

UFO: DON'T SHOOT!

What happens when encounters between humans and UFOs escalate into violent conflict?

By Preston E. Dennett

When confronted with the unknown, it seems to be a basic law of human nature to shoot first and ask questions later. Rightly or wrongly, many of us perceive the unknown as a threat, and take appropriate precautions to protect ourselves—fight or flight. Given the prevalence of firearms in modern society, the expression of self-protection often involves a gun of some sort. And given further that UFOs represent the unknown—if anything does!—it should come as no surprise that there are several occasions when humans have taken up arms against these strange flying objects and/or their occupants.

What happens when the interaction between humans and UFO escalates to a violent conflict? What happens, for example, when a person actually fires a gun at a UFO or shoots at an alleged entity? For that matter, what happens when the UFO fires back? Let's examine the record of shoot-outs between humans and Unidentified Flying Objects.

LA BLOW-OUT

One of the first recorded cases of a UFO being fired upon occurred on February 25, 1942. It was only a few months after the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor when Los Angeles was invaded by several large UFOs hovering overhead. The entire city enforced a mandatory blackout while the military scrambled to confront what they thought were Japanese aircraft. The UFOs were caught in the beam of several search lights, and the military proceeded to fire upon the objects. Altogether, 1,430 rounds of ammunition were fired at the aerial objects with no visible effect whatsoever. On the ground, however, it was a different story; several buildings and homes were extensively damaged and at least six civilians died, resulting in a subsequent Congressional investigation.¹

A similar event reportedly occurred in Russia, on July 24, 1957. Several UFOs were sighted over the Kouril Islands and Russian anti-aircraft batteries went into action. The repeated attacks failed to bring down any UFOs.²

There are also cases where jet-fighters have fired upon UFOs. One example occurred when two F-6s were scrambled to intercept a UFO that had appeared on radar, clocked at a speed of 700 mph. At top speed, one of the jets was able to approach within 500 yards of the object, which then began to outdistance the jet. At a distance of 1,000 yards, the pilot fired his guns at the UFO. Not surprisingly, the UFO was unaffected by the gunfire and vanished quickly in the distance.³

There are many cases on record where normal handguns have been used against UFOs. On June 26, 1972 at Fort Beaufort, South Africa, police were reported to have fired upon a "glowing metallic object" from only eight yards away. Upon being shot at, the UFO made a humming sound and took off. Although the gunfire affected the UFO, it obviously didn't harm it.⁴

In 1953, a man in South Carolina was drawn out of his home because his animals were acting disturbed. He also heard a strange sound, upon which he saw an "egg-shaped object hovering over his barn." The object began to move away, at which point the man grabbed his gun and fired several shots. He heard bullets strike the object, but again no obvious damage was observed.⁵

Another case is that of Michael Campeadore. On May 13, 1967 near St. George, Utah, Campeadore was driving when he became aware of a strange humming sound. He pulled over and got out of his car, looked up and saw a "huge object" about 50 feet in diameter hovering over him. Frightened by the object, he retrieved a .25 caliber pistol from his car and started shooting. He, too, heard the bullets strike their target, but again the UFO rapidly departed without any apparent harm.⁶

Not all cases of UFO shoot-outs involve just objects. At other times, people have been known to open fire on UFO occupants.

On October 17, 1973, Paul Brown, a car dealer in Athena, Georgia may have prevented an actual UFO abduction by shooting at the aliens. The ordeal began as Brown was driving late at night and his radio was suddenly filled with static while a bright light lit up the interior of his car. Moments later a "strange craft" about 15 feet in diameter landed ahead of him on the road. Brown skidded to a halt and watched as two creatures exited the UFO and began walking towards him. Brown describes them: "They were about four feet tall. They looked like they were wearing silver uniforms, including their shoes. There was some elastic at their ankles and the suits were closed tight at the neck also. They had silver gloves, and their hair was solid white." Fearing a possible abduction, Brown grabbed a pistol out of his car, aiming it at the aliens. The aliens quickly returned to their craft. As they entered, Brown opened fire on the UFO, which promptly took off.⁷

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Probably the most famous UFO shoot-out of all time occurred to the Sutton family of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. The ordeal began on the evening of August 22, 1955, when one member of the family sighted a glowing object landing in a field behind the house. Moments later, the entire family saw a three-foot-tall creature with huge eyes, ears and clawed hands approaching the house. Suddenly, several of the creatures appeared at once, and the alarmed family ran inside. One of the creatures appeared on the roof and grabbed at one of the family members. At that point, Frank Sutton, the father of the family, fired a shotgun through the screen door at one of the creatures. It was a direct hit, and the creature was knocked over by the blast; however, it instantly jumped back up and scampered away. The creatures continued to terrorize the family, who finally piled into their car and drove to the police. The police and the family returned to the location of the incident, but there was no evidence of the creatures. The police left, and shortly later, the creatures came back. The family remained inside while the creatures roamed outside, finally leaving hours later. This incredible incident is very famous in the annals of ufology, having been recounted in several books. As always seems to be the case, and assuming the story can be believed, the aliens were not in any way harmed by the gunfire.⁸

BIGFOOT BALLISTICS

Another case which involved an alleged alien entity, in this case a Bigfoot, occurred in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. In October of 1973, the local police began receiving several calls concerning UFOs. Three witnesses said they saw a ball of light land in a nearby field. One of the witnesses, Stephen Meacham was armed with a 30-06 rifle, and the three of them went to investigate. Upon approaching the area the three sighted "two huge hairy creatures" in the field. Meacham fired three rounds of ammunition at them that had no apparent effect. Meacham is positive his bullets struck the creatures. They turned and looked at him, but didn't noticeably alter their pace.

The police were called, and a single officer was sent to investigate. Meacham and the officer encountered the creatures face-to-face, with Meacham again doing the shooting. "I shot directly into the chest of the creature," he said. "It swayed backward, then came right at the fence."

Again the bullet did not seem to harm its intended target. "I had to hit them," Meacham added, "but it didn't faze them. They kept the same gait. They never hurried."⁹

On February 6, 1974, near Uniontown, Pennsylvania, a very similar incident occurred. It began when Mrs. A. heard what she thought were wild dogs. She ran and got her 16-gauge shotgun and went outside. She was immediately confronted by a "seven-foot-tall, hair-covered, ape-like creature, standing just 6 feet away." The

Probably the most famous "UFO shoot-out" of all times took place at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on the night of August 22, 1955.

creature raised both its hands, as if to attack, so Mrs. A. fired the gun into the creature's mid-section. Then the creature reportedly "just disappeared in a flash of light."

The lady ran back inside, and her son-in-law living next door called her on the phone. She told him the story, and he ran outside armed with a six-shot revolver. As he approached Mrs. A.'s house he saw "shadows of four or five hairy people" with "fire-red eyes that glowed." He fired two shots at them to no effect. Running inside he and his mother-in-law both spotted a "bright red flashing light" in the woods a short distance away.¹⁰

Yet another case involving the shooting of Bigfoot occurred near Point Isabel, Pennsylvania in the fall of 1988. Three men sighted a Bigfoot-like creature outside a farmhouse and went looking for it. One of the men, Arnold Hubbard, was armed with a .22 rifle. At one point, the creature was only fifty feet away from the men, and Hubbard fired a direct hit at the creature. The creature let out a "hideous scream" and Hubbard fired two more shots. Suddenly, it became enveloped in a "white mist" and when the mist dissipated, the creature was gone. One of the witnesses to the incident, Larry Abbott, said "The three of us searched the spot where the creature was shot that night. We found no trace of it, no blood, nothing. The next day we checked the whole farm, nothing."¹¹

There are a few cases on record where people have attempted to shoot at UFO occupants only to be defeated by mysterious means. One such case happened on July 15, 1979, to a couple in San Antonio, Texas. The couple sighted three large glowing balls of light outside their home. As they watched, five creatures described as "thin, with grayish skin, large hands and large, oval-shaped, slanted eyes" descended from the balls of light. The man ran and got his shotgun, at which point both the man and woman were overcome with sleepiness. Under hypnosis a frightening abduction was remembered; at the time, however, the couple experienced only a period of missing time. Their next memory is waking up in the morning to find the shotgun completely dismantled, lying on the kitchen table.

Evidently, the aliens were interested in guns. As usual, the weapon had no effect, certainly not to the extent of preventing an apparent abduction from taking place.¹²

The military has also tried to shoot at UFOs, only to be mysteriously thwarted. The following incident was reported to have occurred in 1954, off the coast of Binn, Korea. It was during the Korean war, and the U. S. Air Defense Artillery had several Hawk missiles set up in the event of an attack by the North Koreans.

At 10:00 a.m., a blip was spotted on radar, moving towards the base. The men of the base soon sighted the object which was described as a "glowing metallic disc, estimated to be one hundred yards in diameter, ten yards high, with red and green pulsating lights moving around the rim counterclockwise."

The craft had approached within 700 yards of the base when the captain of D Battery gave orders to launch a Hawk missile. Before it could reach its target, the UFO reportedly replied with "a beam of white light, disabling the Hawk". The UFO then departed, making a sound "like a swarm of bees."¹³

WHEN UFOs SHOOT BACK

Some people who have taken pot-shots at UFOs find that they regret it. Assuming UFOs represent a superior technology, terrestrial weapons, especially handguns and rifles, would appear to be an extremely primitive form of defense at best. Nevertheless, on occasion UFO occupants apparently feel threatened enough by gunfire to respond in kind. What happens when they do?

Consider first an incident that reportedly took place in Isola, Italy. On November 14, 1954, a local farmer watched as a "cigar-shaped craft" landed nearby, disgorging three small beings dressed in "diving suits" who promptly surrounded his rabbit cages. Fearing for his animals, the farmer retrieved his gun and aimed it at the invading dwarfs; it became "so heavy in (his) hands that he had to drop it." Now unable to move or cry out, he could only watch helplessly while the diminutive beings took his rabbits and returned to their craft. As soon as it lifted off, he could move again. He squeezed off a round, but the object was now too distant to determine any discernible effect.

Presumably the UFO occupants were aware of the farmer's intentions and able to render them ineffective by some sort of physical paralysis. According to the available literature, other individuals may not have been so fortunate.¹⁴

On October 18, 1973, truck driver Eugenio Douglas was nearing Monte Maix, Argentina, when he was stunned and blinded by a bright beam of light coming from above. As Douglas pulled off the road, a "glowing disc" landed on the highway and "four things like shiny metal robots" moved toward him. Douglas realized that they were probably attempting to abduct him. Grabbing his loaded revolver, he fired point-blank at the advancing entities. "The bullets seemed to have no effect on them," Douglas said, so "I took off running across the countryside."

Douglas ran towards the nearest civilization. As he did, the disc followed him, swooping low. "Each time that disc made a pass over my head," he said, "I felt a blast of roasting heat." By the time Douglas made it to safety, huge blisters had formed on his back. While the case is famous for the injuries allegedly suffered by the

witness, it's interesting to note that he was only injured. Others have not always been so fortunate.¹⁵

On August 13, 1967, in the state of Goias, Brazil, Inacio de Souza and his wife Maria returned to their home to see a giant object, 35 meters in diameter landed on their land. The UFO was described as a "strange object shaped like a basin, only upside down." The couple then sighted three "strangers" that Inacio at first thought were nude. Maria thought they wore tight-fitting yellow suits. The men had no hair. When the three creatures saw that they were being observed they ran straight for the frightened couple. Inacio told his wife to run inside, took his gun and shot the nearest creature. At that moment he was struck in the chest by a beam of green light and fell to the ground; his wife returned and grabbed the rifle. At this point, all three intruders quickly returned to their craft which "took off vertically with the noise of a swarm of bees."

For two days, Inacio experienced nausea and full-body numbness. He felt burning hot and weak. Finally, he went to a doctor who said that he must have eaten a "noxious plant." Inacio told his doctor about the UFO encounter, and the doctor immediately ordered more tests, including a blood test. The blood tests supposedly revealed a condition very similar to leukemia; Inacio was told he had about two months to live.

De Souza rapidly lost weight, and in less than two months was dead.¹⁶

CONCLUSIONS

What do the above cases tell us about UFOs and their presumed occupants when fired upon? In terms of "fight or flight," they indicate that UFOs would prefer to flee rather than engage in an extended exchange of gunfire. On extremely rare occasions, however, UFOs have apparently returned tit-for-tat; i.e., they've taken active measures to insure that they wouldn't be harmed, actions which have occasionally resulted in harm to humans. On even fewer occasions they appear to have responded with violent reprisals aimed at specific individuals.

Whatever the ultimate nature of the UFOs, one lesson seems perfectly clear: there is not a single case wherein gunfire resulted in the permanent damage of either a UFO or its reported occupants; nor is there any significant indication of the latter having ever opened "fire" first.

In the face of a seemingly superior technology, of whatever nature, our own weapons would appear virtually useless. Therefore, one might think twice before taking up arms against a UFO or any of its occupants. There's no evidence they'll do any good whatsoever, and at least some suggestion that they might result in actual harm for their otherwise innocent victims.

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GERALD ANDERSON: DISTURBING REVELATIONS

A series of hoaxes casts doubt on an "eyewitness" crashed saucer account.

By John Carpenter

UCU

The account of five-year-old Gerald Anderson and his family stumbling across a crashed silver disc and four alien bodies has been slowly eroding away over the past year. Attempts to verify various aspects of his life keep falling short; other problems fail to become resolved and only seem to breed others. While other researchers have been more willing to quickly trash this story and move on, the investigative team of Stanton Friedman, Don Berliner and myself has believed in preserving a man's integrity and his reputation until there are more than just a few flies in the ointment. It is far too easy to destroy a man's reputation; we believe in giving the witness a fair hearing and opportunity for clarification. However, recent events have now cast grave doubts on Gerald's story and his own truthfulness with us. Despite these disturbing revelations, several puzzles remain that keep us from dismissing all of the information from this quiet man who continues to lack any clear motive or need for publicity.

Before I empty my entire gray basket of doubts regarding this case, let me first describe the recent events which occurred beginning in Springfield, Missouri on September 19, 1992 at our own Midwest Conference on UFO Research. On that Saturday night Gerald Anderson

asked to meet with a small group of researchers (of my choosing) that could witness several documents he wanted to present. The group I assembled included Walt Andrus, Donald Ware, Stanton Friedman, Harry Jordan, Linda Moulton Howe, Duane Bedell and Vincent Serencko—five of whom had military backgrounds. Gerald presented his military papers for our inspection but had whited out his serial number. Also listed were several of the secret operations in the South Pacific that he had been involved in as a member of the Navy Seals. Everyone agreed the papers looked to be genuine and unremarkable. However, Gerald then apologized to Stan and myself for having constructed a fake phone bill statement toward the goal of "making Kevin Randle look bad." Originally, Randle had indicated that he and Gerald had had a long friendly conversation on February 4, 1990. Gerald claimed it was much shorter and not all that friendly.

Ironically, this month was the only phone bill somehow missing from his home records, so he requested a copy from Southwestern Bell. Within a couple of weeks he produced a xerox of a microfilm record, demonstrating a 26-minute phone call with Kevin Randle. It never seemed like any big deal and rather a minor side issue at

→ UFOCATS

PHANTOM SNIPERS IN SWEDEN

By JAN-OVE SUNDRERG

Mysterious gunmen, seemingly impossible to catch or even to glimpse, are nothing new for collectors of Fortean events. They have struck in Sweden as well, yet the cases over here are but a few and haven't been investigated along the line that it is a phenomenon from the Fortean world. Through the years I have collected eleven cases, but I am sure there are many more, especially since I am just covering newspapers and periodicals for middle and southern Sweden, seeking out mysterious phenomena.

The mysterious gunmen, it seems, are turning their unknown weapons commonly to humans. They operate at night as well as in broad daylight, in the country as well as in the city. People of both sexes have been fired at, but most frightening of all is that the mysterious bullets have been hitting innocent children, apparently only in this country.

CASE 1: PERSBERG VILLAGE, VARMLAND COUNTY, AUGUST 1974.

Contrary to cases abroad, there is a man suspected of the shooting in this first case, even if his guilt has never been proven. I have included the case to demonstrate what difficulties face investigating police, even though they have qualified help from trained personnel and advanced testing equipment from the Government's criminology laboratory, our premier facility for investigations into matters of this kind.

On the night of August 17, 1974, an unknown sniper spread terror with his gun in the center of the small village of Persberg, located a few miles north of Filipstad City. As the sniper fired, panic-stricken residents of the center besieged the police switchboard, asking what was going on. One bullet was shot through the concrete wall of a terraced house where two little children were sleeping. The bullet was later found on the kitchen floor. Fortunately, there was no immediate danger for the children.

Although the case is still unsolved, a man suspected of the shooting has been

interrogated by the police of Kristinehamn City.

"This man was the only suspect, and very much is against him even if he denies he did it, and even if there isn't enough evidence to nail him," says chief detective Sigvard Johansson.

Chief Inspector Arthur Fredriksson in Filipstad City, who was in charge of the technical investigation, states that tests carried out at the criminology lab in Stockholm were unable to determine whether the bullet had been fired by the suspect's rifle.

"The GCL," he went on, "found that the weapon was of the same make, that the amount of bars were the same as well as the rifling and caliber. But a badly deformed bullet is not much at hand, even if one has the very best testing equipment invented. Therefore, the GCL only says that the received bullet was fired by a weapon with the same data as the received weapon (belonging to the suspect), but the question whether it was fired from this particular weapon must be an open case," Fredriksson said.

CASE 2: HALMSTAD CITY, HALLAND COUNTY, SEPTEMBER 1974.

Only some three weeks had passed after the Persberg shooting when another one took place in Halmstad City on the west coast. This case, also unsolved, is, as stated by the Halmstad police force, one of the most baffling ever in this country! And here I must point out that such a statement by any police force in this country is most unusual, not to say sensational.

I obtained the following police reconstruction of what took place:

"At 1:30 PM of September 12, 1974, the orderly, military serviceman Sven Andersson (assumed name), from Halmstad City, passed out through the wing gates of Air Force Base 14 on his motor bike. Only some 10 feet outside the area, he suddenly felt a burning pain in the upper part of his right thigh. Seconds later, an echo of something sounding like a gunshot was heard throughout the surroundings. Halting his motor bike, Andersson closed his hands around his wounded thigh, grimacing in pain.

"The AFB wing guard, who was sitting

in his shelter about 60 feet away and who clearly heard a sound strongly resembling a gunshot, hurried out to help Andersson get off his motor bike. Moments later the AFB security patrol was alerted and scrambled their unit, and Andersson was quickly brought to the base hospital and examined.

"The doctor in charge established that a deep wound was visible in Andersson's right thigh, caused by some kind of projectile. The wound was found to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and $1/10$ th of an inch wide. The mystery with the wound was that there was no object to be found in Andersson's thigh--not even a splinter!"

Chief detective Karl-Erik Kålebo, at the Halmstad police force, who was partly in charge of the investigation at the scene of the crime, and who still has the case, is baffled. He kindly gave me their report on the case:

"Investigation at the scene of the crime was conducted at 9:30 AM the following day. During the investigation, at which pictures were taken both of the spot and of Andersson's thigh, nothing remarkable was to be found. Neither could it be determined what had caused the wound in Andersson's thigh.

"However, it seems likely that the wound was caused by a projectile, or part thereof, for example from some blank shot, fired at Andersson on purpose, or by other cause hit him after a shooting nearby. It has not been determined from where such a shot could have been fired, and/or who did so."

Kålebo said: "The shot that hit Andersson came from the front, but we have never been able to establish where it was fired from, who pulled the trigger, what weapon was used or what kind of bullet

was fired. There were no shooting exercises held at the Air Force Base that day, but there was such going on at the Army Engineers Troop Base 16, located more than half a mile away and with dense forest in between.

"It is not, in my and other police investigators' opinion, reasonable to believe that the shot came from their exercise field as a stray bullet. They were--and this also supports our conclusion--shooting with sharp ammunition, and a sharp bullet would never have acted the way that this one did. This case is now closed and filed as we can't get any further, but we are surely grateful for any information brought forward that can be of any help to us."

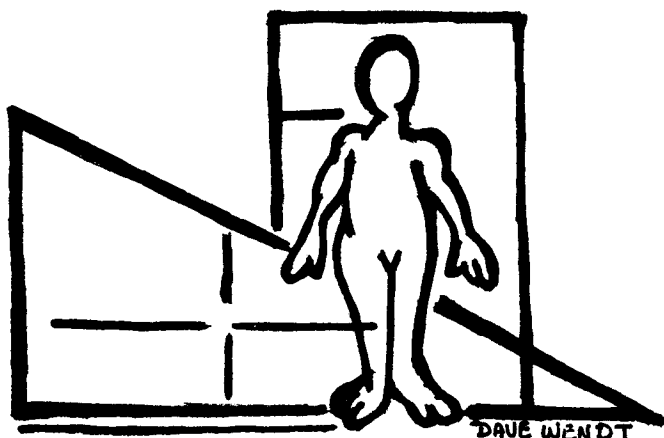
CASE 3: STENUNGS ISLAND, BOHUSLAN COUNTY, OCTOBER 1974.

At about 6:00 PM on the evening of October 13, 1974, a 41-year-old man, living in Steningsund parish on the west coast, was returning home after a fishing trip to Stenungs Island in the coastern archipelago. As he walked towards his car, parked on a woodland road at National Way 160, he was suddenly shot at! He heard a shot and noticed that one of his trouser legs was twisted. But for a moment he could not understand what was happening, and as he turned around, another shot was fired. This shot went straight through his jacket and hit him in the right chest.

Terrified and frightened out of his wits, the man ran towards his car, seeking shelter. He climbed into his car and drove as fast as he could to the nearest police station, which was in Steningsund. When the police had been alerted, he went on to the hospital to have his wound treated. At the hospital in Kungälv City, not far from Gothenburg, it was established that the wound was merely a scratch and that the man wouldn't be caused any harm by it.

Meantime, a dozen heavily armed police equipped with dogs were sent to Stenungs Island to find the sniper. Although they combed the area entirely and stayed on the island all night, no trace whatsoever was found of the phantom. The case is still unsolved.

"A certain person has been under suspicion, but we were unable to prove that



(Continued on next page)

THE QUETZALCOATL MYTH & THE BERMUDA TRIANGLE

By STUART W. GREENWOOD

SUMMARY. The Quetzalcoatl myth of ancient Mexico has lent itself to tortuous interpretations by anthropologists. The "water-bird-serpent" is here interpreted in the context of the ancient astronaut hypothesis in what is believed to be the most complete explanation yet offered in physical terms.

Quetzalcoatl's name is here considered to have been related to the appearance of Florida and the adjacent portions of the southeastern United States as viewed from space during an approach in the West-East direction to an underwater base in the Bahamas region.

The serpent myth is prevalent worldwide and is associated with wisdom. Consideration is given to these wider implications of the Quetzalcoatl myth.

The Quetzalcoatl myth is the most persistent of all Central American myths. For reasons which will be made apparent, it has attracted considerable attention from students of the ancient astronaut hypothesis. By the term "Astroanthropology" * I have sought to specify what I hope may prove to be an acceptable term for the interaction of the disciplines of anthropology, the science concerned with the origins and customs of Man, and the sciences dealing with extraterrestrial life and exploration.

I am here attempting an interpretation of the Quetzalcoatl myth in the context of Astroanthropology. I believe the conclusions reached in the course of this examination constitute the most complete interpretation yet proposed in physical terms. However, I wish to emphasize that any attempt at illuminating ancient myths necessarily involves an element of speculation. **1, NOV - DIC 77**

PHANTOM SNIPERS Continued

he was the sniper," detective superintendent Allan Lund, at the police headquarters in Kungälv, told me. "The bullet that hit the man was nowhere to be found, yet we searched the area with a metal detector. Nor do we know what kind of weapon was used."

"Can you tell me what kind of evidence you had on the suspected man?," I asked.

"No. I'm not allowed to say anything about that as the case is still open. But I would like to point out that the disappearing bullet could be due to the constitution of the ground in the area, which was oddly soft there. It doesn't necessarily mean that there was something mysterious about the shooting.

"We also found out, at the investigation, that the sniper had fired from rather narrow limits, and with the help of strings we found a place where he must have been hiding. The area on that spot was very small with dense brush woods and very compact vegetation," Lund said.

CASE 4: YTTERBY PARISH, BOHUSLAN COUNTY, MARCH 1975

This case, found in the newspaper Goteborgs-posten of March 6, 1975, holds very little information about what took place, but my reason for including it will soon become apparent.

A young boy at Ytterby parish, outside Stenungsund, was shot at on March 5 with a weapon believed to be an airgun. As the boy was wearing heavy outdoor garments, luckily he was not hurt at all. The police in Stenungsund referred the case to their colleagues in Kungälv City, and again, here are a few words from detective superintendent Allan Lund:

"I believe that this is a case of children's careless play with an airgun. They have, in our district, been shooting at street lamps and birds, and many other targets. Many airguns are very dangerous, and we even have had an accident here in which a man was killed by such a weapon!"

It is worth noting that this shooting, too, took place in the area of Stenungsund, and as you will see in the next case, unknown projectiles have not ceased to haunt Bohuslan County in particular.

(Part 2 will be in the next issue)



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HUMAN INITIATED CONTACT

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UFOEXTS

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with a largely overlooked aspect of ufology, namely human initiated contact (HIC) with anomalous aerial objects. Here the term "contact" refers to reports in which the witness saw something unusual, signaled to it either in a friendly (Part I) or an aggressive (Part II) manner *and then noticed some type of clearly overt response*. The most reasonable interpretation of these reports is that the anomalous object responded to the human's behavior. Our objective is to seek unambiguous signs of intelligence behind the ufo's response. The 27 cases presented here were taken from a longer (book length) review by the author of over two hundred fifty similar events. Summary statistics from this longer work are presented to help place the present cases in their larger context. Based upon this evidence it is not unreasonable to postulate that both high intelligence and "self" control are being shown toward the often provocative behavior shown toward "them" by human beings.

INTRODUCTION

A Familiar Coin. In this paper we will explore the other side of a coin which is very familiar to many of us. It is the coin "carried around" by most ufo field investigators. The image we usually see on this coin is that of after-the-fact data collection and analysis of ufo phenomena reports. I myself have done my share of these kinds of relatively passive activities. We investigators prepare ourselves to ask the right questions in the "right way," we may learn how to take photos and other measurements, and we may even pass some kind of a qualifying test. And then we wait for the telephone to ring. In the great majority of cases we remain separated by at least one person from the phenomenon we seek to understand. But it is the other side of this same coin that is discussed here. This previously overlooked (or avoided) second side of the coin presents a very different image to us for it involves premeditated, highly proactive investigator behavior. When conducted seriously, it is designed to "close the response loop" with the phenomenon, if possible, and thereby not only make the investigator a primary witness but also collect the kind of data from the phenomenon that will shed new light on its IQ (i.e., intelligence quotient).

One of the most common questions asked by those who study ufo phenomena seriously is whether there is any intelligence to be found within the broad array of reported, reliable facts which accompany ufo?



For if such supporting evidence can be found we are forced to: (1) take ufo phenomena out of the realm of the "natural" category, and (2) ask where its intelligence originates - earth or space?

Separating Signal from Noise. Our primary challenge in this quest is fundamentally the same as is found in any fledgling scientific endeavor, viz. separating the signal (*S*) of interest from background noise (*N*) and then assigning some level of intelligence to it if possible. Some specific sources of ufo "noise" include internally generated (subjective/mental) experiences and deliberate hoaxes. Other ufo noise results from experiencing objectively real phenomena like ball lightning, micrometeorites streaking through the atmosphere, and test flights of secret aerospace vehicles yet interpreting them as ufo. While understandable this is not very intelligent. Of course, the specific "signals" we seek are valid and reliable data which show that ufo phenomena are not any kind of such "noise." Herein lies a basic challenge to ufologists, viz., to clearly identify what kinds of *S* will be accepted for analysis.

Coping effectively with a very low *S/N* ratio is also one of the goals of America's search for extraterrestrial intelligence (SETI). Yet SETI is as passive in its approach, i.e., listening for radio signals "sent" to us from deep space, as is the first side of the ufo investigator's coin mentioned above¹.

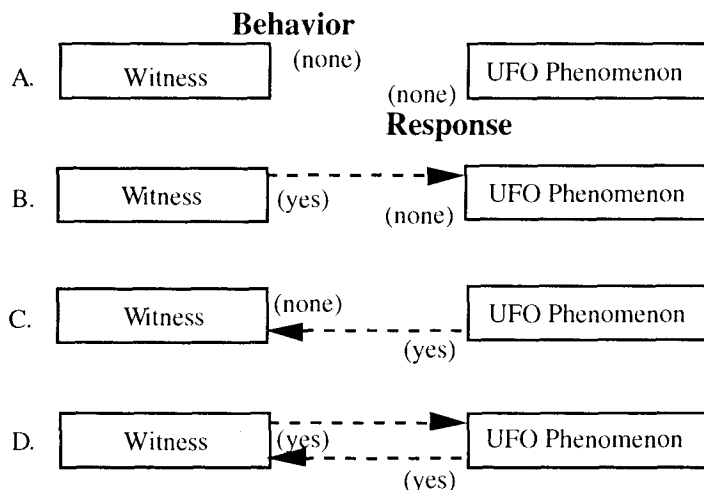
Investigators interested in human initiated contact, on the other hand, should try to close the "response loop" in such a way that all possible errors of human interpretation will be eliminated. We must attempt to prove that the *S*: (1) is not merely an artifactual process of nature, (2) is not some new, unknown type of *N*, or (3) is not due to a psychological or sociological dysfunction of some kind. Thus, if a ufo should return a signal sent to it by a human it might well suggest a deliberate and intelligent act. Let us consider this important matter in more detail.

There are, in general, four ways in which two entities can interact with each other. They are illustrated in Figure 1. In situation A, which appears to represent the majority of ufo sighting reports [est. = 80% of all cases], neither the witness nor the ufo phenomenon react to each other. The separation distance between the two tends to be great and the witness usually is left with little more than a memory of selected features of the event or sometimes a photograph or perhaps a skin burn (cf. Schuessler, J. *UFO Related Human Physiological Effects*. Privately published, Houston, Tx., 1996). In situation B the witness may see the ufo phenomenon and then do something deliberately (e.g., try to get away from it, flash a light at it, think deliberate thoughts toward or about the phenomenon, etc.) but no reply is noted [est. 3-5%]. In a small percentage of cases the witness, acting more on faith than anything else, may do something deliberately without first seeing anything in the sky in an attempt to attract its "attention." In situation C the witness realizes that the ufo phenomenon is acting differently, perhaps emitting a (*S*). But because the witness did not behave overtly to initiate the ufo's reaction it cannot be called a ufo response in the usual sense but only a coincidental act [est. 3-5%]. Whether or not the human does something deliberately after seeing this ufo behavior is not of central importance here.

¹ As has been noted before, there is at least an order of magnitude more supporting evidence for the existence of ufo phenomena in our skies than SETI has uncovered so far for the existence of intelligent life in the universe.

Figure 1

Closing the Response Loop (See Situation D)



It is situation D that is of primary interest in this paper [est. 8 - 10%]. In situation D:
The witness first does something overt (that is directly related to the ufo phenomenon) and

this is soon followed by an obvious response from the ufo phenomenon. The response "loop" has been closed.

Of course the closer the two acts are to each other in quantity, quality, and time the more likely it is that one caused the other and even that there may be some level of intelligence behind the ufo phenomenon. It is this general situation that I call a human initiated contact. Yet there are several important variations on this general theme.

Some Variations. If, for instance, the witness aimed a bright flashlight at a luminous hovering aerial object and then sent a coded (e.g., a non-random repetitive) signal at it, the question may be raised how should one interpret: (1) an instantaneous burst of light from the object which is an exact copy of what was sent?² (2) an exact copy of what was sent but delayed "n" seconds?³ (3) only an approximate copy of what

² I call this the "mirror response" because of the zero response delay and the exact correspondence of the response with the original behavior. It may or may not imply intelligence.

³ This situation provides the most reliable data for accepting the proposition that the ufo phenomenon is intelligently controlled and may be attempting to communicate with the witness.

was sent and delayed "n" seconds?⁴ (4) an exact copy of what was sent but in another modality such as sound?⁵ (5) only an approximate copy of what was sent and was noticed one half hour later or more? As is suggested in the above five variations, the temporal domain becomes particularly critical in evaluating these reports. Most of these events have, in fact, been reported. Each raises a different concern when interpreting what took place.

Accepting These Data. In order for a so-called "hard" *scientist* to even consider examining alleged data of HIC, much less accept it: (1) the evidence must have been collected and recorded by physical instruments (operated by trained scientists or technicians). This requirement alone almost immediately disqualifies much of the past and present HIC evidence since simultaneous measurements of both the witness and the phenomenon are extremely difficult to obtain. All witnesses must also agree in advance to be monitored during the event. (2) pre- and post-event calibrations must have been performed on the data recorders and the local environment. This requires that one must know approximately when and where the phenomenon is going to appear which is not yet possible, and (3) as many parallel, independent measurements as possible should have been made of the alleged two-way interaction. Unfortunately there are no reported human - ufo interaction events that I know of to date that meet all of these requirements. And, because the phenomenon seems to occur at random times and places it makes meeting all of these conditions even less likely. In conclusion, it is not just the high strangeness of the alleged close encounter event that disqualifies it as being a legitimate subject for scientific inquiry but the very methodology used by traditional science. The collection of scientifically valid HIC data is rendered impossible by fiat.

If reported events of human - ufo contact are ever going to be accepted by main stream science the *person(s)* who experiences this interaction first hand must: (1) be well funded so as to afford the required equipment, (2) acquire an advanced degree in the physical sciences to become accepted by one's peer group, (3) set up and operate the measurement hardware correctly, and (4) take great pains to carefully document everything which took place. Perhaps it is fair to say that because of these requirements ufo phenomena are never likely to fit into traditional science and that a new branch of meta-science is called for.

Acceptance Criteria for Contact Data. We must be extremely careful at each stage of our quest for data because appearances are not always what they seem to be. In my longer work I include qualitative and quantitative ratings on each case made by a number of relatively unbiased persons who are not at all interested in the subject of ufo. These rating data are useful for statistical analyses of patterns buried within the body of data.

⁴ This situation departs in both the time (delay) domain as well as in the qualitative (approximate copy) domain and is significantly weaker in supporting the contention that the "response" was intelligent and deliberate.

⁵ If clearly and reliably documented, this kind of response provides very persuasive evidence supporting the contention that the ufo phenomenon is under the control of highly capable, intelligent beings. This kind of ufo response was employed with great success in the Hollywood movie "Close Encounters of the Third Kind."

I suggest that we students of ufology use several guidelines in accepting any set of data which purports to support the allegation that the ufo phenomenon "answered" or "responded to" the human's prior behavior. They are listed in Table 1.

Table 1

Selected Criteria for Evaluating Data Alleging a Human Initiated Contact

Criterion	Evaluation
Order of events	Clear evidence that the human acted first.
Length of delay between human behavior and response from ufo phenomenon	(a) Not simultaneous (b) Not longer than about 60 seconds (c) Shorter is better than longer
Complexity of human behavior	The more complex the better.
Complexity of ufo response	The more complex the better.
Degree of correspondence between the two	Higher correspondence is preferred over lower correspondence.
Premeditation of human behavior	Unplanned "reflexive" behavior is preferred over preplanned.
Number of witnesses	The more the better and the less related to each other the better.
Number of repeated events	The more the better.



Section I

UFO Responses to Overtly Friendly Human Behavior

A common report format is used below to facilitate further research which the reader may care to conduct. **Date** is expressed in Year - Month - Day; **Local Time** uses a twenty four hour clock (e.g., 2145 = 9:45 pm); **Duration** is in minutes; **Location** is usually the common place name; **Number of Witnesses** is expressed in the format (X + Y) where X are the primary witnesses who were interviewed for the report and Y (if any) were others known to be present who also saw the phenomenon but were not interviewed. All **comments** are mine and are intended to raise and/or answer questions about the alleged event. In some cases the **note** section provides ancillary data that may be of interest to the reader. All italicized text is mine and emphasizes the alleged response from the ufo phenomenon. The first six cases involve pilot sightings.

Case No. 1

Date: 48-11-18 **Local Time:** 2145 **Duration:** approx. 10

Location: Andrews AFB, Maryland

No. Witnesses: 1

Abstract: Air Force Lt. Henry G. Combs was about to land at Andrews AFB in a T-6 airplane when he saw an "odd light" above the base. He decided to try to pursue it so he terminated his landing approach. Suddenly the light "*began to take violent evasive action,*" he said. *The light always evaded his approaches by turning in a smaller radius and at speeds as high as 600 mph.* Its flight path was erratic as well, making it even harder to intercept. After about ten minutes of unsuccessful intercept attempts Lt. Combs turned his landing lights on during a close pass at the light. In the bright white illumination he made out a dark gray oval-shaped object which was smaller than his own airplane (i.e., 42 ft. wing span; 29 ft. length).

Comments: Such unsuccessful aerial intercepts are very common in the ufo literature. Some of them strongly suggest both advanced technology and intelligent guidance when compared with the state of science and technology at the time the sighting report was made (cf. Haines, R.F., *Project Delta*. LDA Press, Los Altos, Calif., 1994). At the same time, it must be recognized that pilots are subjected to various motion-related illusions in flight (cf. Haines, R.F., and C.L. Flatau, *Night Flying*. TAB Books, Pa., 1994). The pilot's statement that the light turned in a smaller radius than his own airplane indicates that the light remained on the same side of the aircraft.

Reference: Hall, R., *The UFO Evidence*. NICAP, Washington, D.C., Pg. 23, 1964.

Case No. 2

Date: 50-03-27 **Local Time:** night **Duration:** est. 4+

Location: near Goshen, Indiana



No. Witnesses: many (flight crew and passengers)

Abstract: The cockpit of a Trans World Airways DC-3 manned by Capt. Robert Adickes and First Officer Robert F. Manning was the venue for this interesting high altitude encounter. The flight crew sighted a bright orange-red disc approaching and then slowing to keep pace with them on one side. It appeared like "...a big red wheel rolling along."

Capt. Adickes gently banked toward it several times and, each time, *the ufo moved away* "...as if controlled by repulse radar." It dove downward at one point, permitting the crew to see it from the side.

Comments: The HIC aspect of this incident originates from the claimed departure of the disc each time the airplane banked towards it. For the object to appear to fly away from the airplane would require its angular size to decrease which rigid three dimensional objects cannot do without actually increasing their separation distance from the viewers. It is unlikely that the object only appeared to move away due to a decrease in intensity since nothing is said about any change in intensity. While unusual, the shape of this ufo is not totally unfamiliar. A similar shaped ufo was reported during the Korean war in the Spring of 1951 (Haines, R.F., *Advanced Aerial Devices Reported During the Korean War*. LDA Press, Los Altos, Calif., 1990).

References: Keyhoe, D. E., *Flying Saucers from Outer Space*. Henry Holt, Pp. 145-148, 1953. Hall, R.H., *The UFO Evidence*. NICAP, Washington, D.C., Pg. 38, 1964.

Case No. 3

Date: 51-10-09 **Local Time:** 1345 **Duration:** est. 3

Location: Near Paris, Illinois

No. Witnesses: 3

Abstract: This incident involved two separate witnesses. The first was a private pilot flying toward the west and approaching the town of Paris, Illinois at 1:45 pm. He noticed a "flattened sphere" flying near him and banked his airplane toward it to get a better view. Then, to his amazement, he saw it suddenly *accelerate away toward the NE*.

The other sighting occurred at about 1:43 pm two minutes earlier. Mr. R. L. Messmore, a CAA Airways Operations Specialist, saw (from the ground at Terre Haute, Indiana, nineteen miles away) an unusual flying object approach from the SE. He quickly called a colleague to come outside to see it. The flattened-round object passed above them toward the NW, disappearing in about fifteen seconds. The two men made a rough estimate of the velocity of the object using nearby references. They said that it must have been moving at over 2,800 mph (if at treetop level) or 18,000 mph if at 3,000 feet altitude.

Comments: Both incidents probably involved the same aerial object considering the proximity of the witnesses, the similarity of the object's shape, and its direction of flight. Of course there is no way to determine the actual altitude of this object without radar contact or simultaneous tracking by multiple theodolites, neither of which were available.



It is very unlikely that the object was actually traveling either at 2,800 or at 18,000 mph at 3,000 feet altitude for four reasons: (1) at this altitude an object possessing any appreciable mass would soon heat up and even become visibly incandescent in the dense air. (2) the object would be virtually invisible at this velocity and short range. (3) both of these estimated velocities would produce a sonic boom. (4) the distance between these two sighting locations does not allow for this speed. Nevertheless, there are scores of well documented cases of supersonic objects which do not produce a sonic boom!

Reference: Hall, R.H., *The UFO Evidence*. NICAP, Washington, D.C., Pg. 44, 1964.

Case No. 4

Date: 55-02-02 **Local Time:** 1115 **Duration:** est. 5

Location: Between Merida and Maiquetia, Venezuela

No. Witnesses: 2+

Abstract: Capt. Dario Celis and First Officer B. J. Cortes were flying an Aeropost Airlines airplane in western Venezuela when they saw a green, glowing sphere or, in their words, "apparatus." As it approached them it seemed to rotate CCW. It had a reddish ring around its middle that gave off flashes of bright light. They were able to make out markings like "portholes" above and below the center ring. When they tried to contact the authorities on the ground by radio their communication was cut off for some unknown reason. When Capt. Celis banked his airplane in the direction of the strange object *it rapidly whirled downward, leveled off, and sped away.*

Comment: Here is yet another aerial encounter where the pilot's behavior apparently led to a rapid response (departure) by the unknown object. There were at least two professional witnesses and probably more in the cockpit since a three man commercial flight crew was typical in the 1950s.

References: Keyhoe, D., *Flying Saucer Conspiracy*. Henry Holt, New York, Pg. 249, 1955. Hall, R., *The UFO Evidence*. NICAP, Washington, D.C., Pg. 121, 1964.

Case No. 5

Date: 55-11-14 **Local Time:** night **Duration:** est. 5

Location: San Bernardino Mountains, So. California

No. Witnesses: 2

Abstract: This interesting case involved Mr. Gene Miller who was piloting a private airplane from Phoenix, Arizona to Banning, California. Dr. Leslie Ward, a doctor living in Redlands, California at the time, was his passenger. They both sighted a "globe of white light" ahead of them. Miller blinked his landing lights twice, believing that they had sighted a commercial airplane at their altitude. This is normal procedure under these "see-and-be-seen" flight conditions. *The globe disappeared from view twice and then reappeared.* Nevertheless, the small plane seemed to be gaining on the unknown object; it seemed to become larger (and



thus nearer?). Becoming more concerned, the pilot flashed his (landing) lights three more times in succession and, to his amazement, *the globe of light blinked three times and then "...suddenly backed up in mid air."*

Comments: The ufo's light signals were obviously in response to the pilot's light signals. No information is available about how the light disappeared. The pilot followed sound piloting practice here and also reported the incident to authorities. I suggest that neither of these would have occurred had this been a deliberate hoax nor would the pilot have allowed his name to have been given out.

References: *Los Angeles Times*, November 26, 1955. Hall, R., *The UFO Evidence*. NICAP, Washington, D.C., Pg. 41, 1964.

Case No. 6

Date: 57-03-27 **Local Time:** 2035 **Duration:** 5 to 10 sec.

Location: Roswell, New Mexico

No. Witnesses: 1+

Abstract: A Lt. Sondheimer was piloting an Air Force C-45 cargo plane near Roswell, New Mexico when he saw three ufo approaching his position from the left. All three were very bright white and round; they maintained a fixed separation distance from one another which was very small (like landing lights on an airplane). When Sondheimer realized that the ufo were on a collision course with him "... he immediately flashed his taxi lights on. *One of the objects shot straight up in the air above him (while) the other two continued on (and) passed in front of (his) aircraft.* When the pilot flashed his taxi lights *the objects immediately blacked themselves out* thereby disappearing from sight."

Comments: It is not clear how the two ufo, which allegedly passed in front of the airplane, could be seen if they immediately blacked out. Did the pilot flash his taxi lights more than once?

References: Air Force Teletype Message To: RJEDEN/COMDF ATIC WP AFB OHIO. From: COMDR 686th ACWRON WALKER AFB, Project Blue Book files, 1957. Gross, L.E., *The Fifth Horseman of the Apocalypse UFOs: A History 1957 March 23rd. - May 25th*, Pg. 10, published privately, 1995.

Case No. 7

Date: 58-10-03 **Local Time:** 0310 **Duration:** 70

Location: near Rossville (Clinton County), Indiana

No. Witnesses: approx. 5

Abstract: The engineer, fireman, and other railroad crew on board a Monon Railroad freight train witnessed this incident. A formation of four "odd white lights" was seen flying across the tracks ahead of the engine. Then they changed direction and traveled parallel with the cars in the opposite direction (toward the caboose), traveling about one-half mile and were seen by everyone on the train. Upon reaching the caboose they turned east again and began following the train. Their exact shape was hard to see due to their



brightness, however, they seemed like flattened objects as they flew abreast of one another "with coordinated motions".

At one point the conductor aimed a bright searchlight at them. *"Immediately, the ufos sped away, but returned quickly and continued to pace the train."* They eventually flew away toward the NE and disappeared from sight.

Comments: Here is another account of ufo showing apparent "interest" in terrestrial vehicles. The train is clearly the focus of the ufo's flight path. The avoidance of light at night is also a common ufo response.

References: Hall, R., *The UFO Evidence*. NICAP, Washington, D.C., Pg. 9, 1964. Edwards, F., *Flying Saucers-Serious Business*, Pg. 63).

Case No. 8

Date: 67-07-26,27 **Local Time:** 2300-0130 **Duration:** 30+

Location: Newton, N.H. (and other towns)

No. Witnesses: 2

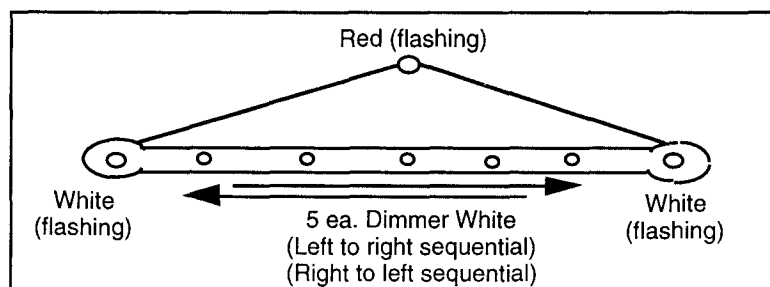
Abstract: Mr. Gary Story was visiting his sister and brother-in-law. Mr. & Mrs. Francis Frappier in Newton, N.H. and had brought his telescope with him to view the stars; he set his telescope up in a nearby field. It was a clear, moonlight night (the moon was nearing last quarter and rose at 10:55 EDT). At about 11:00 p.m. they all noticed a very bright star located near the pointer stars of the constellation Ursa Major but didn't pay very much attention to it. They didn't even look at it through the telescope. But at about 1:00 a.m. on the 27th. the light began to move. Gary changed the eyepiece from 350x to 75x power and adjusted the mount and focus. Initially white, the source of light changed to orange "...as-soon-as it began to move. When it apparently came closer each of them could see two white lights forming the base of a triangle and a red light forming a point just above and in the center of them."

As the witnesses watched, the object approached from the NNE and flew to the ENE then retraced its path to where it had originally started. It repeated this same flight path seven or more times, each time Gary was able to keep it in view in his telescope. A drawing of the object is presented here based on the witness's description.

The five dimmer white lights located in a straight line along the tubular section of the baton flashed in a regular sequenced manner forwards and backwards in a 1-2-3-4-5-4-3-2-1 sequence (Figure 2).

Figure 2

Reconstruction of UFO seen on July 26, 1967
in Newton, New Hampshire



"As it was moving away from them in an easterly direction at a point about ENE from them, Francis flashed his flashlight at it with 3 one-second interval flashes. *The object abruptly changed directions seemingly without turning and started to retrace its path backwards. When it reached a point about mid-point of its flight, all of its lights dimmed* (Gary could still see its dim outline in the telescope when it dimmed) *and its two end lights flashed back 3 flashes* seemingly in response. During its estimated 7 passes back-and-forth it appeared to get closer each time as its apparent size became larger. Francis flashed the light at it a number of times with various types of signals and *the object would dim its lights and flash back replica flashes in the same manner as described above. Only its two end lights would flash.* The red light remained dimmed out. There was an estimated time lag of 10 seconds between the flashlight signals and a response. When a jet aircraft ... was heard they looked for it and easily recognized its running lights. The jet headed directly toward the lighted object and *the object immediately shut off all its lights.* The jet continued on out of sight but still could be heard for awhile. The object was still nowhere in sight and it was thought it had gone away when *suddenly it appeared in the same spot where it had shut off its lights but as a bright flare-like white oval 10-15 times brighter than it had been before.* This flare effect only lasted a few seconds and then dimmed back to reveal the previous lighting configuration of 2 white lights and 1 red light with the object and "flashing sequence" of lights seen through the telescope. On its final pass as it was disappearing into the East *it flashed twice and disappeared.*"

Comments: The first of the two HIC segments of this multiple adult witness sighting consisted of the repeated light flashes by the ufo allegedly to that of Mr. Frappier's flashlight. However the delay was estimated to be about ten seconds between the two. The second segment was the ufo's disappearance as the jet airplane approached its location and its increase in intensity after the jet was out of sight. One must ask what kind of natural phenomenon responds in this way if, in fact, it was a response?

In such cases as this we must consider the issue of the *S/N* ratio of Mr. Frappier's flashlight from the vantage of the aerial object at high altitude. Newton, New Hampshire is located within a heavily populated region with many hundreds of thousands of lights on all night. From high altitude automobile headlights will appear to flicker and flash when moving beneath tree branches. Advertising lights flash on and off regularly. Even stationary house lights may appear to flash on and off as foliage located in front of them sway in the wind. Why or how would a ufo at high altitude notice three, relatively dim, one-second flashes located against a background sea of other light sources even at a much nearer distance? Either the ufo's response was coincidental or a totally different communicating mechanism is suggested.



Other features of this case are interesting as well. Why did the object pass back and forth so many times, following the same flight path, while acknowledging its presence with sequenced strobe lights? Did it "want" to be seen? The constant angular velocity of the ufo was equivalent to that of a conventional helicopter seen two or three miles distance yet no sound was ever heard from the ufo. The sounds of the jet airplane were heard, however. The ufo made abrupt reversals of direction and never passed out of sight behind anything. Investigators failed to uncover any explanation for the ufo. The two men present were both former radar operators.

Reference: Fowler, R., Field report dated 11 Aug. 1967. I gratefully acknowledge the outstanding field research and clear reporting accomplished here. Fowler, R., *UFOs- Interplanetary Visitors*, Pg. 147, Exposition Press, Jericho, New York, 1974.

Case No. 9

Date: 72-08-? **Local Time:** 2200 **Duration:** est. 20+

Location: near Karlstad, Minnesota

No. Witnesses: 2 + 4

Abstract: A bright aerial light paced a family of six in their car while returning from their vacation in Canada on Route 59. They were between Tolstoi, Manitoba and Thief River Falls, Minnesota. Suddenly, the light zoomed directly toward the station wagon on its right side; the interior of the vehicle was illuminated "brighter than daylight" by its light. The light awoke the four children asleep in the back. The father told his ten year-old son, Wayne to, "... use the flashlight and flash four times - short flashes - *and immediately the object flashed back four times (short flashes). I must explain that the object completely extinguished all light four times,*" he said.

"My wife then took the flashlight and sent a series of long flashes and short ones *and immediately thereafter, the object did exactly the same, this time coming even closer to the car*" [Note 1]. The interior of the vehicle began to become very hot and the engine finally stopped altogether.

As the driver pulled off the road and got out he saw a round object hovering above him [Note 2]. He began to feel a prickly sensation all over his body "like small electric shocks." *The ufo suddenly shot away into the sky* when another automobile approached (it did not stop). The engine started immediately thereafter and they drove off.

With the ufo now only a tiny speck in the dark sky the family felt more relieved. Soon, however, *the object approached them again* but not as close as before. "My wife flashed our flashlight at the object again and *we received the same signal back*. The ufo seemed at a much safer distance now so I stopped the car to get a better look at it. Then everyone noticed three smaller discs come out of the larger one (Figure 3). One immediately flew to the north, one to the south, and the third to the east [Note 3]. Then the main object "sort of wobbled" and "left at an incredible speed, diminishing to nothing in perhaps not even a couple of seconds."

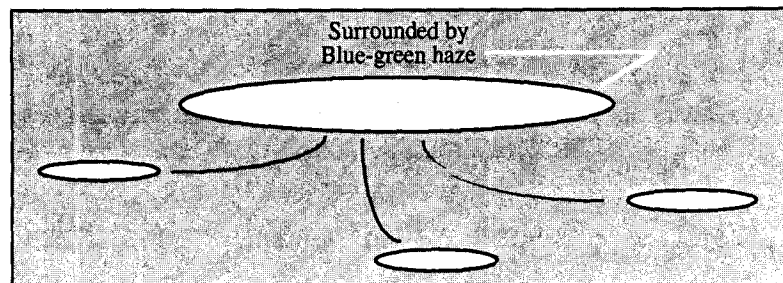
Comments: This narrative includes many interesting details which typify a close encounter: approach by a large, self-luminous object, temporary electro-magnetic effects, ejection of several smaller luminous objects which fly independently from one another, and most importantly for this study, three separate HIC events.

Notes: 1. The car's radio began to malfunction and the engine began to cough and sputter at this point. 2. He also opened the hood of the car and asked his wife to try to start the engine. It did turn over but electrical sparks jumped from the spark plug wires, across the coil, to the metal body of the car and back again. 3. The departure of the three smaller objects from one another in orthogonal directions is similar to the 78-08-28 pilot sighting over Nattenheim, Germany reported in my book *Project Delta* (Pp. 160-161, 1994).

References: Anon., Object emits three discs. *APRO Bulletin*, Vol. 25, no. 2, Pp. 1, 3 August 1976. Rodeghier, M., *UFO Reports Involving Vehicle Interference*. J. Allen Hynek Center for UFO Studies, 1981.

Figure 3

Drawing of UFO with Three Smaller Objects
Seen in August 1972 in Minnesota



Case No. 10

Date: 77-07-10 **Local Time:** 0100 **Duration:** approx. 6+ hrs.

Location: Pinheiro (Maranhao State), Brazil

No. Witnesses: 1

Abstract: One early morning while walking from his home SW of Pinheiro to catch a bus, farmer Jose Benedito Bogeia noticed a bright greenish light in the dark sky. He was using a flashlight at the time to see his way. He started running away from the source of light but it followed him for several hundred meters (m). The object then flew on ahead of him and stopped over a bush [Note 1], only three or four m above the ground. He could make out an object fifteen to twenty m long in the form of a V. It emitted an orange beam toward the ground.

As investigator Pratt writes, "I (Bogeia) raised my arm and shined my flashlight at it, and in an instant I saw a bright flash of light. It knocked me down, and I felt like I'd had an electric shock. Then I passed



out." (Pg. 101) He woke up about 8:30 the next morning but now he was near Sao Luis, some 70 miles from where he had encountered the ufo. Several hours later he began experiencing terribly intense pain in his right arm, kidneys, spine, right side. He lost his appetite for eight days as well. For various reasons, Sr. Bogea interpreted his close encounter as "wonderful and very beautiful."

Comments: This HIC event also may qualify as an abduction (CE-4). The witness claims to have dreamt of waking up in a "strange city" populated by many similar human-looking people, "all dressed in gray and brown clothes, a few in light blue" [Note 2]. Other details of how his visual nearsightedness allegedly was cured as a result of this encounter along with partial recovery of lost hearing will not be presented here. Did his flashlight and arm act as an electrical conduction path for a high potential arc surrounding the ufo? No skin burns were found on him, however. The similarity between this case and that of Travis Walton near Snowflake, Arizona (75-11-05) is notable.

Notes: 1. Bogea stated that the ufo remained over the bush "...for just a fraction of a second." I suspect that if Sr. Bogea was abducted it occurred at this point in time. Abrupt memory interruptions such as this are common in the abduction literature. 2. His description of the humanoids, strange environment, and long-distance transport are similar in almost every respect to that recalled by Kathy and Susan in another multiple witness case (75-11-?) which took place near Sonora, California and was investigated by the author.

References: Pratt, B., *Disturbing Encounters in North-East Brazil*, Pp. 108-109, In Good, T. (ed.), *The UFO Report*, 1991. Sidgwick & Jackson, London, 1990. Pratt, B., *UFO Danger Zone*. Horus House Press, Madison, Wisc., 1996. Schuessler, J. F., *UFO-Related Human Physiological Effects*. Privately published, Houston, Texas, 1996.

Case No. 11

Date: 77-early Autumn **Local Time:** 1720 **Duration:** est. 8

Location: Isfield, near Lewes, Sussex. U.K.

No. Witnesses: 1

Abstract: Denise, a policewoman (trained in aircraft recognition in the Royal Observer Corps and who also held a General Nursing Certificate) was alone at a bus stop which was due to arrive in about twenty more minutes. She sighted a strange, angularly large, clearly defined, black oval or circular object at an estimated 300 feet altitude in the sky nearby. It seemed to be rising vertically at a very slow rate (approximately one degree arc per minute) but made no noise at all [Note 1]. The object seemed to spin slowly in a clockwise direction. Then, "...on impulse she waved in its direction. "I hope you won't think I'm crazy," she said later, "but I thought 'come down here and let me get a good look at you.'" She was not at all frightened and sensed no hostility or danger. *Immediately the disc changed course and began to move in her direction. "It then very slowly moved to an elevation of 90 degrees (zenith)..."* (over the next ten minutes).

The woman suddenly became aware of time. She reasoned that the bus must be late. Then the ufo appeared to shorten in width and she noticed a "type of dome" on its upper surface. The dome seemed to be made of a light greenish-gray metal which reflected sunlight. On its top was a "greenish-blue" light. A

drawing of the disc is shown here (Figure 4; used by permission). Centered on its bottom surface was a very dense black circle or oval.

Comments: The witness estimated that the object was no further than fifty feet away from her. She prefers to remain anonymous, partly due to official pressure. Upon getting on the bus she experienced an acute headache which lasted until the next morning. At work she was "nervous, shaky and unaccountably clumsy in her movements." She also felt very thirsty all that evening. The many other physiological and psychological symptomatic details of this close encounter including her conjunctivitis are not recounted here.

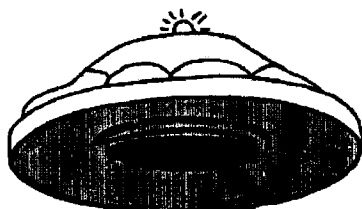
Another close encounter with somewhat similar characteristics took place on 78-12-12 at 9:00 pm in Ronneburg, Saxony, Germany (Hesemann, 1996). It involved a lone 38 year old woman who waved at a large (est. 150 ft. diameter) bell shaped object suspended about 75 feet in the air over nearby houses. Pulsating orange lights covered its bottom and a large constant yellow light was located at its middle. Smaller red, green, and yellow lights were spaced around its periphery. As soon as she waved *the ufo tilted toward her* and displayed a "transparent screen behind which three huge men were standing near a kind of control panel." Other fascinating details, including 15 to 20 minutes of missing time, are found in the original reference. Here we find yet more evidence either for an altered state of consciousness and/or direct distortion of time itself in the near vicinity of a ufo.

Note: 1. She estimated its angular width to be four inches wide at arm's length or about 11 degrees! If it was a Harrier jet (which can hover) and if it was seen from the side, it would have been at a distance of only 237 feet and its engine noise would have been truly ear deafening! It was not a Harrier unless the woman became temporarily deaf. It also would have to totally change its shape!

References: Grant, P.B., A very personal encounter "somewhere in Sussex." *Flying Saucer Review*, Vol. 25, no. 2, Pp. 18-21, March-April 1979; Good, T., *Above Top Secret: The Worldwide UFO Coverup*. Pp. 115-116, Quill, William Morrow, New York, 1988; Hesemann, M., *UFOs uber Deutschland*. Niedernhausen, Germany, Pg. 120, 1996.

Figure 4

Artist's Sketch of UFO Seen in
Early Autumn 1977 in Isfield, England
(Courtesy of *Flying Saucer Review*)





Case No. 12

Date: 81-03-? **Local Time:** early am. **Duration:** 140

Location: Tacuarembó, Uruguay

No. Witnesses: 4

Abstract: Local chief of police Sr. Miguel Costa, his wife, and another couple were driving near Tacuarembó after midnight. They all sighted a very large aerial object in the dark sky so he stopped the car and then turned his headlights on and off. *"Immediately the ufo stopped, and then zigzagged in response."* As they started to drive forward again *the object seemed to follow them* so that he stopped a second time and flashed his headlights at the object a second time. *The ufo allegedly stopped again* and *"...wavered in reply."* A third time Sr. Costa started to drive forward and the object flew above them for about thirty minutes. During this time the ufo came down closer to the ground (est. 50 to 100 yards) and a second object appeared as well. The object looked like a disc with a dome on its top. They continued to drive for another ninety minutes *with both ufos hovering above the car.*

Comments: It isn't known how this event ended. As is relatively common, we cannot be certain that the responses of the ufo were in direct reply to signaling of the car's headlights but it would appear so.

Reference: Blundell, N., and R. Boar, *The World's Greatest UFO Mysteries*. Pg. 140, Octopus Books, London, 1989.

Case No. 13

Date: 83-03-? **Local Time:** night **Duration:** 5+

Location: North Salem, New York

No. Witnesses: 2

Abstract: The chief of the New Fairfield, Connecticut fire department, David Athens, and his girlfriend saw a circle of separate lights in the dark sky about five miles SW of Danbury. "I thought it was a jet far off in the distance with running lights... but as the object got closer I realized it had more than just two lights. There were four or five lights. As it got closer more lights became visible.

"I got out my flashlight and flashed it on and off. Then *it flashed at me. Then it started to make a circle right in front of us.* This went on for five minutes. I flashed my light three times and *it would flash its lights three times.* It was close enough that I could see it had eight lights and small red lights underneath. When it shut the big ones off there was just a circular pattern of red lights. "The object then gained speed and passed out of sight beyond the trees."

Comments: We note the familiar "in-kind response" by the ufo. This is a logical response by someone who may want to communicate that the signal (in this case a flashlight flash) has been received without indicating anything more.



Reference: Hynek, J.A., and P. J. Imbrogno (with Bob Pratt), *Night Siege: The Hudson Valley UFO Sightings.*, Ballantine Books, New York, Pg. 96, 1987.

Case No. 14

Date: 92-07-27 **Local Time:** 0020 **Duration:** 10-15

Location: Alton Barnes, Wilshire, England

No. Witnesses: 5

Abstract: This event involved four members of a Center for the Study of Extraterrestrial Intelligence (CSETI) field investigation team who had traveled to England specifically to research so-called "crop circles" and also try to attract a ufo to their location. While waiting in a field near Alton Barnes, SW of London, the CSETI group had previously used coherent thought sequencing, a high intensity spotlight, and specially selected auditory sounds to try to vector a "spacecraft" to their location. But on this night it was raining so hard that team members were in cars waiting for the downpour to stop [Note 1]. Suddenly, Chris Mansel alerted the others present (S. Adamiak, S. Greer, one other person) to the approach of "...a large, brilliantly lit, disc-shaped, domed craft, measuring 80 - 150 feet in diameter." It had numerous intense (blue-green, red, amber, white) lights which rotated CCW along its base, seeming to "blend into each other," there also were three or four amber lights at its apex (top). This craft was silent, and less than 400 yards away, and came to within 10-30 feet of the ground [Note 2]. It was in fact in the same wheat field in which CSETI's team had been located previously. Using an intense hand held spotlight, the group "signaled to it, two bright flashes and pause, and *it then flashed back to us in the same sequence. This sequence was repeated again with a similar response from the spaceship.*" A small amber object at one point detached from the (upper right-hand side of the) object and went up into the clouds. While at its closest proximity, *this craft caused magnetic disturbances to the compass so that the needle rotated to a new "north" each time it was inspected.* This near-landing event concluded with the craft receding into the mist and out of visible range after 10 - 15 minutes of signaling with the team." The other synchronistic events that took place will not be recounted here.

Comments: It isn't known whether the compass needle rotated continuously or only once. A micro-cassette voice recorder continued to function normally during this event. Everyone present also felt an electrical charge (tingling sensation) during the close encounter.

Notes: 1. Dr. S. Greer and a British couple nearby (Peter Davenport, Judy Young) felt a type of compulsion to remain at the site, "sensing that something significant might happen." 2. The object's angular width was about 1.5" at arm's length. An object possessing this angular size at 400 yards away would measure about 95 feet across.

Reference: Greer, S.M., *Close Encounters of the 5th Kind: Contact in Southern England. July 1992: An Interpretive Report.* Pp. 15-17, CSETI, Asheville, NC., November 1992.



Overview of Section I

By now you must have gained a better idea about the kinds of responses ufo present to non-threatening human behavior, at least non-threatening from our point of view. Whether our behavior is "interpreted" as non-hostile by whomever or whatever is behind the ufo phenomenon is not yet known. Elsewhere I have presented a set of simple procedures to follow in the event you find yourself confronted by a ufo (Haines, R.F., Preparing for the unknown, Pp. 3-16, In Fawcett, B., (Ed.), *Making Contact*. Wm. Morrow and Co., Inc., New York, 1997). These recommendations are meant to help you cope effectively with most of the aftermath.

Following are some general observations I have drawn from the 90 cases of this kind in my book-length summary of HIC cases so as to give you a broader view. These fourteen cases are but a small (but representative) sample. More comprehensive observations and statistical analyses are presented in my book.

UFO Responses to Bright Lights . . . Of the 62 (69% of total) incidents in which some type of light was aimed or flashed at the ufo:

- The ufo departed in 17 cases (27.8%)
- The ufo became brighter &/or changed color in 16 cases (26.2%)
- The ufo approached the witness in 11 cases (18%)
- The ufo repeated flash sequence in 10 cases (16.1%)
- The ufo disappeared or did something else in 6 cases (9.8%)
- The ufo did not move or paced the vehicle in 2 cases (3.3%)
- Of the 16 cases in which the ufo became brighter or changed color, it departed immediately thereafter in 5 cases (31.2%)

UFO Responses to Waving, Shouts or Other Gestures . . . Of the 6 incidents in which witnesses behaved these ways:

- The ufo approached the witness in 3 cases (50%)
- The ufo departed in 1 case (16.7%)
- The ufo did something else in 2 cases (33.3 %)

UFO Responses to Airplane Movement . . . Of the 7 incidents in which a pilot flew his airplane toward the UFO:

- The UFO accelerated away in 6 cases (85.7%)
- The UFO (or its lights) disappeared in 1 case (16.7%)

Fifteen other events occurred in which the human(s) behaved in some other ways which are not discussed here.



Section II

UFO Responses to Overtly Hostile Human Behavior

Much could be written about man's hostile tendencies. However, that discussion must be left for another time in order to concentrate on alleged HIC cases where the human behaved aggressively. The thirteen cases presented here (from 61 total in Chapter 4 of my book) encompass a variety of situations. The humans were probably justified in firing weapons at the ufo phenomenon in some of these instances while in others they were not. Note the different ways in which the phenomenon responded in these cases. Only the first two cases took place during wartime, the rest occurred during peacetime and involved citizens. In two cases (No. 4, and 11) firearms were not used.

Case No. 1

Date: 45-06-early **Local Time:** 1400 **Duration:** 5 hrs. +

Location: Marshall - Carolines Islands, Pacific Ocean

No. Witnesses: est. 25

Abstract: The reporter of this important incident, Navy Security Officer W. Brown, was on the open bridge of the Victory ship, "Calvin Victory" at about 2:00 pm. The weather was clear and bright. Suddenly, a lookout yelled, "Silver object directly overhead." Brown used his 7 x 50 binoculars to view what looked like a brilliant, round, silver object hovering at a relatively high altitude over the ship [Note 1].

The Captain was called immediately. He looked at the object and said it was "...one of those new-fangled Japanese magnetic balloons (sic)" and called up one of the gun crews to fire at it. A range burst was fired for 40,000 feet altitude and the puff of smoke appeared above the object. A second shot burst directly below the ufo and was pinpointed at 35,000 feet. Then they opened up with eight or ten more rounds ... "but the bursts close by the object *had no effect that we could observe. Since the object did not move off but stayed directly overhead, took no evasive action or attack the ship*, the skipper called the firing off, since it wasn't doing any good any way."

The ship was cruising at about 16 knots toward the west yet the object stayed directly overhead for the rest of the afternoon! The ufo finally disappeared in the darkness of night.

Comments: The fact that the ufo followed the ship over at least five hours indicates it had some deliberate purpose, most likely surveillance, and perhaps remote sensing; U. S. remotely piloted vehicles do this today for many hours at a time, sending multiple channels of tactical information back to the ground. However, neither Japan nor U.S. forces possessed this capability during WW-2. During wartime ships at sea typically change course irregularly in a zig zag pattern to help avoid submarines and bombers. If this ship did this then finding a prosaic explanation for the ufo becomes even more difficult.

Note: 1. The witness said the ufo subtended an angle equivalent to an aspirin tablet held at arm's length or about twenty minutes arc. Thus, the object would measure 204 feet across at 35,000 feet distance.



Reference: Letter from W. Brown, Jr. dtd. Aug. 28, 1974 to J. Allen Hynek, North-western University, Evanston, Ill.

Case No. 2

Date: 51-early spring **Local Time:** evening **Duration:** est. 25

Location: near Chorwon, Korea

No. Witnesses: 1 + 75

Abstract: "We were in the 25th Division, 27th Regiment, 2nd Battalion, "Easy" Company," explained Francis P. Wall during an interview. "We were in what is known on the military maps as the Iron Triangle, near Chorwon. We were to the left of Chorwon, just across the mountain ridge from this city - town - whatever you want to call it. It is night. We are located upon the slopes of a mountain, between the fingers of a mountain as they run down toward the valley below where there is a Korean village. Previously we have sent our men into this village to warn the populous that we are going to bombard it with artillery. Upon this night that I'm talkin' about, we were doin' just that. We had aerial artillery bursts comin' in. And we suddenly noticed down, with the mountains to our backs, we noticed on our right-hand side what appeared to be a jack-o-lantern come wafting down across the mountain. And at first no one thought anything about it. So we noticed that this thing continued on down to the village to where, indeed, the artillery air bursts were exploding. And we further noted, by the way, it had an orange glow in the beginning, we further noticed that this object would get right into... it was that quick, that *it could get into the center of an air burst of artillery and yet remain unharmed*. And, subsequently, this time element on this, I can't recall exactly, I would say anywhere from, oh, forty-five minutes to an hour all told."

"But then *this object approached us*. And it turned a blue-green brilliant light. It's hard to distinguish the size of it, there's no way to compare it. *It pulsed*. The light, that is, was pulsating. It wasn't, ah, regular. Alright, this object approached us. I asked for and received permission from Lt. Evans, our company commander at that time [Note 1], to fire upon this object, of which I did with an M-1 rifle with armor-piercing bullets, or rounds in it. And I did hit it. It must have been metallic because you could hear when the projectile slammed into it.

"*But the object went wild and it... the light was goin' on and off and it went off completely once, briefly. And it was moving erratically from side to side as though it might crash to the ground. Then, a sound, which we had heard no sound previous to this, the sound of, like of, ah, you've heard diesel locomotives revving up. That's the way this thing sounded.* And, then, we were attacked, I guess you would call it. In any event, *we were swept by some form of a ray that was emitted in pulses, in waves that you could visually see only when it was aiming directly at you.* That is to say, like a searchlight sweeps around and the segments of light you would see it coming at you.

"Now you would feel a burning, tingling sensation all over your body, as though something were penetrating you. And ah, so the company commander, Lt. Evans hauled us into our bunkers. We didn't know what was going to happen. We were scared. We did this. These are underground dugouts where you have peep holes to look out to fire at the enemy. So, I'm in my bunker with another man. We're peeping out at this thing. It hovered over us for a while, lit up the whole area with its light that I'm telling you about, and



then I saw it *shoot off at a 45 degree angle*, it's that quick, just, *it was there and was gone*. That quick. And it was as though that was the end of it. But, three days later the entire company of men had to be evacuated by ambulance [Note 1]. They had to cut roads in there and haul them out, they were too weak to walk. And they had dysentery and then subsequently, ah, when the doctors did see them, ah, they had an extremely high white blood cell count which the doctors could not account for."

Comments: This classic case involves many valuable and important details such as the various responses of the ufo to being struck by a bullet. The large object moved erratically, emitted a throbbing noise, changed its luminance intermittently, and emitted a ray of light which allegedly caused serious physical injuries to a company of soldiers.

Note: 1. This fact was verified from official company records stored in St. Louis, Mo.

Reference: Haines, R.F., *Advanced Aerial Devices Reported During the Korean War*. Chpt. 2, LDA Press, Los Altos, Calif., 1990.

Case No. 3

Date: 56-12-28 **Local Time:** early morning **Duration:** 5 +
Location: Wickford, England
No. Witnesses: 1

Abstract: Mr. Maurice Waddope left his house early in the morning to shoot a troublesome sparrowhawk with his A40 shotgun. As he peered through the misty air he saw a circular object at an estimated 120 feet altitude. Its diameter was "six times the size of a penny held at arms length" [Note 1]. He ran back to a clearing, loaded and fired his shotgun at the object. According to the newspaper account of the incident, "The shot hit against the metal craft, rebounding and hitting him in the chest." *It continued to hover over the nearby treetops for four to five minutes more and then accelerated away to the west* toward London.

Note: 1. An old English penny is 1.2 inches in diameter and, when held at arm's length from the eye (approx. 20 inches), subtends an angle of 20 deg, arc. If the ufo was at 120 feet range it would measure forty three feet across.

Reference: Gross, L. E., *UFO: A History 1956 Nov.-Dec.* Pg. 64. 1994.

Case No. 4

Date: 57-01-13 **Local Time:** 0310 **Duration:** est. 4+
Location: Balfour, New Zealand
No. Witnesses: 2



Abstract: This incident involved two adult males who saw and tried to capture a small diameter globe of light which approached them. William West, 47, and Wallace Liddell, 34, were standing near West's garage in a fine drizzling rain. The air was calm and the sky dark. Suddenly they noticed a point of light falling downward in the SW sky from a high angle. Then it disappeared only to reappear several seconds later. It flew just above the tops of nearby trees (estimated to be about 60 - 70 feet tall), slowed down, leveled off at about twelve feet above the ground and then seemed to avoid landing on a nearby house. It finally came down, hovering only about three feet off the ground near the astonished men. It was a "fluorescent blue-dull white light." As it hovered it seemed to take on the form of a "bird," and was oblong in shape.

West went forward to catch it but *it suddenly jumped back about six feet from him*, blinding him with its intense light [Note 1]. Its shape then transformed to a sphere 15 to 18 inches in diameter (and) "the colour of the moon." According to a signed statement (by both witnesses), West tried to grab the sphere two more times "...but it ducked back from him each time" [Note 2]. Then *the object jumped back a greater distance and "cleared the eight-foot iron fence"* [Note 3]. *The spherical light continued moving away, growing in intensity, "developed a red centre and grew smaller in apparent size."* By the time the two men ran around to the opposite side of the fence the object was gone. Mr. West went to talk with meteorological officials in Invercargill's airport weather office. They had no explanation for the strange event.

Notes: 1. No heat was felt at any time. 2. The original report states that "The jumping back could be likened to the action of a balloon when one tries to catch it." 3. Such a fence would act as an electrical ground. It would be expected that an electrically charged plasma might well discharge itself when this near such a ground, but this did not happen.

References: Anon., *The Southland Times* (January 15, 1957, Invercargill). Gross, L.E., *The Fifth Horseman of the Apocalypse, UFOs: A History 1957 January - March 22nd*. Pg. 13, Privately published, 1995.

Case No. 5

Date: 59-10-19 **Local Time:** 1815 **Duration:** 1.5

Location: near Poquoson, Virginia

No. Witnesses: 2

Abstract: Two teenage boys [Note 1] were hunting in a swampy area known as the Big Marsh [Note 2] at about 6:15 pm in mid October. The weather was clear. Mark Muza, age 15, heard a sound like a "tornado" (another account uses the phrase "flock of wild birds") and looked upward in its direction. He sighted a small dark object surrounded by a silvery ring which was hovering at about 80 feet altitude. It seemed to dip slightly from side to side and made a "whirring noise." Then the four foot diameter thing began to descend.

As the strange object was descending Muza became more alarmed. He raised his 12-gauge shotgun and fired a "Maximum 4" shell of #4 shot directly at it. He heard the "ring of metal striking metal." [Note 3] The object stopped at about fifty feet altitude. He quickly reloaded and fired a second time using a steel-bearing shell which *struck the ufo with a loud audible metallic clang.* After his third shot the object was "spinning like a top" and *shot straight up into the clear sky and disappeared from view."*



Muza's friend, Harold Moore, Jr., 14, was about 100 yards away at the time. He said he heard the gunfire, saw the ufo, and heard the metallic sound of the ricochet and also a continuous "whirring noise" until the ufo departed. He also saw the object shoot straight up into the sky.

Comments: Here is another account of a solid aerial object whose surface produces a metallic reverberation sound when struck by a bullet. The boys said that the object had a dark center which was surrounded by a six-inch wide silvery rim which glowed brightly "...as if self-illuminated."

Notes: 1. A reporter from the *Newport News* met the boys and some neighbors and discovered that they were well-known and that there was no reason to consider them to be unreliable. 2. The marsh was used as a military bombing range and a warning sign was duly posted. The boys ignored the warning. 3. Muza thought that the ufo descended to about 55 feet altitude at its lowest point and was four feet in diameter. 3. The witness said that he heard the ricochet sound of "metal on metal" after each of the three shots.

References: Anon., *NICAP Bulletin*. Pg. 2, November 1959. *Newport News Daily Press*, Oct. 21, 1959. *Flying Saucer Review*. Vol. 7, no. 6, Pg. 27, Nov.- Dec. 1961. *MUFON UFO J.*, no. 258, 1989.

Case No. 6

Date: 65-09-22 **Local Time:** night **Duration:** est. 10+
Location: Rio Vista, California
No. Witnesses: 300+

Abstract: This event took place in a small village of about two thousand people northeast of San Francisco in the Sacramento Valley. This series of events started in May 1964 when a strange aerial craft began appearing "rather frequently" near Rio Vista. Shaped like a dirigible or torpedo, the glowing red object was estimated to be from three to five feet in diameter and from twelve to fifteen feet long.

The ufo reappeared so often that large crowds of curious people would wait for hours at the base of a water tower on a hill near the town to try to see it. Among the witnesses who did see the object on September 22, 1965 was Deputy Sheriff John Cruz of Fairfield. The object approached the hilltop in complete silence, glowing a dull reddish hue. It passed above the crowd at an altitude of only a few hundred feet.

One of the reports received by the Solano County Sheriff's Office concerning this event was that witnesses had seen some boys with .22 rifles shooting at it one night "...and the bullets made a metallic "twang" - and caused the object to flare up bright red for a second."

Comments: Here is yet another account both of a ricocheting bullet sound from the surface of a ufo and an increase in its brightness. These are small and rather unusual details that young boys probably would not think to include if they were making the story up.

References: Edwards, F., *Flying Saucers-Serious Business*. Lyle Stuart, New York, Pp. 32-33, 1966.



Case No. 7

Date: 66-04-28 **Local Time:** ? **Duration:** est. 4
Location: between Edgewood and Moriarty, New Mexico
No. Witnesses: 1

Abstract: Twenty year-old New Mexico businessman Don Adams was driving his car on U.S. route 66 when he saw a ufo hovering ahead of him over the road. He continued on and eventually drove underneath the green colored object. Suddenly his engine stalled and he got out with a gun. Afraid, Adams fired six shots directly at the object without any obvious effect. He quickly reloaded and fired six more rounds; he said that he hit the object at least six separate times. It did not crash but *spun away at high speed into the distance*.

Comments: Why Mr. Adams continued driving forward beneath the hovering object isn't clear. It certainly is not the rational thing to do. Nevertheless, his overt aggression toward the object is both familiar and common.

Reference: MUFON UFO Journal, no. 252. Rodeghier, M., *UFO Reports Involving Vehicle Interference: A Catalogue and Data Analysis*. Center for UFO Studies, Chicago, Illinois, 1981.

Case No. 8

Date: 67-05-06 **Local Time:** 0143 **Duration:** est. 3
Location: (U.S. Hwy. #91) 17 mi. W. of St. George, Utah
No. Witnesses: 1

Abstract: This terrifying incident involved Mr. Michael Campeadore, 24, who was driving from National City, California to Salt Lake City, Utah by himself to attend the funeral of his grandmother. It was after midnight; he was on U.S. route 91 when he heard a loud and unexpected humming noise which sounded strange to him. His initial thought was that a truck was trying to pass him so he checked his rear view mirror. Nothing was there. Then he saw, directly ahead of him, a circular object with a dome on top which glowed an amber color. He thought it was from forty to fifty feet across and hovered above him at from twenty-five to thirty-five feet altitude. He slowed down and pulled off the roadway. What follows is his own account:

"I got back in the car, grabbed my .25 caliber pistol and put a clip in. I fired a full clip at the object and I heard the bullets ricochet, so I know it was solid." *The ufo accelerated away at high speed.*

Comments: This account is somewhat fragmented and leaves out many important details. We are not told, for instance, about his getting out of the car or what happened after he shot at the ufo. Reports like this one seem to raise more questions than they settle.

References: *APRO Bulletin*, May-June 1967. Lorenzen, J. & C., *UFOs Over the Americas*. Pg. 46, Signet Library, New York, 1968.



Case No. 9

Date: 67-07-19 **Local Time:** night **Duration:** est. 3

Location: Wilmington, California

No. Witnesses: 1

Abstract: A night watchman at the Lumber Consolidated Co. in Wilmington, California, Mr. Jack Hill, 60, was patrolling the yard when he sighted a strange aerial object approaching him. He thought that it was about 80 feet long. He became increasingly alarmed as it seemed to approach him directly - to within about fifty feet! He quickly took out his service revolver and fired six shots at the object. "*Then the lights of the craft went out and it flew away.*"

References: *Herald-Examiner*, Los Angeles, Calif., July 19, 1967. Anon., *Saga Magazine*. Pg. 52, 1981.

Case No. 10

Date: 70-08-30 **Local Time:** 2145 **Duration:** est. 4

Location: Itatiaia (Rio state), Brazil

No. Witnesses: 1

Abstract: Guard Almiro Martins De Freitas, 31, was patrolling a hydroelectric powerhouse at a dam when he saw a flying wing-shaped object on a Sunday night. He estimated the object to be about fifty feet away from him and about one meter in diameter. He was scared. He took out his 38 cal. pistol and fired at it point blank.

Its lights suddenly became brighter and the sound of a turbine engine on a jet plane filled the air. It seemed to dim and brighten alternately: yellow-near white-scintillating blue-yellow orange-yellow-blue-etc. He fired a second shot at it and *the object emitted a blue ray of light.* He felt a great heat and a prickling sensation like "...pins and needles." He closed his eyes and when he opened them he could not see nor could he move. For the sake of brevity, other details are omitted.

Comments: The witness claimed that he heard the bullet strike the surface of the object. Except for the witness's blindness, this sequence of events is remarkably similar to those reported by Francis Wall nineteen years earlier in the Spring of 1951 in Korea. If Mr. Wall did not know of this case (or vice versa) the two narratives provide strong evidence for a remarkably common pattern of ufo responses. We know nothing about the nature of the blindness experienced by the witness. Doctors at the hospital in Guanabara said that his blindness was "caused by shock." He regained his sight only after three days had elapsed (according to Brookesmith). Did his symptoms include pain or hemorrhage effects? Was his vision affected in any other ways? What kind of small diameter process or phenomenon will produce a turbine engine-like noise when struck by a tiny piece of metal?

References: *APRO Bulletin*, Pg. 1, 5, Sept-Oct., 1970. Brookesmith, P., (Ed.), *The UFO Casebook*. Pg. 78, Orbis Publ., London, 1984.



Case No. 11

Date: 76 - (approx.) **Local Time:** approx. 2200 **Duration:** 5+
Location: Miltown Molbay (County Clare), Ireland
No. Witnesses: approx. 4

Abstract: It was about 10:00 pm when Mrs. Ramsier saw a "great big ball of fire" land in her garden. She ran back inside the house and told a group of men there playing cards what she had just seen. They hurriedly ran to a nearby shed and got forks, shovels, and sticks and then approached the thing. As they got closer *it simply rose up silently from the ground and began moving away from them*. They followed it for about a mile across the fields before returning home. While they stopped at the cemetery fence it went over it. An inspection of the ground the next morning showed no marks or other evidence that the event had ever happened.

Reference: Paget, P., *The Welsh Triangle*. Granada, London, Pg. 167, 1979.

Case No. 12

Date: 78-summer **Local Time:** evening **Duration:** est. 2
Location: Eagle Creek, Oregon
No. Witnesses: 1+

Abstract: Mr. Johnson (pseudonym), a well known and highly respected citizen of Eagle Creek, saw a self-luminous orange ball which hovered above his lawn. He ran inside and got his shotgun, came back outside, took aim, and fired a shot at it. *It immediately disappeared*. When a reporter asked him why he shot at the ufo he replied, "I am kind of like my dog, I am territorial." The object returned the following night. Sightings continued in the area for at least another twelve months.

Comments: The witness was claimed to be "a professional man trained to think in scientific and practical terms... (and thought to be an)...astute observer of his surroundings."

Reference: *Clackamas County News* (Estacada, Oregon), February 14, 1979.

Case No. 13

Date: 89-04-21 **Local Time:** 2115 **Duration:** 2
Location: Crestview, Florida
No. Witnesses: 1

Abstract: A man saw a large unidentified disk-shaped object in the sky approaching him. It made a humming noise and stopped several hundred feet away. It was about ninety feet across, had "window-like sections around the perimeter," and a bright white light centered on its bottom. He had a .22 rifle with him. He took



aim at the hovering object when "...a beam of light engulfed him and the weapon misfired." The ufo then flew away.

References: *MUFON UFO Journal*, no. 259. Good, T. (ed.), *The UFO Report*, 1991. Pp. 223-224, Sidgwick & Jackson, London, 1990.

Overview of Section II

UFO Responses to Being Fired Upon from the Air or Ground ... Of the 33 (54% of total) cases presented in the full length book where these characteristics were reported:

Speed and Motion Features:

- The ufo reacted immediately in some way in 14 cases (42.4%)
- The ufo never moved or reacted at all in 6 cases (18.2%)
- The ufo reacted in an unspecified manner in 6 cases (18.2%)
- The ufo reacted but only after a significant delay in 4 cases (12.1%)

Color-Luminance-Visibility Features:

- The ufo reacted by brightening significantly in 5 cases (15.2%)
- The ufo reacted by emitting a visible beam or ray in 3 cases (9.1%)
- The ufo reacted by not changing at all in 3 cases (9.1%)
- The ufo reacted by becoming invisible in 2 cases (6.1%)
- The ufo reacted by changing color in 2 cases (6.1%)

Auditory Features:

- The witness(s) heard audible ricochet noise in 7 cases (21.2%)
- The ufo reacted by emitting some audible noise in 2 cases (6.1%)

UFO Responses to Military Aircraft Approaching and/or Firing . . . Of the 17 cases presented here:

- The ufo reacted by out-maneuvering airplane in 7 cases (41.2%)
- The ufo reacted by destroying the airplane in 4 cases (23.5%)
- The ufo reacted in other ways in 3 cases (17.6%)
- The ufo reacted by accelerating away in 2 cases (11.8%)
- The ufo reacted by becoming invisible in 1 case (5.9%)

As will be noted, some features appear in more than one case so that the above numbers do not necessarily add up to the total cited. We are faced with the basic question, what kind of natural phenomenon can explain all of these reactions? The immediate reactivity to being struck by one or more bullets suggests that the ufo did not want to be struck by more and therefore took some rapid action. Is this an intelligent response, a sign of invincibility or total disinterest, or something else entirely?

These cases of HIC have shown that ufo continue to approach earth, sometimes land on its surface, fly at both slow and very high speeds, and appear over highly populated areas and military installations. If they are intelligent and have been monitoring human behavior they know that if we had an effective weapon to use against them we probably would not hesitate to do so!

Some Concluding Thoughts and Observations

If the present reports involving deliberate human initiated contact are taken seriously we are confronted by non-trivial and important evidence supporting several interrelated claims:

First. The ufo phenomenon acts as if it is intelligently controlled (or at least pre-programmed). Supporting evidence for this claim includes the fact that sometimes (a) human behavior does elicit an overt response from the ufo, (b) the ufo's responses exactly duplicate the human's behavior in some instances involving very complex signaling, (c) ufo objects appear to go through quite similar response sequences when shot at (i.e., changes of brightness/color, emitting odd sounds, departing from the area), and (d) ufo(s) depart from an airplane which is attempting to approach them. Other lines of supporting evidence for intelligence found elsewhere in the literature will not be presented here.

Second. In these and many other reported cases the ufo phenomena exhibit a great amount of "self-restraint" in not responding in-kind to human aggressive behavior. In short they very seldom fire back when fired at. Does this simply indicate that they were natural phenomena incapable of doing so or that this restraint was deliberate? If the latter is true then this is another sign both of their intelligence and wisdom. Many published reports indicate that the person who shot at the ufo heard the bullet strike the surface of the hovering object with the sound of a "metallic twang" indicating that there was, indeed, a solid surface there.

Third. In most of the human aggression cases the human(s) missed an opportunity to communicate in greater depth with the phenomenon which is not a sign of intelligence. It likely results from fear or anger. I have presented 61 cases of human aggression shown toward ufo in my book and most of them support the view that the ufo respond with great intelligence, high technology, and restraint.

We must not dismiss these kinds of reports simply because we don't like this subject or don't "believe" such things could happen. Indeed, many bizarre things happen in our lifetimes which do not fit nicely into our comfortable, preconceived notions of how things ought to be. The so-called sceptic should widen his horizons and consider carefully what he may be missing that is, nonetheless, true.

Those who would explain away all HIC evidence must be willing and able to identify naturally occurring mechanisms for the reported ufo responses. Or they must prove that the witness was deliberately telling a lie, hallucinating, or misidentifying something else. Simply to claim that every narrative is erroneous in some way or to see them merely as misperceptions of prosaic events is being intellectually dishonest. Once more, we are faced with the basic question - how much evidence is needed to support the contention that ufo are not natural phenomena? Properly documented evidence of human initiated contact provides significantly more signal strength. And this (intelligent?) signal will, someday, be clearly recognized for what it really is.

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Dr. Richard F. Haines is a Senior Research Scientist. He received his M.A. (1962) and Ph.D. (1964) degrees from Michigan State University in Experimental Psychology/Physiology and spent the next three years at NASA Ames Research Center as a National Research Council, Postdoctoral Resident Research Associate.

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From 1967-1985 he was a Research Scientist in various NASA Life Science divisions carrying out theoretical and applied research on astronaut and aircraft pilot vision. He was appointed Chief of the Space Human Factors Office at Ames (1986-1988) and retired from government service in 1988.



Dr. Haines was an Associate Professor of Psychology at San Jose State University and a Sr. Research Scientist for the Research Institute for Advanced Computer Science (1988-1992) and joined the staff of RECOM Technologies, Inc. (1993 to present) to carry out advanced research and development in multimedia telecommunications for NASA's International Space Station and, more recently, for an advanced air traffic control research simulator to be built at Ames.

He is the author of many books and scientific journals articles, NASA and FAA technical reports, four U.S. Patents, and five books on UFO themes. His involvement in UFO studies extends back over thirty years with primary specialization in pilot sightings, photographic analyses, and so-called "Close Encounters of the Third Kind." Dr. Haines has spoken at numerous MUFON UFO Symposiums starting in 1979.

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only to the evidence, but to the problems of that evidence, we can get on with the business of solving the UFO and abduction mystery.