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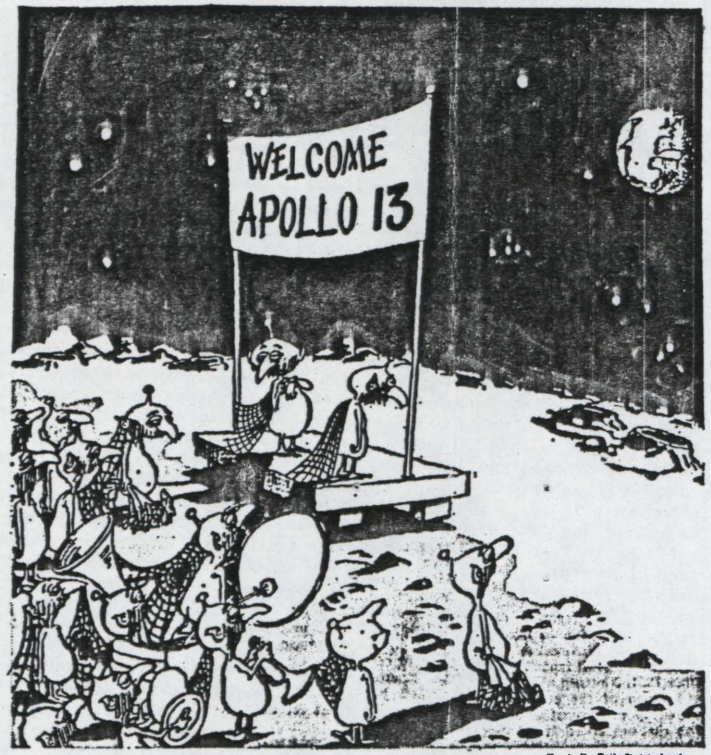



Mac in the Daily Sketch, London

*"OK, lads, we'll give them five more minutes, and then the hell with them!"*

Fanzines Received: (as of 15 Nov.)

Phoenix, October, 1983.
Neology, V.8, #1, September, 1983.
New Frontiers Center Newsletter, #5/6, Sping/Summer, 1983.
Cambridge UFO Research Group, V.2, #15, September, 1983.
UFO Newsclipping Service, #170, September, 1983.
OSEAP Journal, V.1, #3, July, 1983.
Centre Update (OSEAP), #3, June, 1983.

LoCs: Dr. Berthold E. Schwarz; Dr. Michael Persinger; Stanton Friedman; Henry McKay; Michael Baran; Broux Marc

## Valley Con 8

I finally made it to a science fiction convention in Fargo, the land of Coors beer and missile silos. After an uneventful and very dull four-hour drive from Winnipeg, I pulled into the Ramada Inn in Moorehead, and began the ritual eating and drinking that is to be expected at cons. The Ramada Inn has a small, but lively, Western bar called Dallas that was filled with NDSU students Friday night, each with an enormous jug of beer. There were no seats available, and I grew tired of standing at the bar, so I headed back to my room after a while and watched Friday Night Videos. I was disappointed that there are no cable channels at all, despite the high room rates.

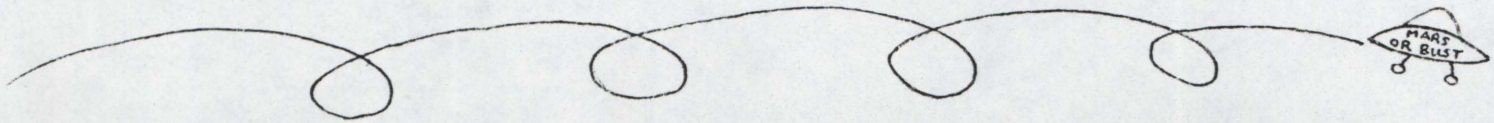
The next morning, the 24th of September, I crawled out of bed and somehow made it into the hotel's restaurant for breakfast. I was the only customer, save for a platoon of presumably high school football coaches and a sportcaster, who was broadcasting live via the miracle of modern radio technology, interviewing each one of them about their big games the night before ( That's one thing I found frustrating while driving down: no music stations were broadcasting strong enough to be picked up on my car radio, except for some covering high school games and, for some reason, WLS from Chicago, which came in perfectly clear at night, but vanished during the day.). After breakfast, I asked them where I could see ESPN coverage of Canadian football, so I could see the Bomber game that night, and they steered me to a restaurant just outside of Moorehead, called the Hi-Ho. I then went and registered, and found out that the GoH, Alan Dean Foster, had been flooded out in Arizona, and was unable to attend. I resigned myself to enjoy the other events, despite this disappointment.

I got my huckster table, and set up my UFO books for sale. Very few people took any notice of my wares, and I frequently found myself wandering off to take in some of the other tables. There were only a couple of us booksellers there, the majority of the hucksters with numerous boxes of comics. One long table was covered with weapons (yes, weapons) of various sorts, including broadswords, daggers and Ninja-destroyers. Also popular were gaming tables, selling the latest versions of Dungeons and Dragons, and whatever other overly-complicated games are hot right now. Included in these are Assault on Castle Something-or-other, and Car Wars, loosely based on things like Damnation Alley and Death Race: 2000. I ended up a victim of my curiosity, and bought a Car Wars game; I still am reading the instructions. Give me a few months, and I might figure out how to play the easiest scenario. I stayed at my table for only a few hours, then I packed up and went off to check out some of the other events.

The video room was showing Star Wars to an empty house. The gaming rooms were full. The computer room drew a good crowd, as well. The films included a Twilight Zone episode, a Star Trek episode, and Robinson Crusoe on Mars, and were worth checking out. The art room had some interesting stuff, but mostly drawings of elves and/or Star Trek characters. It was easy to see there was some excellent talent represented, but the artists were far too restricted in their development of concepts, as usual.

Okay, you get the hint I was not that impressed with the Con. To be fair, I thought that the organization of the event is to be applauded. To deal effectively with a disaster like Foster not showing up has to indicate a fairly cool group of heads in charge of the thing, and I think they did a great job. I also think that the con was truly representative of the current trends in science fiction, which is my basic criticism. I feel that I was expecting too much.

The emphasis in SF these days is, without a doubt, fantasy. The majority of Con attendees I talked with were heavily into fantasy and role-playing, many admitting their main interest was Creative Anachronism, a syndrome that I choose do equate to a longing for "the good old days".



Now, while I don't frown on the tastes of others in opposition to mine, I find that adopting a non-fantasy outlook can create some animosity between you and "them". I estimated that only 10% of the Con's attendees had read or had any interest in non-fantasy SF, a figure that I myself find shocking. Why is this?

First of all, look at Winnipeg fandom. Out of over half a million people, there are only three small groups of SF fans, all somewhat different. The largest group, by a large margin, is Star Trek Winnipeg, which was born, ironically, from the long-defunct Winnipeg Science Fiction Society, itself a child of Decadent Winnipeg Fandom. STW boasts an average of 50 to 60 members at each meeting, with a membership list of some factor times that amount. It is in the black, and has successful social and public events. It is the major SF group in the city of the moment. There exists a small true SF group, headed by John Mansfield, very low profile and only slightly active. Then there is a somewhat less active group of former WSFS members, who occasionally talk about science fiction. (A fourth group, the Society for Creative Anachronism, is not an SF group as such.)

Secondly, it is apparent that fantasy literature is expanding at a substantial rate. As well, many traditional SF authors have added fantasy concepts to their writings, making the increase in fantasy literature even more substantial. "Hard" science fiction is definitely on the decline, in volume, anyway, as well as social and speculative fiction, leaving us with a preponderance of pure escapist stuff. This is what was accurately reflected at Valley Con 8, and I am told that the situation is the same at other cons. I don't care how intellectually stimulating they might be, I can take or leave comics, war games, the Barony of Castle Rouge, Dungeons and Dragons and Star Trek clubs. They are all purely escapist, with not a hint of real development outside of them.

Okay, maybe I'm being too harsh. Maybe I'm the stuffy one. It's just that I think a lot of good SF talent is being ignored in favor of real hack stuff like the Star Wars clones that are everywhere these days (yes, I'll bite; even Alan Dean Foster, with his Pip Minidragon series, is guilty. Mind you, he is more noted for his movie novelizations. And even with those, one of his first novelizations was that of Dark Star, a truly excellent satiric space yarn. Who saw that one? I thought so.) And as for stories with elves and fairies, well...

I guess that I've just been brought up on hard SF, or even the good old "speculative fiction", and I just prefer it over other types.

So there.

## Baran on Fort

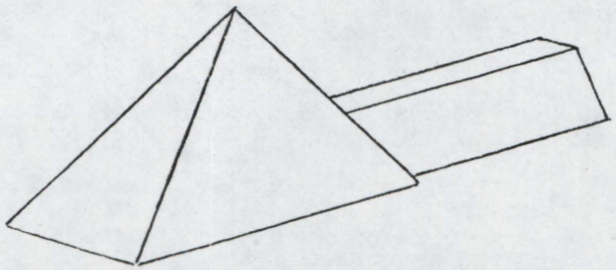
In my last issue (V.3 #1, August, 1983), I carried a book review of Michael Baran's "Insights into Prehistory", by Conrad Fort. Baran sent in some comments on Fort's review of his book, which he felt missed the point of his work. The following are Baran's comments:

Mr. Fort seems to think there is an inherent dichotomy between the paranormal and the "purely scientific", as he calls it. I think a few brief paragraphs can perhaps illustrate the feasability of attempting to remove that illusory dichotomy. I think the tools are available now, and the key is earth energy, or internal celestial body subatomic dynamics, which can coherently explain not only the exploits of the UFO, but a number of other modern mysteries.

Mr. Fort in his review quotes from my book the following: "Nuclei become directionally hyperresonant in the direction of the denser field of gravitons (hyperresonance can be thought of as a nuclear subparticulate stimulated reverberation)..." I would submit that this particle-(actually, sub-particle-) model can easily account for another phenomenon which conventional physics has never offered an explanation for, namely spontaneous human combustion. Victims invariably are totally consumed, yet substances whose density is less are seldom affected at all. Thus, typically, the victim's tissues and bones are combusted in toto, only a few ashes remaining as the residue, while hair is usually unaffected. Victims in feather beds, or laying on straw, leave almost no trace, yet the mattress or straw remain uncombusted. There is more to this, of course, but I feel certain mass-directional sub-atomic hyperresonance is the process involved in this phenomen. Mass-dense objects, such as human tissue, are susceptible whereas light-textured objects are seldom affected.

One can apply the epitome of "pure science", namely Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity, to my particle-energy scenario and construct a coherent correlation with observations of UFO dynamics. First, we know that atomic sub-units vary in size (mesons, bosons, neutrinos, etc.) We know that such subparticle units are analogous in size and velocity to the photon; Einstein's relativity models were based on the use of the photon (light and the velocity thereof), but we could as readily substitute "sub-atomic units" for "photons" (light-quanta), since the various forms of quantum energy have similar behavior relativity-wise. If we hypothesize the UFO's fabulous velocity is contingent on energixation of its atoms (the energy source being subterranean crystal-ray stations), then the problem of UFO motivation is reduced to one of relativity and sub-atomic dynamics (energixation of a material system is a matter of sub-atomic dynamics; electrons,gravitons, photons, etc.) I believe UFO's, being in a state of higher energization than surface observers, are operating in an accelerated time frame relative to the surface mode, making their motion appear much faster than it actually is. Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity states that relative motion between two objects induces a time-frame differential between them, due to the factor of the propagation of light affecting them in a slightly different sense. This can be translated to our subatomic-enegization-UFO-observer scenario in the following way: if the subparticles making up the atoms of one object (say, a UFO) are energized and in a higher state of resonance (a greater number of subparticles in free quantum motion) than is the case for the second object (surface observer), then their respective time-frames (the term time-frame here essentially representing a parameter of reference to each observer's event horizon) will differ. It would appear to be valid to describe the UFO's and the surface observer's atoms as parts of the same inertial system, and thus "relatable". The UFO and the observer are both within a system of relatable ("translational") co-ordinates - that is, their relative motion - or inertia - can be measured relative to each other, and to third points, such as other atoms in space or on the ground. Thus the Special Theory of Relativity can be rationally invoked to support the notion that UFO motion depends on subatomic enegization, which accelerates its time frame relative to surface-bound systems. One does not need to hypothesize conceptually-irreducible "explanations" such as multidimensional transference.

Editor's Note: Mr. Baran has commented that a third book in his series on subterranean energy, titled, "Twilight of the Gods", is in preparation, and is expected to be published in 1984.



## Recent Articles of Interest

Sagan, C. and Newman, W.I. "The Solipsist Approach to Extraterrestrial Intelligence." Quarterly Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society, V.24, 1983, pp.113-121.

It is thankful that Carl Sagan can defend the views of those who believe in the possibility of extraterrestrial life. There has been a feverish controversy in the scientific literature over the past several years regarding this very subject, and it seems that the views of Frank Tipler, that we are alone in the universe, have been accepted by the majority of scientists as the probable reality. But Sagan has rather cleverly come up with a rebuttal (again) to the Tiplerian universe, charging that Tipler is a Solipsist. Solipsism basically is the belief that one is the center of everything. The most well-known example is the old astronomical theory that Earth was the center of the universe and that everything else (planets, Sun, other stars) revolved around it. Sagan claims that since Tipler thinks ours is the only civilization apparent in the universe, he must certainly be wrong, since other Solipsistic theories have been proved wrong as well. And you'll never guess the catchphrase that Sagan uses in his article to defend his view that there may very well be other civilizations. The phrase: "absence of evidence is not evidence of absence". This is the phrase which has been used by ufologists to argue that UFO's may exist despite solid evidence for their existence. This argument has been attacked in the past by scientists including Carl Sagan as being faulty logic. It is easy to see why this is so. It is impossible to prove for example, that there are no invisible elephants standing beside you at this moment. They of course have no mass because they are invisible, and are also intangible. Are they there?

A somewhat more rational argument against Tipler proposed by Sagan has to do with the infamous Von Neumann machines. Such machines, proposes Tipler, are sent by advanced civilizations as robots on the long journeys between the stars to examine planetary systems for life forms, and then duplicate themselves with local materials to produce another Von Neumann machine. Once replicated, the new machine heads for the next star system to continue the cycle, and all machines signal the home planet of the information gathered on their mission. Sagan argues that, left unchecked, the self-replication of Von Neumann machines would consume (literally) an entire galaxy in about one million years. Since we do not observe any galaxies that have been converted into collections of Von Neumann machines, Frank Tipler is wrong.

This delightful bit of reasoning is extended even further, hopefully tongue-in-cheek to suggest that we might never expect to see a Von Neumann machine from another civilization because other civilizations will probably have realized the terrible danger of having such macines around, and have spared no expense to destroy them.

Sagan and Newman go on to give their reasons why they believe the Galaxy is "teeming with civilizations", and once again fail to realize the implications of their belief. If the Galaxy was filled with life, then we should see evidence of it. Tipler's arguments center around the fact that we do not have mile-long alien craft orbiting Earth and in contact with Earth scientists, so that the life is not there. But in order to overcome the vast distances of space between the civilizations, a race of extraterrestrials would need an extremely advanced technology. Such technology need not resemble our concept of spacecraft. As well, an alien race might not choose to contact Earth scientists for reasons unknown to us because of their alien psychology. There is no reason to believe that we have not already been visited by an alien civilization, or are not under present surveillance. This is therefore an argument in favour of the extraterrestrial hypothesis of UFO's, the problematic ETH. Curiously, has Carl Sagan, the most well-known opponent of the ETH, unwittingly spoken out in contradiction to himself?

## Recent Articles of Interest

Persinger, M.A. "Geophysical Variables and Behavior: VII. Prediction of Recent European UFO Years by Nineteenth Century Luminosity and Solar-Seismic Measures". Perceptual and Motor Skills, V.56, 1983, pp.91-95.

Persinger, M.A. "Geophysical Variables and Human Behavior: VIII. Specific Prediction of UFO Reports Within the New Madrid States by Solar-Geomagnetic and Seismic Measures". Perceptual and Motor Skills, V.56, 1983, pp.243-249.

Persinger, M.A. "Geophysical Variables and Behavior: IX. Expected Clinical Consequences of Close Proximity to UFO-Related Luminosities". Perceptual and Motor Skills, V.56, 1983, pp.259-265.

This latest trio of articles by Michael Persinger continues his research into the "seismic" hypothesis of UFO origin. He has been featured on several television programs dealing with the subject of UFO's, and has been seemingly praised by the scientific community as having solved the UFO question without resorting to the ETH. Persinger essentially elaborates on an early idea by Klass that UFO's are plasmas, and gives experimental evidence that such plasmas can occur in nature, something that Klass was unable to do. But how strong is his evidence?

These three articles (hereafter called VII, VIII and IX) are the most recent in a series by Persinger, documenting his development of the seismic hypothesis. In VII, he attempts to show that peaks of sunspot numbers and high earthquake intensities are correlated to peaks of "luminosity" reports. Though his article is written in a way to make it unreadable to non-statisticians, it is possible to determine that he did find a high "85%" correlation in his data, stretching from 1820 and 1920. For the years 1870 to 1904, he produces a function which he believes holds true for all the data. However, he does find that the function fails for the year 1908, which he labels a year of an "airship episode", as well as other years.

VIII is a similar statistical study, giving abbreviated names and values for his analyses, but no raw data. This time, he selects an area of high seismic activity, (the New Madrid, Missouri, area) and once again matches geophysical data with UFO reports. His data covers the years 1952 to 1969 for 6-month intervals. Persinger used a great many dependent variables to determine which of them were the most important for use in his predictive function, and these are given in great detail ("horrendous detail", to quite a statistician friend). There is no question that for certain years, there is a high correlation between geophysical disturbances and UFO reports. But in other years, there is no correlation. In fact, his function found that the 1973 UFO flap was one year early, according to his prediction. Why was this so?

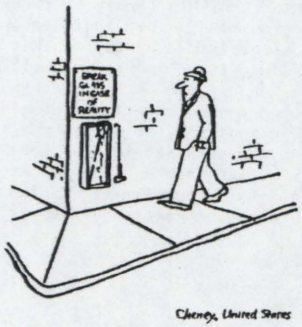
Finally, in IX, Persinger summarizes his findings and suggests that, essentially, "UFO's are dangerous to your health". His reasoning is that if UFO's are plasmas, contact with them will produce physiological effects. As the distance to a UFO decreases, the observer will progress through paralysis, vivid epileptic experiences, electroconvulsive amnesia, electrocution and carbonization. His theory is rather self-supporting, since any observed effects or appearances of a UFO that are not in direct agreement with that of a ball of plasma may be explained by saying that the plasma directly affected the observer's brain to produce false images and memories of the event. In very basic terms, the witness's brain "shorts out". Persinger supports his theory by comparing reported "injuries" attributed to UFO's to those of electro-convulsive shock and proximity to magnetic fields. In addition, he points out that "if the temporal lobe was permanently damaged...then the temporal lobe personality could develop." In other words, a really close interaction with a plasma might make a witness emotionally unstable, or at the least prone to compulsive or atypical behavior through a personality change. Contactees are therefore the end result of a real close encounter.

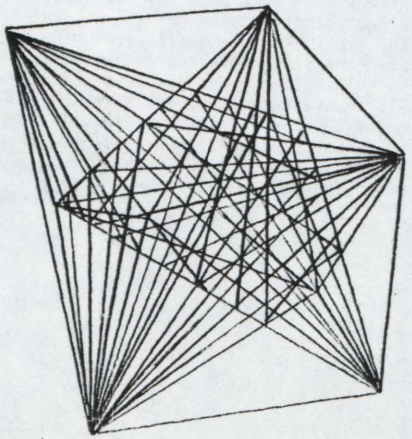
But there are some problems in the interpretation of Persinger's findings. These in part have to do with his statistical studies. For example, in VIII, he performs some statistical manipulations to avoid things like division by zero. In doing so, he adds one to the value of the variable, and then uses the new value for his calculations. While this is a small detail, and in no way invalidates his results, it is a subjective procedure. A somewhat more serious alteration of data is his truncations of variables to remove "outliers" (observations which fall outside his predicted boundaries). This could make his results more definitive than they really are, but without the raw data before us, it is difficult to determine if this makes a difference.

Even if we are to accept Persinger's calculations as they stand, we must be aware of the basis for his theory. It has been demonstrated, for example, that there do appear to be physiological changes observed in experiments where electromagnetic fields are induced upon living tissue. Recently, the USA's Environmental Protection Agency recommended levels be imposed upon public exposure to radiofrequency (RF) radiation (Cahill, D.F. Health Physics, V.45, 1983, pp. 109-126). Effects such as body heating and things associated with fever, as well as brain damage, miscarriage and death, have been noted, depending on the intensities received.

The question is whether naturally-produced plasmas can create the same effects. First of all, it has not been demonstrated that such plasmas exist at all. Brian Brady, of the U.S. Geological Survey, whom Persinger cites, does admit that RF waves are produced when rock, particularly quartz, is subjected to stress. Very little research has been done in this field, and even Brady is quick to admit that his results are only preliminary. While the RF waves have been detected, only tiny balls of plasma have been observed, lasting only a fraction of a second. Can these be miniature versions of UFO's? It is more probable that it is the RF waves that are most important here, influencing the brain in the manner Persinger describes. Yet, because his findings do not reveal a truly one-to-one relationship between UFO reports and geophysical disturbances, we cannot be sure if the effect is real or is an artifact.

It is likely, though, that Persinger's theory does hold for some percentage of UFO reports. It is unlikely his theory holds for all reports, since the phenomenon is so diversified and complex, and exhibits widely differing characteristics. But as a theory, seismic UFO's are a very valid proposal to explain the unusual mystery before us. There is yet no evidence to indicate that plasmas the size needed to explain UFO reports can occur in nature (aside from ball lightning), and especially those produced from the stress of subsurface rock. Work would need to be done to explain, for example, UFO reports in seismically-inactive zones, before the theory could be embraced more universally. However, the possible production of RF waves by these processes, and their effect on humans , is an interesting avenue to pursue in the explanation of the observation of UFO's by reliable witnesses.



## Recent Articles of Interest

Meaden, G.T. "Mystery Spirals in Cornfields". Journal of Meteorology, V.8, #75, January, 1983, pp. 11-19.

This is the most recent in a series of articles describing a meteorologist's investigation into a particular type of "landing trace" known as a "mystery spiral". (I've looked into some of these things, the best Manitoba example being that of the Rossburn Rings. These were circular impressions in a grain field about 200 miles NW of Winnipeg, which were found one autumn day about five years ago. At the time, I had no explanation for them, and admitted my puzzlement in an article for Canadian UFO Report. One of the most bewildering things was that four of the rings were directly underneath a telephone line. This really spoke against a "landing" by anything other than a highly manoeverable craft. Sure, this seemed like an ideal candidate for a "flying saucer", but no one had seen what created the rings. There were 25 rings in the field. Why no witnesses? I had considered the tornado explanation, but why was the telephone line undisturbed? A dust devil? But I, too, have seen those little things, and they weren't powerful enough to create 20-foot circles.) Meaden has investigated some circles near Warminster, and found them to have been probably caused by strong dust devils. His finding of eye-witnesses contributed greatly to his explanation of "mystery spirals" as natural, albeit little-known, phenomena. While dust devils have been known for centuries, their true nature and destructive force has been largely unknown until UFO investigators came onto the scene. Meaden even relates a second-hand version of the Australian "saucer nests" which he attributes to dust-devilry. Whether this is warranted or not, the mechanics of the formation of mystery spirals by dust devils is still largely unknown, and might be an interesting case study for some budding meteorologist looking for a thesis topic.

Devereux, Paul, et al. "Bringing UFOs Down to Earth". New Scientist, 1 September, 1983, pp. 627-630.

In a major article in New Scientist, Paul Devereux, Paul McCartney and Don Robins describe in detail their theory of "Earth Lights". They select a few areas with known faults and UFO activity (the Welsh Revival, to name one), and show that "all the reliably positioned events occurred between 0 and 500 metres of [the] fault" They also propose that the UFO mechanism is actually triboluminescence. This involves a collisional process whereby electrons cascade from a higher to a lower energy level within a substance, making themselves visible as light. Devereux and McCartney report that they have conducted numerous tests with rock under strain for the purposes of investigating "Earth Light" phenomena, and describe the various effects found.

Freitas, R. Jr. "If They Are Here, Where Are They? Observational and Search Considerations." Icarus, V.55, 1983, pp. 337-343.

This is basicaaly a technical article describing the limitations of a SETI program for detecting alien probes within the solar system. Assuming that the probes will be in locations favorable to observe Earth, this would mean geocentric or selenocentric orbits or libration points within the Earth-Moon system. Freitas

calculates that we might be able to detect probes as small as 1 to 10 metres in size, using equipment at our disposal. Basically, if there's a "mother ship" out there, we'll find it.

A point of note is that this is the first article I have seen by a representative of the Xenology Research Institute. After much debate in the scientific literature, it seems scientists have grudgingly accepted the new term for the study of extraterrestrial life (or inert gases).

Brin, G.D. "The 'Great Silence': the Controversy Concerning Extraterrestrial Intelligent Life". Quarterly Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society, V.24, 1983, pp. 283-309.

Attention all ufologists and science fiction readers! The most thorough and logical discussion on extraterrestrial intelligence has now been published. Glen David Brin has written a review of all the possible scenarios (all of them) to explain the absence of extraterrestrial contact. Brin makes no assumptions about the state of our universe, save one: equilibrium, and presents a long, hard look at both the "Contact Optimists" (Sagan et al) and the "Uniqueness Proponents" (Tipler et al), in order to objectively judge the reasons why no contact has yet been made.

Brin revitalizes the Drake equation to include several other variables in order to take into account things like contact between civilizations, expansion velocities and catastrophes. He insists that any explanation for the 'Great Silence' include the qualification of "Non-exclusivity" (i.e. that it apply to all possible extraterrestrial civilizations). This is no mean feat, since even he admits that the subject is: "...for all of it's great importance,...almost ghostly in its intangibility." In the end, he posits several causes of the absence of extraterrestrials: Solitude, Migrational Holocaust, Water-Suppression of Technology, Quarantine, Macrolife, Seniors-Only and Low Rent. Don't ask me to explain the names, read the article. He eventually concludes that only a few scenarios are consistent with present observations under the specified conditions. His conclusions are probably sure to ruffle few feathers.

## Miscellanea

- Stanton Friedman is coming to the University of Manitoba to lecture in January of 1984. His article: "Nuclear Power Flies High" in V.4, #2, 1983 of Ascent (AECL) might be of interest to readers of SGJ.

- The word from England is that the Probe Report has ceased. It is very unfortunate, as it carried several excellent articles during its run, and had interesting comments and views in each issue.

Special thanks to Sid Greenstone for printing assistance.



Letters and comments are accepted at: Swamp Gas Journal
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## Zines 4 Sale or Trade

Official UFO: V.1 #1, May, 1975; #3, Oct., 1975; #7, Apr.,1976.

Argosy UFO: V.2 #1, Jan., 1977.

Flying Saucers (Dell): #3, Oct., 1967.

UFO Annual (Saga): V.6, 1980.

Ideal's UFO Magazine: #3, Sept., 1978; #4, Dec., 1978; #6, June, 1979; #7, Sept., 1979; #8, Dec., 1979.

Beyond Reality: #29, Nov/Dec 1977; #30, Jan/Feb 1978; #31 Mar/Apr 1978; #34, Nov/Dec 1978; #35, Jan/Feb 1979; #36 Mar/ Apr 1979; #38, Jul/Aug 1979.

Beyond Reality UFO Update: #1, Fall 1978; #2, Winter 1979; #3, Summer 1979; #4, Fall 1979; #5, Winter 1980.

True Flying Saucers and UFOs Quarterly: #1, Spring 1976; #2, Summer 1976; #3, Fall 1976; #4, Winter 1977; #5 Spring 1977; #7, Fall 1977; #11, Fall 1978; #13, Spring 1979; #14, Summer 1979.

Saga's UFO Report: V.5 #6 June 1978;
V.6 #1 July 1978; #2 Aug. 1978; #3 Sept. 1978; #4 Oct. 1978; #5 Nov. 1978; #6 Jan. 1979;
V.7 #2 May 1979; #5 Nov. 1979.

Canadian UFO Report: V.1 #4 Jul/Aug 1969;
V.3 #5 1975; #7 Spring 1976; #8 Summer 1976;
V.4 #1 Fall 1976; #2 Winter 1976; #3 Spring 1977; #4 Summer 1977.

APRO Bulletin: V.20 #6 Nov/Dec 1971;
V.21 #2 Sept/ Oct 1972; #6 May/June 1973;
V.22 #1 Jul/Aug 1973; #2 Sept/Oct 1973; #3 Nov/Dec 1973; #4 Jan/Feb 1974; #5 Mar/Apr 1974; #6 May/June 1974;
V.23 #1 Jul/Aug 1974; #3 Nov/Dec 1974; #4 Jan/Feb 1975; #5 Mar 1975; #6 Apr 1975; #7 May 1975; #8 June 1975;
V.24 #1 July 1975; #2 Aug 1975; #3 Sept 1975; #4 Oct 1975; #5 Nov 1975; #6 Dec 1975; #7 Jan 1976; #8 Feb 1976; #9 Mar 1976; #10 Apr 1976; #11 May 1976; #12 June 1976;
V.25 #1 July 1976; #2 Aug 1976; #3 Sept 1976; #4 Oct 1976; #5 Nov 1976; #6 Dec 1976;
V.26 #3 Sept 1977; #6 Dec 1977.

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