, N.Y., began seeing unidentifiable things in the sky on March 31, 1966. In the weeks that followed they claimed that they saw dozens of UFOs on 24 different

nights. After they wrote to me at the *Journal-American* I visited their home, interviewed them at length and asked them to keep a diary of sightings. They asked me not to reveal their names, so in my book I referred to them as the "Smiths".

They said they saw armadas of gold, silver, red, blue and green lights and objects, hovering and dancing low over the nearby hills and forests. Some seemed of huge proportions. Some resembled stars that changed weirdly into V-shapes; others were crescent-shaped; still others floated by like airborne torpedoes. A rare sight was a mushroom-shaped UFO. There were sparkling silver balls, and saucer-shaped objects with greenish domes. Reddish objects appeared also, and cast out double beams of red light.

The Smiths weren't the only ones seeing UFOs in the Lake Carmel skies. But the mystery was "solved" on April 14 when a deputy sheriff found a bright red balloon stuck in a treetop. On the balloon was stencilled, "U.S. Army Property. If found, this object is not dangerous." This discovery did not bring the sightings to a halt, however. According to the Smith's diary, they saw unexplainable things on the nights of April 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, and May 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10 and 15.

At my request, the Smiths telephoned the Stewart Air Force Base on April 18. Nine days later, on April 27, a young lieutenant, accompanied by his wife and child, dropped by and asked them a few questions about the objects.

In early July, the Smiths received a telephone call from the Air Force, requesting to see their notes. They still did not know what it was the family had seen. Although the sightings perplexed them, the most unusual UFO they described was one resembling a mushroom: a column attached to a base.

For whatever consolation it holds for the Smiths—they are not alone. Mushroom UFOs were reported on October 3, 1954, in Chereng and Armentieres, France, and on October 28 in Yaounde, Cameroun, where a witness described it as "an enormous, stationary disk, powerfully illuminated, mushroom-shaped, and carrying beneath it a

cylinder of a length equal to its own diameter, which was dangling from it". An upside-down mushroom object was seen also on September 2, 1961, over Fairborn, Ohio.

Yet—what did the Smiths see?

Ever since I became involved with the Michigan sightings, people have asked me: "Are they real?" When I reply that I think they are—the "they" being understood—the next question invariably is: "What are they?" I cannot answer

that one in less than two hours. But I am tired of seeming impolite by countering: "I don't know", and cutting the conversation short. Nor do I enjoy being confronted by a belligerent - yet - doubtful - face mouthing the flat statement: "I don't believe they're from outer space." I usually shrug and mumble something such as: "I don't believe you believe it, either."

* * * * *

Portions reprinted from "UFO-

TOP SECRET" by Mort Young, published by Simon & Shuster, New York, 1967.

NOTES

- ¹ A 1966 Gallup Poll asserted that 5 million Americans had seen UFOs.
- ² The Spicers continued to report sightings near their home, including the brief touchdown of a reddish object in April, 1966. Their reputation suffered because of their frequent reports. In the summer of 1966, their home burned to the ground. The local fire department was unable to determine the cause of the blaze. Mr. Spicer was born in West Virginia. His wife, Shirley, is part Indian.

FSR PUBLICATIONS; SOME FACTS . . .

BEYOND CONDON . . . is the second special issue published by **FLYING SAUCER REVIEW** (popularly known as "FSR") during the fifteen years' history of the journal.

The first "special" was **THE HUMANOIDS**, which appeared in October 1966, was an outstanding success. Twice reprinted, it is now about to be published, revised and enlarged, as a 256-page hard-cover volume by Neville Spearman Ltd. (see page 5).

Many of the contributors to **BEYOND CONDON . . .** write frequently for the regular bi-monthly FSR, and if you have not already made the acquaintance of our 32-page magazine, and your interest in the subject is strong, we suggest you hasten to write to our subscription department.

Articles appearing in the issue for May/June 1969 include:

<i>North Queensland UFO Saga</i>	S. Seers & W. Lasich
<i>Repeat Performance</i> (An airman's remarkable experiences in Natal and Texas)	Anton Fitzgerald
<i>The Time Cycle Factor</i>	John A. Keel
<i>Mushrooms at alleged UFO Landing Sites</i>	J. Livingstone-Learmonth
<i>Condon v. Saunders: the end of an era</i>	Donald B. Hanlon
<i>Ghost-Bombs over Sweden—2</i> (More details of the 1946 wave)	Björn Överbye
<i>Kuala Lumpur UFO</i> (A new photograph)	Gordon Creighton
<i>An Unprepossessing Creature seen in Canada</i>	Gordon Creighton
<i>Softly, Softly in Mendoza</i> (A curious turn in a remarkable Argentinian case)	Charles Bowen
<i>Who are the Maruts?</i>	Peter L. Gilman
<i>BUFORA at the New Year Show</i>	Stephen Smith

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PEOPLE WHO SEE UFOs

Otto Binder

A leading science writer specializing in space and rocket technology, the author's two paperback books on the UFO phenomenon have reached a large audience in the United States ('What We Really Know About Flying Saucers' and 'Flying Saucers Are Watching Us').

MANY thousands of UFO sightings have been published and otherwise recorded for access to all researchers. I would like to add a small but heretofore unpublished group of sightings which I've received as "fan" mail as a consequence of my syndicated newspaper feature called OUR SPACE AGE.

This cartoon or picture-panel series started in October, 1960, as a daily feature (six per week) and at first dealt only with space-age technology, satellites, rockets, and NASA's launch schedule. In September, 1965, after taking a long second look at UFO reports and books, I decided to leap into the flying saucer controversy and switched almost entirely to UFO themes as time went on. In answer to requests for sightings from my reader audience, the letters began to pour in steadily. OUR SPACE AGE has variously been in some 132 newspapers in 35 states.

I have no accurate count of the total sightings received in the past three years, but I made an analysis in depth of 225 of those reports.

Four specific states are heavily represented—New Jersey (64), Pennsylvania (61), New York (35), and Ohio (16). Other miscellaneous states are included with 30 more unusual and interesting reports—North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Virginia, Washington, New Hampshire, New Mexico and Indiana. One lone report, dating back to 1942 and the war, is from the South Pacific.

The main body of statistics I've compiled deal with the years 1965 (44), 1966 (89) and 1967 (59). However, some 30 more hand-picked reports are included from prior years, from 1922 to 1964.

For what they are worth, the following statistical data* are drawn from those 225 reports I selected, from which we shall try to extract some interesting conclusions and speculations.

The first table is limited to the years 1965 through 1967 only, in order to have a sufficient number of massed cases to make the figures meaningful.

Table I—Sighting by Months (3 years)

January	12	July.....	29
February	13	August	29
March.....	15	September	12
April.....	22	October.....	12
May.....	11	November.....	10
June.....	29	December.....	11

June, July and August each by coincidence has exactly the same number of reported sightings. I think this peaking in the summer months is typical of all summaries of sightings, since people are outdoors more and tend to look up in the sky oftener. It probably has no true correlation to the *actual* number of UFOs flying around. December may have as many UFOs in the air as July, but fewer of them are seen.

Table II—Time of Sightings

Day time	41
Dusk.....	41
Dawn	3
Night	121
Not stated.....	19

This again corroborates or follows the pattern reported by Dr. Jacques Vallée and others—that many more UFOs fly around (or are seen) at night than in the day-time. Oddly, dusk or twilight (6.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m., depending on season) furnishes a large number of sightings. This may either mean the UFOs begin their night operations as soon as possible when daylight fades, or that the growing darkness allows more strange lights to be seen. It has not yet been proven, so far as I know, that *more* UFOs cruise by night than by day, only that

* Not necessarily adding up to or limited to 225 reports in all tables, for lack of data on certain cases, and overlapping data in other cases.

night reveals more. This may only be because a UFO's glow or attached lights are much dimmer in daylight than at night and hence escape notice, especially in the case of distant star-like objects.

Table III—Types of Witnesses (Adults)

26 professional people (teachers, engineers, doctors, etc.)
36 housewives
11 businessmen
5 police (former or retired)
4 pilots (private)
28 others

It might be noted here that my reports came from 110 adults and 95 minors, the latter ranging from 10 years old to teen-agers. Some youngsters, of course, send in very vague or undependable reports that I discount. I've only included reports from minors who gave clear-cut details—as a surprising number of them do. In a good many cases, as a matter-of-fact, the children keenly put in more useful data than adults. And children make few *assumptions*, as some adults are prone to do. Kids are good reporters. "The facts, M'am"—they follow that creed.

A second important point is the duration of the sightings. This breaks down almost evenly, in my sampling, to 104 short-duration sightings (a few fleeting seconds) and 102 long-duration experiences (30 seconds to an hour or more). Rest unknown.

Table IV—Types of UFOs

Discs (pie-pans, lens-shaped, saucer-like, etc.)	45
Domed discs	9
Globes (ovoid or spheroid)	39
"Glow" or ball-shaped objects	27
UFOs of any type with ports or windows	9
Cigars and cylinders	9
Square, rectangular, box-like	9
Star-like lights only	26
Football or torpedo shape	14
Doughnuts	4

As might be expected, the ubiquitous discs or true "saucers" predominate as in all other reports (including those of the USAF and NICAP). The "glows" of globular shape turn up regularly as indeterminate blobs of lights, bigger than a star and sometimes of huge proportions. What their true shape is, nobody can say for sure. They, too, are common in mass sightings.

What is perhaps surprising, to me anyway, is the total of nine box-like objects, usually called "square" or "rectangular" craft, sometimes "trapezoids" or "pyramid-like". That such angular vehicles should appear, so different from the smooth, graceful, stream-lined UFOs with curved configurations, is a puzzle. They seem out of place, clumsy, almost unacceptable. Yet in those reports, the witness usually stresses very emphatically that it was "square as a box with sharp edges", so there is no mistaking what he saw.

The football-torpedo shape, of course, covers a variety of fat or thin elongated objects, some banded or striped, others with protuberances and bulbous noses or ends.

Star-like objects are quite common usually cavorting wildly in the sky, and performing those gasping right angle turns for which UFOs have gained dubious fame (dubious, because science declares it impossible).

Doughnut-shaped UFOs are another macabre and rare phenomenon that make one shake one's head. One report¹ told of three such craft circling each other aimlessly for minutes before speeding away—at least aimlessly to us.

Table V—UFO Characteristics

Low-flying (treetop level or within 500ft.)	38
Erratic manoeuvres, including right-angle turns and U-turns	44
UFOs with blinking lights	19
UFOs with rows of steady lights, sometimes searchlights	20
UFOs seen over or around water	24
Colour changes, often all hues of the rainbow	10*
Spinning parts or entire UFO whirling	7
UFO noises (roars, whines, even clicks)	6
"Mother-ships", usually a large craft with smaller ones, but sometimes equal-sized craft merging	7

"Mother-ships" is in quotes in that, except in one or two cases, they aren't simply large craft which smaller craft enter or depart from. In several cases, two or more similar craft all "merged" into one, sometimes splitting up again later. This merging and splitting phenomenon, reported elsewhere quite often, is very inexplicable. It is one of those mysteries about the UFOs where we cannot even make a wild guess as to *why* they make such mad manoeuvres.

The rather large number of UFOs with blinking lights and those carrying strings of steady lights makes one wonder if these are not "flagships" or some other kind of specialty saucer for a specific purpose—perhaps being loaded with sensors and photographic equipment for a searching survey of earth below.

By the way, none of the blinking-light UFOs is an ordinary airliner with its blinking signals. All such obvious aircraft sightings have been automatically weeded out of OUR SPACE AGE sightings. These in this analysis are true unknowns bedecked with a bewildering array of lights, lamps, searchlights, and swinging beacons. One of them was described by its stunned observer as a "Christmas tree ornament all lit up".² Another was called a "merry-go-round" with lights ablaze.³ Certainly no balloon, aircraft, or other vehicle made on earth ever looks like those bespangled contraptions.

Colour changes are, of course, now a known and typical pattern of UFO behaviour. UFOs seen around water also form a high percentage. One report⁴ was of an "octagonal" craft sitting on the water in a lake, in broad daylight. A fisherman cast his lure against its side curiously and heard a metallic clang, after which the craft suddenly rose but *without creating a ripple in the water*—which seems incredible. Another UFO was

* Twenty-three other colour changes were mentioned, but only of one change, not several.

seen⁵ to dive right into the water offshore at high speed, without reappearing again.

Table VI—Odd UFO Designs

Potato shape	Skull
Cross with dome	Arch
Bird-like	Doorknob
(and changed shape)	Gourd, orange coloured
Crescent	Double-decker torpedo
Spool	Diamond with lights
Humped scow	Kite-like
Saw-toothed ball	Wedge with wheels
Winged missile	below
Globe with "feelers"	Boomerang
Giant wheel, not spinning	Teardrop
	Drum

Most unusual of all was the report of two disc-shaped UFOs, strung together with "chains", that flew as a unit.⁶ Then, there were two "capsules" reported like those our astronauts rode in for the Mercury and Gemini programmes.⁷ That these were not orbiting or de-orbiting earth vehicles is plain by the fact that both capsules were seen *rising* under their own power, nowhere near a launch-site. Astronauts, despite their great feats in space, have never yet made *that* manoeuvre.

Saucer Alley

Now I come to the most amazing part of my reports, which may have significance if any scientific team is ever organized to rush and see UFOs on the spot.

Two teen-age boys separately and independently reported to me in 1966 and 1967, from Pennsylvania. Byron E. Peters is in Ottsville in the southwestern corner of the state, and Thomas A. G. Klus is only miles away in Scottdale.⁸ The two boys apparently do not know each other as neither has ever mentioned the other's name.

Byron Peters has sent me 15 reports and Thomas Klus no fewer than 34. Both are excellent reporters, belonging to local UFO clubs and experienced in what to tell when you see a UFO. Their combined reports from interviews with relatives, neighbours, friends and strangers ranges through several nearby towns and communities, covering an area of perhaps 10 square miles.

Yet this one small area yields constant UFO reports, day in and day out. Why are saucers continually "buzzing" this region of quiet mountains and sleepy towns? Yet Pittsburgh, only 26 miles to the northwest, seldom reports a UFO. What is in the valleys and hillside forests that attracts the saucers?

Do they have a base there?

But it doesn't matter, if a team of scientists wants the chance to see UFOs for themselves and examine them thoroughly via a variety of scientific instruments. For Thomas Klus, through a period of six months, personally observed *some 56 UFOs*. If you think he's a wild-eyed kid who takes every balloon or jet or bright star for a UFO, listen to this report from him:

"UFO sighted at Scottdale June 6, 1967, at 10.45 p.m. Red ball following a red 'ball' with lights that was a jet. But jet was 5 miles away and the UFO disappeared in

one minute. Also a satellite was going in the other direction than UFO. UFO going only about 50 m.p.h., jet was going pretty fast. No sound (from UFO) and one colour change; the sphere changed to a bluish-green colour when it disappeared. Was 2 times as big as a softball (apparent size) about 300 feet above horizon. No witnesses. No other oddities."

In short, Klus had a unique sighting in which a UFO, jet plane, and earth-satellite were all three visible at the same time, making it a cinch that he was not mistaking the UFO for a "conventional" object, as the USAF dearly loves to put it.

In their reports, both boys often say they casually watched a jet flying over, or spied a weather balloon far off, but then sat up when a genuine UFO appeared. They knew one when they saw one. Byron Peters wrote how bored he was to see a bunch of eight meteors one night, that could not fool him though they looked like a fleet of UFOs—until he suddenly saw the real thing appear some moments later.

The reports of these boys are too lengthy to give here, even in brief excerpts, but I would wager they are as sharp and observant as any scientist could be. They almost always include drawings of the UFOs reported, plus the path they followed in the sky, showing every turn, where they hovered, etc. The 100-odd UFOs they have reported—theirs and others—I'm convinced are *bona fide*.

One hundred UFOs in "Saucer Alley", a small region in Pennsylvania, in two years! Think of it—at least 50 a year, most of them visible from one or more small towns of that region and seen by dozens of people (as the boys stated). If scientists in person sincerely wish to observe and obtain instrumental data about UFOs, there is no reason why they can't pack their gear and head for Scottdale or Ottsville, Pennsylvania. There, two of the most experienced UFO sighters in the world can guide them where and when to look, with a good chance of sighting their quarry within one short week, since hardly a week goes by without one or the other of the boys reporting one seen by themselves or others. (See Note.)

**Table VII—
General Data Regarding UFOs Reported**

Landings.....16	Merged and/or split.. 5
Hovered at times ....32	Did figure 8s 2
Dived into water..... 1	"Exploded" or
Continuous	"burned"..... 6
high speed.....16	EM effects..... 5
Blacked out or faded. 9	Angel hair 2
Same UFO seen	Exhausts, sometimes
repeatedly..... 7	sparks 9

Also, two separate witnesses⁹ reported seeing saucers immediately after the Great Power Black-out of November 9, 1965, one over New York City and the other in upper New York State.

One of the most startling reports¹⁰ was of a saucer-shaped UFO that was "apparently shot to bits by a B-52 bomber that chased it." No pieces were found, the Air Force clammed up, and the observer could add nothing further to this sensational account.

Humanoids were encountered, at a distance, in five cases, and were vaguely "sensed" or "glimpsed" within UFOs in five more cases.

One of my prize reports, for its dramatic impact and weirdness, was from a Mrs. N. L. Collins,¹¹ from which I would like to quote certain excerpts:

"I believe you will show respect and concern for a sighting which I saw in 1958 on the New York State Thoroughway near Depew, or in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, New York.

"In January of that year I was travelling west at about 1.30 a.m. in a bad snowstorm, going to see my son who was in the army. I was trying to find an exit . . . and suddenly saw what appeared to be an airplane wreck on the centre parkway (strip).

"A large shape was visible and a slim rod at least fifty feet high was illuminated and getting shorter as though it were sinking into the ground. . . .

"My car stopped completely. I became panicky . . . as I had no lights . . . then I suddenly saw two shapes rising around that slim pole, which was still growing shorter.

"They were suspended (the shapes) but moving about it. *They seemed to be like animals with four legs and a tail, but two front feelers under the head, like arms (my italics).*

"Then, before I could even gasp, the things disappeared and the shape (huge object) rose and I then realized it was a saucer. It spun and zoomed about 10 feet off the ground and up into the air and I couldn't even see where it went.

"My lights suddenly came on . . . the car started . . . I got out to look at that spot . . . a large hole was melted in the snow. . . ."

She concludes by telling that her son kidded her so much about the story that she never told anyone else—until she wrote me, asking if I could please "explain" this mind-numbing mystery to her. Which of course I

could not, only assuring her that she was not going crazy and was now among the great company of "pariahs" who had seen UFOs and thereby were prey to the ridicule of thoughtless others.

But note the outlandish creatures reported, a sort of cross between an animal and insect, certainly one of the most bizarre saucer occupants yet reported. Which only adds another brick to the already enormous structure of inexplicable phenomena connected with UFOs.

NOTE

In corroboration of the many reports received from this area, the following statement was made on July 29, 1968, by Representative James G. Fulton of Pennsylvania. Speaking at the House of Representatives Committee on Science and Astronautics during a Symposium on Unidentified Flying Objects, he said:

"Mr. Chairman, sightings of UFOs in western Pennsylvania have now increased to the point where interested citizens have established a UFO Research Institute (amateur group) with a 24-hour answering service, to investigate reports and sightings."

WITNESSES OF SPECIFIC SIGHTINGS

- 1 Thomas O'Dell (plus David Wessely and Franklin Watkins), Roney Lane, Unit 1, Syracuse, N.Y.
- 2 Mrs. Arthur Harding, Bldg. No. 2, Apt. 8-D, Alabama Avenue, Paterson, N.J. 07513.
- 3 Thomas A. G. Klus, 509 Mt. Pleasant Road, Scottdale, Pa. 15683.
- 4 Donna Rogers (reporting for unnamed friend), Box 1563, Anderson, S.C. 29621.
- 5 Roger Holland, General P.O., Glen Rock, N.J. 07003.
- 6 William R. Viskesky, Jr., 1523 Pennsylvania Avenue, Lorain, Ohio 44052.
- 7 William Donnelly, General P.O., Wayne, N.J., and Don Pearson, 1108 Ella Street, Anderson, S.C. 29621.
- 8 Thomas A. G. Klus, 509 Mt. Pleasant Road, Scottdale, Pa. 15683, and Byron E. Peters, 183-D Oak Grove Road, Ottsville, Pa. 18942.
- 9 Jerry Marca, 107 Mt. Pleasant Avenue, W. Paterson, N.J. 07425, and Joel D. Jennings, So. Hardy Road, Union Springs, N.Y. 13160.
- 10 Thomas Grogan, 608 Cardinal Place, Danville, Va. 24540.
- 11 Mrs. N. L. Collins, 205 Westcott Street, Syracuse, N.Y.

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

By Robert Chapman

The author is science correspondent of the London *Sunday Express*, and when extracts from this book appeared in that newspaper the headline suggests an official cover-up. Mr. Chapman has much to say on that score.

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UFOs; DELUSION OR DILEMMA?

Berthold Eric Schwarz, M.D.

Dr. Schwarz is Consultant to the Brain Wave Laboratory of the Essex County Overbrook Hospital. His article *UFOs; Delusion or Dilemma?* from which this contribution is taken, first appeared in *MEDICAL TIMES*, October 1968, 96, No. 10.

IN twelve years of private psychiatric practice, the author, who has never personally seen a UFO, has not found them or related phenomena to be part of any dereistic thinking for patients seen in consultation or psychotherapy. He has also confirmed this clinical impression by discussions with several colleagues in psychiatry. In four instances, however, patients revealed observations of possible UFOs at a great distance. In none of these cases was the patient's psychopathology related to the alleged UFOs, which were also witnessed by other people. On informal inquiry to the executives of two of the largest commercial airlines, the writer obtained confirmation of reports by pilots who had observed UFOs. Their accounts were entirely similar to NICAP's and other published reports.^{1, 4, 5}

It is the purpose of this report to give four accounts of people who had alleged first-hand experiences with UFOs and to relate them to their psychopathology and health. For each of the accounts the key participants were examined psychiatrically. In several instances other members of their families, friends, fellow employees, and attending physicians were also seen and questioned. Tape recordings were made of the descriptions and supplementary data were collected via telephone interviewing and correspondence. Hospital records were studied as described.

Case 1. Wanaque

The author, who had read newspaper accounts of UFO sightings in the Wanaque, New Jersey, area, drove there to investigate by interviewing the

town physician, local police officer, two reservoir officers, and a town service station proprietor. They all suggested that he see Sergeant Benjamin Thompson of the Wanaque Reservoir Police Force.

Shortly afterward Sergeant Thompson was seen in his home and carefully studied in psychiatric examination. He was open, friendly, straightforward, and cooperative. Sergeant Thompson, a high school graduate, had been on the reservoir police force six years, and for twenty years previously he had been a security guard at an E. I. Dupont plant. Before that he had been in the U.S. Infantry, and in World War II had fought on the islands of Guam and Iwo Jima. The sergeant felt that he had been trained to observe things carefully—"Things and people. That's what we work with." He was familiar with various types of aircraft. He denied use of hard liquor or unprescribed drugs and had no history for emotional or psychosomatic illness. Nor was there any history for sociopathic behaviour, brain syndrome, cultural-religious, dissociative, conversion, or other psychopathological reactions that could account for his UFO experience. The Sergeant's reputation for trustworthiness was confirmed on detailed questioning of some of his colleagues, a town police officer, a physician, and a garage proprietor.

Sergeant Thompson observed UFOs on four occasions. While on patrol car duty on the night of October 11, 1966, about 9.15 p.m., he received a radio message from a fellow police officer in a nearby community, reporting observation of a UFO. The sergeant drove to the area the UFO

was approaching. In his own words: "It was diagonally 250 feet from me, out over the reservoir, as big as an automobile, or bigger. It was about 250 feet up in the air. When I got out of the police car, this thing was so bright that it blinded me so bad I couldn't find the car. It was all white, like looking into a bulb and trying to see the socket, which you can't do. I signed out of service [to the Ringwood Police] for twenty minutes because I couldn't see . . . neither the fingers of my hands nor the lights on the jeep. I stood by the fence until it [vision] came back gradually. It made no sounds but left a heavy mist, as it went away; you could say it was a mist-like sort of fog. It really shook me up. When I got back into the car, switched on the red dome light and flasher, and then got out of the car and started walking toward it, it took off. It never made a sound. I would say I observed it about three minutes. I was totally blinded after the light. It took [away] my voice [no shouting] and I was hoarse for two weeks after that. I described the object as a basket-ball with a hole cut in it and a football set in it, so that maybe a quarter of the football was sticking out (see Fig. 1). When it flew over the water, it could make a square turn. It could shoot straight up in the air—nothing like an airplane."

On a subsequent interview, nine months later, all the salient details were reviewed with Sergeant Thompson. His account was exactly as noted earlier, and his experience was confirmed upon interviewing three fellow officers. Sergeant Thompson recalled that although he did not see a physician at the approximate time of his experience, he

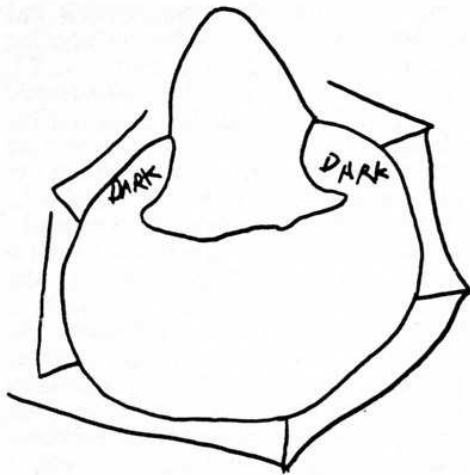


Fig. 1. Facsimile of Sgt. Benjamin Thompson's drawing of UFO

has been in excellent general health since then. Neither he nor his colleagues have had any other close experience with a UFO since the one reported here.

In addition to a fellow police officer and the Sergeant, this UFO episode was also witnessed by a woman who was driving near the reservoir at that time. She told her husband, who contacted the police. All the data were recorded in the police files.

The local area police checked with the Air Force: no planes were reported in the region of Wanaque Reservoir at the time of the UFO sighting.

Lloyd Mallan,⁶ a well-known science writer, who had interviewed Sergeant Thompson, also attempted to determine if the overflights of many helicopters and high-performance aircraft within fifteen minutes of the UFO sighting were coincidental or were related to the UFO sighting. He checked with "U.S. Air Force officers in the Pentagon and at Project Blue Book; with officers of the U.S. Navy at Lakehurst, New Jersey; [and with] Floyd Bennett, New York, and Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, Naval Air Stations; with the Bureau of Safety of the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB), both at its Washington, D.C., headquarters and at its installation at JFK International Airport, New York; with the General Aviation District Office of the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) at Teterboro, New Jersey, Airport; and with the U.S. Coast Guard. The results of all (my) inquiries were negative."

Case 2. Split Rock

Jerry H. Simons, a twenty-two-year-old forester of Newfoundland, New Jersey, revealed that on Saturday night, October 15, 1966, between 4.30 and 5.00 a.m., while camping and fishing at Split Rock Reservoir, in northern

New Jersey, he had his first and only experience with a possible UFO. In an account, written the day after the experience, he stated: "I was travelling north on the road and noticed a very outstanding glow in the rear-view mirror. I thought at first that my brake light was stuck because it was a very dull glow at the time I first noticed it. I tried putting my foot under the brake pedal and pulling it up. It was at this point that I became aware of the orange-red glow becoming brighter. I did not know what to think. In fact, I don't think it entered my thoughts [that it was] anything really out of the ordinary.

"I stopped the car and lowered my window. I stuck my head out to get a clear view of the rear of my car. What I saw took me completely unawares and scared the living hell out of me. I've never been so startled in my life. It was something I could not understand. At first glance it seems to be nothing but a huge glowing light, but then I noticed a very distinct outline of what appeared to be some sort of a solid body (see Fig. 2).

"I was in doubt of my sanity for a few seconds. I couldn't accept what my eyes were seeing, but it only took a few seconds for all doubt to leave my mind and for me to understand that what I was seeing was very real. It was then that I decided to get out on the main road as fast as I could get my car over the cow path. The object was directly in back and above me and followed my car along the road. Then my car began to act abnormally. All at once the power started dying out. Then the worst thing that could have happened in my frame of mind happened. Without any warning, all the electrical equipment quit working. My headlights, dashlights and engine quit. I don't believe I have ever been so frustrated in all my life. I noticed that

this object was directly over the top of my car. Then it fell back and I could go on. Three times this happened, and three times my car refused to give any electrical response until this object either moved to the rear or to one side of the car. When it was right over the top of the car, all I could do was to lock my doors and hope. I cannot, will not, try to explain what or why. I was still aware it was with me because of the glow in the trees and on the ground to the right and left of the car. The only time the glow was very distinctive in front of the car was when everything went dead and then it was all around me.

"When I got to the Charlottesburg Road, I took a split-second look, glancing up and behind me to see if it was still with me. Even though the glow was still to be seen on either side of the car, I had to be sure that the glow on the ground was not my imagination; and it wasn't. The last good look I got of it was just before reaching the dam, when it was so bright in my mirror. Now I could not see anything in the sky. I did not waste any time looking for it because I was already running toward the house."

Simons, who was working for a meteorologist at the Weather Bureau, Newark Airport, at the time of his experience at Split Rock Reservoir, drove to the home of Thomas P. Byrnes, Superintendent of the Newark Water Shed, Newfoundland, New Jersey. Upon interviewing Mr. Byrnes, who has been well known to the writer for several years, I found that he fully confirmed the forester's experience. Mr. Byrnes recalled how he contacted the West Milford, New Jersey, police, and together with Simons they all drove to the site of the UFO experience. Nothing out of the ordinary was observed. Byrnes said, "He [Simons] woke my wife and was terribly excited,

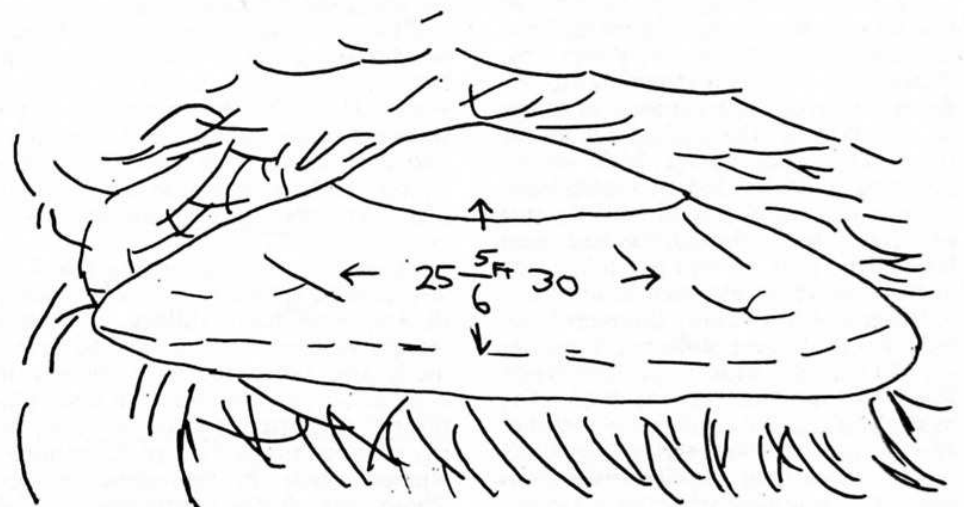


Fig. 2. Facsimile of Jerry H. Simons' drawing of UFO made shortly after his experience. Note similarity of Sgt. Thompson's drawing in Fig. 1

almost white." Further questioning of several of the forester's friends, fellow employees, and local police officers also confirmed Simon's experience and reputation for truthfulness.

The West Milford Township Police report by Officers A. Hooper and V. Meyer at 5.54 a.m., October 15, 1966, further confirmed Simon's account in all details.

In his original notes Simons had sketched the alleged UFO as being an estimated 25 × 30ft., and at tree height. The object made no noise, and there was no odour or other sensation. He estimated that the auto motor was unresponsive for less than a minute, and then when the lights came back on he started the engine again. Although in all the excitement the total time of exposure was not noted, a conservative estimate, based on driving this rocky wood road during optimal daylight conditions, would be at least ten to fifteen minutes.

Simons parked his car at the Reservoir Office and went inside. But when he came out again, he and the man on duty, Martin Shauger, were startled to find that the car had apparently started spontaneously even though Simons thought the ignition key was in the off position. He switched the key back and forth between off and on, and the motor stopped. He later examined the motor and electrical system and found no explanation. A few weeks afterward, while Simons was driving his car, the motor exploded and was never right afterward. Simons, who had been a champion stock car racer and former employee of General Motors, was mystified.

A study of the forester's past life, gleaned in several interviews lasting many hours, led me to believe that he had never had any previous experience like this. He had never had any emotional illness. Although he tried to enlist in the U.S. Navy, he was not accepted because of a history of duodenal ulcer. He had formerly been an Eagle Scout (Troop 8, Kingsport, Tennessee). He was an experienced outdoorsman who had camped in many of the states of the United States for some years. He was a high school graduate and had had two additional years of industrial arts. Simons did not use drugs and although he had used beer in the past, he had not taken any at the time of his experience.

Review of the *Newark Evening News* files revealed three different sightings of UFOs in the vicinity of Split Rock Reservoir on October 15, 1966. The West Milford Police files for October 14, 15, and 16, 1966, yielded no UFO reports other than the Simons experience. An interview with the meteorologist who was formerly Simons' employer revealed that Simons men-

tioned the UFO experience shortly after it happened, and that although he was in good health at the time of the experience, he became ill shortly afterward.

Three months after the UFO incident (January 17, 1967), Simons was admitted to Montclair Community Hospital for a "fascinating" illness of three months' duration, characterized by fatigue, anorexia, generalized soreness, and weakness of the muscles, drowsiness, chills for three or four days, and a weight loss of thirty-five pounds. The symptoms had developed shortly after the UFO experience, and at that time the acute phase had lasted three to four days. A physician diagnosed the illness as "flu." However, the acute symptoms recurred every month (three attacks) until he was hospitalized, as noted above.

Although Simons told a second physician about his UFO experience, his statement was not recorded in the hospital charts. Instead, his illness was connected to an experience which occurred a month before the UFO episode and lasted an estimated several hours over a period of one week. This experience involved cleaning a room that had been occupied by cats. At the time, five other people, in addition to Simons, were bitten, were scratched, and had contact with cat faeces. DDT was sprayed in an enclosed area. Questioning of the other people who were exposed revealed that no one, including Simons, developed any difficulty. It can be supposed that Simons was in excellent health because of his roughing it while camping out and fishing during the night and early morning of October 15, 1966—the time of his UFO experience. Furthermore, a pre-employment physical examination on September 19, 1966 (after exposure to cats and before the UFO episode) revealed no mention of any recent illness. In fact, Simons was listed as having good physical health.

After "recovering" from his illness of three to four day's duration, Simons returned to work for six weeks. However, the recurrence of the soreness and weakness of his muscles and drowsiness necessitated hospitalization, and he was seen by his own physician and in consultation by a neurologist.

Physical examination revealed a young man who appeared chronically ill and who had "diffuse, moderate muscle weakness, more marked proximally and associated with cramps on contraction, and contraction fasciculations." A posterior-anterior chest X-ray revealed no pathology. Laboratory studies revealed no abnormalities. These included: haemoglobin 15.2 gms./100 ml.; haematocrit 45 per cent; white blood cell count of 8,500/cu.

mm. with 51 per cent neutrophils and 49 per cent lymphocytes; erythrocyte sedimentation rate of 3 mm./hr.; LE clot test, negative; two urinalyses, negative. There was no evidence for myoglobinuria. The serum electrolyte concentrations were normal (sodium, 145 mEq/L, chlorides 107 mEq/L, carbon dioxide content, 29.8 mEq/L, calcium 5 mEq/L). The protein bound iodine was 3.3 microgm./100 ml.; the serum bilirubin 0.6 mgs. per cent; 2 hr. postprandial blood glucose 110 mgs. per cent; serum alkaline phosphatase 2.5 B.U., thymol turbidity 2.0 U./100 ml.; and the blood urea nitrogen 8.4 mgs. per cent. The cerebrospinal fluid cell count was 2/cu. mm.; chloride, 122 mEq/L per cent; glucose, 73 mgs. per cent; colloidal gold curve negative; protein, 45 mgs. per cent; and culture showed no growth. The VDRL was non-reactive; lactic dehydrogenase 580 U., and the serum glutamic oxalacetic transaminase (SGOT) was 16KU, and serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase (SGPT) 16 U./ml.

Biopsy of three pieces of tissue from the biceps muscle, saphenous vein, and subcutaneous tissue, revealed no pathology. The patient had a provisional diagnosis of "diffuse inflammatory disease of muscle." Because of the bizarre nature of his illness and the difficulty in relating his experiences with DDT and the cats, arrangements were made for his admission to the National Institute of Health for special study. He chose not to go. Gradually, over a period of several months, he made a complete recovery.

Although the family physician knew of the reputed UFO experience, he did not mention it to the neurologist. When the latter was told about it by the writer months later, he vividly recalled the salient details of Simons' illness as later corroborated in the hospital records, and then asked the writer (a psychiatrist), "Is he (Simons) schizophrenic?"

An electroencephalogram of the forester taken six months after hospitalization was normal. He had a good work record and was well thought of by his associates. Retrospectively, his bizarre illness did not conform to any readily identifiable pattern, including various psychosomatic reactions.

Although there is not sufficient supporting data, it is conceivable that Simons' overwhelming fear, associated with the strangeness of his UFO experience, could have precipitated a response similar to what is seen in animal hypnosis. Pavlov's statement might be germane: "Little has been done toward the elucidation of the class of negative or inhibitory reflexes (instincts) which are evoked by any strong stimulus or even weak stimuli if

unusual. Animal hypnosis, so-called, belong to this category.”⁷

Case 3. Towanda

Earlier correspondence with Robert W. Martz, a 73-year-old retired Monroeton, Pennsylvania, electrical contractor, was followed by a later psychiatric interview in his home. From this it was established that at 8.15 p.m. on April 25, 1966, while driving with a friend, Charles Dayton, he noticed a “very awesome, huge, flaming body, which lit up a large area, visible for a few seconds. It had a red flame with a green and yellow tail. Then the second view was of a dark object. The huge flames went out like turning off an electric bulb for a few seconds. There was a dim light in four port holes, and then all darkness. It looked like it was 250ft. in front of us and 250ft. up, and it could go at a terrific speed. It was about 25ft. in length and had a tail 35ft. long (see Fig. 3).

The contractor did not detect any odour, but he recalled how warm he felt. He noted that the automobile engine stalled and the lights went out. He soon started the engine again. “I never saw such a sight. I was amazed and flabbergasted.” He and his friend were concerned that the object would crash into the side of the mountain.

Messrs. Martz and Dayton are leading citizens in their community. The author has known Mr. Martz’s daughter, Mrs. Evelyn Guldner, for ten years. She is a medical secretary and electroencephalographic technician. The contractor, who was celebrating his golden wedding anniversary at the time of this writing, has never had any emotional illness. He and his friend do not use liquor or un-prescribed drugs. There was nothing in the contractor’s history or behaviour since the event to suggest dereistic thinking, sociopathic behaviour, brain syndrome, and the like. It was interesting that the contractor had kept a daily weather log for the past twelve years in which he rarely mentioned anything else other than such data. However, on the date of the UFO experience he wrote in the log about the event. Written confirmation was offered by the *Daily Review of Towanda*, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1966, which had an article headlined, “Thousands Awed by Fiery Object Seen in Eastern Sky.”

Case 4. Presque Isle

Shortly after dusk, Sunday, July 31, 1966, a hot clear day, four people and two infants drove to Beach Six at Presque Isle Peninsula Park, north of Erie, Pennsylvania, for a picnic. Their car stuck in the sand, and one of them, Gerald La Belle, age twenty-six, went

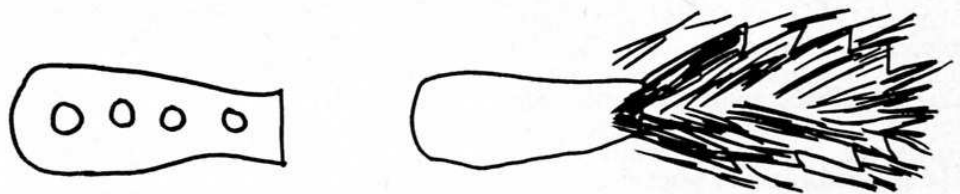


Fig. 3. Facsimile of Robert W. Martz’s drawing of UFO. The first view (a) was “visible for a second—very awesome—a huge flaming body which lit up a large area (red flame, green and yellow tail.)” The second view (b) was a “dark object—huge flames went out like turning off a light bulb, a few seconds, then all darkness (dim light in ports).”

to Erie to seek help from friends. At 10.00 p.m., while on a routine check, Patrolmen Robert Loeb, Jr., and Ralph E. Clark noted the mired auto and told the occupants they would return in a half hour to make sure the car had been freed. When the officers swung back at 10.30 p.m., they noticed that La Belle had not yet returned and they were told by Douglas J. Tibbetts, age eighteen, “There’s something weird going on here.”

While the occupants were in the car, shortly after 10.00 p.m., they had suddenly seen a bright light shoot out of the skies from the north and land near Beach Seven, about 300 yards from their car. Tibbetts remembered the craft when it was “. . . hovering above the ground several hundred yards from the auto” (see Fig. 5). Betty Jean Klem, age sixteen, remembered the craft while it was on the ground. She described it as “mushroom-shaped with a narrow base rising to an oval structure having three lights on the back” (see Fig. 4).

Later Miss Klem and Tibbetts drew pictures for the *Morning News* reporters of what they had seen earlier in the evening. Tibbetts’ picture resembled a photograph of a UFO over a Lawrence County farm, unknowingly made by Joseph Yost, a New Castle, Pennsylvania, photographer for the *New Castle News*. When asked whether there had been any noise, Miss Klem said, “It sounded like the noise in a

telephone receiver, only louder of course. . . . At first we couldn’t believe it. We weren’t scared at first. I kept saying, ‘Doug, do you see it?’ He said, ‘Yes.’ Then he would ask me if I saw it. We just couldn’t believe it was really happening.”

Miss Klem continued, “The ship

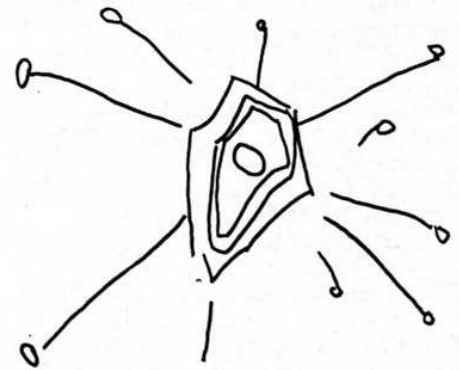


Fig. 5. Facsimile of Douglas Tibbetts’ drawing of UFO as he recalled seeing it hovering above the ground, several hundred yards from where the auto was stuck in soft sand. This drawing was also made shortly after the experience, for (*Erie*) *Morning News* reporters

was big. It came half way up between those trees, and when it came down and landed the car vibrated. We had the radio on. . . . No, it didn’t make any interference on the radio. . . . Rays of light shone from the object. It lit up the whole woods along its path. It wasn’t like a searchlight. There was light along the ground, along its whole path. When the police car came up to the stuck vehicle, the UFO lights went out.”

The patrolmen and Tibbetts set out for the UFO, but after going only about 300 yards they heard the stranded car’s auto horn blaring frantically. Miss Klem, who was sitting in the driver’s seat, and Mrs. Anita Haifley, age twenty-two, who was in the back seat with her two children, Sandra two years old and Sara six months old, were terrified. Miss Klem was “hysterical,” shaking and crying.

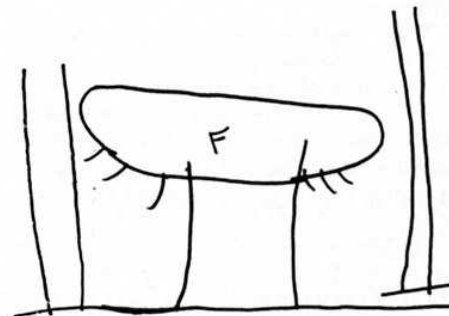


Fig. 4. Facsimile of Betty Klem’s drawing of UFO on the ground as drawn, shortly after her experience, for (*Erie*) *Morning News* reporters

She said she had seen, "a dark, apparently featureless creature, not human, maybe animal, which moved sluggishly back into the bush." She leaned on the horn, having been frightened by the creature. Mrs. Haifley, according to what she told La Belle, the police, and a NICAP committee, also saw the creature. Terror-stricken, she threw her children from the seat to the floor of the car and huddled over them.

Miss Klem estimated the creature was in sight from one and one-half to two minutes. She sketched the "tall thing" (see Fig. 6). She recalled how it had no neck and no arms. She estimated the creature's height to be more than 6ft. Before seeing the monster, they heard scratching noises on the roof of the car. Neither she nor the other occupants got out of the car, and all the windows were closed except the front side vents.

When the group were taken to the Administration Building, Patrolman Canfield noted that Miss Klem's "... forehead was covered with perspiration and her bangs were naturally stuck to her brow. I never saw anybody so scared." Mrs. Haifley and her two children were so disturbed that they were put in the first aid room.

Shortly after the episode, Miss Klem was seen and questioned by Park Police Chief Dan Dascanio and Larie Pintea, Editor of the (Erie) *Morning News*. The Chief said, "I'm convinced that the young people saw something. The girl was a credible person. Of the two individuals involved she was the most specific about what she saw—she made no attempt to fill in her story when she wasn't sure. She was one scared girl when I first saw her. Her hands were shaking, her face was trembling, her speech was more inarticulate, and she had difficulty maintaining her composure. Her eyes were red and she kept shaking her head from side to side."

Mr. Pintea wrote in the *Erie Morning News*, "Since we saw the condition of one of the witnesses [Betty Jean Klem] within an hour after the hair-lifting sighting, and talked with her for almost an hour, we have little doubt that the young lady saw things that night." The party was later interviewed by Air Force Major William S. Hall, of Youngstown, Ohio, and members of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP).

Study of Police Chief Dascanio's records for that day revealed that many other people, including a physician, had independently seen a strange aerial object and lights that evening. A check of the Port Erie International Airport and of the Coast Guard revealed that no craft had been in the area at the time of the experience. There were no

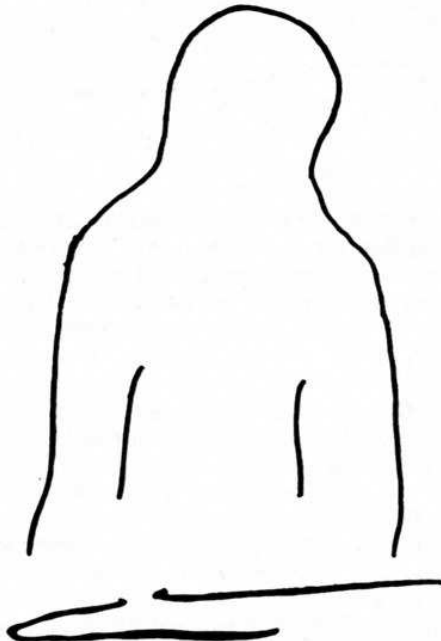


Fig. 6. Facsimile of the "creature" as drawn by eye witness Betty Klem for (Erie) *Morning News* reporters. "She described the creature as being upright, gorilla-shaped, about six feet tall, dark, and featureless."

bears or other animals in the park (or at other times in recent years) large enough to cause the reported effects.

Miss Klem, Mrs. Haifley, and the latter's two children remained at the Administration Building until 3.00 a.m. Monday, when they were picked up by friends and taken home. Tibbetts spent the night, and later in the morning he was brought to Hamot Hospital in Erie. Hospital records show he had "inflammation of the throat" and a slightly elevated temperature. He was treated and released within one hour of admission. The only possible sequelae for the remaining occupants, according to La Belle, consisted of recurrent nightmares for Mrs. Haifley that lasted for many weeks. She was, perhaps understandably, reluctant to discuss her experience, and it was impossible to contact her (in 1968) for psychiatric interviews.

Two and a half weeks after the UFO experience when Miss Klem returned with La Belle to the site of the episode, she had sudden diffuse abdominal cramps, which were relieved shortly after she left the park. She had nothing exactly like this previously or since.

At approximately 7.00 a.m. the day after the UFO experience, Patrolmen Paul H. Wilson and J. Robert Canfield went to the area where the craft had supposedly landed and discovered, "strange markings in the sand . . . [two] triangularly shaped [impressions] about eight inches deep at the

apex and then sloping upward to an area that was round and smooth. The lines of the impression were 'very distinctly made.' Going from there, moving toward where the car was stuck in the sand, the patrolmen found three other imprints. . . . These latter imprints formed a perfect triangle. . . . From where the first two imprints were found leading to within two feet of where the car was stuck, a pattern of conically shaped imprints was found. These imprints were also very sharply made and were about nine inches in diameter and six inches deep, leading to the bottom of the cone-shaped impressions. They were staggered as if made by a walking creature. The patrolmen said the imprints were five to six feet apart. Later in the day, the same imprints were found leading to the water of the lake. The patrolmen were particularly intrigued by the markings on the imprints which appeared to be made by claws."

The State Police took plaster casts of the imprints, which formed a perfect triangle and of the "claw marks." All the information about the imprints was confirmed by review of Chief Dan Dascanio's records, as well as by interviews on January 6, 1968, of Chief Dascanio, Patrolman Albert J. Gagnon, Gerald La Belle, and a teenager who was living at the Presque Isle Lighthouse at the time of the reputed UFO experience.

An unidentified clear liquid substance found near the indentations, which was collected in five specimen bottles, was sent for analysis. The fluid was clear, colourless, and compared by Chief Dascanio to "silicone." Unlike water, soft drinks, and so forth, which quickly seep through the sand with little or no residue, the liquid spots lasted for several hours. Studies by Erie County Civil Defence workers revealed "no radioactivity from the area of the indentations in the sand or where the drippings were found or the samples gathered by the Park Police."

However, Patrolman Albert J. Gagnon, who photographed the impressions and gathered the liquid samples at approximately 8.30 a.m., became suddenly and unexpectedly ill at home later (about 6.00 p.m.). His temperature rose to 102.6 at 8.30 p.m., according to his wife, a registered nurse. Gagnon took 10 gr. aspirin, and the fever and generalized malaise subsided within three hours. He had no previous or subsequent illness exactly like this. He was not exposed to anyone with a fever or recent history for influenza. He was in excellent condition before this sudden illness. He did not connect his possible illness to the "contamination" from the fluid samples until he was questioned (January 6, 1968).

A large, freshly ground area of wood

and bark (exact dimensions not recorded) was noted in the willow tree close to the picnic table. The bark was not found on the ground. The gouged area was recalled by La Belle and Patrolman Gagnon. It was also mentioned in the original NICAP records. A study of the area on January 6, 1968, revealed that the tree had been cut down and removed. This was apparently not the case with other trees in this immediate area.

The roof of Tibbetts' car was alleged to have a dent on the right side. La Belle recalled that he helped Tibbetts wash and wax the car that afternoon before the UFO episode, and that there was no dent at that time.

On January 5 and 6, 1968, Miss Klem and La Belle were examined psychiatrically. Their accounts of the events and specific chronology were entirely similar to the many published reports and other records in Chief Dascanio's files. Miss Klem and La Belle, before the Presque Isle episode, had been "non-believers in UFOs," and neither of them had read more in the popular press than perhaps the average person. La Belle recalled how he might have observed a widely reported possible UFO on September 7, 1965 [*Post Journal* (Jamestown, N.Y.): 'Something' in Sky Causes Furor; Believed Meteor]. Interrogation of three of Miss Klem's friends of several years' standing, as well as her husband [she was married in 1967], supported her reputation for truthfulness. Miss Klem seemed to be of above average intelligence. She answered questions in a straightforward, open way. She appeared to be healthy, her only defect being myopia, which was completely corrected with glasses. [She was wearing glasses at the time of the episode.] Although her family background had emotionally disruptive experiences, she herself had never suffered from any emotional, psychosomatic, or other serious disabling illness. There was no evidence for any past or present dereistic phenomena, sociopathic behaviour, or neurotic character traits. In the presence of her husband, she was quickly induced into a hypnotic trance, and the salient details of the alleged UFO experience were fully confirmed. There were never any variations in her account.

Although not directly involved in the episode, La Belle, in some popular accounts of the UFO episode, was reputedly part of a fantastic hoax. However, it seems he was nowhere near the site of the alleged activity when everything happened at Presque Isle. At that time he was in Erie, getting a friend to bring him back to the park and help tow the stranded car. He had no past emotional illness or penchant for pranks. He appeared to be an open,

straightforward, if not rather serious, person. He supported the accounts of the others, and study of all the circumstances made the hypothesis for fraud seem most unlikely.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to interview Tibbetts and Mrs. Haifley. Their comments, however, as published in the *Morning News* and recorded in Chief Dan Dascanio's official records were entirely compatible with the other data furnished by Miss Klem and La Belle.

Miss Klem and La Belle recalled the social consequences of reporting their experiences, such as often derogatory implications of their lying or imagining things. Although the interpretation of the various reported facts is admittedly scientifically unsatisfactory and incomplete, it would seem that the group's experience was so unique and amply documented that despite the shortcomings it deserved study. It should be stressed that highly trained and experienced observers, such as Chief Dascanio and his patrolmen and Larie Pintea and his staff of the *Morning News*, carefully recorded all the data almost immediately after the UFO episode. All these circumstances make a hoax or fabrication very unlikely indeed.

The presence or absence of co-existent psychopathology is secondary to the purpose of this study in answering the question: Is it likely that the group had an objective, reality-bound, close experience with a UFO? Psychiatric evaluation suggests an affirmative answer.*

Comment and summary

Although the objective reality of the alleged UFO accounts can neither be proved nor disproved, the data are entirely similar to many published experiences and seem to be authentic. The behaviour of the participants during psychiatric studies was consonant with truthfulness for the reported experiences. While psychopathology in one sphere does not *a priori* invalidate one's ability to report data accurately in other areas, it should be stressed that, unlike Simons' patients, in none of these examples was there any clinical evidence for current or past emotional illness or excessive phantasizing. Furthermore, the participants in each example were fully

conscious of what was happening and they recalled their experiences in a wakeful, alert state. There was no history for lying, dissociative reactions or possible drug effects. In the absence of permissiveness for lying in the history of the subject, or other members of his family, lying or unconscious fabrication becomes quite unlikely.⁸ There was nothing intrinsic about these possible UFO experiences, or in the histories of the participants, that suggested parapsychological aspects, such as purported telepathic communications, and so forth. Similarly, nothing in the study of the participants or their families suggested any unusual symbolical, mystical, or religious explanation.

The veracity of the UFO accounts is further supported because the participants did not seek notoriety from their experiences. Quite to the contrary, most were reticent about relating their experiences because of the fear of publicity and ridicule.

The objective reality of the UFO participants' reports of their unusual, traumatic experiences is also supported indirectly from clinical studies on various emotional illnesses. In his earliest researches on hysteria, Freud⁹ discovered accounts of previous traumas. Although he originally believed his patients' accounts of the traumas, he later abandoned this position in favour of the theory that the supposed past traumas were not objective facts but in the realm of fantasy and wish-fulfilment. However, Freud's earlier viewpoint of *actual* trauma was subscribed to by Ferenczi¹⁰ in an address given in 1932 (not published until 1949). Ferenczi's opinion that actual traumas took place as described was based on transference and counter-transference reactions with patients in therapy, rather than actual study of parent and child.

The Mayo Clinic^{11 12 13} collaborative investigations of whole families by a team of highly skilled physicians has provided a major breakthrough to the question of trauma, fact versus fantasy. These up-to-date studies seem applicable to the problem of validity for the UFO experiences. For example, one such study of ninety-one patients and the relatives revealed that the majority of schizophrenic patients had actual traumatic assaults by parents or parental surrogates. It was clearly demonstrated how the first schizophrenic delusion represented in "a striking, specific manner the essence of a parental assault." By analogy and comparison to the first schizophrenic delusions, the UFO experiences of the healthy subjects—those who did not suffer from gross psychopathological distortions—take on even greater significance for objective reality. Fan-

* Unfortunately, limitations of space preclude a more comprehensive presentation of the material at this time. The official Air Force release of the "evaluation on the sighting of 31 July, 1966" consisted of five paragraphs that were, in the writer's opinion, insufficient for a scientific dialogue.

tasy and delusion versus objective reality is a complicated process, but for the skilled therapist experienced in collaborative psychotherapy dealing with both parent and child it is entirely possible to separate fact from fantasy. In a healthy person the task is that much easier. Therefore in the absence of psychodynamic motivation for conscious or unconscious fabrication it seems reasonable that the four UFO examples are factual and objectively accurate. The problem is the interpretation.

Although more UFO encounter data would be desirable, there is sufficient material for some speculation. For example, attention might be directed to various physical, physiological, and psychic effects, such as (1) the temporary blindness and hoarseness in Case Wanaque, (2) the development of severe muscular weakness and wasting in Case Split Rock, (3) the sensation of heat in Case Towanda, and (4) panic reactions following an encounter with an alleged "monster" in Case Presque Isle.

It is beyond the scope of this study to discuss the extraterrestrial hypothesis for UFOs, possibilities of electromagnetic effects, and the significance of a possible contactee encounter as in Case Presque Isle. Intriguing questions might be raised about the strange triangular impressions or "claw marks," and the fluid. All these points raise questions better left to the experts in other areas. For example, the biologist Ivan T. Sanderson, who has studied UFOs since 1929, has compiled some provocative data and has made some brilliant speculations that could be of particular interest to physicians.¹⁴

Although many other eminent UFO authorities, both pro and con, could be quoted, we cite only Professor Hermann Oberth,¹⁵ "Father of Astro-

nautics," who was originally trained as a physician and began his career "in a military hospital for three years, where [he] also had the care of mentally ill patients." On many occasions Professor Oberth stated his conviction that UFOs are piloted by superintelligent beings from another planet.

The data of first-hand UFO experiences should have practical value and interest to the physician who by training is in a unique position to make contributions to this problem. He is often the first to hear of such reports and is in a position to obtain all the facts and assess the human biological effects. While it is evident that the physician will undoubtedly come across some crackpot and irresponsible accounts, as a practitioner of an ancient art and science he should scrupulously avoid ridicule and keep an open mind lest he unwittingly discourage significant reports from those who might have had valid experiences, and thus inflict damage on them. A condemnatory attitude is as scientifically reprehensible as a gullible one. "We can see now, that in years past, patients were lost or driven into psychosis by our failure to believe them because of our conviction that much of their account must be fantasy."¹¹

* * * * *

Four examples of allegedly close contact with UFOs are presented. Possible physical, physiological, and psychic reactions are explored. The question of the validity of the data, and the evaluation of psychodynamic factors operating in fact versus fantasy, is discussed.

It is felt that the objective details of the reported UFO experiences are essentially real, and neither phantasied nor derisive. By his training the

physician is well suited for the task of interviewing and obtaining data from persons who might have had UFO experiences. Some of the medical implications of this challenging data are discussed.

NOTES

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 - ¹⁴ Sanderson, I. T.: Uninvited Visitors: A Biologist Looks at UFOs, a Cowles Book, New York, 1967, p. 244.
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- [Notes 2 and 3 refer to introductory paragraphs in the Medical Times version of this article—EDITOR]

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND BOOKS ON UFOs

There must be scores of thousands of people in this country who haven't an inkling that good, serious books on UFOs have been written. You and your friends can help enlighten them by asking the librarian to obtain any of the best titles that are missing from the shelves, or card indexes. How about the following, for a start . . . ?

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The Flying Saucer Story, Brinsley le Poer Trench (*Spearman*)

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Get down to that library, ask, keep asking, and get your friends to ask too

PART THREE

The Contact Enigma

THE FLYING SAUCER MISSIONARIES

Brad Steiger and Joan Whritenour

Three books have been co-authored by Brad Steiger and Joan Whritenour on the UFO phenomenon: "Flying Saucers Are Hostile", "New UFO Breakthrough", and "The Allende Letters".

MANY UFO researchers and nearly all newspapermen and orthodox scientists write off the contactees' messages as so much nonsense and science-fiction inspired space trash, but those who have been making a serious study of the "flying saucer missionaries" have noted that a certain percentage of the information dispensed in their cosmic sermonettes has contained accurate information and predictions which have been realized. Too readily have some researchers rejected all contactee pronouncements as parrot-like repetitions of lies which have been relayed to them by the UFO-nauts. In actuality, the truth may have been cloaked by fanciful distortions in what appears to be an effort to make serious ufologists work harder to separate the wheat from the celestial chaff.

Recently the authors have been personally or tangentially involved in contactee cases in which a young woman spent a year in a mental hospital after she approached a UFO that had touched down in her father's pasture; a young serviceman has continued to hear "beeps" in his head after a low overflight of an UFO directly above him; a law enforcement officer has suffered terrible headaches, increased IQ, and expanded powers of ESP after a UFO halted his patrol car; a pilot has received mental communication followed by ostensible physical contact with an "alien"; two contactees have issued weather and seismographic predictions, including determination of longitude and latitude, with an astonishingly high percentage of accuracy.

All of these contactees claim communication with "space intelligences" through telepathic thought transfer and, therefore, seem to fit into the "mental contact" type of case which ufologists have been encountering in great numbers recently.¹ In each of the cases which we have investigated we have found the contactee to be imbued with an almost religious fervour to spread the "message" which has been given him by the flying saucer occupants. The zeal with which these "flying saucer missionaries" preach the cosmic gospel

reminds one instantly of the apostles with tongues of the Holy Spirit's flame dancing on their heads.

The philosophical and metaphysical content of the message allegedly entrusted to the contactee is always the same. Samples of the Outer Space apocrypha would include such statements as these:

"We are not alone in the solar system. We have space brothers and they are here to reach us and teach us."

"They have advanced information which they want to impart. They want us to rejoin the Federation of Planets, a spiritual government."

"They are here to teach, to help awaken our spirits, to help us rise to higher levels. This is precisely what Jesus, the prophets, Confucius, and the leaders of the great religions have tried to teach man."

"We are in the ending of an age. With understanding and love on man's part, a great new era will dawn."

How did the apostle of intergalactic peace and understanding receive his "tongue of fire"? Here again, the pattern is almost always the same:

The contactee saw the UFO on the ground, hovering low overhead, or heard a slight humming sound above him.

Either a warm ray of "light" emanated from the craft and touched the contactee on the neck, the crown of the head, or the middle of the forehead, or the contactee "heard" a voice speaking to him from inside his own head. In either case, he usually experienced a slight "tingling" sensation before the contact proper.

The contactee may have lost anywhere from a minute or two to an hour of his time.

The contactee suffered through several days of restlessness, irritability, and experienced a great thirst. His nights were filled with sleeplessness and dreams that horribly distorted his rest. In these dreams, he often saw himself aboard an alien vessel, being probed and examined by "spacemen."

After a period of a week to several months, the contactee felt himself prepared to go forth and preach

the message relayed to him by the Space Brothers.

Who receives such "contact" from the "Space Brothers"? Are they psycho-neurotics who have steeped themselves in UFO literature and virtually memorized the New Age Flying Saucer cult credos of Adamski, Angelucci, Fry, Menger, *et al.*?

The majority of contactees, whom we have encountered, had little or no prior interest in UFOs. Only one in our experience had ever read a book on UFOs. The others had limited their involvement with UFOs to glancing through an occasional newspaper item on the subject.

Few of the contactees feel any fear toward their solar soul brothers. Many of them have been promised renewed contacts and most of the contactees anticipate a return visit with great eagerness.

Some, however, have expressed resentment of the mental rape involved in being controlled by an outside agency.

We quote here sections of a letter from a former Air Force pilot, presently employed as an engineer, who has been in communication with *them* for eleven months. "Progressive Development," as *they* call it.

"At this point," he writes, "whether I like it or not, we are at the level of 'thought transfer'. There's only one hitch—your mind is an open book to them.

"The impression I get of them is that they are ruthless in pursuit of their objectives. Lying and half-truths are their main technique to keep one from learning too much about them. They are *not* devoid of emotions."

The friends and family of the contactee complain that he literally becomes a "different person" after his experience.

"He was a good cop before this happened," the chief of a young policeman-contactee told us. "He could always be counted on to work longer and harder than anyone else. Now all he talks about is going on a lecture tour and telling the world about what the 'Space Brothers' want us to know. This was a kid who was embarrassed to stand up in front of more than two people at a time! Now he wants to travel around making speeches! I'm afraid that we are going to have to let him go from the force."

The contactee missionary himself is quite unconcerned about his personal welfare and is barely cognizant of the needs of his family.² Even men with relatively large families suddenly evidence little regard for their support. The flying saucer missionaries are obsessed solely with the need to get out the Space Brothers' message at all costs.

Once the contactee begins to follow the lecture trail, he is generally written off by all but the faithful UFO cultist. The casual student of ufology tends to categorize the new "kook" with the old regulars in the contactee field. The cynical observer of the UFO scene immediately concludes that another opportunist has found a way to bleed a living out of flying saucers. Neither reaction squarely faces the crux of the contactee enigma.

Why are so many men and women forsaking jobs, family, and respectability to preach the cosmic New Testament of the "Space Brothers"? Is it as yet undetermined *someone* systematically selecting certain individuals as guinea-pigs in some insidious, world-wide programme of psychological warfare? Are "aliens"

programming these "flying saucer missionaries" in an effort to raise mankind's propensity to believe? Has some agency set in motion an extensive propaganda campaign designed to prepare man for a dramatic confrontation with an alien race or culture?

Can it be that buried among the contactee's standard babble and gobbledegook are certain vital clues to the UFO mystery? We believe this to be so. In a number of cases currently under investigation, we are carefully correlating the predictions of certain contactees against their record of hits and misses. In certain instances, we have found contactees who have relayed prognostications of a remarkably high degree of accuracy.

In our opinion, however, one great question remains to be resolved: would the "Space Brothers" be termed "spirit guides" by more conventional and orthodox mediums? Have the Zumahs and Orthons usurped the rôles formerly held by the Shooting Stars and Katie Kings? In the final analysis, do we have "flying saucer missionaries" or "space-age mediums"?

If psychic elements continue to be demonstrated in ufology, then one might draw an analogy between the little sermonettes of a medium's spirit guide and the celestial homilies of a contactee's space friend. Whether or not such an idea may be so, it would seem to remain that we are being fed bits and scraps of useful information via the contactee in much the same manner that one receives items of truth amid a great deal of nonsense in a seance.

In a letter to the authors, Philip Rodgers of Grindleford, England, wrote to describe his controversial tape recordings of "space voices".

"Many of my signals are meaningless on their own," Rodgers says. "But if fitted together like pieces of a jig-saw puzzle, they provide a living sound-picture of the people who produced them. I have heard it said that the space people have no wish to spoon-feed us. Rather, they prefer to give us scraps of evidence, like the isolated clues in a mystery story. . . ."

So it may be with our "flying saucer missionaries". They may be feeding us bits of information, "meaningless on their own," but which are "scraps of evidence, like the isolated clues in a mystery story."

NOTES

¹ The first case of this occurred in Massachusetts in 1866, when William Denton and his family claimed "telepathic communication" with alien beings purportedly from Venus. Denton described the alien's vehicles as being circular and made of aluminium. (The first commercial process for extracting aluminium from bauxite was not developed until 20 years later.)

² For the story of such a "missionary" type, see science-writer Lloyd Mallan's interview with Allen Noonan in Fawcett's *The New Report on Flying Saucers*, No. 2, Fall, 1967.

YOUR CLIPPINGS of newspaper items are very welcome. We apologise here for being generally unable to acknowledge these items as the pressure of work on our tiny staff and on our postage resources is too great. However, please do not be deterred by this seeming lack of courtesy. We really do appreciate anything you care to send.

RETURN OF THE "MONSTER"

Jerome Clark

ON September 19, 1963, about 8.00 p.m., four children were playing on the swings behind a school in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, when they saw a bright oval-shaped light come out of the north. Startled, the children watched the object carefully, realizing immediately that it was not an airplane. The UFO lit up a vacant field across from the playground "like day", one of the witnesses said later.

Brian Whitehead, 11, told investigators from the Saskatoon UFO Club that the aerial phenomenon resembled a "vague oval" with "funny wings, like circles in circles". He could see a telephone pole through a part of it, as if the object were transparent.

From their vantage point across the street the children saw a box-like device fall out of the UFO, which hovered not more than 20ft. off the ground. Shortly afterwards, the object returned to the direction from which it had come and was soon lost to view.

The four youngsters, curious and excited, walked across the street to examine the "box". But before they got more than 10 or 15ft. from it, a "man" stood up, and, as Brian said: "After that we didn't see any box."

The "man" stood about 10ft. in height, and was dressed in clothes that "were like a monk's". The clothes were "white like a crayon", according to Brian's testimony. "Sometimes I could see right through him." The children did not see his face.

The "man" made a moaning sound, held out his hands, and

moved toward the children, who then turned and fled in terror. One girl was so distraught from the experience that she had to be hospitalized for two weeks.

Seeing the fear and hysteria their youngsters exhibited, the parents summoned the police, who spent some time at the vacant field questioning the witnesses. The officers tried standing on each other's shoulders, apparently trying to duplicate the stranger's height on the theory that two men had hoaxed the children. They discovered that they were unable to carry out the stunt and finally gave up trying. Later, when approached by members of the Saskatoon club, the police refused to answer their questions and denied any knowledge of the incident.

The next evening, the 20th, Brian Whitehead and several other boys saw an identical (perhaps the same) UFO return to the field, hover, and fly away. On the ground lay a "man", his arms and legs moving. This time the observers did not approach the field.

The same night a resident of Mount Royal, Sask., not far from Saskatoon, viewed a pink light cross the sky from the north-west to the south-east in less than two minutes.

Of the chief witness, Mrs. Mary Lou Guenther of the Saskatoon UFO Club has written: "Brian is a quiet, well-mannered boy. He had no conclusions about what he saw. His humble attitude, his sincerity, and complete lack of drama or plot convinced the investigators that he was honestly trying to report a very baffling experience."

The Saskatoon incident is little known (to my knowledge the only published account appeared in a 1964 issue of Timothy Green Beckley's defunct *Interplanetary News Service Report*¹), but it is quite interesting to me for several reasons.

First, there is the obvious similarity to the famous Flatwoods, West Virginia, landing of September 12, 1952. The parallels are striking. In both cases the witnesses were children (except for one adult among the seven at Flatwoods), and on both occasions the objects flew over an abandoned site and hovered, attracting the viewers' attention. At Flatwoods, all the young people were in a playground when they sighted the UFO—and it was not until two of the children told their mother that an adult became involved.

The "monster", like the one at Saskatoon, wore a "monk's cape" and emitted a weird sound ("something between a hiss and a high-pitched squeal," by one account²) as it approached the witnesses, causing them to flee. The Flatwoods creature did not seem completely physical either, to the degree that Ivan Sanderson thinks it may have been disintegrating³—an explanation, incidentally, which may account for certain features in the Saskatoon story.

Three details in the Saskatoon incident have a special significance to me, because they relate to certain mysterious events that I have been investigating over the last three months (I am writing these words on July 31, 1968).

In the first of these, an intelligent

young woman of my acquaintance related to me that one night in 1954, when she was about seven years old, she awoke to go to the bathroom. When she opened her bedroom door, she was terrified to see a huge figure blocking her way. It was very tall, between 7 and 10ft. in height, dressed in what looked like long white underwear. As in the Saskatoon sighting, *she did not or could not see its face*. She screamed, slammed the door and did not leave her room until daylight.

The young lady's home has been "haunted" for years by noisy but usually invisible manifestations. This was one of the very few times she has ever actually seen anything. It is perhaps significant that the manifestations appear to follow her wherever she goes, even now that she has moved out of her parents' house.

Another young lady I have inter-

viewed could also be termed, á la Nandor Fodor, a "haunted person". Her family home has hosted manifestations for years, and some of them have stayed with her long after she has gone into the outside world. One of her more recent encounters (late May, 1968) is relevant to our present area of study:

While staying at a friend's home in a small Minnesota city, she awoke suddenly—it was about 4.00 a.m.—to see a huge figure, between 7 and 10ft. tall, at her bedside. The "man", *whose face she did not see*, wore a white robe, "like a religious person or a monk". The entity gave her a message (apparently via telepathy) and vanished.

So here we see the similarities in height, dress, and in the curious inability of the witnesses to discern facial features, just as at Saskatoon. Both of these young women, it

might be noted, have seen UFOs on several occasions.

There is also a very interesting overlap into "psychic" matters here, in all four of the cases I have mentioned. The deeper I go into the UFO problem, the more convinced I become that there is a direct connection between aerial phenomena and psychic phenomena. In fact, I suspect that they may simply (or, rather, not so simply) be products of the same forces. Perhaps very soon we shall come to realize that the distinctions we draw between the various classes of odd happenings are purely arbitrary and artificial.

NOTES

- ¹ Mary Lou Guenther, "A Canadian Saucer Encounter," *I.N.S. Report No. 10*, Vol. 2, No. 4.
- ² Gray Barker, "The Monster and the Saucer," *Fate*, January, 1953.
- ³ Ivan T. Sanderson, *Uninvited Visitors* (Cowles, 1967).

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BUFORA NEWS

NATIONAL SKY-WATCH DAY. Saturday 28th June has been appointed for this year's 12-hour watch. Delegates at the BUFORA Bristol Conference were favourably impressed by the results of last year's *organised* watch. For further details write to: Edgar Hatvany (SKW), 19 Richmond Avenue, East Bedfont, Middlesex.

NORTHERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE. Saturday 6th September 1969; Wakefield, Yorkshire, organised by the Halifax Branch. Guest speaker: C. Maxwell Cade, AInstP, FRAS, AFRAeS, CEng, FIEE, FIERE. Organising Secretary: Trevor Whitaker, 253 Huddersfield Road, Halifax, Yorkshire.

LONDON LECTURES will recommence in September; A.G.M. on 4th October. Contact section supporters are invited to attend meetings run by "COS-MOS". Details from: Norman Oliver, 95 Taunton Road, London SE12.

For details of the BRITISH UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, its journal and activities, please send a 9in. x 4in. S.A.E. to: Miss C. Henning (FSR3F), 99 Mayday Gardens, London SE3.

THE CAPE MAY INCIDENT

John A. Keel

Throughout 1966 and 1967 I investigated a long series of unusual UFO incidents in the state of New Jersey. Reports on most of these cases have gone unpublished but have been circulated privately to responsible researchers around the world. The following article is condensed from my extensive review of a strange series of situations in Cape May, N.J. I purposely withheld this report from print for two years, waiting to see if similar or identical events might occur elsewhere. Several of the apparently trivial or even coincidental details in this case have now been repeated consistently throughout the U.S. even though they have received no publicity and are largely unknown to the ufological mainstream. The telephone "wrong numbers" have become a common correlative factor in many cases, to cite one example. The inexplicable radio signals are another.

Ivan T. Sanderson summarised very briefly the appearance of "Tiny", described here, in his book, *Uninvited Visitors* (page 163), but I never intended to publish the full

report since it was certain to raise more controversy, and was inconclusive. Now, however, we have corroborative incidents from many other areas and I feel that publication of this report might lead other researchers to more fruitful investigations in their own locales. Essentially we seem to be dealing with an elaborate and carefully executed plan designed to attract little or no notice even among ufologists. The use of telephones, automobiles and other mundane objects has been ignored by UFO-philes obsessed with the extraterrestrial concept. In fact, 90 per cent of all the techniques employed by the UFO-related entities are impressively ordinary and unobtrusive. These techniques can be easily overlooked by investigators who fail to extract every minute detail from the witnesses. And it is necessary to collect and scrutinise the details from many such cases before the broader "plan" becomes apparent.

In the Cape May incident, as in so many others, you will see that the objects sighted are of less importance than the other events surrounding this family.

PART ONE: PRELUDE TO CONTACT

PHASE ONE: THE SIGHTINGS

The witnesses

Edward Christiansen (40)
Arline Christiansen (wife) (38)
Children: Connie (17)
 Debby (13)
 Eric (9)
Gwendoline Martino (26)
 (Arline's sister)
Debbie Martino (7)

[The addresses (and unlisted telephone numbers) of the witnesses are on file with FSR.]

The locale

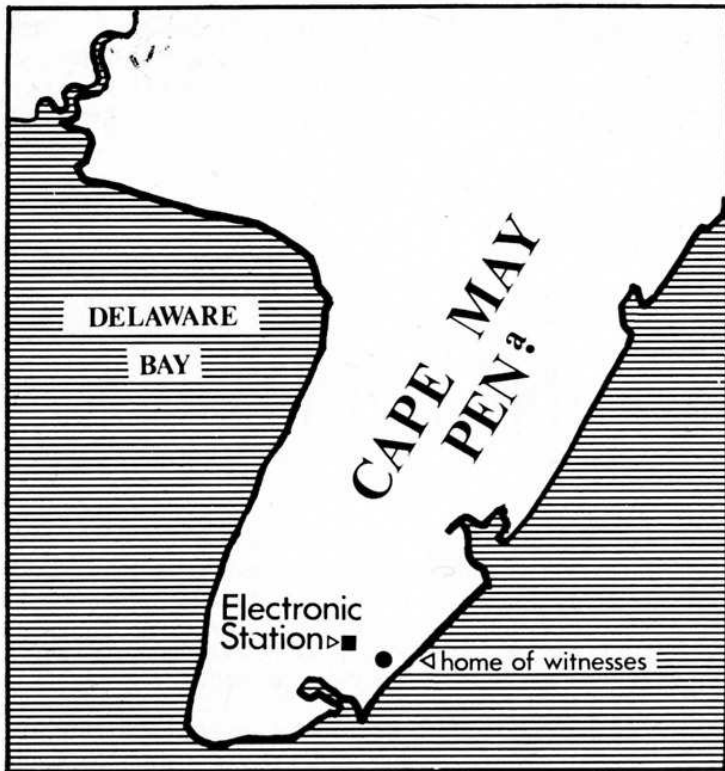
WILDWOOD CREST, New Jersey, is actually located on a thinly-populated island near the tip of Cape May, a peninsula in southern New Jersey. Several good highways link Wildwood with the mainland and the entire area is a popular summer resort and haven for yachtsmen. The U.S. Coast Guard maintains a number of large installations nearby. Directly across Jarvis Sound there is a large Coast Guard "Electronic Station" which is fenced off and guarded. Two very high antennae are located at this station and few of the local

inhabitants have ever been inside the grounds. No one knows precisely what the function of the station is, or what kind of equipment it contains. This station and its towers are plainly visible from the Christiansen residence.

In the winter-time this entire region is rather desolate, isolated, and most of the summer homes are closed. The total population of the island is about 8,000, spread over four small communities.

Sighting No. 1, November 22, 1966 (Wednesday), 7.45 p.m. The seven witnesses listed above were driving southwards along the Garden State Parkway at a point just north of Mayville, when they all observed a large luminous object directly in front of them and falling straight downwards. It was bright red, green and white and plummeted straight down until it disappeared from sight. Their first reaction was that it was a crashing airplane. They continued driving until they were parallel to Burleigh, N.J. They then saw a large glowing sphere hovering just above the treetops a few miles to the front and right. Thinking that it was a fire from the crashed plane, they pulled over to the side of the road and stopped (it is illegal to stop on a four-lane parkway . . . but they did anyway).

All the witnesses got out of the car (a 1966 Cadillac) to watch. Traffic was light, but several other cars did speed past them. They later estimated that the object



was hovering over, or near, the small private airport near Erma, N.J. As they watched, the object began to move and they realised that it was not a fire but was some kind of flying sphere. The object seemed to move southwards a few miles, then executed a very sharp turn, flew back and passed directly above the witnesses. It was silent. They could not estimate its size or altitude, but it was apparently quite large and was flying low. As it approached their position, three powerful "headlights" became visible on the "front" of the object. These lights appeared to be elongated and passed from the top of the craft to the underside. The object disappeared northwards. The women became somewhat hysterical and their excitement alarmed the children. Two of the children began to cry. They all returned to the car and drove home to Wildwood Crest.

Air Force interest

They were all naturally puzzled and confused over what they had just seen. Edward Christiansen did not believe in flying saucers and was sure there was a natural explanation. His sister-in-law, Gwendoline Martino, decided to call the local Air Force base at Palmyra, N.J. She spoke to an officer there and he seemed quite interested in her story and asked several questions. An hour later the family received a long-distance phone call from another Air Force base (none of them can remember the name of the base or the names of the officers) and they were all interviewed at great length by "three or four officers". They were told that their conversation was being taped and the questions followed a pattern which suggested the officers were filling out detailed forms on the other end of the line. However, all the witnesses were disappointed to find that the Air Force would not give them any information or answer their own questions. As usual, it

was a one-way channel and the witnesses learned nothing from the Air Force.

The radio signals

Mr. Christiansen owns a cabin cruiser and has a portable CB radio which, when not in use, is kept in a case. He does not keep it on his boat, but stores it at home when not in use.

Later on the night of the first sighting, Mrs. Martino was preparing for bed. Her sister and brother-in-law were already sleeping. Mrs. Martino was in the bathroom when she suddenly heard a loud radio signal . . . a series of dots and dashes. She assumed that her brother-in-law had accidentally left his radio on. She continued to hear the signals as she entered their bedroom and awakened them. (She didn't understand the radio and didn't want to tamper with it.) However, Mr. and Mrs. Christiansen were unable to hear the signals . . . and the radio was turned off and was in its case.

The signals faded . . . Mrs. Martino went to bed baffled.

The next day Mrs. Martino called a radio programme on WMID, Atlantic City, and related the sighting of the night before in a beeperphone conversation which was aired on a programme moderated by Mike Potash. Other people called in and verified the sighting, claiming they had also seen the object. One couple told of having seen a car-full of people parked by the Garden State Parkway watching the object . . . obviously they had seen the Christiansen family.

A full account of this sighting was published in the *Sunday Press*, Atlantic City, N.J., on December 25, 1966. Mike Potash wrote the piece.

Sighting No. 2, December 9, 1966 (Friday). Two weeks after the first sighting, another object appeared in the vicinity of the Christiansen home. Ed Christiansen had decided that the first incident was a combination of falling stars, man-made satellites, and airplanes. The second sighting, however, turned him into an avid UFO believer.

Soon after 10.00 p.m. on the night of December 9, Mr. and Mrs. Christiansen were preparing to get into their car outside their home at Wildwood Crest when a brilliant white object flashed overhead, coming in from the Atlantic. It streaked overhead at a very high speed and then suddenly performed an "S"-shaped manoeuvre directly over the towers of the Coast Guard electronic station. While the amazed couple watched, the object came to a sudden stop and hovered for several seconds over the towers. Then it shot straight up into the air into the starlit sky and "disappeared among the stars"; but it left a large cloud of smoke behind which lingered for several minutes and slowly dissipated. The sudden manoeuvres of the object left no doubt that it was not a satellite or other known object. The witnesses were badly shaken.

Soon after this experience, the Christiansen family drove to Florida to spend the Christmas holidays. They were gone for about three weeks.

Meanwhile in Cherry Hill, N.J.

Mrs. Martino and her daughter, Debbie (7), were preparing for a short trip to Europe. Early in December,

Mrs. Martino received a phone call which went like this:
Female voice with slight accent: "Hello, Gwen. . . ."
Gwen: "Yes, this is Gwen. . . ."
Voice: "Gwen Stevens?"*
Gwen: "No, this is Gwen Martino."
Voice: "You're not Gwen Stevens?"
Gwen: "No . . . you have the wrong Gwen."
Gwen hangs up.

The woman called back again on two successive nights. The conversation was always the same. Gwen Martino has an unlisted phone number.

Coincidence: A woman attempting to contact a Gwen Stevens dialled a wrong number and got another woman named Gwen. The same woman then made the same mistake twice again.

Gwen Martino forgot this minor series of incidents until I asked her if she had received any unusual phone calls or wrong numbers recently.

Phase Two: Motel Power Failure

The Christiansen family started driving back from Florida on January 7, 1967. Late on the night of January 8, they decided to stop at a motel outside of Richmond, Virginia. Driving north on Highway 95—an eight-lane speedway—they saw a sign indicating there was a motel at the next turn-off. They turned off and drove two or three miles before they came to a rather old motel where they checked in. There were a few cars in front of the bungalows near the office, but they were assigned to rooms in the rear where there were no cars parked. (None of them can remember the name of the motel, but it was not a member of one of the large chains.)

During the night, Ed Christiansen got up to go to the bathroom and discovered that none of the lights were working. His daughter, Connie (17), in an adjoining room, also had the same experience. They all thought it was odd that a motel should turn off its power during the night. But none of them really were too concerned with this incident until I asked them to retrace every step of their trip home during my interview.

Remember, the motel was directly outside of Richmond, Virginia.

PART TWO: THE STRANGE VISITOR

To summarise the foregoing: the witnesses saw a UFO on November 22, 1966, and their observations were later verified by other witnesses in the area. Their report was made public on radio station WHID on November 23 and was published in detail in an Atlantic City newspaper a month later, while the Christiansens were in Florida and Mrs. Martino was in Europe.

Mrs. Martino received a series of three "wrong numbers" after the first sighting, all asking for "Gwen Stevens".

There was a power failure, or a power shut-off, in the motel at which the Christiansens were staying outside of Richmond, Virginia.

* Mrs. Jennifer (Jen) Stevens of Schoharie, N.Y., has never heard of this family nor does she have any knowledge of the incident (except for the anonymous item in Ivan Sanderson's book). She was not active in UFO research at the time of this sequence of events.

Let us now move on to January 9, 1967 (Monday). The route from Richmond, Virginia, to Wildwood, N.J., is long and circuitous. Wildwood, as stated earlier, is isolated on the tip of Cape May and is a long way from Highway 95 . . . one of the main arteries which passes through several states, traverses the length of N.J. near the western border of the state and ultimately passes into New York city in the north.

The Christiansen family arrived home in the middle of the afternoon of January 9.

I should mention that they had recently changed addresses and had moved into a new house some distance from their old home. Neither their new home or phone number was listed in the current phone book. Nor was their address given in the newspaper story which had appeared two weeks previously.

They settled down rather wearily to unpack after their long drive. They entered their house by the back door. The front door was still heavily bolted and locked, the way they had left it when they had gone to Florida.

A knock at the door

A knock at 5.30 p.m. brought Arline Christiansen from the kitchen where she had been preparing a lazy spaghetti dinner for her family. Her daughter, Connie, had first glanced out of the window to see who was knocking.

"If it's a salesman, don't answer", Arline had said. Connie reported: "It's the strangest-looking man I've ever seen", and so Mrs. Christiansen had gone to the door, unbolted and unlatched it. It was growing dark and was bitter cold outside. There was no car on the road outside (the Christiansen house is removed from other houses and settled areas), but there was a man standing on their doorstep.

"Does Edward Christiansen live here?" the man asked. Arline admitted that he did. "I'm from the *Missing Heirs Bureau*", the man continued. "Mr. Christiansen may have inherited a great deal of money. May I come in?"

Mrs. Christiansen was taken aback and hesitated.

"Mr. Christiansen may have inherited a great deal of money", the man repeated. "I would like to ask him some questions. It will take about forty minutes."

It was an approach that was hard to resist. Mrs. Christiansen stepped back and invited the stranger in, calling out to her husband.

Edward Christiansen is 6ft. 2in. tall and heavy set. The stranger towered over him and must have been at least 6ft. 6in. He was also enormously broad. He wore a furry hat "like Russians wear", but, unlike the Russian hats, it had a black visor on it. His hat was black and he wore a black coat with two ordinary side pockets in it. It was a very long coat and seemed to be made of thin material . . . too thin for the cold weather.

The stranger entered and removed his hat. Ed, Arline and Connie all stared at him. He repeated that the interview would take only forty minutes. For credentials, he flashed a card which bore his picture and some writing. Later, none of the witnesses could recall what the writing on the card said.

Edward Christiansen told him at the outset that a mistake had been made . . . that he could not believe that anyone had left him any money. The man assured him

that he might, indeed, be the Edward Christiansen he was seeking and, in order to verify it, he would like to ask some questions. He removed his coat. There was a badge on his shirt pocket which he quickly covered with his hand and removed, placing it in his coat pocket.

"It looked like a gold or brass badge", Connie told me. "But it wasn't an ordinary police badge or anything like that. We just got a glimpse of it . . . but it seemed to have a big 'K' on it with a small 'x' alongside and there were some letters or numbers around the edge. It was obvious that he didn't want us to see it."

Description of visitor

Height: 6ft. 6in. to 7ft. tall

Weight: Very heavy . . . maybe 300 pounds

Dress: He was wearing a short-sleeved shirt made of a Dacron-like material. No jacket or coat (unusual considering how cold it was outside). His trousers were of a dark material, grey or black, and were a little too short. They rode high up his calves when he sat down. He wore dark socks and dark shoes with *very* thick rubber soles.

Head and face: His head was unusually large and round but his face seemed angular, pointed. He had black hair which was closely cropped to his head, as if his head had been shaved and the hair was just growing in again. There was a perfectly round spot on the back of his head as if that area had recently been shaven. His ears seemed to jut out because of the lack of hair. His nose and mouth seemed relatively normal, but his eyes were large, protruding ("like thyroid eyes"), and set wide apart.

Body: His body was very broad . . . fat.

Arms and Legs: His arms and legs were unusually thin in comparison to the grossness of the rest of his body.

Complexion: His skin was very pale, almost a deathly white, and no body hair was visible on his arms or legs, nor did he appear to have any trace of facial hair.

Special features: One of his eyes appeared to have a "cast", like a glass eye. His eyes did not seem to move in unison.

Connie and Arline were most fascinated by a strange feature on his leg. When he sat down his pants legs rode up his calves, revealing a long thick green wire attached to the inside of his leg. This wire or cord came out of his socks and disappeared up under his trousers. It appeared to be indented into his leg and was covered by a large brown spot at one point on his calf. Connie, a bright 17-year-old girl, seemed to have studied him the most carefully and gave the best description. However, I interviewed all three witnesses separately and at great length and found that all their descriptions agreed.

Speech: His speech was very strange. His voice was high and "tinny" and it seemed odd to all the witnesses that such a voice should come from such a large man. He spoke in a dull, emotionless monotone in clipped words and phrases, "like a computer". Connie said that he sounded as if he were reciting everything . . . that it seemed he was giving carefully-memorised speeches.

I should mention here that all of the witnesses thought they were being visited by a human being,

albeit a most unusual one, and that it never occurred to any of them that he could be anything else. None of the witnesses were familiar with contactee stories, although, like nearly everyone else, they had heard that "little men" were piloting the saucers. In short, they did not connect this visit in any way with their UFO sightings. They were, in fact, rather puzzled by my great interest in the story of this visitation.

The missing heir interview

After the man had introduced himself (none of the family could remember his name: they all said it was something common like Brown or Smith, but they did remember that he said his friends called him "Tiny"—which we will call him in this report) the family dog, Gigi, snarled and barked at him. He spoke to the dog and calmed it. Before he left he was scratching the dog's ears and petting it.

When Tiny had seated himself, Mrs. Christiansen told him that they were about to eat and asked him if he wished to join them. He replied that he was on a diet but that he would like a glass of water in about ten minutes. He seemed to wheeze, they all noted, like a man with asthma. He appeared to have difficulty breathing.

He produced a small notebook and a pen and once again explained that the interview would take about forty minutes. Ed Christiansen repeated that he could not believe he was an heir and that it was all a waste of time. Tiny assured him that it was not, and he also carefully explained that this was not a confidence game of any kind. He was looking for an Edward Christiansen who was due to inherit a large sum of money and he would need information about Ed's past history to determine if he was the man. He then proceeded to ask a long series of questions. He wanted to know if Ed had any scars or birthmarks (a reasonable question for a missing heirs investigator) and when Ed said he had a scar on his back from an operation, and an appendix scar, Tiny asked for every detail . . . the length, width, and exact position of those scars. He also wanted a list of all the schools Ed had attended, and so on. He showed no interest in Ed's marital or family history, nor in Mrs. Christiansen. At one point he did ask the couple if they would be willing to fly to any place in the United States to collect the inheritance, explaining that they would have to be present when the will was read. Ed and Arline agreed that they would make themselves available for such a trip.

Plastic

Tiny told them that he was from Richmond, Virginia. He did not have a car, he admitted, but had met a "plastics salesman" in the Elks' Club in Richmond. The "plastics salesman" was driving to New York and had offered him a lift. The salesman had dropped him off at the Christiansen home and had "gone for coffee" but would pick him up later. Later the Christiansens wondered about this story since it seemed unlikely that a friend casually met in a bar would drive hundreds of miles out of his way (as I pointed out, Wildwood is far from the route to New York City) to take a stranger on a mission. They also wondered why Tiny was so poorly dressed for the bitter cold weather.

Tiny also asked Ed for full details about the automobiles he owned. (He has a pick-up truck and a 1966 Cadillac. He is a prominent local businessman.)

Pill

According to Connie, Tiny's face gradually grew redder and redder as he talked and after a few minutes he turned to the girl and said: "May I have that glass of water now?" Connie fetched the water for him and he took out a large yellow capsule which he gulped down. He returned to normal after taking it.

As he asked questions, Tiny appeared to write down Ed's answers in his notebook. All of the witnesses said that he seemed to be writing in some kind of rapid, indecipherable shorthand. (None of them were able to duplicate the symbols he used.)

The names

Tiny mentioned three specific names and asked Ed if he recognised any of them. Ed did not and when I interviewed him a month later he was only able to remember one of them—"Roy Stevens". Connie said that she thought another of the names was "Taylor" but she wasn't sure. In any case, they were all relatively common names and, since the family attached little importance to the visit at the time, they all forgot. (I recited a number of names in the UFO field, like Desmond Leslie, George Adamski, and so on, but none of these names sounded like those mentioned by Tiny.)

Coincidence

It is important that Ed did not know about Gwendoline's "wrong numbers" in December when she was addressed as "Gwen Stevens". Nor had Gwen heard about the three names, including "Roy Stevens", until I brought this up in my interviews.

During part of Tiny's interview with Ed, Arline and Connie left the room and giggled amongst themselves about the strange man's appearance.

The car

Finally, less than an hour after he arrived (it was probably precisely forty minutes), Tiny closed his notebook and put on his hat and coat. He told Ed that they would be notified by mail within ten days and told whether or not Ed was the missing heir.

Arline was in the kitchen when the man left and she decided she was going to watch him and see where he went. She went out of the kitchen door and stood in the dark watching Tiny as he walked towards the road. "His shoes squished loudly as he walked", she said. When he reached the road, he made a gesture with his hand and a black 1963 Cadillac drove through the trees and pulled up. Its headlights were out and she could not see the driver. Tiny climbed into the car and it drove away, its headlights still out.

The phone call

The next morning Ed was alone in the house when the phone rang. He answered and a female voice spoke to him. It sounded like a local call, not long distance. "We have located the Edward Christiansen we were looking for in California", she said, after she explained that she was calling about the interview of Mr. —

(Ed doesn't recall Tiny's name) of the night before. Ed told her that he had felt sure he wasn't the right one, thanked her and hung up. When he told his family about the call, they all dismissed the incident from their minds until my interview with them.

The riddle

As Tiny was standing by the door, about to leave, he recited a riddle to Connie and Ed. "He rattled it off very fast", Connie told me. "It all rhymed and it was very long—it took him ten minutes to tell it—but it didn't make any sense to us." Ed remembered it as involving dogs: it was about "dogs piddling here and piddling there and piddling all over." Tiny did not explain the riddle. Connie and Ed could not answer it. He said good night and left.

Analysis

We have here a remarkable set of circumstances and coincidences.

Coincidence 1: The Christiansens originally planned to return home two days later than they actually did. None of their neighbours or friends expected them back on the 9th. It is remarkable that Tiny should turn up a few hours after their return.

Coincidence 2: It is odd that Tiny claimed to be from Richmond, Virginia, a town they had passed through the night before and where they had experienced a power failure in a motel.

Coincidence 3: Strange that Gwen should receive a "Gwen Stevens" phone call and that Tiny should mention the name "Roy Stevens". Neither Gwen Martino or the Christiansens know anyone named Stevens.

Coincidence 4: Tiny's visit came exactly one month after the family's UFO sighting of December 9. This thirty-day "cycle" has occurred in other cases I have investigated.

Tiny's story of how he came to Wildwood does not make much sense, nor does it seem plausible that Ed would receive the phone call from the woman only a few hours after his visit. That "Missing Heirs Bureau" certainly moved fast!

Speculation

The three names and the riddle were possibly clues thrown out to test the Christiansens. They did not respond. Perhaps one day they will meet someone else who will repeat that riddle, and then they will know.

The easiest way to gain entrance to someone's home would be to use the magic word *money*. Who would turn away a man who promised them an unexpected inheritance? A "missing heirs investigator" could also get away with asking personal questions about scars, health, and so on. Ed Christiansen has lived in the Wildwood area all his life. He has not moved around enough to become "missing".

The victims of this kind of interview would certainly be curious about the outcome and the easiest way to get them to forget about the whole incident would be to call them immediately afterwards and tell them that it was all a mistake. This is exactly what was done.

This could be a cunning method for collecting specific data about specific people without producing

unusual curiosity. On the other hand, a person involved in such a scheme would not have been so deliberately obvious—that is, if Tiny were an Alien, it would have been reasonable for him to cover up his difference in physiognomy—he could have worn a wig to cover that strange shaven spot. He could have worn long socks to hide the cord on his leg. He could have been dressed for the weather. If the Aliens can obtain Cadillacs, they can also obtain conventional clothes.

Could cases like this indicate that a terrestrial agency, such as the CIA, was carrying out these interviews with men whose dress and appearance would seem unusual to the people interviewed? The government, i.e. the Air Force, did know about the first sighting. Could this be a scheme to turn the witnesses into “contactees” and thereby discredit their sightings? If so, it failed in this case.

Or can we assume that Tiny was an Alien and that he had followed the Christiansens from Richmond, Virginia? If so, why was it important for him to obtain special information about Ed Christiansen?

My Interview with the Witnesses

On February 25 I met with all the witnesses at Gwen Martino's apartment in Cherry Hill, N.J. I have been investigating a series of strange UFO incidents in that area and I had no idea that I would stumble on to this story. We talked at great length about their sightings of November and December, and they went into minute detail about both events.

One of my standard questions is: “*Did you have any strange visitors or phone calls after the sightings?*” They all looked at each other and then launched into this story. I separated and interviewed each person and from their accounts I assembled the present report. Gwen is a strikingly beautiful blonde of 26, now separated from her husband. She is obviously well-to-do and is above-average in intelligence. Ed Christiansen is a successful businessman, aggressive, opinionated and a big talker. Daughter Connie (17) is very intelligent and observant, a good witness.

Postscript, March 4, 1967

In subsequent telephone interviews with the Christiansen family (after filing my initial report) I was told of two more significant incidents.

On January 13, 1967 (four days after the January 9

“interview”), Mrs. Martino was visiting her sister and brother-in-law. Everyone had retired. Gwen was sharing Connie's room. About 3.00 a.m. they heard a strange sound, as if someone were hammering on metal with a rubber mallet or, possibly, walking over a metal surface. These sounds seemed distant at first and then grew louder until they were deafening. “The whole house seemed to shake”, Gwen said. She started to get up to investigate but the sounds stopped immediately. As soon as she was back in bed, they began again. Both Connie and Gwen admitted being frightened. The house is secluded and such sounds had never been heard before. They debated whether or not they should wake up Ed Christiansen (who is a very heavy sleeper). Gwen started to get up again, and again the sounds stopped. They seemed to be directly outside the house. Finally the sounds faded away.

The next day they examined the house and grounds but found nothing unusual. At no time did they relate these sounds to any kind of UFO phenomena. They were baffled, having never heard anything like it before.

Two evenings later Connie and her 19-year-old boyfriend were alone in the house with the younger children when, at about 10.00 p.m., they again heard this strange hammering sound, followed by heavy footsteps on the thick layer of snow outside the house. The boy-friend went to a window and pulled a curtain aside to look out. He briefly glimpsed a strange figure hurrying across the snow away from the house. This figure was tall and wore what seemed to be a long white cape. It rushed across the lawn to a fence about 5ft. high and proceeded to leap effortlessly over the fence and disappear on the other side. The young people did not go outside to investigate.

When Mr. and Mrs. Christiansen returned home shortly afterwards they found all the young people very distraught.

The next day they examined the area for footprints. There were large human footprints deeply imbedded in the snow, leading to the fence and continuing on the other side. These footprints went on to another building some distance away and stopped abruptly at the wall of the building. There were no other footprints around the building (an abandoned shed) and the witnesses were puzzled as to where the person could have gone.

None of the witnesses have ever heard of Howard Menger and the stories he told in 1957.

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THE GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, CONTACT CLAIM

John A. Keel

AMONG the strange UFO stories circulated by the small American ufological publications in 1967 (but ignored by the national press) was the unearthly account of a woman in Glendale, California, who claimed a series of contact experiences beginning on Wednesday, July 26, 1967. Although she could not possibly have known it—even if she had read all the UFO literature available—her narrative includes many of the significant details which are proving to be so important in this phenomenon. Pfc. Richard Hack, a serious researcher now in the army, corresponded with the Glendale woman and asked her certain specific questions which had been relayed to him by myself.

Here is the full text of her reply, with footnotes which will offer fuller correlations and explanations:

GLENDALE, CALIF.
2-15-1968

HI RICHARD:

Your interesting letter came to-day. Thanks. I don't type so will write a note.

Richard you didn't say how you read my story—The News-Press fouled up the Glendale printing. But the Tujunga Ledger is very accurate in their story.

To set a number of things right, contrary to some stories printed: I am a divorcee with a 12-year-old son, and the Mr. Kisner mentioned was a friend of mine who does research with me. His name is "Mike".

I have experienced the unusual for some years—in fact since I was about 6 years old. However, 1967 was the most active in all my life, and the most unusual. Mr. Kisner entered my life during 1967 and I feel he might be an instrument of unusual qualities.

The experiences last summer happened all at once, while several of us were out driving to and from a beautiful park in the mountains some distance from Big Tujunga Canyon. One evening,¹ Wednesday, July 26, to be exact, we encountered the unusual. A voice spoke to us.² Telling us to watch for something unusual within 300 feet. Soon a huge saucer appeared to the left of our car sorta hanging on the cliff, like. It was 20 feet in dia, glowing with 3 beams of colored light emerging from the top of it. It followed us several miles again

looming up from the Canyon on the opposite side. That nite it disappeared over the mountains over the Tujunga area.

The second nite we went back we watched in the same spot for a reappearance. It came with the spacemen Kronin, Karaff, and one or more others speaking to us. I interrogated quickly to learn what I did find out.

The spacemen picked up our car and propelled it some 2 or 3 miles down the road and set it down again. This was so frightening because they controlled it and the powers lit the car like a dozen electric lights would. This nite we saw the blue beam to the mother ship which "Kronin" discussed.³

I want to stop here to remark about the blue beam. The story I made public was written late in the fall after I read another sighting in the same area of the blue beam and a mother-ship by 2 people from Nr. Hollywood whom I had never known, nor had they ever heard of me.

Again, we returned to the same area 4 nites in a row. The third nite I met, and we heard from Kronin again, but no ship. Fourth nite the same.

We were told the 5th nite to look for him elsewhere under different atmospheric conditions. Believe me, Kronin then started making appearances at my home. His foreword was he was always to appear at such and such a time. At this point I bought a recorder and recorded some conversations which I use in my lectures.

I have also recorded 3 or 4 telephone calls from spaceships.⁴

One from Kronin's ruler. "Kronin" is master of the Kronian race. He stands very tall, has no bones; or eyes.⁵ His face & forehead light up on most visits, and there is extreme warmth emanating from his body.⁶ His legs are short.⁷ He is of a vegetarian substance and is a space robot encased in a time capsule, he says.

"Kronin" told me their planet was being destroyed by radiation and that there are 3,000 of them on our planet.⁸ He refused to say where they were, but I feel that it's Tujunga Canyon because of so many sightings in the same area, and the descriptions being similar.

I feel they're stationed underground, about 2, or 5,000 feet near the "big dam" lake. There is a strange

protrusion of rock jutting out in the spot where they always appear.

A week after the story printed there were 3 ships over my house at 9 p.m.

One had sound, the other 2, not. The ironical thing about this was I had received a phone call from one of the ships about 9.12 p.m.⁹

Five minutes later, 5 watchers $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from me called me to tell me about the 3 ships over my house. They did not know of my experience at that moment. A true test, wouldn't you say? We chased them, but lost trace of them.

Later on Labor Day weekend we had another unusual event.

While driving to Acton round 4 in the morning, Kronin, took over controls of my car—drove it some 5 miles or so and parked it. I was asked to set the shift control in neutral while he used his foot on the clutch and brake. I was dreadfully frightened.

We sat in the car listening to "Kronin". He talked about 15 minutes to us, and tried to bring the scout ship down to take us for a ride but the air-base trainers were on maneuvers and he left suddenly and told us to meet him in another 15 minutes. In 15 minutes, he did come back and told us to watch the 2 scout ships enter the mother ship. We saw this, and this is outstanding.

Throughout the fall months contacts were several and the last ships I saw were during the week of Jan 6 near Lancaster. Mr. Kisner and I saw 5 huge saucers with windows in them remain stationary for about 2 hours. We stopped at a cafe and called all the patrons out. Needless to say, there was commotion all around.

Now—to another vein. I don't have a secretary to do all my mail for me, and I'm without work too so I spent a great deal of time job-hunting.

I am slow getting to my "saucer mail". I do a good deal of lecturing with my now worn-out tapes. I've had some 25 phone-calls, I guess, and many, many visitors. Some were from the "Pentagon" followers, others scientists, librarians, schools and mostly "sweet kids".

The events "Kronin" told us to watch out for occurred, even to the X-15 crash. We also saw the sky demonstrations he spoke about, and we called this to the attention of others.

The most interesting question I asked "Kronin" was: "Why have you picked me and my little son for all this?"

His reply was: "You are an earth angel!"¹⁰

Richard, I have moved since the newspaper story broke, so watch for my new address.

I am District Chairman for the Heart Dr. this week, & I am very very busy so must close and get this out to you.

You may use my name among your associates, but not the general press. Your publications, Yes! Kronin's ruler asked me not to give the press news of my future contacts if I were to continue receiving contacts from them.¹¹ Use my name in any scientific way you wish. My name is *Maris*.

My reception from the public has been great; only about 5 or 6 were not. This is indeed a high average. On the other hand, I am a well known woman and this could account for the reception I got on all occasions.

The story is true and you can believe everything I say.

I just don't have time to write everything, but "saucers" or U.F.O.s I see frequently.

My blessings to you and your associates. If you're ever back in this area, give me a call, please.

My son doesn't like to write, and Mr. Kisner is an "Apache Indian",¹² and subject to moods at times. Right now, he doesn't seem interested in writing to anyone. In fact, he can only write the Apache language.

You'll probably hear from him later.

Sincerely,

MARIS.

NOTES

- ¹ My 1966 study which revealed that the majority of all *initial* contacts seemed to occur on Wednesdays was not publicly revealed until June, 1967, one month before this alleged event. Maris had not heard of this study. It was not published and widely circulated until several months after copies of it had been distributed to a few of the ufologists attending the Congress of Scientific Ufologists in New York.
- ² There have now been several cases in which witnesses claimed to have heard "voices" before or during a sighting—notably the Malley case in Ithaca, N.Y., in December, 1967.
- ³ Several times in the past few years, witnesses have testified that the objects and/or occupants seemed to take control of their autos in some inexplicable way. These cases are rarely well publicized.
- ⁴ Although they have been given no publicity, even among the UFO buffs (who usually regard them as hoaxes of some kind), there have been hundreds—perhaps even thousands—of phone calls received by UFO witnesses throughout the country and allegedly placed by the UFO occupants. The voices usually speak in a dull monotone, carefully pronouncing each word. In many cases, background electronic sounds are audible. Since these calls have now occurred in every state and have all followed the same patterns, a common hoax or prank can be ruled out—unless the hoaxer has the equipment and funds necessary to conduct a rather pointless nation-wide campaign and is able to select his victims *before* they receive any publicity. See *The Warminster Mystery* by Arthur Shuttlewood, for a complete description of this type of "hoax".
- ⁵ The boneless and eyeless description is common in several of the "silent contactee" cases I have uncovered. Mr. Brad Steiger has independently come across this same "boneless" feature in cases he is currently investigating. Usually the witnesses claim that upon shaking hands or otherwise coming in contact with the entity they were unable to discern any bone structure. In a series of "contacts" on Long Island, N.Y., in 1967, the witnesses told me that the entities were boneless and freely discussed the fact. In a number of confrontations, witnesses have noted that the eyes of the entities, when visible, appeared to be non-functioning.
- ⁶ Luminous faces are common in religious as well as UFO lore. See the "Books of the Secrets of Enoch" for early descriptions of tall, radiant entities. The "angel" which purportedly appeared in the bedroom of young Joseph Smith in 1823 was described as having a glowing face. Smith's encounter led to his establishing the Mormon Church.
- ⁷ In several interviews, witnesses have remarked to me that the entities seemed to have legs which were either too short or too thin to support their tall bodies. In one of my early interviews with the West Virginia contactee claimant, Woodrow Derenberger, he noted this odd feature. The full details of his story have not yet been published and are not common knowledge. Nor did he have any knowledge of UFO lore at the time of his initial experiences on Wednesday, November 2, 1966.
- ⁸ There are few if any correlations in what the contactees are *told* about life on other planets. These descriptions appear to be deliberate lies and probably have no bearing whatsoever on the problem. Since many of the contactees are remarkably honest people, albeit somewhat gullible, I believe that *they are lied to*. If the entities are deliberately lying about their origin, it seems probable that a very unexpected answer can be found somewhere in the "trivial" details of these stories.
- ⁹ Here we have an example of the witness receiving a mysterious phone call immediately after a sighting. Such phone calls are common in hundreds of cases. Usually the phone rings and there is no one on the other end of the line, or only eerie electronic sounds can be heard. Many witnesses do not relate such phone calls to their sighting until I bring up the question in my interviews. It is rather remarkable that our telephone "hoaxsters" are able to zero in on UFO witnesses within minutes after their sightings, and before they've had a chance to tell anyone.
- ¹⁰ "You are an earth angel" is apparently just a variation on what is told to every contactee; i.e. that they are somebody very special and have been deliberately selected. Some are told they are reincarnations of great personalities of the past; others are told that they have been chosen because they have exceptional psychic abilities; still others are informed that they are actually "space people" themselves and were planted here as very small children. Indeed, several contactees have proven to be adopted children of unknown parentage. Since most contactees are of humble backgrounds and low stations, they are flattered and pleased by such revelations. The entities have the ability to ferret out flaws of character and exploit them. Often they appeal to the ego. One very prominent American researcher underwent the contactee experience in August, 1967, and he was promised that he would be

given a cure for cancer which would lead to his receiving the Nobel Prize in 1972. His ego thus led him into a labyrinth of disastrous manipulations which nearly caused an emotional breakdown. He didn't get wise to this ploy until it was almost too late. He has since abandoned his interest in the subject.

¹¹ This is the way in which many, many "contactees" are kept silent. They are told that if they reveal their experiences contact will be broken immediately. Since many believe they are undergoing a religious experience, they obey. Others, as cited above, are led to believe that if they keep quiet they will eventually become rich or famous. However, in most of the cases I have investigated the witnesses have confessed that they were sorry they ever got involved and if given another choice they would not have obeyed the entities.

¹² Mr. Mike Kisner died in 1968. It is significant that he was Indian. Most American contactees have either Indian or Gypsy ancestry. This fact seems to play a rôle in their selection. It should be noted that the late Arthur Bryant, the controversial British contactee, possessed Gypsy blood.

The UFO mystery has many components, of which the objects themselves are the least important. Even *Maris'* name is significant. Many female contactees have names beginning with MAR: Marla, Mary, Margaret, Marilyn, Marion.

In *Maris'* case, which has been investigated by many researchers on the West Coast, we have a long line of sightings, many of which were witnessed by whole groups of people, and we have all of the minor elements which underlie the contactee phenomenon but have never before been mentioned in print. Determining the validity of this type of unprovable experience is less important than correlating the details of many such claims. If we are dealing with liars and psychopaths the subject still deserves careful study. If we are dealing with actual entities of unknown origin, then every single minute detail of these stories demands full examination. In nearly every case that I have investigated, the objects seemed to have been used only to provide a frame of reference. Once the contactee has accepted that the entity is a Ufonaut, the objects play a diminishing rôle in the contacts. Later contacts often involve the use of automobiles or unexpected materializations in the witnesses' homes. All

of the talk about outer space, life on other planets, etc., may be employed merely to provide that frame of reference. The entities may be unable or unwilling to tell the witnesses where they are actually from. Perhaps the witnesses would be unable to comprehend it even if told.

Maris mentions that certain prophecies given to her proved to be accurate. It is common for contactees to be given precise predictions on future events. When those events occur as prophesied, the witness feels he or she has received proof of the validity of the entities' claims. If the witness begins to publicly repeat such predictions, false predictions are quickly passed along. When the witness repeats these with total conviction and they fail to occur, he or she is automatically discredited by her friends and the public.

Certain contactees are urged to make public statements, however. The late George Adamski may have been one such contactee, and the information and "experiences" (possibly hallucinatory) which he revealed could have been nothing more than propaganda meant to foster belief in the outer space thesis. Just as the myth of a "secret inventor" was carefully and cunningly circulated in the 1896-97 "airship" flap, the extraterrestrial idea may have been foisted upon us in the 1950s.

The events in many UFO cases are obviously false or deliberately misleading. We must turn our attention to the details surrounding those events. The truth lies not in the messages received, but in the manner in which those messages have been conveyed to us. From Zechariah and Daniel in biblical times, to William Denton in 1866, to Woodrow Derenberger in 1966, is really not such a long jump. Nothing much has changed. It is now safe to guess that thousands upon thousands of people have been carefully selected, contacted and "used" throughout history. We are only now becoming aware of the real phenomenon. Our hopes that a "flying saucer" from another planet may some day land on the White House lawn probably have no foundation whatsoever. The phenomenon is historically consistent. The objects were as numerous in 1846-47 as they were in 1946-47. And they will probably still be aloof from us in 2046. But now that we are beginning to notice, we can also begin to make a serious study and forget all the childish controversies and nonsense of the past. We may be dealing with something very basic and very important to our own environment. Now we have a chance to find out what it really is.

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CANADA'S UFO POLTERGEIST

Mrs. W. Graystone

EXTENSIVE taped interviews, photos, clippings and other pertinent material on this case have been filed with CAPRO, the Canadian affiliate of APRO, Tucson, Arizona. The following account is a detailed summary of my original report.

The initial sighting

Between 10.00 and 10.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 2, 1968, Fred Coulthard jr. (24) was outside the back of his father's home in Wooler, Ont., Canada, with his younger brother Wayne (19). Fred was on leave before going overseas with the army, and the large family were having a quiet get-together for him. Both he and his brother noticed a bright light in the sky. The colour was quite a bright red and he described it as being a throbbing light rather than a blinking one. It was very high, but even with the naked eye it was noticeably descending. Fred instructed Wayne to remain outside and not take his eyes off the light while he ran inside to get his binoculars.

Upon returning with the binoculars he followed the path of the light with them until it reached the horizon. Then, as it passed the horizon line but was still descending, the lights which he claims he could now make out with the help of the binoculars were definitely rotating around the object. At this very same time, the lights changed in colour from red to bluish-purple. This was followed immediately by the whole object appearing to glow

brightly. Then it was lost from sight and his impression was that it had shut off all its lights. However, the path of the object was directly into the Murray Hills and he states it could have dropped behind one of the hills, but I must state that he gave an alternate opinion while, at the same time, he still believes that he saw it land and shut off its lights.

Fred and Wayne watched the area for quite some time without seeing anything else, so they decided to go back into the house and join the rest of the family. Wayne never did look through the binoculars and, although he was able to follow the light easily with the naked eye, he did not see the colours change but did see the bright glow.

Animal reactions

The boys noted that the horses in a field about 100 yards from their position were running in circles during their sightings, apparently in a state of panic. I noted the horses myself during my visit to their home later. There were two mares and a colt. There were small children riding the mares and they appeared to be very quiet, gentle saddle horses.

The family owned three cats at the time. When Wayne and Fred returned to the house after losing sight of the object, they found one cat on its back with all four legs straight up in the air. They could not bend its legs or rouse it. Later, it suddenly snapped out of the "trance", ran off and has not been seen since. The second cat also just disappeared. The third cat was

killed by a police car a short time later. The strange part is that the car started up, then backed over the cat, yet the noise of the car did not startle or alert the cat. All three cats were family pets, creatures of habit and not given to wandering.

Poltergeist manifestations

A snack was being served when the two young men returned to the house. They told the family what they had seen and Fred jr. decided to phone the Air Base at Trenton, Ontario, and report what he had seen and also to ask if there were any reports of a helicopter down. The report was taken at the Air Base but no information was given out at that time regarding a helicopter. So Fred and Wayne and a lad from next door, "Butch" Mallory, made plans to go up into the hills the next morning and search to see if it was a downed aircraft.

About 11.30 p.m., while everyone was still in the kitchen, the window in the back porch suddenly shattered. From that moment on, several very strange things began to happen. A deck of cards lying on the kitchen table was thrown into the air and scattered all over the floor, although there were no doors or windows open. Following on this, before the witnesses had time to recover from their shock, a glass of light home-made wine was yanked from Wayne's hand and literally fired across the room, smashing on the floor opposite.

These events frightened and upset Mrs. Coulthard, so she gathered up several of the younger

children and took them up to bed, remaining there with them. This broke up the family party and, after helping their father tidy up the kitchen, the boys and their father, Fred senior, also went upstairs to bed. However, the Coulthard household was not going to receive much sleep that night—for down in the kitchen there was a continuous clatter going on. When Mr. Coulthard or his sons went to investigate, they found spoons and other objects had been thrown around the kitchen. During the night they also began to notice a very strong odour of roses each time they went down to investigate the kitchen.

The official explanation

Corporal Clifford Fairbanks, a radio controller from the Air Base, later stated that he had many calls that night (July 2) about bright lights wherein people were facing east and saw them, while other people located west of these people and facing west also saw the lights. The official explanation released to the press was that these lights were "a meteor". Cpl. Fairbanks did not agree with this explanation and pointed out that the sighting reports were received over a two-hour period. (See "Flap" article in this issue on p. 21 for a discussion of the "meteor" explanations.)

Later events: A newsman witnesses the manifestations

July 3 was quiet until the evening, when strange things again began to happen in the house, just like those on the evening before.

July 4 the house was quiet and normal. That night Mr. Coulthard woke Fred and Wayne and together the three men sat in the kitchen or adjoining room in the dark. Several objects were periodically thrown around the kitchen but, each time the lights were turned on, there was no one there. Although numerous searches were made inside and outside the house, no one was found.

July 5 was a repeat of the day and night before, except that the newspapers had now heard about the phenomenon. Mr. Ed Strome, a reporter for the Toronto *Daily Star*, spent the night there. Mrs. Coulthard became so completely unnerved and was so upset that

Shattered back porch windows dove-shaped break with no cutting edge



early the next morning Mr. Coulthard took her and seven of the younger children to relatives living approximately 100 miles north of Wooler, where she stayed until events quietened down. During the night of July 5 the manifestations continued, even though Strome and officers of the Ontario Provincial Police were present. "Butch" Mallory took tape recordings of the sounds taking place in the kitchen, but because of the unusual amount of publicity, his father later took the tapes and locked them away and has forbidden "Butch" to discuss the events with anyone.

The Ontario Provincial Police were completely baffled. One officer sat outside the home all night in his car watching for pranksters, but no one came near the house while he watched, although the events were going on inside as usual.

The first news story was published on July 5, 1968, in the Toronto *Daily Star*.

July 6 was again a quiet day, with Mr. Coulthard and the boys

sleeping most of the day after Mr. Coulthard had returned from taking his wife and children to the relative's home. That night before dark the following people assembled in the home: Mr. Coulthard and his two sons Fred and Wayne (the third child, a daughter, was staying at the home of a friend in Wooler), Ed Strome, Cpl. Fairbanks, "Butch" Mallory, two police officers, and a professional ghost-hunter from Hespler, plus two people from Ontario who were interested in UFOs and who strangely enough spent the entire evening and night in the kitchen without ever giving their names. The police officers made a thorough search of the house, inside and out, then one officer remained outside at all times until daybreak. Nothing happened while the lights were on unless everyone was in one room, then the poltergeist manifestations and strong odours would occur in the other, empty, room.

Mr. Strome took numerous flash pictures aimed at the sounds, but

nothing appeared on the films except some very surprised faces of the men around the table. Everything was checked, especially for the strange rose-like odour that at times became almost nauseating. Furnace pipes, register and cold-air intakes, windows, cracks, etc., were all carefully examined but the source of the odours was never discovered.

I have interviewed Mr. Strome twice and he is baffled by it all. He does not want to believe what he heard and smelled and yet he cannot deny his own experiences. He has checked every angle he could think of without finding any logical explanation.

The smashed window

A professional glazier was called in to examine the broken porch window. He was unable to explain it. Later, Mr. Strome took pictures of the window and submitted them to a lab in Toronto. They were also baffled. The edges of the break, which is in the exact centre of the window, are uniformly smooth. I ran my finger all around the edges without finding a sharp or jagged edge. Although the break mark was definitely on the outside of the window, all of the broken glass—except for a few slivers—fell to the ground *outside*.

A few minutes after midnight on July 6, the investigators were having coffee with the lights on and, as Mr. Strome was explaining to a police officer about the lab reports and the report from the professional glass cutter, he was idly turning the picture around in his hands when he suddenly noticed something. He took a pen from his pocket and traced the outline of the whole break in the glass and asked if the group saw anything odd in it. Everyone thought he was getting carried away until suddenly they too saw what he saw, which was an almost perfect outline of a dove in flight. They all talked about this for some minutes, then decided they had better once more turn out all the lights and get back to the business at hand. After the lights were turned out, the odour of roses became quite overpowering for several minutes, then there was nothing—only dead silence except for the breathing and whispering of the assembled group.

This episode marked the end of the manifestations.

The "Fairy" rings

Mr. Strome told me of the discovery of some "rings" on the ground north of Wooler, and I later tracked down the owner of the property where these "rings" had been found. The man was extremely reluctant to talk to me for fear of the slightest publicity of any sort. After I had talked to him for a while and I agreed to respect his privacy, he offered to show me the phenomena.

He took me into a place called Oak Hills which are in line with and directly north of the Murray Hills where the July 2 sighting occurred. We went deep into the hills, stopping on top of a hill overlooking a valley ringed with oak trees. The floor of the valley is quite flat. Actually it is an overgrown pasture which hasn't been used for 25 years, not even for spring grazing. At the edge, right up against the trees, and where the ground begins to slope upwards, is a perfect ring 25ft. in diameter. An 18in. wide circle around the perimeter is dead vegetation. The circle, I was told, is about five to six years old and until this summer nothing has ever grown there, although the grass and weeds outside and inside this circle are fresh and healthy. Several years ago the University of Toronto took soil samples, measurements and flora samples from the area, but the owner has never heard from them.

We then climbed a very high, overgrown hill until it levelled off to a ledge before it rose sharply again. On this ledge or slightly flattened area, and again at the very edge of the clearing, snug up against the oak trees, was another circle. This was exactly like the first one, except that it was ellipsoid rather than a perfect circle. Again the ring was approximately 18in. wide with no growth, although there was a peculiar fungus growth with brilliant red tips *only* in the ring. One thing I noticed was a smaller but perfect circle about 5ft. in diameter with a ring only about 12in. wide. This circle was immediately beside the larger one. The owner mentioned that when the rings were fresh (five or six years

ago—I couldn't get him to pinpoint it any closer than that) there had been strange triangular impressions in the earth outside the rings. They were about 6in. deep and 6in. along each side of the triangle.

The witnesses

The senior Mr. Coulthard seems to be a very sincere man. He is deeply religious—a devout Catholic. Fred jr. is very mystified and most embarrassed by the whole affair. Both my husband and I got the impression during our interview that he was wishing he had never mentioned seeing the object land that night.

A strange residue was found encrusting the soil of the Coulthard garden. Samples have been taken but we have no further information at this time. While handling materials around the Coulthard home, Mr. Strome received three burns between the index and middle fingers of his left hand. Two of the burns are circular and one jagged, about $\frac{3}{16}$ in. in diameter.

The essential facts in this case are circumstantial and coincidental on the surface. A family which had never suffered any poltergeist-type manifestations before was suddenly plagued by such occurrences beginning *less than two hours after* two members of the family viewed an unidentified flying object. The manifestations began with the inexplicable smashing of a window pane and were accompanied by the odour of an unidentifiable gas of unknown origin. There were many witnesses to the events which followed, including police officers and a newspaper reporter. A thorough search of the premises failed to uncover a human prankster or natural cause for these events. The events continued on the night of July 6 after the children in the household had been moved 100 miles away.*

The object reported by Fred and Wayne apparently descended somewhere in the immediate vicinity of the circles later discovered. This suggests that UFO activity in the area has been developing there over a long period of time and has been largely unnoticed.

(continued on page 70)

THE "ALTERNATE REALITY" THEORY

Allen H. Greenfield

THE points set out below are not to be regarded as a matter of final understanding but rather as points of a working theory, suggested by certain trends in the available evidence.

1. The universe - framework wherein we reside is in fact only a portion of the totality of reality. True Reality in full perspective is made up of an unknown number of realities, each with their own scientific laws which may or may not coincide with the corresponding laws in other universe-frameworks.

2. These realities are quite separate in that they can exist in what appears to be the same point in space and/or time without overt influence of a visual, tactile or other nature upon one another.

3. The separating factor between these realities may be partly of a physical nature, but also possibly of a partly psychological nature. This separating factor can be overcome and in fact is overcome, both in nature at certain coinciding points, or reality warps, on a temporary or permanent basis, and through artificial means.

4. Artificial transition through this barrier may be effected through the utilisation of various forces of either mechanical and/or psychic nature.

5. Such reality translations have in fact been effected on countless occasions between our own universe-framework and one or more other universe-frameworks.

6. While overt contact has not taken place within modern times, the inhabitants of one or more alternate realities have been in touch with human beings throughout the history of mankind.

7. Some of this contact has been for purposes generally friendly to mankind, while other contact has been for neutral or for directly hostile purposes.

8. A purpose of the latter seems to be the domination of mankind through covert manipulation at times, and overt control at other times.

9. Contact is at present so integrally tied to mankind that it is ubiquitous. An unknown number of human beings are in a covert co-operative relationship with these beings.

10. Of the forces malevolent to mankind, there is a subgroup which seems virtually purposeless in its action; a degenerate subgroup or a group from another alternate world than those described as being similar to humans. This subgroup seems to constitute the "little man" type as opposed to the more nearly humanoid.

11. One group of entities seems to be interested in combating the malevolent forces. These may in fact be wholly or partly a group of humans living in symbiotic relation with mankind as we know it. They may be the descendants of an ancient Earth civilisation, possibly destroyed by the outsiders.

12. Beings from other planets

BEYOND THE CONVENTIONAL HORIZON

That the conventional extraterrestrial hypothesis on the origin of UFOs does not seem to fill the bill has long been recognised by many of my friends and colleagues and by myself. For the best part of the last decade a handful of us have been looking beyond the conventional horizon and speculating on possibilities which, until the last two or three years, have always seemed too strange to publicise. While *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* limited itself, up to 1966, mainly to the essays of Luis Schön herr on *UFOs and the Fourth Dimension* (four parts since 1963) we have taken note of the work of philosophers and others who have postulated the existence of *other levels* where life goes on unknown to the majority of human beings, and sensed perhaps by a few sensitives. Levels or undetected worlds within our Universe where, for example, molecular structure is perhaps so different that the entities and artifacts therein pass through our level without colliding with us and our artifacts. And we have wondered if they in their levels may be possessed of the means to pass through into our environment, and away again, at will.

It is obvious too that scientists are becoming aware—perhaps uneasily—that there may be these other levels, or *parallel universes*, where time, for example, runs in a different direction to our time. In my contribution *Few and Far Between* in *THE HUMANOIDS*, I drew attention to the fact that in 1966, in an article in the scientific journal *Nature*, an eminent physicist of London University had postulated the existence of a parallel world where time runs in the reverse direction to the time in our world—and he had a very good reason for this idea.

An American correspondent of mine, Jerome Clark, had once referred to these hypothetical "levels" as *alternate realities*, and he was careful to add that he had not coined the name. The description appealed to me, and I was delighted, therefore, when I happened on Mr. Greenfield's article in his journal *UFO Sighter* (Vol. 7, No. 2)* in which he presented his alternate reality speculations.

CHARLES BOWEN

* *UFO Sighter*, 2875 Sequoyah Drive NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30327, U.S.A.

as well as other realities may be involved in this struggle.

* * *

The theoretical possibilities of variation on these points are diverse. One variant of a historical revision could be as follows:

In legendary times a civilisation on Earth developed a high degree of technology, advancing into astronautics and beyond. This civilisation developed contacts throughout our universe and with alternate worlds.

Some of these contacts proved friendly, while others led to hostility. The Earth civilisation held its own for some time, but was eventually laid waste by its enemies and fell into ruin, plunging the Earth into a dark age. The remnants of this civilisation, however, aided by those outside forces of a friendly disposition, continued to hold some influence on the Earth and continued to exist as a diffuse group within the new civilisations that developed on Earth. These new civilisations were much inferior and constituted the civilisations of (in conventional history) ancient times. The remnant of the old civilisation now manifested itself in society in the form of "gods", "magicians" and "mystery cults".

In ancient times this remnant held enormous prestige. Its hope was to fend off mankind's enemies long enough for man to once again reach a high level of civilisation. The enemies of mankind were dedicated to enslavement and/or destruction. The Remnant's plan seems to have been working quite well with setbacks off and on until the first few centuries of the present era. At that time the antihumans made enormous gains and human civilisation fell into disarray. We recognise this era of antihuman success as the Dark Ages.

Around about 1400 A.D. the prohumans again began to get the upper hand. This situation continued down to around 1800 A.D. when, although human advancement continued, the prohuman hold again began to weaken. We stand at present at a point of high human development, but with increasing manifestation of the antihumans.

It is beyond the scope of this paper to deal with the details of evidence that could lead one to the above hypothetical reconstruction of history. However, the area to look in would be that of an expanded scope of human history, incorporating a non-mythic assessment of phenomena previously considered mythical, or considered from a

supernatural rather than a rational scientific standpoint, e.g. the serious consideration of "little men" myths of history as objective fact—albeit somewhat distorted—rather than superstition, or subjective psychological phenomena, in light of modern research, including possible association in modern times with the UFO phenomenon.

Such historical reconstructions may not give us a true picture of history, but they do present a more realistic set of alternatives than those offered by more conventional concepts of human development.

There is another point, too, that might be of help and, perhaps, it is the most startling point of all. In this listing it is:

13. That outside space, outside of time, there exists a malevolent force interested in manipulating human history to its own ends.

Or, by way of theoretical reconstruction, some time in the future mankind is destined to triumph, in spite of the fact that something—outside of time in the usual sense—has for aeons been attempting to manipulate things to form a different conclusion, while something else has been trying to counteract this manipulation. If this is true then we deal with something much more profound than "little green men from Mars".

CANADA'S UFO POLTERGEIST

(Continued from page 68)

* [However, young Mallory was apparently present during most of these events, beginning on July 2. His father's stern action in locking up the tapes may suggest a family situation somewhat similar to that

found in the Seaford, Long Island, poltergeist case of several years ago. This aspect had not been adequately examined. This does not mean to imply that the Mallory boy wilfully and consciously produced the manifesta-

tions, but rather that his presence contributed to them. When his father forbade him to become further involved with the Coulthard family's problems, the manifestations ceased abruptly—
EDITOR.]

Mrs. Graystone investigated this case for CAPRO (Canadian Aerial Phenomena Research Organisation) and some details were published in the *CAPRO Bulletin*, P.O. Box 1316, Winnipeg 1, Manitoba, Canada.

THE KEY WEST INCIDENT

Joseph Ule

Our contributor, who lives at Big Coppitt Key, Key West, Florida, has requested that we withhold the witnesses' names. In spite of this we feel this unusual case could be an important one in the annals of the subject of UFOs. The names and addresses of the witnesses are on file with *Flying Saucer Review*.

THIS incident first came to light in the pages of the *Key West Citizen*, but I am afraid I do not have the date of the issue in which the story appeared. I went along to see the witnesses, and sent a report to Ramona Clark, editor of the *Caper News*, a small UFO newsletter, and the report duly appeared in the April 1969 issue.

I have re-jigged the story as published in *Caper News* so that events now appear in chronological order. The account is as follows:

At about 11.15 p.m. on the night of Wednesday, January 1, 1969, the two witnesses, George, 18, and Jane, 16 (their names have been changed), were sitting in the front seat of George's station wagon, parked near his home in the rear area behind a Food Fair Supermarket. They were suddenly startled by a hollow, deep penetrating sound from topside, as though it came through a vast long tunnel. It was the type of sound connected with horror movies, they both said. This caused them both to look up and at the same time there came down a rain of what was apparently a concentrated hail, slow moving and small needlelike pieces, which hit the compact area of the windshield and front portion of the roof of the car. Then the awesome part of their experience began.

They both experienced a sense of sudden warmth and a sensation of complete weightlessness as they felt an uncontrollable force tug at their solar plexus and travel upwards through their chests and into their heads to the top of their craniums. They could not move. Tingling-warm electric shudders and waves coursed throughout their whole bodies and an enormous sense of complete blankness came over them, as their eyes were guided upwards without any apparent volition of their own and riveted upon a brilliant silver-hued object way "out in space". They had by then lost all sense of volition. They each recalled that as they looked upwards they had the distinct feeling of penetrating millions of miles into the outer distance and the source of the silver light made it

possible to look right through what appeared to be a dense cloud. They felt as though they were looking through a force field which made it possible for them to penetrate space with their power of vision. Their feelings were eerie, uncanny, but in no way harmful. They could not, or rather they had no desire to fight this force field and actually could not judge how long they were riveted by its powerful force.

They recalled a tapering funnel like a stream of light issuing from the silver object to encompass the area of the car. During the suspended state they once more heard the hollow, deep tunnel-like, cryptic sound, and instantly the force field, ray and beam with its powerful effect upon them dissipated. They at once clasped hands, and felt a "deep freeze" chill like dry ice and the inability to let go, just as intensely cold objects will glue to the skin, and resist all efforts towards removal without tearing the skin. When this condition vanished they bolted out of the car. They looked all around and neither of them saw or heard anything.

In recalling the experience, George said that upon first noticing the deep hollow sound, he had attempted to start the car and it refused to turn over.

An inspection of the stationwagon showed small pittings on the windshield and front portion of the roof caused by the "hail".

Both George and Jane's hands showed the effects of their attempts to clasp and unclasp them. On George's right thumb tip and Jane's left thumb there were cuts which had bled.

In an interview with Jane's aunt sometime later, she said that the day after all this happened Jane was in an "out of this world state". It took some time to snap her out of the pale, concentrated trance-like state. It was as though the sensation of it had left her hypnotised.

Lieutenant Terry Jones of the Sheriff's department called to see if the objects George and Jane had recalled during questioning had been mentioned to me. Jane remembered four "greyish" objects on the roof of a

nearby dime store, but when she returned to the spot an hour after the incident, only two such objects could be spotted.

George recalled four "fire plug-looking" objects, about two and a half feet high, two of which had a helmet-like upper portion and a flaring pyramid base.

These objects were nowhere to be seen when I visited the area with the young couple on January 5. George parked the stationwagon in the exact spot where he thought it was parked on the night of the strange happening. I noted that the feed wires leading to the shopping centre were about 20ft. to the right and the high tension lines at a much greater distance. The large transformers directly behind the store were about 100ft. away.

The young couple, accompanied by George's mother, visited me on the evening of January 2. I was immediately struck by the pale and nervous appearance of the two young people.

Postscript

I was visited by George and his mother, father and elderly aunt, on the afternoon of May 10. I asked George if he had had any further experiences of an unusual nature.

I saw that George appeared to be in a sort of mild daze, and he said he'd had no further unusual experiences, except that he was very afraid to be alone *anywhere* in the dark. He had a nervous and a pervasive fear of something. His mother cut in and said: "You can say that again! He crawled into bed with me the other night because he was afraid of something."

A little later George's mother said she was at a local doctor's office recently and he had poo-pooed the whole experience as impossible. A middle-aged man and his wife (names available) spoke up and said: "Doctor, it *is* true. We were on Fleming Key at the precise time the paper said this thing occurred." The location is about two and a half miles directly due north of the Food Fair store in question. "We were very startled to see this hazy beam out of space directed to the area where this supermarket is located. The beam was hazy and the source of it was brilliant and it seemed to broaden slightly as it 'rayed' earthwards. Also, Doctor, there were two civilian employees of the Navy with us; they were the night watchmen for the ammunition dump at the Fleming Key. They were very perturbed when they saw what we saw and wanted to leave immediately. They did not like this and some of the other things they had observed at night on this lonely and uninhabited

big Key. They said they were going to ask the Navy officials to transfer them to another job." The doctor looked puzzled and worried, but did not comment. This testimony came out of the blue without any coercive effort on anyone's part.

The above possible corroboration of this incident must stand as hearsay until we can locate and interview the couple mentioned.

* * *

Note: The Florida "Keys" are a chain of islands off the southern tip of Florida.

The follow-up

On Saturday, May 3, 1969, I revisited George at the special request of Mr. John A. Keel.

He did not appear too willing to talk and had a sort of knowing and faraway look in his eyes. He was very restless and something seemed to be crowding him. Upon casually questioning him I discovered that he had done much better in school than heretofore and was especially interested in electronics and maths. In fact, his mother had already told me that he had been recommended for a scholarship.

He told me he was highly elated about Jane. *She had never been more than an E or F-grade student and now she was receiving A and B grades.* He impressed me as still being slightly stunned and that since the incident his relations with his family have definitely disintegrated. This is due primarily to his family being solidly against his marrying Jane. His mother told me that a few weeks ago George packed up in a huff and left home but he returned after a week. Where he had stayed in the interim they didn't know.

George stated that Jane has changed for the better since the incident. She shows definite scholastic improvement and has become more sociable and likeable. She is a much more interesting and companionable person than before the experience. George has had an unprecedented fear of the dark ever since his experience. Jane, too, is now afraid of being alone in the night, and afraid of darkness.

George was pleased that Jane has become more "middle-class" and conventional since the episode.

I have gone to interview the girl on three different occasions. Her aunt and uncle are known to have been at home at the time but they refused to answer the doorbell.

Note: In the American school system E and F grades are below passing. An A grade is superior.

A FINAL WORD FROM THE FOUNDER OF UFOLOGY

THE last word rightfully belongs to the man who started it all—the late Charles Fort. After spending a lifetime burrowing into forgotten newspapers and scientific journals to extract the bits and pieces of the gigantic UFO puzzle, Fort fixed his tongue in his cheek and assaulted the scientific establishment for their apparent blindness and inability to cope with paranormal events. Many took his waggery seriously and paradoxically overlooked his more profound observations and correlations.

In his *"Book of the Damned"*, first published in 1919, he made many comments which seemed ridiculous at the time, and still seem ridiculous to many. But perhaps we have done him a great injustice. His tongue may not have been as deep in his cheek as many think. In the *"Book of the Damned"* he remarks (p. 157, ACE paperback version):

"I think we are property.

"I should say we belong to something.

"That once upon a time, this earth was No-man's Land, that other worlds explored and colonized here, and fought among themselves for possession, but that now it's owned by something:

"That something owns this earth—All other warned off."

We Ufologists seem to be trying to cope with that "something". We have given "it" a thousand labels and only now are we making an effort to systematically examine "its" many weird manifestations. It is time for us to heed Mr. Fort and take the giant step outwards, not into space, but away from scientific and religious dogma into the great unknown that surrounds us and occasionally engulfs us.

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