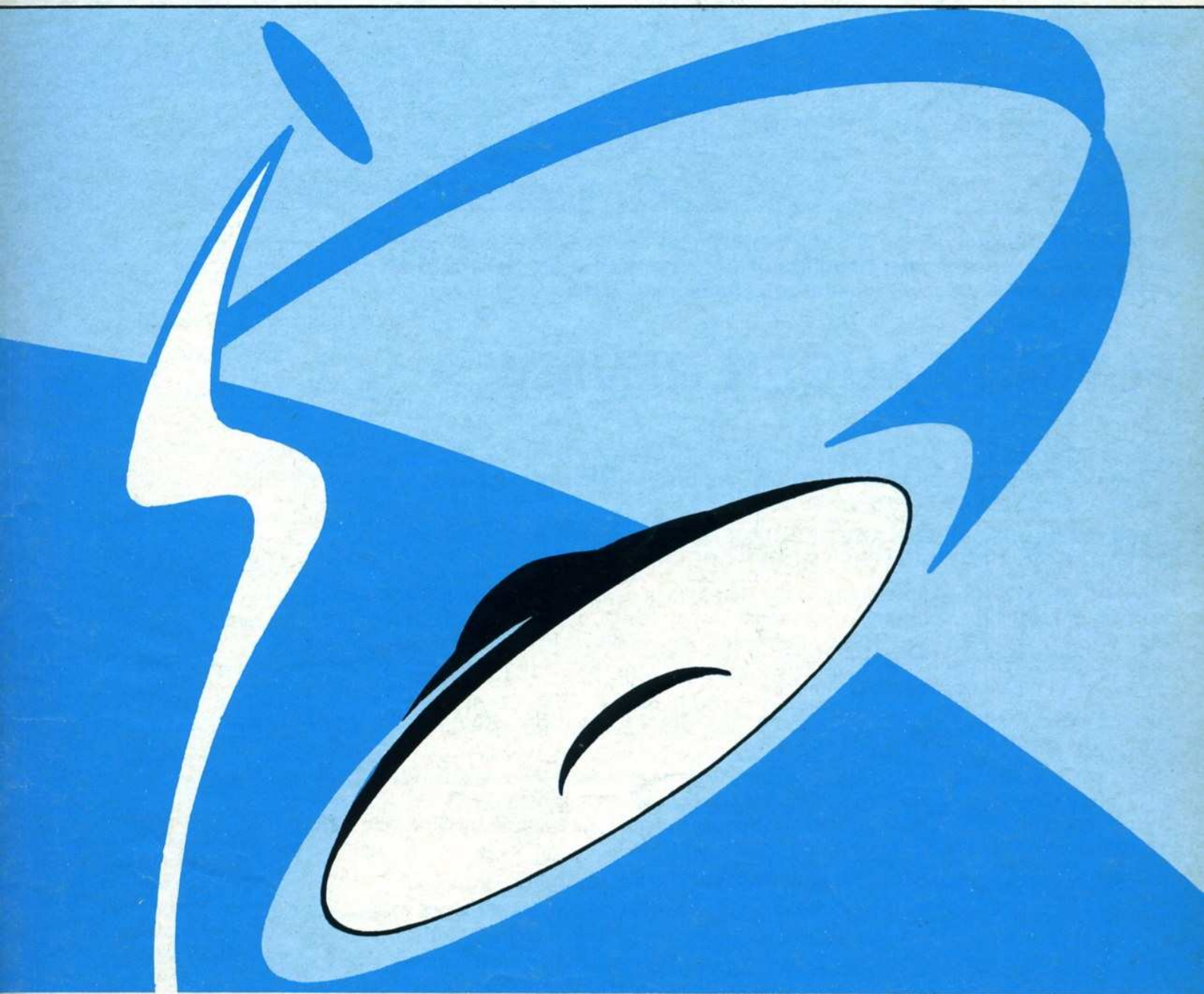


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CANADIAN ROCK-BAND ABDUCTED

See page 2



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An international journal devoted to the study of reports of Unidentified Flying Objects

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION

IN one of their recent circular letters, Dr. Hynek's Center For UFO Studies (CUFOS) said something very interesting and very striking — so interesting and so striking indeed that we venture to quote here a few paragraphs from it, because we feel that they have come near to touching some of the extraordinary problems that seem to lie at the heart of our subject — Ufology-

"We have been asked, 'What are your objectives at the Center for UFO Studies? What are you trying to accomplish?'"

"Our answer is: 'We are seeking conclusive evidence which will provide the most probable explanations for the UFO Phenomenon. We are not trying to prove anything. We are seeking whatever we find. Using accepted scientific techniques and methodology, we are attempting to evaluate the overwhelming evidence of the many thousands of reports, following wherever the evidence leads us. Our other main objective is to be a reliable source of accurate and current information regarding the formal study of the UFO Phenomenon for those who seek it.'"

"But . . . it is a strange and frustrating journey . . . and often lonely.

"It is strange because of the nature of the evidence, which is reported world-wide in almost all languages and which often defies the laws of the physical world as we now understand them.

"It is frustrating because only a very few curious minds are seriously examining the evidence and because only a very limited group of individuals is willing to help provide the funds for this potentially mind-expanding exploration."

(We have added the italics here.)

Yes, indeed, we may well ask, *why is it* that only such a tiny handful of individuals throughout the world seem capable of displaying even the slightest flicker of interest in so amazing a phenomenon when the mass of evidence accumulated from every quarter is so overwhelming!

Of course, sheer apathy could be the answer, plus the well-known fear that so many folk seem to have of saying or doing anything that deviates in the slightest degree from the patterns of the surrounding herd.

And in some cases this may indeed provide the explanation. But can it conceivably account for the disinterest and incomprehension and downright lack of curiosity in the rest of the population?

Anyone who ponders long on these matters will soon perceive that the true explanation may be something very different and very startling. *Namely — that we might not all have the same origins, and might, there-*

fore, not all be so subject to the same influences? There is a long-standing secret teaching that such is the case.

No more should be said, as discussion of these matters could be decidedly dangerous.

CANADIAN ROCK-BAND ABDUCTED?

Lawrence J. Fenwick, Harry Tokarz, and Joseph Muskat

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Another extraordinary report from the Canadian researchers who furnished the *Toronto Abduction* story which we published in FSR, Volume 26, No. 2 (1980). — EDITOR

THE Canadian UFO Research Network (CUFORN) has investigated a series of incidents that it feels is proof that some people are abducted more than once. The following case is given in our CUFORN BULLETIN (October/November 1982).

A man whom we shall call Jack T. was 27 years old in 1982 and, as of this writing, works as a supervisor and technician in an electronics warehouse. In his spare time, he plays a recorder in a local rock-band in his home town of St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada. He bought Budd Hopkins' book *Missing Time* in the spring of 1982. After reading it, he felt that there were some periods of time he could not remember in his own past. He wrote to Hopkins in New York City, and later had three regressive hypnosis sessions under the direction of Dr. Aphrodite Clamar at her New York office. He felt that he had gained some knowledge from the sessions after he heard the tapes played back to him in New York.

When Jack got home, he heard that the MUFON UFO Symposium would be held in Toronto on the first weekend of July, 1982. There, he spoke to CUFORN's Eric Smith. Eric telephoned Joe Muskat, CUFORN's President and Co-Director. Joe, too, spoke to Jack, and found that he had proved normal after psychological tests in New York prior to the hypnosis there. CUFORN's Co-Directors interviewed Jack for seven hours at Treasurer Harry Tokarz's Toronto apartment on July 17, 1982.

Jack seemed intelligent, stable, subdued, honest, and a bit nervous at meeting new people. He talked softly and looked naturally worried yet curious about the reasons for his encounters. Jack is recently separated from his wife. He is an only child. He is left-handed. (Are all or most abductees left-handed?)¹ He wanted no publicity and only agreed to relate his experiences if his name was not used.

In the course of the investigation, we found out that the series of events had begun when Jack was two years old in 1957. The others happened in 1959, 1961, in 1964 or 1965, in 1969, on October 16, 1971, and in 1976. Four occurred in the St. Catharines area.

The 1957 and 1959 events were in the Owen Sound district near Georgian Bay in Central Ontario. The location of the 1961 event is unknown.

Hypnosis resumed in Toronto

On July 20, Harry Tokarz phoned Dr. Susan Schulman, a competent M.D. and behavioral therapist in Toronto, whose practice is restricted to hypnotherapy. She preconditioned Jack in the first session on July 24. Afterwards, she said he was an excellent subject.

The August 7 hypnosis session brought out the first event, which had occurred in the summer of 1957. Jack's mother let him do small errands for her on his stroller, which was the kind that permits a child to walk by himself or herself. He walked one day to a small store nearby to buy milk. On the way, he met a small, silver-suited humanoid and saw a silver saucer-shaped object close at hand. Sitting on a mound, it looked like two discs, one inverted on the other. The humanoid told him it was a "space ship". Jack described the creature: "Its hands were silver-greyish. It had funny-looking fingers and big black eyes." Jack had apparently caught it and another creature off guard, as they were working around the object. He asked them what they were doing. One humanoid asked Jack where he came from. The humanoid took Jack inside the craft. There was a film being run on a wall screen which the humanoids were watching.

One humanoid picked Jack up and placed him on a table. He saw different coloured lights on the craft's walls, a round shelf in the middle of the floor and an exit in front. The screen was to his right. Something was put on his wrist. They examined his mind with another device by siphoning information from his brain using a computer which had wires attached to it and to his head. The humanoid told him it was a test.

Jack saw another screen which the creatures watched while they tested him. He saw unintelligible figures like numbers on the screen. They said the machines were used to examine him to see if he met the criteria for something. They removed the wrist

and head bands. Jack felt very tired. The creatures took him off the table and down some steps out of the craft. They put him back on his stroller, and one creature walked with him to a point near his house. The humanoid told Jack: "I have to go." The humanoid's feet were pointed straight and moved simultaneously. It glided up the craft's steps and entered it.

Jack now recalled an incident that took place about two years later (1959). He was in his Owen Sound home, playing with toy blocks. Something shot out from behind the couch and drew blood painlessly from his ankle in less than a minute. The device swiftly released his ankle and moved behind the couch. He told his mother he had hurt himself. She bandaged the ankle which healed soon afterwards.

The rejection and the 'museum' dreams

Jack and his father Bill underwent a double hypnosis session on September 18. On August 1 Bill had told Harry Tokarz and Joe Muskat of an incident which happened when he was driving near his home with young Jack in 1961. He remembered getting out of the car and being confronted by four-foot-tall humanoids who were standing in front of a landed craft. He shielded his son with his body and told him to get back into the car, saying to him "I know how to deal with them". Then he recalled driving, and a vague memory of being stopped again. The September 18 hypnosis allowed Bill to relive the incident. These facts confirmed what Jack had said under hypnosis previously regarding this incident. However, Bill came up against a "block" when the humanoids brought him to a "black, shiny mirror-like entrance to the UFO". At this point, he started crying. He claimed he did this because he was rejected by the humanoids for a "mission" that had already been programmed into him.

Since then, Bill has had vivid dreams of seeing a "museum of time", a place or a chamber where the humanoids apparently took him and where he saw a whole range of antiquated and modern technological devices, all man-made. These included electronic sending and receiving equipment, computers, gauges and tape machines. The devices dated from the early 1900s through the present and there were some which looked as though they may be from our future.²

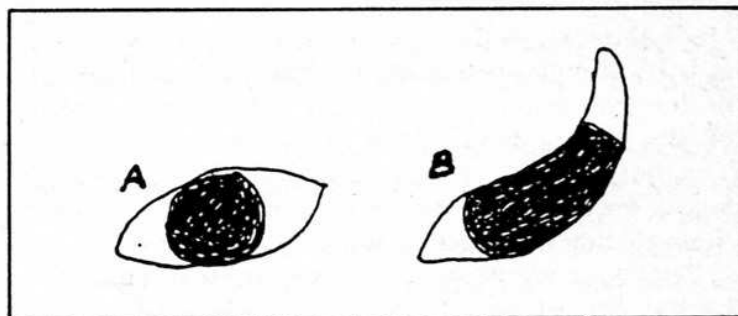
The black Cadillac at Twelve Mile Creek

On July 24 and 31, 1982, hypnotic trances brought forth the Twelve Mile Creek incident, which had occurred near St. Catharines in the summer of 1964 or 1965, when Jack was nine or ten years old.

He and Jim Voss were playing in a deserted, hilly conservation area ten miles south of Lake Ontario. Jim spotted a humanoid and called out to Jack who also

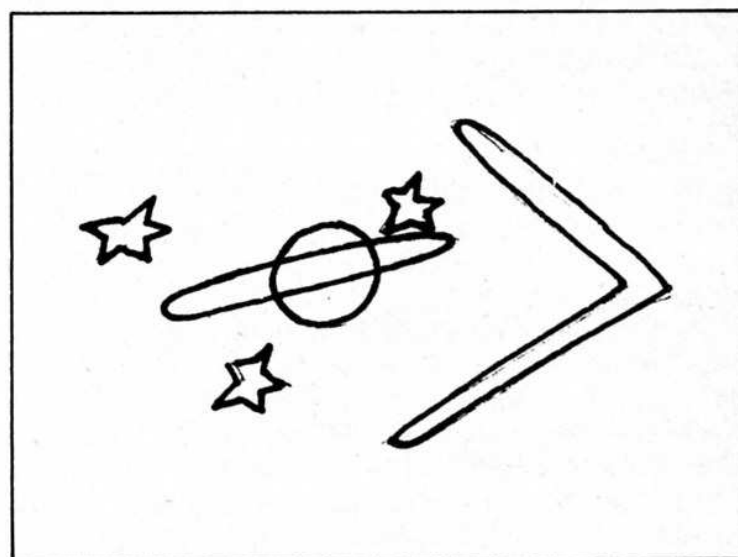
observed it. The creature approached and mentally asked them to follow it to see something interesting. They were told that they would not be harmed.

Jack described the humanoid as about four feet tall, bald, with cream-coloured skin. A slit-like mouth did not open. The nose was small. There was a small, hook-shaped opening where the ears would have



Human eye A compared with side view of humanoid eye B.

been. The creature's facial expressions were human-like. The head was very large in proportion to the body. The large eyes had a hypnotic quality to them, and were slanted around to the sides of the head. The hands had four fingers, two of which were long with very wide ends. They wore shiny, dark blue, skin-tight uniforms and boots. The pant-legs seemed to be inserted into the boots. There was a black belt. The uniform covered everything except the hands and face. It had a long collar open slightly at the chest and had no buttons or seams.



The emblem seen on the humanoids in the Twelve Mile Creek incident.

An insignia on the right shoulder and one just below the left lapel appeared stencilled on and was black (see drawing).

The boys followed the humanoid to a nearby garage. There they were manoeuvred into a "used, four-door, black Cadillac automobile, which seemed to be air-conditioned, with one-way glass in the windows. The interior was plush." They sat in the back

and saw two humanoids in the front. The car was driven down the dirt road to a swampy area near the Sea Cadets' building. They emerged from the car and were shown a large, metallic, disc-shaped object on the ground. They were taken inside the dimly-lit craft and placed on cots which had wheels on them. Jack saw computer consoles along one wall and couches in the room. They were made to drink a liquid which made them drowsy.³

Instruments probed their bodies. Jack saw a screen on the wall. After a few seconds, a dark spot appeared on the screen. The instrument probes were removed. The boys were released and told that they should forget everything because people would not believe them if they told their story.

The boys were put back into the car and driven back to the garage area. Jack remembered that, inside the craft, there had been two other humanoids who were shorter than the first one. Their uniforms were a light silvery blue with black belts. The shorter creatures were "like workers", said Jack. He recalled seeing the creatures walking away from the garage.

Bigfoot and a possible implant

The various hypnosis sessions helped to trigger memories of a few other incidents. Jack was able to consciously recall an encounter which took place when he was 14, in 1969. He was with his friend Ken Johnson (a pseudonym) in another St. Catharines conservation area, Short Hills. He and Ken were picked up by a large Bigfoot-type creature and taken on board a landed object. There, a Type I humanoid told them that they use the Bigfoot to do their heavy lifting on Earth.

The boys had seen the Bigfoot sit down on a large chair in the UFO. The humanoids placed wires on its head which led to another device nearby. It seemed to Jack that the creatures were programming the Bigfoot to do some other task.

Jack remembered seeing Ken on an operating table with blood issuing from his left ear and temple, while surrounded by humanoids dressed like doctors. Jack felt certain that some sort of implant was put into Ken's head. Jack felt that he too may have had an implant given him. (Infra-red photography done by Joe Muskat was of no use because the film was past its expiry date. This was not noticed until it was too late to take more photos. We urged Jack to have X-rays taken, but he is rather lazy and has not bothered to get it done. We will try in the near future to repeat the infra-red photography.)

Illness, death and a warning affect researchers

Jack arrived at Dr. Schulman's office for further hypnosis on August 21, 1982. A series of *seemingly* un-

related problems began that day and ended on September 18. Jack's grandmother died on August 21. Jack's father, Bill, was attacked by a metaphysical entity clothed in black. The attack left a black mark on Bill's chest. During the hypnosis, Jack described the exact location of the party where his band had played on the night of the 'van incident', which is described later in this article. The doctor noticed some wavering and insecurity in Jack, and gave him a "shot of confidence". Jack was very frustrated about his inability to prove the incident was true. Jack also had some problems with his boss, something that had never happened before.

Larry Fenwick got two odd phone calls at his office. One sounded like a series of tape recordings being played simultaneously; the other was the sound of a screaming woman. Both calls came within the space of one hour on the same day. He also found out that his wife had cancer and pleurisy. (As of September 18, she had recovered from the pleurisy and by March, 1983, chemotherapy and radiation had eliminated the cancer.)

Harry Tokarz and Sandy, his girl friend, had a very unusual set of problems with a marketing company which led to litigation. Sandy had medical problems and was hospitalized briefly. Harry's motion picture and television casting business was near bankruptcy, when one of his major clients, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, dropped him. (The principals of CBC's Casting Department are *all* women.) His business declined by about 40 per cent. This has since been resolved.

Joe Muskat had personal difficulties with a female co-worker. Joe's wife threatened to leave him. Dr. Schulman had a "horrendous argument" on a Las Vegas vacation with her boy friend and lost an unusually large amount of money gambling. Jack's mother's cat died.

CUFORN contacted Jack's father, Bill, who agreed to hypnosis after much prodding. On the day before the session, scheduled for September 11, 1982, which would also see Jack hypnotized, Harry Tokarz got an anxious phone call from Jack, saying that he had a telephone call at work from a "friend" of Dr. Schulman — not the doctor's secretary. The caller said that the appointment was cancelled, and dodged all questions as to why, not even suggesting another appointment. Four previous attempts by Joe Muskat to reach Dr. Schulman had been unsuccessful. By the time Jack called Harry, it was clear that Dr. Schulman was avoiding contact with CUFORN. She was absent from her office and at home for three weeks.

Joe Muskat and Harry Tokarz went to her office on September 11 to see if they could find her. There was no sign of her. They left a note asking her to call them as soon as possible. When Harry got home at 9.30 p.m., he opened the door to find his friend Sandy holding the telephone receiver with a puzzled look on

her face. She told him a rather unusual call had just ended as he walked into the apartment. A deep male voice had asked: *"Is the male of the house in? This is official business. Tell him and them to stop what they are doing or else. You will not be..."* Then the phone call was cut off. There were numbers being recited in the background during the call.

Curiously, when we finally contacted Dr. Schulman two days later, she claimed she had never got our note, and seemed disinterested. A session was re-booked for Jack and Bill through our own persistence. (It is odd that the doctor was the one who had originally urged us to set up the appointment.)

The van incident

Jack and five or six other persons were returning from a party at Jenny Miller's (pseudonym) house in Vineland Station on October 16, 1971, at 1.30 a.m. Most of them were members of a rock band which had been hired to play there. The band was returning to St. Catharines.

Tom Irving (a pseudonym), the guitarist there, arrived on September 22, 1982, for an appointment, along with his wife Anne Marie (a pseudonym). While he was in a preconditioning session with his wife present, she went into a light trance state and said that she recalled the party.

On September 29, Tom resisted Dr. Schulman's probing. He stated: "There is something there in the back of my mind... all the time... like a resistance". He also "vaguely" recalled "going off the road... maybe because of an accident". He did not recall the party. Dr. Schulman told us that Tom had a mental block both consciously and unconsciously.

We phoned Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle, veteran ufologist, psychologist and Director of the Division of Counseling and Testing at the University of Wyoming. He advised us on how to continue the exploration of the case and said that the personal problems we had encountered were all part of it. He said later that "if you acknowledge it, it tends to taper off". Dr. Schulman had a long conversation with Dr. Sprinkle, which she said was helpful.

Joe Muskat and Harry Tokarz visited Tom and Ann Marie on October 8. She led them straight to a house in Vineland Station where the party had been held. According to the records of Tom's engagements, the party did occur at that house on October 16, 1971. Only she and Jack recalled the incident. Sam J. (a pseudonym), the drummer, and Calvin Stoddard (a pseudonym), the bass player, offered no help.

Hypnosis sessions taped at Dr. Clamar's office and Dr. Schulman's office, June 23, 1982 and September 18, 1982

Those present in the van were Jack, Calvin Stoddard, Sam J., Tom Irving, a teenager who was being

given a ride back to St. Catharines, and possibly Sam J's girl friend and Ann Marie, Tom's wife. They were driving west along the North Service Road just 50 feet north of a main highway, the Queen Elizabeth Way. Tom was driving Jack's van.

Tom spoke up as they reached the vicinity of Charles Daley Park. "It looks like there's an accident ahead." Jack looked over Tom's shoulder and saw lights ahead across the road. Tom stopped the van at the roadside. He said "You'd better take a look at this. You're not going to believe it."

Jack said to the doctor: "I saw a flying saucer on the road with lights panning back and forth all over the road. Blue lights came from the bottom and scanned the road like searchlights. There were portholes. There were little red lights around the perimeter and a dome shape on top." The object appeared to be grey, but at night it was hard to say what colour it actually was. The group collectively decided to turn back and get out of the area while they could. Calvin started to make a U-turn in the middle of the road but the steering wheel would not work."

"We started going towards the thing. Sam said 'Tom, what are you doing?' Tom replied: 'I haven't got any more control over the van.' The UFO was pulling the van toward it. It was weird. He had his foot on the brake pedal trying to stop it, but the van kept moving towards the thing very slowly. You didn't feel any bumps as you would if you were driving. Then the van settled on the shoulder of the road, and stopped maybe 20 feet away from the UFO. And you heard all these sounds coming out of the UFO, like a street-sweeper makes, or pneumatic air pressure being released with a hissing sound. Things like that. It looked hot. There was heat around it."

"Then Sam said to Tom: 'Do you see that?' Tom said: 'Yes.' He told him to be quiet. At this point, I was trying to see over the seat without being noticed. Sam kept telling me to get down. I said: 'What's going on?' He said: 'There's somebody coming out of it.' I could hear footsteps going alongside the van. We'd all decided to keep completely still and not make any sound. I heard them trying the door — Tom's door. I could see that he was afraid. I could almost feel it, but he just kept looking straight ahead without moving. He didn't look at the alien at all, or whoever was trying the door. I couldn't see any face in the window, but the window right behind that was where I could see the top of the head and eyes go by — really dark, dark eyes, black pupils. A really strange looking head, bigger than ours. As it went by, it floated very evenly. There was no bobbing up and down like it was taking steps. It just floated by. And then it started rattling the doors at the back of the van. This guy that was in the van, whom we had picked up — they must have been working on him telepathically or something because, for some reason, he leaned over to the back of the

door and I thought he was checking to see if it was locked, but instead he opened it. Both doors opened, and I saw four aliens standing outside."

"One — I'm trying to remember if he jumped or climbed or what. I don't remember how he got into the van, but I guess he stepped up into the van. At this point, we were in a lot of fear. We were thinking about trying to find something to fight them with, as if we were being attacked, but the alien came in. He put our minds at ease about an attack. It felt as though he was communicating through his eyes more than his mouth. His mouth didn't seem to be moving. When he'd look at somebody else, the volume seemed to decrease, but I could still hear what he was saying. When he looked directly at me, I could understand him perfectly. He was telling us that they had no intention of hurting or of being hostile, that we would be unable to move or speak and that he was doing that to us because he was afraid for his safety and the safety of his crew. He knew we were thinking about harming them. He told us that all that they wanted to do was run a few tests on some of us."

Jack said the humanoids had no eyebrows, the head was very large in proportion to their bodies, and the mouth was small and slit-like.

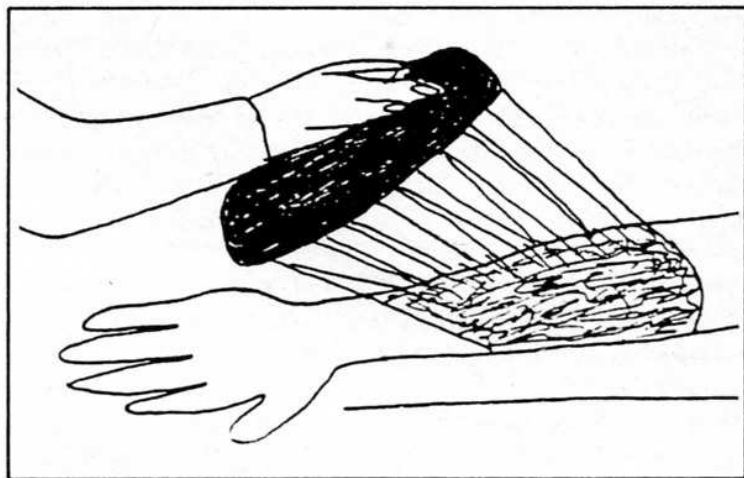
Jack continued: "At this point, I don't know how, but the alien tripped over the drum-stand and knocked over one drum. It rolled out of the van. One of the two aliens who were standing outside the van picked up the drum and looked at it. I went out carrying my bag with my recorders in it. I looked at the drum and took it from the alien. He asked me what it was. I told him and pointed to Sam, the drummer and I said: 'He plays the drums.' Tom walked out of the van and saw me holding the drum at the back of the van. The alien asked me if the drum was damaged. I said it was all right. The alien tried to put the drum back on the drum-stand in the van. He gave up and put it on the van's floor. The alien looked at my bag and asked what was in it. I took out one of my recorders. He asked me what it was. I didn't want to answer him. I showed him how it was played. I brought the alien back into the van."

"The alien told us that he couldn't test all of us because they didn't have the equipment for it or the time. So he wanted to do *three* of us. He said that he'd bring us back and we could go on our way when they'd finished. So he started to look around. I had gotten my fear under control. He picked Calvin and Sam and me."

"I followed the alien and entered the UFO. I noticed the wall inside the door. It was cold inside and black. But the wall curved and one part of the inside was lit up. There were two aliens there. One of them told me to take off my shirt which I did. I still had one of my recorders with me. I was worried about what the aliens would do to me. They put me on the floor. There was a cot at the far end. They took Calvin, the

bass man, out of the room. Sam argued. He didn't want to disrobe. I laughed at Sam's attempt to refuse."

"There was another cot near where I was, and it had instruments on it, like dental instruments, as if they were used for doing examinations. One of the aliens picked up one which looked like the handle of a



The "X-ray" type device used on abductee Jack T's arm.

Contempra telephone. It was all black. He tried to demonstrate it to me. He placed it against his arm which was covered by his sleeve. I could see through the sleeve and into his arm. All I could see was the faint outline of what looked like a bone. There was a light coming from the entire side of the tool which seemed to act like an X-ray. Then he shone it against my right arm. There was no pain. I could see my muscles and veins and I could see what my pulse was like as the blood pumped into the veins. The alien told me to lie down. They shone a big light on my head. It looked like a neon light and was attached to a big arm-like machine. The beam was silvery and moved around. I got my hand in the way then and it hurt my hand a bit. They made a cut near my ear."

"The machine itself looked like a dentist's machine, as it moved over the top of me. It was metallic. When the thing pointed down, it looked like a drill or knife. It had all kinds of arms on it with different devices. All the aliens were examining me with parts of the thing. Checking me over. The room seemed to acquire a sense of business. Everybody seemed to be serious about what they were doing. They were all hustling about. Everybody was doing their job — different jobs. It was like an operating room. There were all these instruments on me. There were wires. They were pressing down on me on certain areas of my skin. I don't know if there was another part after that or not, but they definitely seemed to have collected the information. They had little bags that contained samples that they had taken from me, such as hair. This machine — they took it away somehow. I don't know if they wheeled it away or if it just folded up and went into the galley. They sat me up. They may have made

me look at that writing. They wheeled me over to another part of the ship, back to where my clothes were. They had a table there that had instruments inside. They were folding them up in white cloth and putting them away."

A question on religion

"They asked us if we wanted to ask them any questions — that this was the time to do it. So Sam — Calvin, I don't think asked any — seemed kind of curious. He asked them where they come from. They told him it was a long way away. It wasn't part of our solar system, and that he wouldn't understand if they told him. Then I decided to ask them a question because, for some reason, this idea had come into my head that these beings could be angels. I didn't want to tell them that that's what I thought, but I asked them what the correct religion on Earth was. They seemed surprised. They stopped what they were doing. Two of them looked at me. They said: 'Why did you ask that?'. I said: 'Because I feel that you people are more advanced than we are in all kinds of ways, not just telepathically, but socially and probably more spiritually advanced than we are, and, if anyone would know what the correct religion would be, it would be you.'

"He said: 'Are you a member of a religion now?' I said: 'No, but I used to be. I was brought up in a religion.' He asked me which it was, and I said: 'I was brought up as a Jehovah's Witness, but I don't follow that path any more. I don't believe in it. Is that the correct religion?' He said: 'No.' I said: 'Well, what is?' He said: *'There is no correct religion on Earth.'* Then he cut me off at that point. I wanted to ask him more, but he wouldn't get into that subject with me. I kept picking up their thoughts, but he didn't want to interfere with my judgment on religious matters. They wanted to leave that up to me. They just wanted to ask me some run-of-the-mill questions. But I wanted to catch them off-guard."

Dr. Clamar asked: "How did you know which one was their leader?" Jack said: "He was the more dominant one of them all. He was the one who made all of the major moves and did all of the dirty work like coming into the van, putting us under a spell, or whatever. The other guys just sort of stood in the background and waited. He seemed to be directing everything. He had the crew trained very well. They didn't question him. They knew exactly what to do. They were extremely efficient."

"After I had put my clothes on again, I was standing there talking to him for a while. I could see more of what he looked like at that point. I had my recorders with me. He'd already sent Calvin back. I wasn't sure at that time whether he had or not, but when I got back to the van, Calvin was there. Sam seemed to be more relaxed and now he was smiling and he said

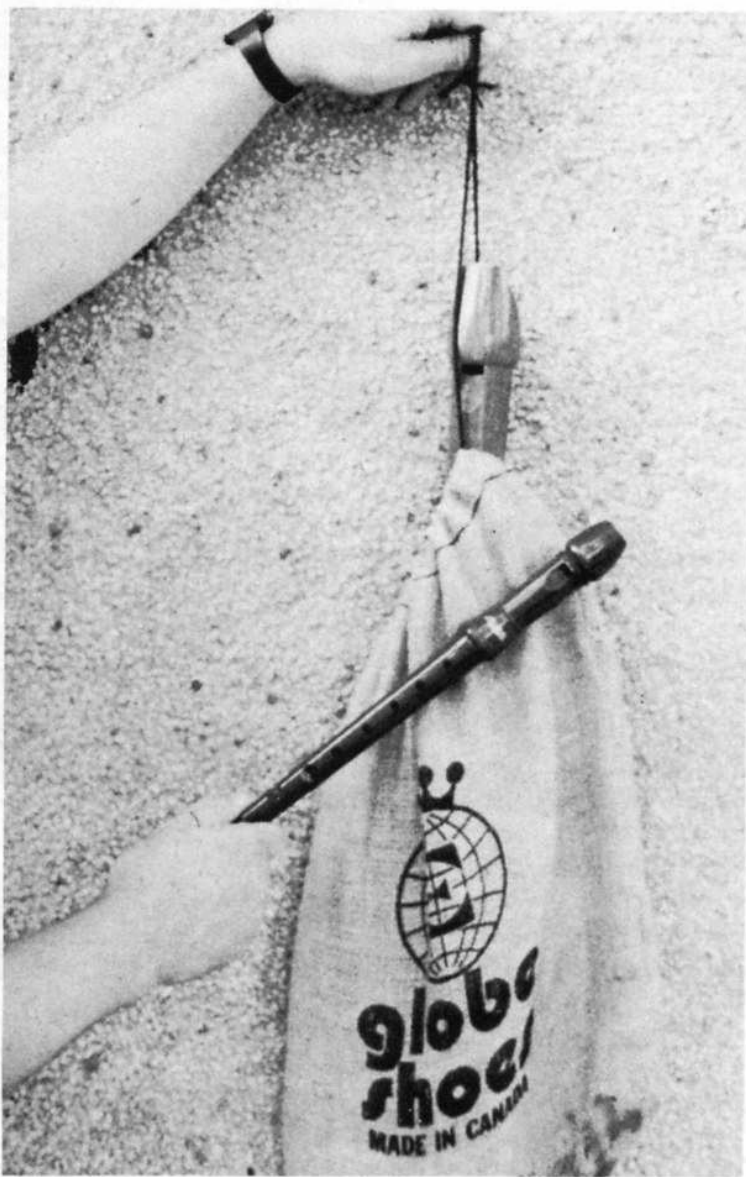
goodbye. They thanked him for coming along. So he walked back to the van. I didn't go with him. I wanted to talk to them a little more. I didn't want the experience to end. It had been very interesting for me to go through something like that. The leader was standing there by the door. He started to tell me things that touched me. Things about myself and my life. He knew there was some kind of affinity between me and him. Almost as though he was a member of my family. I felt very close to him. Just this feeling alone made me feel sad. It was like a love. The kind of love you feel for a best friend, or someone you really care for. I think this was where I started crying. I wasn't crying aloud, but it was just that it brought tears to my eyes."

A musical souvenir

"He told me that he'd see me again and that there was lots of work to be done, and that I'd been a very good subject. He said that he was going to give me a purpose and I would be of great help to my friends and people around me. The things that he said to me really made me feel good. He left me with a feeling of usefulness — that I'd really helped them. He was grateful and he said — I was so emotionally tied up with what he was saying that it's really hurt me deeply — he had decided to break the tension by asking me if there was something that I wanted to show him now. I didn't want the tension to be broken at that point. I was still thinking about what he had said. I broke it off and I remembered that I wanted to show him my recorders. So I said: 'I've got some musical instruments in here that I'd like to show you,' and he said: 'Could I see them?' So I handed him the bag by the string. He took it by the bottom of the string, below it. He lifted it off my hand and started to look at them."

"I had three or four recorders in there. The tenor, I think, the largest of my recorders, was in two pieces. I had taken it apart so it would fit better in the bag. I asked him if I could put it together to show him what it's supposed to look like. He said: 'Yes.' I walked over to him and I opened up the bag and I took the tenor out and put the mouthpiece on top of the other part. Then I showed it to him. He said 'How do you play these?'- I played a couple of notes on it and I said 'You play it by blowing air into it and covering the holes.' So he looked at it. He took the other one out — the alto — and said: 'What is this one? How is it different?' And I said 'It plays a little higher key than the other one. The notes are a little higher, but it works basically the same.' And there was the smallest one that I took out and I showed him that one and I played a little on each one for him to show him the difference. He seemed very interested and then I started thinking about the little one — that maybe I should give it to him as a gift. So I asked him. I took the bag back off him, I had the little one in my hand

and asked him if he'd like to take it back with him as a souvenir. He said: 'That would be fine.' So I handed it to him. Then he reached out to take it from me and I saw his hand. It was really a strange-looking hand. It was really rough-looking skin. The thumb was wide and black. The fingers — the ends of them were wide.

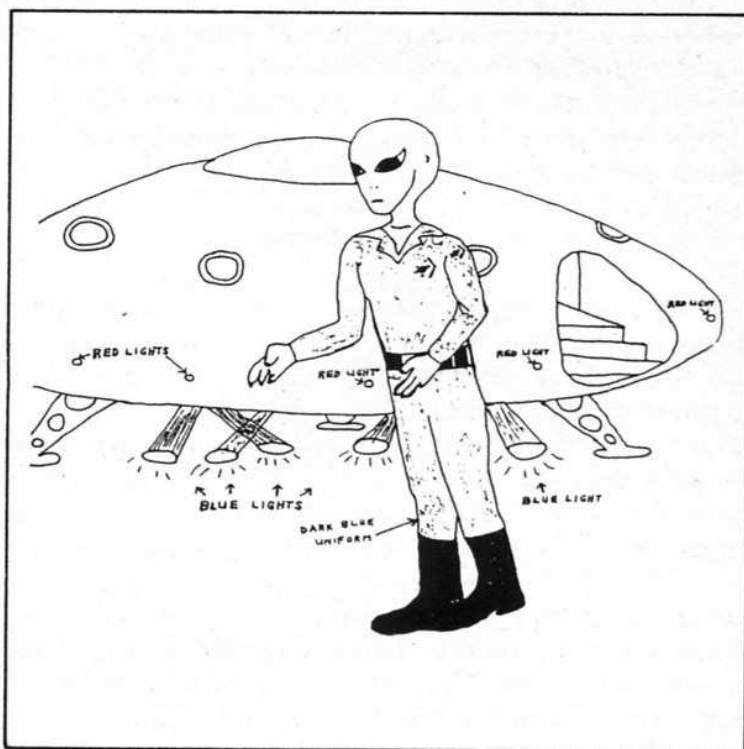


The recorder bag.

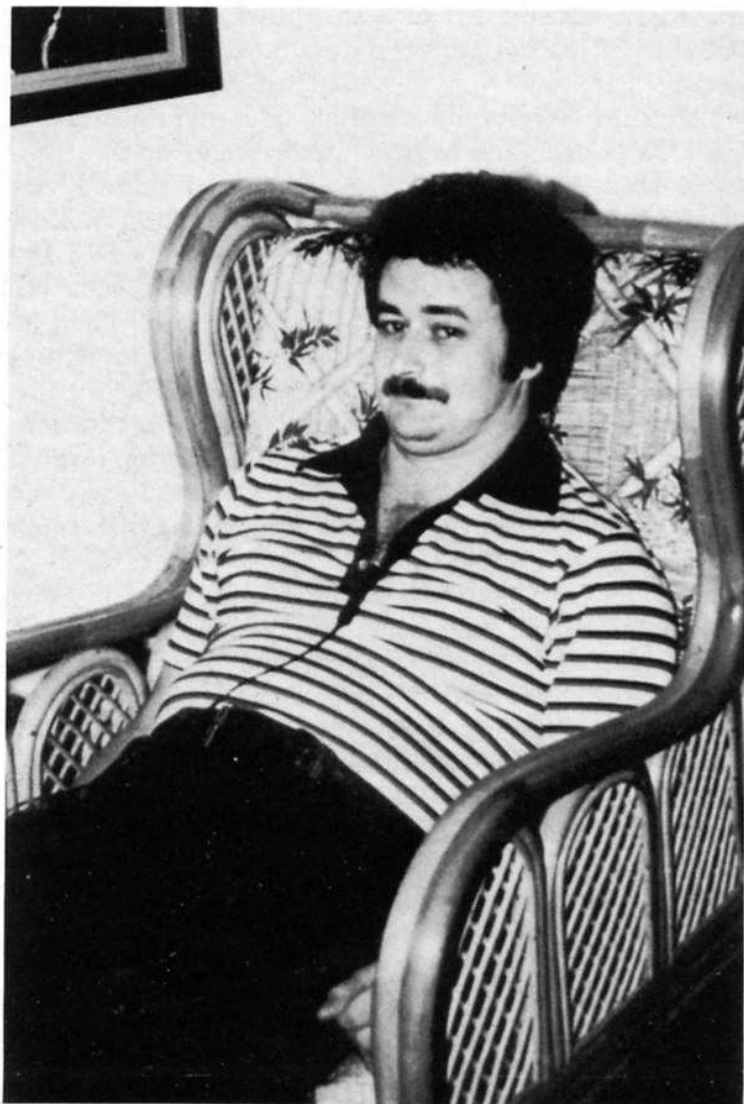
They seemed to taper a little, but there was a bit of a fold on the ends of them. I was really amazed looking at his hand."

"As Sam was walking out of the door, he was talking to one of the aliens. I could hear their conversation in my mind. Sam asked them if they had any bases in our solar system. The alien said that they had a few, and that they had some on planets in other solar systems, as well as some here on Earth. 'In fact', he said, pointing toward Lake Ontario 'we have one there'."

The 1976 incident involved Jack and his ex-wife and was not an abduction case. It was a CE3. Due to his emotional attachment to her, Jack wants no details released.



One of the humanoids and the UFO as drawn by Jack T, the abductee.



Jack T. emerging from a hypnosis session.

Genetic engineering through mind-control?

Bill T. told investigators Harry Tokarz and Joe Muskat of a theory he had formulated over the years since the Owen Sound automobile incident. He feels that the aliens want to eliminate "corrupt" blood if it exists in the "family tree". The "corruption" is the genetic inheritance of diseases such as cancer or a history of family members having had heart trouble. The humanoids would cut off these unwanted strains from the male genes by preventing third generations of those they abduct from having male heirs. This is done by mental manipulation. Abductees are programmed to avoid marriage, or if they do marry, it is one whose family history shows mostly female offspring. If abductees do have male children, these may be the second or the third and final generation of males in the family, UNLESS there is absolutely no history of males in the family having serious genetically-inherited diseases. Only then are exceptions made.

CUFORN has a list of abductees who have no male heirs and who may have fulfilled the humanoids' purpose. These may be either first, second or third generation abductees.

Jack told CUFORN that the humanoids told him that they travel from their home planet to other places in the Universe instantly. This amounts to instant transference, so that time and distance pose no barrier.



Jack T. pointing to the landing site in the Short Hills incident.

Dr. Schulman's case-summary

Dr. Schulman summarized the case by saying that hypnosis alone could not determine whether the individual was telling the truth, although she felt that Jack believed that what he was saying was the truth.

She also felt that, on the negative side, the more detail Jack gave under hypnosis, the less believable, i.e., the more chance of fantasizing to fill in holes in the story. Again, she said, on the negative side, Jack had read *Missing Time* and sought out the author, Bud Hopkins.

On the positive side was the fact that we at CUFORN had to urge Jack to pursue the case further. The doctor detected in him no unconscious motivation such as publicity or grandiose illusions. She said that perhaps this whole thing was something beyond our comprehension. *Speculating, she suggested that the mental blocks we had met may actually have been inserted by good forces, and that we are playing with fire and may hurt something or someone.*

Comment from Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle

Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle, psychologist and ufologist, wrote to Harry Tokarz on November 23, 1982: "I am impressed with the observations which you and your colleagues have noted in the on-going investigation. I am familiar with these types of observations, although the comment about "interference through the women" was new to me and fascinating, I agree with the notion that the phenomenon fosters belief (and action), but does not yield to logical analysis."

"As you know, my feeling is that the best principle is to follow the three steps: become aware, accept, and acknowledge the presence of the intelligent beings in our lives; then we can find out what our "mission" or task or project may be."

"I offer you my best wishes for your continued investigation and I'll be glad to correspond with you about further comments or questions."

Notes and References

1. "Are You A Lefty?" (*Fate*, Dec., 1982.) This article states that Dr. Peter Behan of Glasgow, Scotland and Dr. Norman Geschwind of Harvard have found that lefties have an excess of testosterone, a male hormone.
2. In Fowler, Raymond E., *The Andreasson Affair, Phase Two* (Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632, Prentice-Hall, Inc.), 1982, pp. 109-133, Betty Andreasson Luca described an underwater museum where humans, rather than machines, were enclosed in "ice" along with bits of their environment such as grass and scenery.
3. See Fowler, Raymond E., *The Andreasson Affair* (Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632, Prentice-Hall, Inc.), 1979, p. 72, for a similar feature.

THE BUFORA AND ICUR MEETINGS AT HIGH WYCOMBE

DR. J. ALLEN HYNEK

THE Third International UFO Congress*, held at High Wycombe, August 27-29, 1983, was characterized as having provided a broader than usual platform for expression of opinions and theories about the UFO phenomenon. Topics ranged from the conventional 'nuts and bolts' of extraterrestrial manufacture coming here from some cosmic Cape Canaveral to the highly unconventional concept of UFOs coming to us from within the Sun. In between, discussions focused on ball lightning, radar returns, hypnotic regression, psychic aspects, earthlights and other lights, and commentaries on "the state of the art".

Fortunately missing, in my opinion, were the "doomsayer" papers portraying UFOs as messengers of dire events, and papers heavy with pseudo-religious interpretations of the UFO phenomenon. In short, it was a scientifically oriented UFO Congress.

Of the fourteen papers presented, only six dealt, all or in part, with UFO events; five were UFO-related (research techniques, UFO theory, sociological aspects of UFOs) and three might be called "situation" papers (research attitudes and principles). The first are more easily described than the others: Dr. Harley Rutledge presented, in an informal manner, the story of the field work which became the basis of his book, "Project Identification"; Stanton Friedman expounded his favorite theme, "*Flying Saucers are Real*", emphasizing more than in the past the spectre of government "cover-up", which made his talk even more vivid than usual; Peter Day showed and discussed his now famous movies of a truly unidentified ball of light traversing the daylight sky and which is being investigated with renewed interest; Paul Norman, from Australia, brought up to date the many circumstances surrounding the mysterious disappearance of the pilot, Frederick Valentich, over the Bass Strait off the south coast of Australia (the conclusion remains that both his disappearance and the sightings of UFOs at that time by others than Valentich remain a total mystery); and Jenny Randles' paper, "*Opening Up the Windows*" dealt with the areas of the earth which seem to be centers (windows) of UFO activity. Such windows may be real or artificial, in that a given area may truly be an avenue of "ingress" for UFOs or in that an area may have one or more avid UFO investigators who attract UFO reports once their interests are known in the community, UFO events which would have otherwise gone unsung. Randles speculated on the possibility that some witnesses to UFO events may themselves have acted as a window and on the extent of "contagion", or the flow of reports (not all genuine)

caused by media exposure of one or more spectacular cases in an area. Randles' paper, one of the more critical and thoughtful of the papers presented, also dealt with the "Oz Factor" or the paranormal or altered state of consciousness aspects of the UFO phenomenon.

The "Hessdalen Lights"

Perhaps the most dramatic presentation, and the most impressive visually, was the description of "*Project Hessdalen*" by Jan Fjellander of Sweden. Over a considerable span of time, utterly mysterious coloured lights have appeared in the skies over Hessdalen in Northern Norway, bright enough to photograph and resulting in some truly spectacular colour reproductions shown as slides. A plea was made for assistance in further research on this phenomenon. Later, a Hessdalen Scientific Advisory Board was created to guide such investigation and some financial support was pledged.

The five UFO-related papers were extremely varied in content. Peter Warrington, as a non-professional analyst of radar techniques, was critical of many of the claims of radar detection of UFOs. This was met by criticism from the floor, in particular from a professional radar operator of many years' experience.

No UFO conference these days is complete without some mention of abductions and hypnotic regression, and in view of the rising prominence of this aspect of the subject it is surprising that there was only one presentation. Harry Harris provided this, accompanied by a video presentation of a hypnotic regression.

Theory of Life in the Sun

Without doubt the most controversial paper was given by Ali Abu Taha who, with the aid of standard formulae of physics and chemistry, sought to establish that conditions at a definite layer within the Sun would be hospitable to physical life and that this, in turn, might be responsible for UFO sightings.

Earth-line theories

Another theory of UFO sightings, Earthlights, or lights purported to be associated with geologic fault lines and stress patterns, was presented by Paul Devereaux. Despite the authoritarian manner in which the paper was presented, the audience was not

inclined to accept its conclusions without reservation.

Hilary Evans' paper, *"The Liars and Lunatics, and What we can Learn from Them"* was in a sense a comedy relief to the serious proceedings, but it was a levity with a serious message; only by assessing the lunatic fringe and the "con" artists can we "calibrate the system" and establish the value of the content of Ufology.

The three papers that were directed toward assessing the present status of Ufology were those by Per Andersen, Bertil Kuhlemann, and Allen Hynek. Andersen presented the results of a survey of Danish scientists on their attitudes towards UFOs. The results were comparable to the survey of American Astronomers made several years ago by Professor Sturrock of Stanford University: the majority expressed scientific interest in the subject. When, however, they were asked about the nature of the UFO phenomenon, only 3% voted for the extraterrestrial solution while 32% held out for "natural phenomenon" and 30% for "man-made". (All of which, in the writer's opinion, shows how little scientists in general know about the complexity of the UFO phenomenon!)

Bertil Kuhlemann dealt at some length with what things could be measured and classified in UFO research and those things it would be difficult to quantify. He urged that standards and reference frameworks be set up. "Measure what is possible to measure, and make possible the measurement of that which has not been possible", quoting a statement made by an 18th century scientist; this represents a fair summary of his thesis.

An Overview of Ufology

Hynek attempted an overview of the status of ufology, stressing the strong move away from the simplistic hypothesis of visitors from outer space coming here over vast astronomical distances and the growing prominence of the more "esoteric" theories. Tracing the changing attitudes of the public and of ufologists over the years, largely in terms of his own involvement in the subject, he pointed out that the main stumbling block to obtaining serious attention from the scientific community and from policy-making and funding groups in society was indeed the extraterrestrial hypothesis which, for reasons considered entirely valid, they rejected out of hand, having confused the UFO phenomenon with that particular interpretation of the phenomenon. Hynek feels, with Vallée, that the solution to the UFO problem will

prove to be far more exciting than merely space travel.

PICUR becomes ICUR

The day before the formal opening of the Congress, an event of great potential significance for global ufology took place. The *Provisional Committee for UFO Research (PICUR)* convened, and although attended by only a few of its international members, and, working well into the night, worked out a formal Constitution, elected officers, reaffirmed the aims and objectives outlined in previous meetings of the Committee.

It was felt that after four years the Committee was now sufficiently well established to be able to dispense with the "P" for "Provisional"; the organization is now officially *ICUR*. Bertil Kuhlemann was named Chairman, Hynek President (Honorary), Robert Digby, Treasurer and Bjarne Hakensson, Secretary.

In addressing the Committee, Kuhlemann described the manner in which cooperation between *ICUR* and *WUA* (World Ufological Association) could be conducted. Since *ICUR* is an association of various countries, represented by delegates from member UFO organizations in a given country, and *WUA* is to be an organization of qualified individuals regardless of organizational affiliation, Kuhlemann pointed out that *WUA* members would be the logical persons to be invited to work with *ICUR* on various projects, especially those of an international character. Some of the first projects *ICUR* hopes to initiate are translation services, adoption of classification and procedural standards, and the establishment of communication links between organizations in member countries.

In its formal meeting, *ICUR*, recognizing that much information is lost to the world community because it is published in many different languages, strongly recommend that articles in journals published in member countries have short abstracts in English. Such abstracts could later be published in a newsletter, thus facilitating the exchange of information among international ufologists.

*There ought to be some international commission that assigns numbers to "International" UFO Congresses. There have been "First" and "Second" and "Third" International Congresses in several countries. Most such Congresses are not truly international. Expense of air travel largely limits representation to countries close to the host country. At the present Congress, however, there were seven countries represented.

NEWLY DISCOVERED "AIRSHIP" WAVES OVER POLAND

Thomas E. Bullard

This article concerns a wave of "phantom airship" sightings over Russian Poland in 1892, and the recurrence of similar phenomena over that same region in 1913. Mr Eddie Bullard, of Bloomington, Indiana, USA, states that, so far as he knows, he is the first investigator to have drawn attention to these interesting reports. — EDITOR

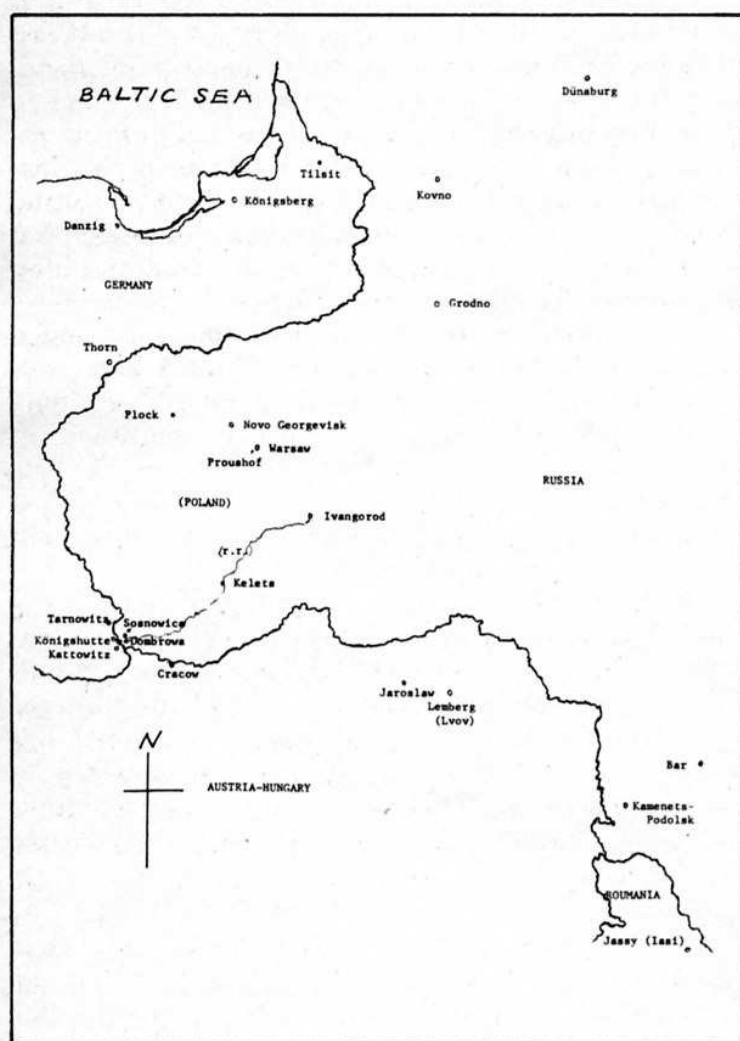
Phantom airships mark a turning point of abiding interest in UFO history. For the first time reports assume a distinctively modern tone with their description of structured aircraft appearing in wide-spread waves and displaying recurrent features, most notably the brilliant searchlight which settled in as standard equipment during the waves of 1896-97, 1908-10 and 1913, and continued as a hallmark of phantom air-planes in the World War I era and again during the "ghost flier" activity of the 1930s. Just when the age of airships began still remains a mystery. True, researchers have tracked phantom flying machines back as far as 1880, but the familiar cigar-shaped dirigible with a searchlight seems to have risen full-blown into Californian skies in November of 1896 and persisted with

few changes for decades. The question of antecedents is clearly an intriguing one for ufologists, and here I offer evidence to backdate the appearance of airships in the familiar mould by four years, to a substantial wave over Russian Poland in 1892.

The sightings of 1892

The chronic border tension between Russia and Germany grew so intense during the late winter and early spring of 1892 that a war seemed assured. Newspapers claimed a build-up of as many as 850,000 Russian troops in Poland, and while the Russians denied having anything more sinister in mind than spring manoeuvres for defensive manpower, correspondents read significance into the fact that the men drilled constantly in spite of hardships caused by the lingering snow. Russian anxiety over military secrets ran high at this time too, as indicated by accusations that Jews were spying for the Germans and again by reports of an even stranger nature, which claimed that the Germans had intruded directly over Russia in steerable balloons.¹

On March 26 the *New York Tribune*, *New York Times* and *Manchester Guardian* printed Russian dispatches which stated that a large balloon had floated above the fortress at Kovno a few days earlier. The balloon came from the direction of the German frontier and soldiers opened fire on the intruder, but the occupants used glasses and continued their investigations undisturbed. After hovering for considerable time the balloon returned to Germany and appeared to travel under perfect control.² These same dispatches repeated a notice from a Warsaw newspaper about an earlier sighting far removed from Kovno.³ On March 7 a balloon approached the south-western border town of Dombrova, again from the direction of Germany, and headed to the north-east along the Ivangorod-Dobrova railroad against a strong north-easterly wind. About 5.45 p.m. the balloon disappeared behind some clouds and reappeared 45 minutes later with a light burning, at which time the invader retraced its earlier course.⁴ The *Frankfurter Zeitung* passed along information from Polish sources in this border region that back-and-forth flights over Sosnowice, Dombrova and Stremeszice were almost daily events. Flights commonly began about 9 p.m.



Area of the "airship waves" of 1892 and 1913.

when a powerful light appeared, proceeded to the north-east to reach Stremeszice about midnight, then reversed to reach Germany by morning.⁵ According to a Vienna paper, on one of these flights the balloon hovered over military camps near Dombrova and again ignored shots fired at the order of the border commandant. Many miles to the north yet another front in this aerial war seems to have opened, since this same Viennese paper mentions that Prussian soldiers at Thorn ascended in a captive balloon equipped with a large electric light for nightly reconnaissance of the Russian frontier.⁶

Even more sensational incidents came to light on March 31. Reports from St. Petersburg declared that the appearance of spy balloons over forts and encampments in Poland was not only frequent but also a great annoyance to Army officers, who could only stand by helplessly while they lost military secrets to the high-flying Germans. The Synod (council) demanded vigorous measures against this aerial espionage.⁷ On the night of the 23rd occurred a scene familiar from later airship waves, as the *Tribune* reported that

the people of Warsaw were startled by an intensely bright light in the sky. All eyes were turned upward, but nothing could be seen save a path of light that ended in a small focus. Suddenly the ray of light swept in another direction, and, when their eyes became accustomed to the darkness that followed, the people could see, far up in the sky, a balloon.

The light, which witnesses attributed to a German searchlight, appeared at an unspecified hour in the evening and remained till 1 a.m., when the spies extinguished their light and sailed westward toward the frontier.⁸ According to the *Tribune*, a balloon later hovered over the Proushof railroad station, then moved off to Kelets and hovered there some time before returning to Germany, while the *Manchester Guardian* dates this event on the 22nd and sends the balloon to the fortress at Novo Georgevsk as well as to Kelets. Meanwhile, flights in the area of Sosnowice seem to have continued with the balloons flying at great heights, projecting a powerful searchlight in every direction, and hovering for up to 40 minutes at a time.⁹

No reports of further incidents appeared and no war broke out. For the *New York Times*, the first dispatch was "a fishy story that comes from Russian sources", and this paper did not bother to print the second dispatch, while the *Frankfurter Zeitung* commented that "the whole thing seems a bit marvellous." At the other extreme of concern, the Russians suspected that the Germans had solved the problem of aerial navigation, accused both the Germans and the French of operating an extensive balloon spy network, and worried about the danger of aerial warfare. Memory of these reports persisted, as notices appeared in

at least two magazines within a few months,¹⁰ and an editorial in the *Deseret Evening News* (Salt Lake City, Utah) for April 30, 1897 defended the reality of that year's airship on the grounds that someone might have obtained the secret of the German balloons which flashed their searchlights on the Russians "some years ago". In *Nature* 58 (1898): 353, the writer comments on a cloud which resembled a balloon by saying that "the observation suggests an origin for strange war balloons and other aerial machines occasionally reported", so perhaps sightings of this type were recurrent during the 1890s.

Descriptive details are unfortunately scarce in the newspaper accounts. We know the balloons could fly above the range of bullets and carry several passengers as well as a powerful, directable searchlight believed to have an electrical power source. Admiration echoed through these reports for the perfection of the steering mechanism, which allowed examination of specific targets and operated against the wind at a time when experimental airships barely could manoeuvre in calm air. Even more remarkable were the nocturnal habits of the fliers and the assurance with which they penetrated as far as Warsaw, 70 miles from the nearest German frontier, and returned home all in a single night. If we take these reports at face value, strong and reliable engines must have propelled these balloons. They never receive the name of airship and no description specifies an elongated gas bag, though judging by most experimental designs the cigar shape was a general assumption for any dirigible. In any case these balloons represent a flying machine such as no nation possessed, a machine which witnesses described as manoeuvrable, able to fly hundreds of miles and equipped with a brilliant light under apparently intelligent direction, so here we have the first known airship wave of major proportions involving numerous witnesses, and a direct predecessor of the 1896 and later waves.

The Sightings of 1913

This same East European border region hosted yet another series of mysterious sightings early in 1913, when tensions were again high and conventional spy stories abounded. A December 31, 1912 dispatch reported that two Austrian airplanes flew over the Russian town of Kamenets-Podolsk, and just over a week later the military forbade aviators to violate Russian territory under pain of severe reprisals. The order responded to several attempts at reconnaissance of Poland by Austrian aircraft.¹¹ Then on February 24, 1913 a dirigible appeared over Dünaburg (Dwinsk) at 8 p.m., while the Polish town of Kelets received aerial visitors as it did in 1892, according to a March 29 dispatch which claimed that first an Austrian balloon and then, half an hour later, an airplane entered

Russian territory until shots drove it away.¹² Blame shifted to the Russians in a January 18 dispatch which said their airplanes had crossed the Austrian border several times on the same night and used a powerful searchlight to inspect the forts in and around Jaroslaw. Then last night a plane had crashed outside that city and the pilot, a Russian officer, was killed.¹³ At 8 p.m. on January 30 an airplane with a brilliant searchlight flew over Jassy (Iasi), Roumania, a town near the Russian border, and manoeuvred for some ten minutes before heading toward the barracks. When the aviator failed to obey signals to land, troops fired two guns at the machine. The aviator put out his lights and disappeared.¹⁴ One day later another night-flying airplane of supposedly Russian origin hovered over Lemberg, in Austria, and shone a searchlight on fortifications there until shots drove the flier away.¹⁵ Meanwhile Austrian frontier guards often reported Russian airplanes and authorities issued orders to fire on intruders.¹⁶ A sensational story with modern parallels came from a town near Plock, in Russian Poland, where about the end of January an Austrian plane landed late at night in a field and the mayor set out to capture the two airmen, "armed only with the insignia of his office". The two Austrians captured the mayor instead, bound him hand and foot and tied him to a wing of the aircraft. Then the airmen resumed their flight and delivered their terrified prisoner to the town of Bar, 60 miles away, after which they escaped before he could sound the alarm.¹⁷ Germany's turn at the receiving end began on the night of March 4 when a mysterious airship appeared over Tarnowitz, and the military governor of Silesia offered a reward for these supposedly Russian spies. The famous story of a crashed dirigible outside Potsdam appeared on the 13th, accompanied by allusions to other airship reports from eastern German provinces.¹⁸ These eastern borders had no monopoly on phantom airships, however. On February 24 the passage of a large airship over Poperinghe, Belgium, caused great excitement among the populace, while three days later came a report from Holland that no less than six dirigibles bearing the German flag sailed over Noord-Brabant and ascended as they went.¹⁹

Of course, by 1913 flying machines were not only a reality but an active part of German, Austrian and Russian military forces. When aircraft from time to time descended by accident in another country and the authorities quickly confiscated the machine and arrested the pilot, no doubt about the nature of the sighting remains. On the other hand, when searchlights figure into reports at a time when such appara-

tus was cumbersome, of limited utility and likely to make a target of the carrier, we have reason to suspect another phantom. The mounting evidence demonstrates that the 1913 airship wave was not exclusively English but world-wide, and I hope researchers with access to East European newspapers and languages will seek out further information.

Notes and References

1. *Manchester Guardian*, March 31, 1892, p8. Map adapted from Richard Andree, *Andrees Allgemeiner Handatlas* (Bielefeld & Leipzig: Verlag von Velhagen & Klasing, 1887), 73.
2. *New York Times*, March 26, p3: verbatim *New York Tribune*; *Guardian*, same date, p8. *Le Temps* (Paris) and *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) carry brief notices.
3. The *Warschawskij Dnewnik*, according to the *Guardian*.
4. *New York Times*, March 26, p3; *Manchester Guardian*, same date, p8.
5. *Frankfurter Zeitung*, March 28, pt1, p1. Stremes-zice not located.
6. *Neue Freie Presse*, March 18, p6; March 26, p4. The March 7 date for a sighting over Dombrova is suspect, since judging from this newspaper, the second incident over Dombrova must have occurred on the 17th. Only one incident and a mistaken date may be involved.
7. *New York Tribune*, March 31, p1; *Neue Freie Presse*, March 26, p4.
8. *Tribune*, March 31, p1.
9. *Tribune*, March 31, p1; *Guardian*, March 31, p8.
10. *American Advocate of Peace*, November 1892, p195; *Fire and Ice* (London), May? 1892.
11. *Le Temps*, January 1, 1913, p6; January 11, p6.
12. *Wiener Zeitung*, February 26, p10; *Neue Preussische Zeitung* (Berlin), March 29, pt1, p3.
13. *Journal des Débats* (Paris), January 20, p2.
14. *Manchester Guardian*, January 31, p9.
15. *Daily Express* (London), February 3, p7. This incident bears a suspicious similarity to the Jassy incident.
16. *Journal des Débats*, January 20, p2.
17. *Daily Express*, February 5, p1. The only Plock I find lies about 65 miles north-west of Warsaw, while the only Bar is several hundred miles south-east, so the geography makes no sense.
18. *Daily Telegraph* (London), March 6, p13; March 14, p15.
19. *Neue Preussische Zeitung*, February 25, pt2, p2; *Journal des Débats*, February 27, p2; and see also *Berliner Tageblatt*, February 25.

SIGHTINGS AND STRANGE DOINGS IN OXFORDSHIRE

The Reverend Donald Thomas (Long Hanborough, Oxford)

A FORMER sergeant in a famous British regiment, "John" (not his real name) had served his time with the Forces in Northern Ireland, and the year 1978 found him living, with his wife and child, in a village in West-Oxfordshire. The village lies on the Witney-Faringdon road, and is consequently not far from the great British and American Air Force Base at Brize Norton.

Events in 1978

John first came to see me at the Long Hanborough Rectory in September 1978 to tell me about a recent experience.

Between 0015 and 0130 hrs. on the morning of August 16, 1978, he had been driving through Witney, when his eye caught an unusually bright light with a flash of red. He quickly pulled up at the side of the road and, as he fortunately had his camera with him, he aimed it skywards. Having a colour film loaded, he caught the large glowing area, blood-red at the centre and surrounded with orange turning to yellow, and took two photographs. But when in due course transparencies had been made and were thrown on to a screen, what raised the eyebrows was the little cluster of very small but intensely bright pin-points of light, and the pictures began to look even more interesting when they had been enlarged and the jerky streak of light joining up the pin-points came into clear view.

About a month later, in September 1978, John had a second sighting, this time on the narrow country road linking Freeland with Barnard Gate, an area some four miles to the east of Witney. (See *Ordnance Survey Map, One Inch, No. 145.*)

The third — and most unexpected — sighting occurred at about 11.30 p.m. on Saturday, September 23, 1978. John was driving along the A338 road towards Wantage. When he was on the Lambourne Downs, some 2½ miles south of this town, at about 700-720 ft. above sea-level, in the vicinity of Angel-down Farm, he declares that he clearly saw an enormous craft not very far from the ground. "It took up three-quarters of the width of my four-foot wide windscreen," he said.

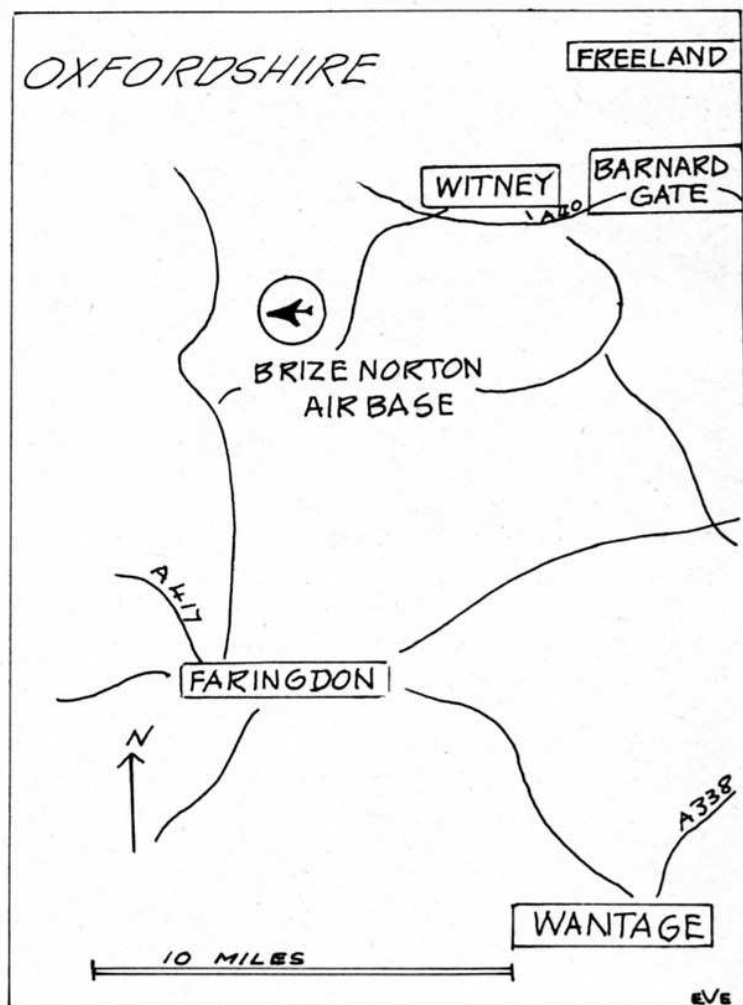
He said the craft crossed the A338 road on a course that appeared to be from S.E. to N.W. It produced a noise louder than that of the average car engine, and he described the sound as "like a mixture of an oscillating radio and the shsh of a car-washer". Moving much

more slowly than an aircraft, the machine was illuminated not only by the Moon but also by its own lights. These were very bright "laser-type" lights, all white, coming from three or four separate rows of portholes. Some of these portholes were larger than the others. John unfortunately had no camera with him on this occasion, and, equally unfortunately, no companion to corroborate his amazing story.

He described the colour of the craft as brownish-bronze.

I asked John what effect this experience had had upon him, and he commented that he had not been at all tired at the end of that day — "*not as I should normally have been*". He said that he also discovered next day that he was adding up figures (Pounds and Pence) a great deal more quickly and more easily than before.

He said his vehicle appeared to have been largely unaffected as regards either engine or headlights, but he found that the interior car-light seemed to have ceased to work properly. The clutch also appeared to



have been affected, as it now juddered, as it had never done before, as the car climbed at 700 ft. a second.

The sequel to these events of September 1978 only came to light three years or so later. In the meantime John had been in and out of hospital, and proved extremely difficult to track down. Although one dialled the correct digits, his telephone number had now become "*unobtainable*".

As he has now explained to me, what happened after the September 1978 sighting was as follows:

The mystery black car

In the latter part of that month, September, or possibly in early October, he had returned home one night to find an extremely odd and altogether quite unidentifiable car parked some 200 yards from his house. It was black. The number-plates looked as if they bore some enigmatic, "Arabic-looking" script. The driver, dressed in black, stared at him blankly as he passed by.

Some six months later, this strange experience was repeated. John had been somewhat frightened on the first occasion, but on this second occasion he was a good deal more disturbed.

During 1979 John spent a long time in the Oxford Orthopaedic Hospital.

Then, in January 1980, having taken the A40 road and finally driven along the Witney by-pass, he had only just turned off the main road when he perceived through his driving-mirror that he was being followed. The vehicle behind him was the same unidentifiable black car. It followed, at a steady distance behind him, for some 2½-3 miles, and then quite suddenly vanished.

On this third occasion, John was a thoroughly frightened man — so much so that his alarm communicated itself to his wife, who became unnerved too.

John's wife had recently given birth to a child — their second, and after a while it looked as though the unnerving events were all over and the memory of them was beginning to fade into the past.

Widespread disturbance of equipment

What precisely triggered off the next stage in the story I do not know, and I have been quite unable to ascertain. Something, of some importance, must have started it all off again. *This time John's car, television, telephone, all seem to have been affected.*

The telephone was important in connection with John's work. It would now often ring late at night, and when John answered it, there was always nothing but

silence. He would replace the receiver and turn over and go back to sleep, and again it would ring. And so on, all through the night, night after night.

John got the telephone company to give him a new ex-directory number. In the meantime, the strain had obliged him to give up his business.

Between September 1980 and March 1981 a series of totally inexplicable occurrences centred on John's car, a Ford *Cortina*. One day it would start perfectly. Two or three days later it was necessary to tow the car for half a mile to get it going. Then, again, it would seem quite normal, and would respond instantly to the self-starter. New plugs, new points, a new coil, and, finally, a new battery, were successively fitted by John in his efforts to correct the fault. Yet all in vain, for still the vehicle refused to respond on three days or so in a week, behaving perfectly on the other days.

This sort of narrative seems so utterly impossible. One would prefer to assume that it had all been made up. But do frightened people concoct impossible stories of this sort? (Particularly as, in this case, at least one member of John's family would prefer to withhold it all from the investigator, so "unreal" and so "impossible" and so "out-of-this-world" does it all seem!)

However, as C. S. Lewis reminded us, the Devil is only too happy when folk believe that he does not exist!

A note on the Witney case by Editor, FSR

Early in 1981 I secured the negatives of the Witney photographs, through the good offices of the Rev. Donald Thomas, and passed them for evaluation to FSR's photographic expert, Mr Percy Hennell. Mr Hennell's report of his findings is given below.

It will be noted that Mr Hennell invites comparison of these pictures with those taken by Mr Robert Burke at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, at about 6.00 a.m. on November 24, 1967.

The full illustrated account of that case, by FSR's Aeronautical Consultant the late Charles H. Gibbs-Smith and Mr Percy Hennell, was featured in FSR Vol. 14, No. 2 (March/April 1968). G.C.

Mr Percy Hennell's report on the Witney photographs

"To begin with, I have enlarged the two significant frames (i.e. the portion of the pictures with which we are concerned) about 175 times. As, according to the numbering on the film, they *are* successive in the order I had anticipated, I have marked them "A" and "B". The wavy line indicates the passage of the object. The brighter parts of the line would seem to show a slackening of speed, and the large white blobs would seem to show where the object actually stopped. (*The*

foregoing is based on the assumption that there was only one object.)

On the other hand, if there were four of them, my interpretation of the movement tracks is still valid because they must have been moving at an incredible speed and emitting an intense light, to record all that activity in an exposure of 1/100th of a second.

Frame "B" indicates camera shake, which at this enlargement would be liable to occur at 1/100th second exposure. The object or objects are reforming and moving away. It is my opinion that, having regard to the minute size of the originals, there is no question of any manipulation of the originals.

The photos show great similarity to the celebrated St. Leonards sighting of a few years ago."

Signed: PERCY HENNELL, F.I.B.P.

April 4, 1981

Technical details of the photographs

Exposure: 1/100th second.

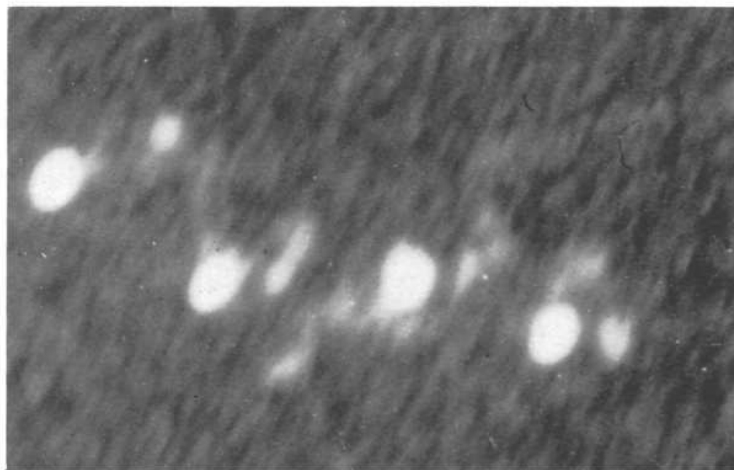
Aperture: F4

Conditions: Moonlight and light cloud.

Time: 0015 hrs. or later, August 16, 1978.

Postscript to the Witney Story

It is important that attention be drawn to the fact

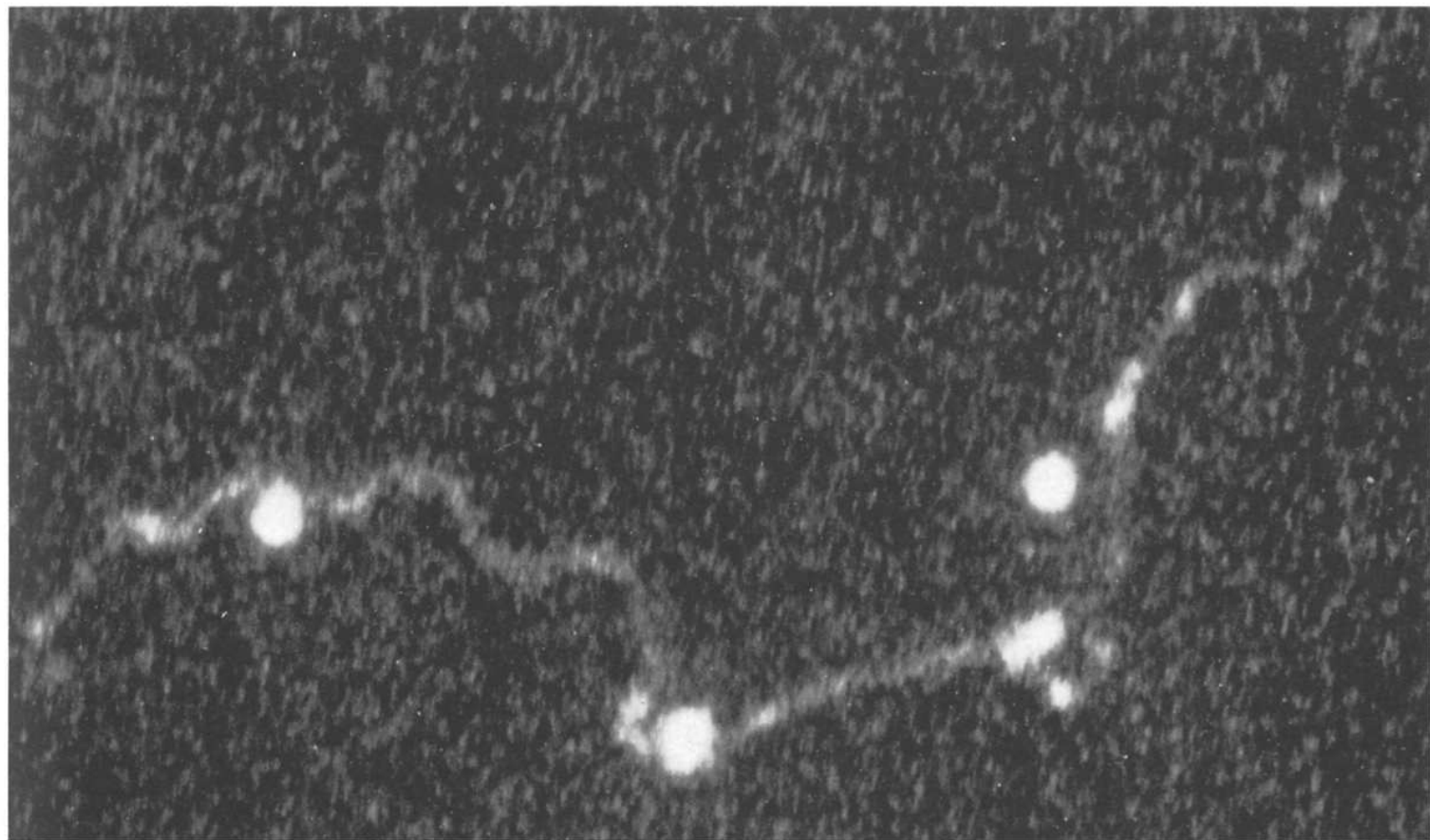


Witney photograph "B" enlarged $\times 175$.

that in 1980 a book was published in Britain in which it was claimed that a whole family of five individuals had been taken aboard a UFO by alien beings and given the usual medical examinations, and that their experiences had been recovered under hypnosis.

This book is *The Janos People*, by Frank Johnson (pub. Neville Spearman).

The important points to note are (1) that it is claimed that the abduction as described in this book took place late on the evening of Monday, June 19, 1978 — in other words just about two months before "John's" photographs were taken, and (2) that the location was allegedly on route 417, about a mile from Faringdon.



Witney photograph "A" enlarged $\times 175$.

And Faringdon lies just ten miles south of Witney, where "John" says he had his first sighting and took his photos.

I know nothing about the "Janos" story, nor about its author, so that I should be in no position to express any sort of opinion regarding the truthfulness of his book. I wish merely to point out the extraordinary closeness of these two alleged "UFO events" in respect of both time and place. And it must be borne in mind that, when the Janos story was published in 1980, "John's" experiences were known only to a tiny handful of people.

I certainly do not believe a word of the tale that the "Janos People" are supposed to have told the abducted family regarding dire events that had caused them to quit their home-planet (distant "several thousand light-years from us").

Nevertheless, to be honest, I would suggest that the book merits the most careful study, for I confess that I find a very great deal in the abductees' stories that seems to have the ring of truth. If the book is a fabrication it is a very clever one.

G.C.

A RECENT UFO "FLAP" IN TURKEY

Halûk Egemen Sarikaya

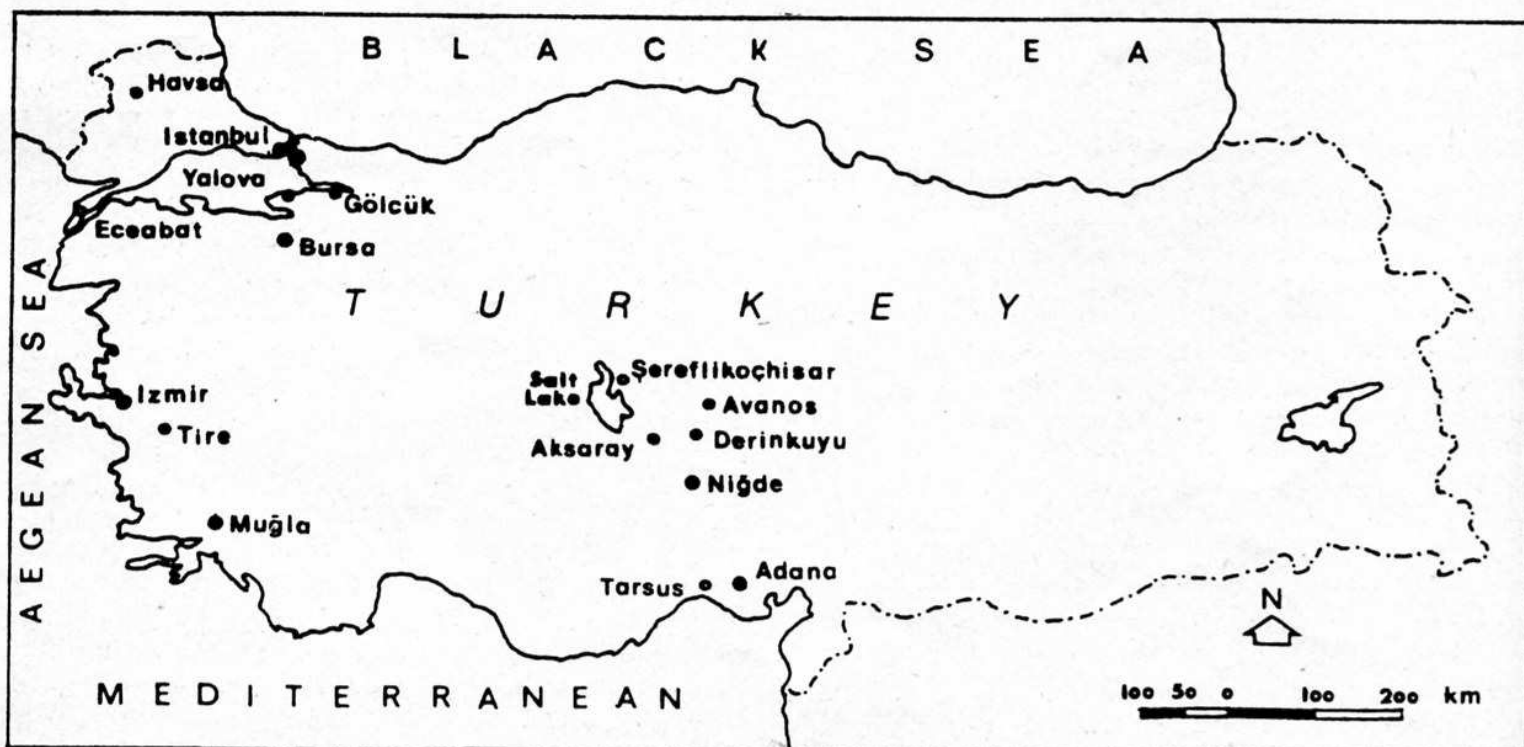
Director, Bilim Arastirma Merkezi (Science Research Centre), P.K. 1072, Istanbul.

THERE exist more than one hundred well-documented Turkish reports of Ufological phenomena over the last hundred years. However, the most intensive phase of such activity, and also the best observed one, concerns a recent two-month period, covering December 1981 and January 1982, of which I give a detailed account below.

Since mid-December 1981 UFO sightings have been repeatedly reported from central, western and north-western Turkey, witnessed by thousands of people. This UFO flap of December 1981-January 1982 over Turkey has been especially focussed on Aksaray, a town situated in the province of Niğde, central Anatolia. Below is a brief compilation of the reports of sightings, most of which appeared in the papers and some of which were sent directly to our Science Research Centre by various witnesses:

It all began on December 15, 1981, when Mr. M. Ali Özel of Aksaray, sometime after sunset, saw an extremely bright light hovering at a distance of 200-300 metres over his car. The luminous object emitted orange beams, made certain manoeuvres, and then disappeared in a south-westerly direction.

On December 21, another UFO was sighted above the building site of the Aksaray Engine Factory, and it was observed by the townspeople and by Captain O. Çelen, the foremost military authority in the town. According to Mr. Dağ, a grocer, at around 07.30 p.m. "a huge glittering silent object was seen giving off greenish light above the building site. When Capt. Çelen rushed to the site it was still hovering over there." After a while it shot away in the same direction as before. Its altitude was estimated to be around



The Turkish Wave: December 1981 and January 1982.

800-1000 metres, and it was described as an 'egg-shaped' object. An interesting EM effect was noticed: when Capt. Çelen tried to contact his headquarters through his walkie-talkie, to his amazement he saw that it had gone silent.

On December 26, at 05.30 p.m., the caterers and the guests present in the restaurant on the roof of the Sheraton Hotel, Istanbul, saw a huge cigar-shaped, red-coloured 'cloud' traverse the otherwise clear sky in about 10 minutes. Mr. M. Özerman, one of the hotel personnel, stated that an aircraft passing beneath the mysterious 'cloud' appeared to be extremely small in comparison, so that the UFO must have been something like 900-1000 metres long!

According to another report forwarded to the Science Research Centre, one evening in late December a bright object, several times the size of a star, was sighted over the city of Muğla. Its corona flared up several times and then it disappeared.

The last report concerning late December sightings came from Bursa: one night, at around 09.15 p.m., several townspeople near the city stadium saw a glowing object emit yellow-red beams high up in the sky.

Sightings in Aksaray occurred again during the first days of 1982. The TV sets and radios in some of the districts of the town are said to have malfunctioned during the appearance of the UFOs. The daytime appearance of a UFO over Aksaray on January 2 excited the whole town, and a large percentage of the townsfolk had a chance to observe it. The day before, a UFO was also sighted above the city of Adana. An observer, Mr. A. Şendağ, said that around 06.30 p.m. he and his friends saw a huge object shining over the airport: "It resembled a saucer, and glowed with yellow and red lights."

On January 4 hundreds of drivers and passengers on the E5 Highway, Istanbul, witnessed a green-coloured luminous object move over the highway on a northeast to south-west course. One of the observers, an architect, estimated the altitude of the object to be 100 metres, and its speed around 1000 kms/hr. Time of the sighting was 11.30 p.m.

On the evening of the next day, I and a few of my assistants from the Science Research Centre, were travelling along the same section of the E5 Highway, Istanbul, in a passenger bus to investigate the Aksaray UFO flap, when, through the front pane of the bus, we spotted a yellow-green-coloured luminous object in the southeast. It was about 15° above the horizon, and had a apparent diameter of 30 cms. We observed it for 5 seconds, then it described a short arc towards the south and disappeared. It was exactly 09.38 p.m.

The same night, Mr. Cenk Tamer, just before his departure from Adana, felt a strange urge to take pictures of the night sky around Adana Bus Terminal. He then saw an extremely bright stationary object in the

clear sky; and this object appears in one of the pictures he took that night. This picture is in the files of the Science Research Centre.

UFO Photographed

Another important picture which came into the possession of the Science Research Centre shows a UFO that was sighted over Aksaray on January 6 at 06.30 p.m. A boy from the Hamidiye district of Aksaray, Mehmet Sürücü, took this photograph with a 3000 Land Polaroid SX80 camera. The UFO was stationary at about 40° above the horizon in the southwest. According to Sürücü, the camera failed to operate three times, yielding the picture of the UFO only at the fourth attempt. On this picture a bright elliptical object with a wide corona is seen.

The same night, fishermen off the coast of Eceabat saw a glowing object travel across the sky, first at 07.00 p.m. and then at around 10.00 p.m. The idea of a 'flying saucer' frightened the fishermen, who abandoned their daily chore and preferred to go back ashore.

On the morning of January 8, around 03.00 a.m., Mr. Tamer, who had taken the Adana UFO picture, shot another picture of a very bright airborne object from the balcony of his flat in Istanbul. He submitted this photograph to the Science Research Centre too.

The intense UFO activity over Aksaray continued during the second week of January. On January 9, at 09.00 p.m., a nocturnal light was seen to go on and off alternately in the southwestern sky, and it caused a traffic jam on the highway between Aksaray and Adana as the drivers stopped their cars to watch the object.

On January 10 the UFOs appeared over the north-western tip of Turkey. Like Aksaray, Havsa, a town which lies in the province of Edirne, was to become another focal point of the flap in the days to come. Around 09.30 p.m. the residents of the Arpaç village in Havsa district sighted an 'egg-shaped' glowing object flying at an altitude of 500-600 metres. It emitted green and yellow beams, and ejected a yellowish smoke.

The report submitted to the Science Research Centre by Mr. A. Devrim, an economist from Aksaray, contains a detailed account of a January 11 sighting made near Şereflikoçhisar, another central Anatolian town. At about 06.30 p.m., while travelling from Aksaray to Ankara in a passenger bus, Mr. Devrim saw two luminous objects over the Salt Lake. There was a certain distance and difference of altitude between them; the one moving at a higher altitude looked bigger. They first flew across the clear sky, then started to cruise behind clouds, appearing only intermittently, and finally vanished behind a dense cloud cover. Mr. Devrim stated that the objects followed a low trajec-

tory in a north-westerly direction, keeping the distance and difference of altitude between them constant all the time.

UFO programme on television

And on January 14 a programme concerning the Aksaray sightings was televised by the Turkish TV. Mr. Güner Orbay, the Head Official and the Mayor of the town of Aksaray, made the following statement after a series of interviews conducted with a dozen local residents, all of whom confirmed the sightings and gave a brief account of their own Ufological experiences: "Since December 15, 1981, unidentified objects have been travelling across the skies of our town. These unidentified objects sometimes descend to 800 metres and sometimes to 1000 metres, and they are being observed by the interested townsfolk. The unidentified objects remain stationary for a while, occasionally emitting blue, red, yellow and white beams, and later disappear in the form of a point of light. It is not possible for me to comment on the nature of these objects. I believe that it will only be proper for the scientists to bring this matter to light." Afterwards, a film shot by a TV cameraman was broadcast which showed a bright round object making erratic movements in the Aksaray skies. The two scientists interviewed next tried to deny the phenomenon, and declared that the object filmed could be nothing but Venus! And just before the TV programme began, at around 09.30 p.m., a UFO appeared over the village of Taptık in Havsa. The primary school teacher of the village, Mr. Ş. Ayaz, said: "The flying object, which passed at an altitude of 100 metres directly overhead, resembled a tortoise. Its speed was around 50 kms/hr, and it glowed with red and yellow coloured lights. When it reached the ridges 10 kilometres away, it suddenly took a round form and disappeared."

Next day, on January 15, as if to make the scientists aware of the seriousness of the situation, the flap took a dramatic turn: Three sightings occurred one after another over Niğde, Havsa and Izmir. The UFO over Niğde, resembling a tray, appeared at 07.05 p.m. The townspeople described it as a 'flying saucer'. Then at 09.35 p.m. two UFOs were sighted over Havsa; the EM effect showed itself again in the malfunctioning of TV sets. Two hours later a UFO traversed the skies of Izmir from north to south, causing city residents to panic. In fact, when the UFO became stationary over the Buca Forest and took on a 'flaming' appearance, the fire brigades of Izmir rushed to the scene and kept watch over the UFO for 45 minutes until it diminished in size and finally vanished!

On January 17 UFOs were observed again over Aksaray and Havsa, and also over Gölcük and Tire. The following day sightings were reported from Aksaray, of course, and from two other towns in the same

region, Avanos and Derinkuyu. The UFO which appeared over Aksaray around 07.30 p.m. was observed by the Chief of Police of the town, Mr. A. Saim Ertuğrul, too. Moreover, another report came from the town of Tarsus, where house lights failed during the passage overhead of a UFO.

January 20 marked an abrupt ending to the flap. The period between January 15 and 18, it seemed, had brought the flap to a climactic finale. The last reports concerned sightings made on January 20: In the morning hours a huge reddish UFO was sighted by several people as it cruised over Istanbul. Its description fitted that of an arrowhead with three long protrusions extending from the back. Later, during the night, UFOs were seen over Yalova and south-eastern suburbs of Istanbul. The interesting thing was that the latter observations were accompanied by a strange disturbing noise heard over the TV sets.

In late January scientists at last decided to visit Aksaray. Of course they could not see any UFOs, the flap had already terminated! After making certain enquiries, they reached the following conclusion: On December 15, 1981, the residents of Aksaray saw space-junk entering the atmosphere. This caused a rumour of 'flying saucers' to spread throughout the whole town. Thereafter, people expected to see them, and started to watch the sky. Some 'believed' that they saw something, others most probably saw either Venus or Sirius, and claimed it was a UFO! They also expressed this view of theirs on the Turkish TV during a second interview broadcast on January 28.

Research centre sends investigators

I and a few of my assistants from the Science Research Centre formed a fully equipped study team, and investigated and studied the phenomena on location, visiting Aksaray twice. The first visit took place on January 5/7 and the second on January 24/26. We interviewed about 30 observers, people from various walks of life, also State officials and military officers among them, made field investigations at alleged landing sites, took photographs and shot films in the course of the interviews and investigations, made sketches depicting some of the UFO sightings, and, as mentioned before, we secured a Polaroid photo of a UFO taken by an observer.

Going through all the accounts of remote and close sightings and not less than four landing reports, I picked out various notable passages and descriptions which certainly find close parallels in the UFO literature world-wide, and I list them below:

1) Typical UFO movements and manoeuvres:

a) "The object dived towards the road, descended as if to land, then ascended again, and remained station-

ary in the sky ... then shot away in a south-westerly direction."

b) In one case the object was observed to have made a typical 'falling-leaf motion' before landing near Topakkaya, 12 kms. north of Aksaray.

c) From another landing report: "It took off and started to make a swaying motion while ascending."

d) "After hovering for a time, it went up and down with a shaky movement."

e) "The pulsating objects formed geometric patterns on the sky by altering their relative positions."

f) "In the south there were three extremely bright objects. One remained stationary in the sky, while another made various manoeuvres around it. The third was shooting downwards in a vertical path and disappearing, only to appear again at a high altitude and repeat the same downward vertical motion."

2) Change of colour, size and shape:

a) "The object had a red colour first, then assumed different colours."

b) "First green colour was dominant, then it altered its colour to yellow and orange."

c) "The object, which had become completely orange coloured by then, gradually diminished in size and took the form of a small point of light. As we approached it in our car, it enlarged to its previous size."

d) "When I looked at it through binoculars, I saw it emit green-blue colours. It occasionally took the form of a dumbbell."

e) "It held stationary in the south-western sky. Its apparent diameter was about 15 cms. It gradually changed its size and became a mere point of light."

3) Light effects:

a) In several cases, when the observers signalled to the sighted objects using the headlights of a car or powerful flashlights, the UFOs responded by signalling back with their own light, and apparently created a 'zoom' effect, that is increased in size as if approaching the witnesses.

b) In some instances, the objects are said to have projected a brilliant white or green coloured beam resembling a search-light upon the observers.

c) "It hovered for a while in the southwest with a pale blue light, then started to move away slowly, giving off blinding beams."

4) Physical and EM effects:

a) On January 17 a powerful explosion was heard nearly one hour after a nocturnal sighting: a similar boom had been heard on January 5 as well. The authorities admitted that they were not able to determine the nature of these explosions.

b) Frequently, at the time of the sightings a general malfunctioning of TV sets, radios and failure of house lights were reported. The mechanical watch of one of the witnesses stopped. I have already mentioned the malfunctioning of the walkie-talkie of Capt. Çelen.

During a January 8 sighting, power lines gave off 'ringing' sounds; there was no wind at the time. In the night of January 1 the man playing the electronic organ at the Ihlara Hotel noticed in astonishment that the notes issuing from the instrument were completely at variance with what he was playing — just at that time a UFO was seen passing overhead!

5) Shapes:

The objects have been described as having mostly elliptical or round shapes; they are also reported to have appeared in saucer, tray, crescent and dumbbell-like shapes.

The Ufological manifestations evident in the Aksaray sightings prove without doubt that, contrary to the opinion expressed by the scientists, a UFO flap has occurred over Aksaray, not to mention the other sightings reported from western and north-western Turkey, including Istanbul and Izmir.

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EDITOR OF FSR would like to hear from any reader in or near the Ayrshire region of Scotland who can assist us with a simple local enquiry (*NOT an investigation*).

ALLEGED MEDICAL INJURIES FROM UFOs

Project UFOMD Report No. 1

Richard C. Niemtow, M.D.

(PROJECT UFOMD, 532 MERCHANT ST., VACAVILLE, CALIFORNIA, 95688)

PROJECT UFOMD is an international study of medical injuries associated with alleged UFO close encounters. Information dealing with this project has been published previously (5).

Reports of intense lights associated with medical injuries are now well documented in the UFO literature. The necessity of qualified medical observations is emphasized in dealing with these cases. A multitude of information may be obtained from the victims from observation alone which may explain the mechanisms of the injury event and substantiate further the unidentified flying object phenomena.

An excellent example to consider is that of the Cash-Landrum Case reported very professionally by Mr. John Schuessler. Strictly from the information reported in the MUFON Journal, November 1981, it would be feasible to assume that the principals might have been exposed to some type of non-ionizing or ionizing radiation. I would like to consider first a clinical model for non-ionizing radiation and then a clinical model for ionizing radiation. I will only *speculate* as to what occurred in the Cash-Landrum Case because I never examined or had access to their medical records.

There is much confusion and misunderstanding in the UFO literature about the relationship of medical injuries to radiation. It will be appropriate to clarify several fundamental aspects of radiation effects on biological systems.

Some definitions

First let us define radiation. Radiation is an emission of energy in the form of photons and/or particles. The photons actually represent electromagnetic radiation, which for our purposes and interest are in the upper end of the spectrum and in order of decreasing wavelength include microwave, ultraviolet, gamma or X-ray. Particulate radiation consists of betas, protons, alpha particles, neutrons, mesons, heavy charged ions i.e. nitrogen, carbon, neon, boron etc. just to name a few.

All of these radiations deliver an energy insult to living matter. These take the forms of heat and ionization. Heat destroys the proteins which are the machinery of life. Ionization damages the DNA essential for

the control and reproduction of life. Actually this is an extreme simplification of an immensely complex subject called radiobiology.

A few more terms need to be defined and then we can quickly proceed. The term ionization simply means energetic ejection of one or more orbital electrons from an atom or molecule by either a photon or particle. The more energetic the ejected electron the more chances for damage in living tissue. Ionization does not involve microwaves. Roentgen is a unit used to characterize the amount of X-ray or gamma radiation exposure in air and is expressed in terms of producing a certain amount of ionized air. The RAD is a unit of radiation absorption in living tissue and is measured as the amount of energy deposited into tissue.

Having defined a few terms we are ready to tackle superficially the question of how this information will be useful in radiation-like injuries involving intense lights/unidentified flying objects.

Several years ago I published a clinical sketch that delineated a series of physiological events that are well known to ufologues (1). Briefly, the witness observes an intense light which may be associated with olfactory, auditive and motor paralysis manifestations. The olfactory detection of odor is of course unexplained. However, an excellent paper by Thomas M. Olsen, "UFO Odors and Origins", in *Journal of UFO Studies*, Vol. II, explains the possibility of external oxidizing agents and resultant chemical products due to the phenomenon. He summarizes that the reported characteristic UFO odors are attributed to externally producing oxidizing agents, ozone and NO₂/N₂O₄, and their reaction with methyl-alcohol and/or benzene which may be implicated as an energy source in disc UFOs.

Microwave sound

The sounds experienced by the witness may be attributed to microwave radiation. In recent years, attention has been given to the so-called microwave "hearing" effect.* Under certain specific conditions of frequency signal modulation and intensity, it has been shown that animals and humans can perceive a radio

frequency signal as if it were heard. One hypothesis that explains this is that a microwave signal produces thermoelastic pressure within the skull that is in turn perceived as sound by the auditory apparatus (7).

I have described the paralysis problem elsewhere and remind the reader that the victim does not fall in the majority of cases (1,2). The exact mechanism of this paralysis remains poorly understood.

Further physiological events occur in the second clinical stage: the victim experiences, several hours to several days later, skin burns, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, conjunctivitis, and general malaise (1,2,3).

Because no one is sure what radiation is being emitted by this phenomenon we will examine some physiological effects of microwave, radio frequency, atomic and ultraviolet radiation. To keep ourselves organized I am including a chart of the electromagnetic spectrum.

TYPE OF RADIATION: (6)

IONIZING	FREQUENCY
Cosmic rays	
Gamma rays	
X-rays	
Visible and Ultraviolet light	
Infra-red	
Microwave	
Radar	
Radio frequency	
UHF, VHF, FM	
AM, shortwave	
Longwave	

The known effects of microwaves on animals and humans will be summarized. It is beyond the scope of this paper to expand this subject. Microwave effects appear to be principally thermal, similar to conventional electrical burn injuries, but with some unique systemic expression. Derangements of cardiovascular, gastro-intestinal, endocrine, haematological, ophthalmological and behavioral function are well described in animal experimentation. To complicate the matter even more, radio-frequency radiation can also produce similar non-thermal systemic effects. Some of these are summarized below: (6)

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS:

Central nervous system	Altered circadian rhythms
Behavioral changes
EEG alterations
Acoustic stimulations
Cardiovascular system	Hypotension
Bradycardia
Haematological	Depressed immunity
Depressed lymphocytes
Depressed phagocytes

Altered bone marrow
Ophthalmological	Cataracts
Retinal damage
Gastrointestinal	Increased motility
Endocrine	Increased
	adrenocorticoids
Depressed thyroid

Direct contact with radio-frequency electrodes can produce thromboses of arteries and veins. Thus, depending on the vascularization territory affected, there will be areas of healthy tissue and injured tissue (6).

Low dose atomic radiations, known for producing skin burns and systemic perturbations, are well known and may mimic many of the biological damages seen in microwave and radio-frequency exposures. The difficulty is to differentiate between the two types of radiation. Unfortunately this may be a difficult task for the inexperienced observer involved in a UFO case. For example, depending on the rad dose and energy of the photon emission, gamma radiation injury to the face can be selective. We know that 2,000 rads produces alopecia, but eyelashes and eyebrows have their own selective radiation injury thresholds. Whole body and localized radiation play differently on the haematological system. Different cell populations are depressed depending upon the radiation field location and area. The systemic problems such as listed under the radio-frequency and microwave effects also occur.

Ultraviolet over-exposure besides producing skin burns can also result in fever, chills, weakness, shock, and manifestations due to hyperpyrexia. We are aware of our own experience with severe sun burn.

In the Cash-Landrum Case, the medical injury catalogue described by Mr. John Schuessler presents injuries which can be produced by all of the radiations described above. If the reader carefully exploits the information given in the case it is possible to medically appreciate the event but only superficially. That is why I emphasize the importance that similar cases be brought to the attention of Project UFOMD in order that the victims can be evaluated rapidly and precisely in the context of the event. The eventual medical data must be in depth and follow standard medical reporting practices (3,4,5). The reward may be a substantial amount of information directly related to the UFO phenomenon.

In May 1982, the author was solicited as a consultant to the U.S. Army Inspector-General's Office, Washington, D.C., dealing with the Cash-Landrum Case. Their responsibility was to identify the source of the medical injuries; namely, the helicopters. An in-depth effort to locate these helicopters was undertaken. They could not be identified as an Army mission. The medical data used by the author was

solely that reported by various UFO journals.

Clearly there is the need for better medical data gathering and reporting which has now become our responsibility by way of default.

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* NOTE BY EDITOR, FSR.

What Dr Niemt-zow says here about the "microwave hearing effect", should be considered in connection with the article by Sr. Joaquim Fernandes on the Phenomena at Fátima, which we have recently published (FSR Vol. 28, No. 6).

MEETING the THIRD MILLENNIUM, a journal for all those concerned with the problems of today and tomorrow
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**REMEMBER THAT NEW READERS ARE ALWAYS NEEDED.
UFO JOURNALS ARE DISAPPEARING ELSEWHERE.
DON'T LET IT HAPPEN HERE!**

A NOTE ON THE ROMANIZATION OF CHINESE

WITH the reported "loosening-up" in China on the subject of UFOs, it is possible that, even if only temporarily, the flow of material from that quarter may prove to be very considerable. A note on the difficult problem of rendering Chinese words and names into English may therefore not be unwelcome to FSR readers.

The Chinese language possesses no alphabet, and consequently, even after all the pruning of obsolete or complicated forms and the simplifications carried out since the Communists came to power in 1949, an average small Chinese dictionary can still contain around 8,000 different characters, vast numbers of which are *homophones* (i.e. they sound alike). Owing to this vast number of *homophones*, or *homonyms*, no successful system has yet been devised whereby whole Chinese texts might be rendered with clarity into Latin script or any other alphabetic script. Many folk thought the system worked out some years ago by the late Dr. Walter Simon of the School of Oriental and African Languages (University of London) was a promising start, but it failed to "catch on".

The Wade/Giles System

Until recently, the system employed by Governments and official bodies in the English-speaking world for the rendering of Chinese proper names and terms and the Chinese place-names on maps was the so-called *Wade/Giles System*, which derived from the work of two predecessors of the present Editor of FSR who, like him, were diplomats in China and became specialists in the Chinese language. These were Sir Thomas Wade, at one time H.B.M.'s Ambassador in Peking, and Dr. Herbert Giles, H.B.M.'s Consul at Ningpo and later Professor of Chinese in the University of Cambridge.

Although admittedly still presenting serious disadvantages and imperfections, *Wade/Giles* was the best system that we have had. It has prevailed for many years in the English-speaking world, and most of the indexed or translated material now in the English-Language libraries and museums of the West is transcribed in it. (The Russians, Germans and French have also devised their own quite separate — and

equally imperfect — systems for transliterating Chinese for speakers of those three languages.)

The American official body which is most concerned with these matters is the *Board of Geographic Names* (BGN) in Washington, D.C., while in Britain its "opposite number" and close working-partner is the Committee with which the Editor of FSR was connected for some years after long periods of service in Diplomacy and Intelligence.

The main task of these two bodies, in USA and Britain, is to devise and apply, jointly, systems for the easy and efficient transcription into English of all those languages in the world which do not employ our Western (Latin) script, and which are important enough to be widely used in books and maps — particularly the latter. Both committees have used the *Wade/Giles* system for rendering Chinese for many years past. When working with the British Committee, FSR's Editor was also concerned with the development and application of transliteration systems for rendering a number of other Eastern scripts, viz: Mongolian, Tibetan, Burmese and Shan, Hindi and Nepali, Arabic, and Uighur (Eastern Turkish).

Chinese launch new "Pinyin" system

Very recently, without adequate consultation of anybody else about their project, the Communist Chinese have sprung upon us a new transliteration system devised by themselves and called "*Pinyin*", which possibly has even more defects and drawbacks than *Wade/Giles* and is going to provide a lot of headaches for many people for a long time to come. Had the Chinese taken the trouble to consult with those who have spent years in the study of these highly specialised matters, they could no doubt have had something at least much better than *Pinyin*. But the damage is now done, and the Chinese are already putting out a flood of maps and books in which Chinese proper names and placenames all appear in the *Pinyin*, and, as a result of this, foreign Governments and official bodies are being driven to start filing and recording material in accordance with this new system, awful as it is in many respects. (As examples of its needless obscurity and difficulty for foreigners who do

not happen to know any Chinese, it may be mentioned that the new system uses our letter Q to represent the sound CH, and the letter X to represent the sound SH!)

Knowing either *Wade/Giles* or *Pinyin* will not enable you at once to comprehend anything written in the other system.

Use of Pinyin in UFO Reports

Hitherto such Chinese UFO reports as we have carried have generally tended to be in *Wade/Giles*, particularly in cases where we have made the translation into English ourselves. However, all the references given in Shi Bo's new French book are in *Pinyin*, and of course all the names and terms in the reports issued in English by the Chinese UFO Research Society so far have also been in *Pinyin* and will be in it in future. So far as possible one will naturally try to avoid a mixture of the two systems.

This note may be thought a trifle boring by some readers of course, but we have also thought that there will be others who will appreciate it.

Some Examples

Here are a few specimen words which will serve to illustrate the difference between the two systems:—

	WADE/GILES	P'INYIN
飞碟	Fei-tieh (flying saucer)	Feidie
飞碟探索	Fei-tieh T'an-so (flying saucer research)	Feidie Tansuo
中国	Chung-Kuo (China)	Zhongguo
毛泽东	Mao Tse-tung	Maozedong
蒋介石	Chiang Chieh-shih (Chiang Kai Shek)	Jiang Jieshi
北京	Pei-Ching (Peking)	Beijing
张荣昌	Chang Jung-ch'ang	Zhangrongchang
兰州	Lan-Chou (Lanchow)	Lanzhou
重庆	Ch'ung-Ch'ing (Chungking)	Chongqing
根青	Ken-Ch'ing	Genqing
甘肃	Kan-Su (Kansu)	Gansu
西安	Hsi-An (Sian)	Xian
史博	Shih-Po	Shi Bo

CE-III REPORT FROM FINLAND (PART II)

Dr. Pekka Teerikorpi

Our contributor is an astronomer at the Observatory and Astrophysics Laboratory, University of Helsinki (J.K.), and Turku University Observatory, University of Turku (P.T.) in Finland. His first report on this weird and interesting case appeared in FSR Vol. 27, No. 3 (November 1981). The main features of the story are that, at 12.30 p.m. on a hot, sultry day (June 19, 1979) at Rauma in south-western Finland, the two witnesses saw a UFO land briefly in their garden, some 60 m. from the house. One of the witnesses managed to approach very close to the craft, and saw that it contained two repellent looking small creatures, with "crooked beaks like those of hawks", with skin flecked with greenish-brown spots, like the skin of a toad, large bulging eyes, large mouths, and "ears shaped like leaves."

* * * * *

ON two occasions recently (in August and September, 1982) I had opportunities, after a gap of two years, to revisit "Allan" and "Maila". This couple, it will be recalled, claimed to have had a CE-III experience on June 19, 1979, at Rauma, Finland. (See our original account in FSR Vol. 27, No. 3.)

I found that the lives of these two witnesses seem to have continued much as before. They have experienced no new phenomena. Allan still has an interest in UFO reports in the press, while Maila is more indifferent to the subject. As in 1979, they are both retired from work, Allan because he is an invalid, having lost a leg, and Maila because of an internal disease. Neither of them wears glasses. It is of course impossible for me to say whether their respective handicaps and evidently rather restricted life could have somehow contributed to the experience. Our original conclusion concerning their apparent sincerity is still valid after these two new visits.

Some details

The witnesses described the incident in very similar terms to those of two years before. However, a couple of possibly relevant new details came to light. Allan mentioned that when he gazed very fixedly at the UFO and very concentratedly, it seemed to be much larger, "as big as a house." And then, when he glanced at it again, it seemed as small as it had been before. He found it difficult to explain this possibly relevant subjective impression. (Maila, however, recalled no such impression of alteration in size).

Allan now stated that the "beam of light" emitted by the object was visible for a period, he thought, of some 8-10 seconds. If nothing else, this discrepancy illustrates the uncertainty of memorised time-estimates.

As regards the departure of the object, Maila was now certain that she had seen it move a short distance

on a curving trajectory before its rapid disappearance. She explained that, from its standing position on the rock in the garden, it first went to the left (noted also by Allan), and then veered to the right (not observed by Allan). (See Fig. 1 of original article, not reproduced here.)

Another new thing that Maila told me was that, after she had been right over there close to the rock as the object took off, she had immediately developed a severe headache, and had to take some aspirin. (This feature, the headache, is additional to the irritation of her eyes which she had mentioned in her original statement.)

The two little creatures

When she was asked to draw the little humanoids again, Maila stressed the "crooked beaks" of the entities. This detail was brought out in the text of our original report and was shown clearly enough in her second sketch (Fig. 2) but not at all well in her Fig. 3. Other details which she again emphasised in these two new interviews were the "bulging eyes" of the entities, the "flecks on their skin", and their "leaf-like ears", also, she now explicitly mentioned (which she had not done in our first interview) the small "balls" on the tips of the "antennae" on the helmets of the creatures. These "balls" are clearly shown in her original Fig. 3 (which of course she had not seen again since she drew it in 1980).

The trace-mark on the rock

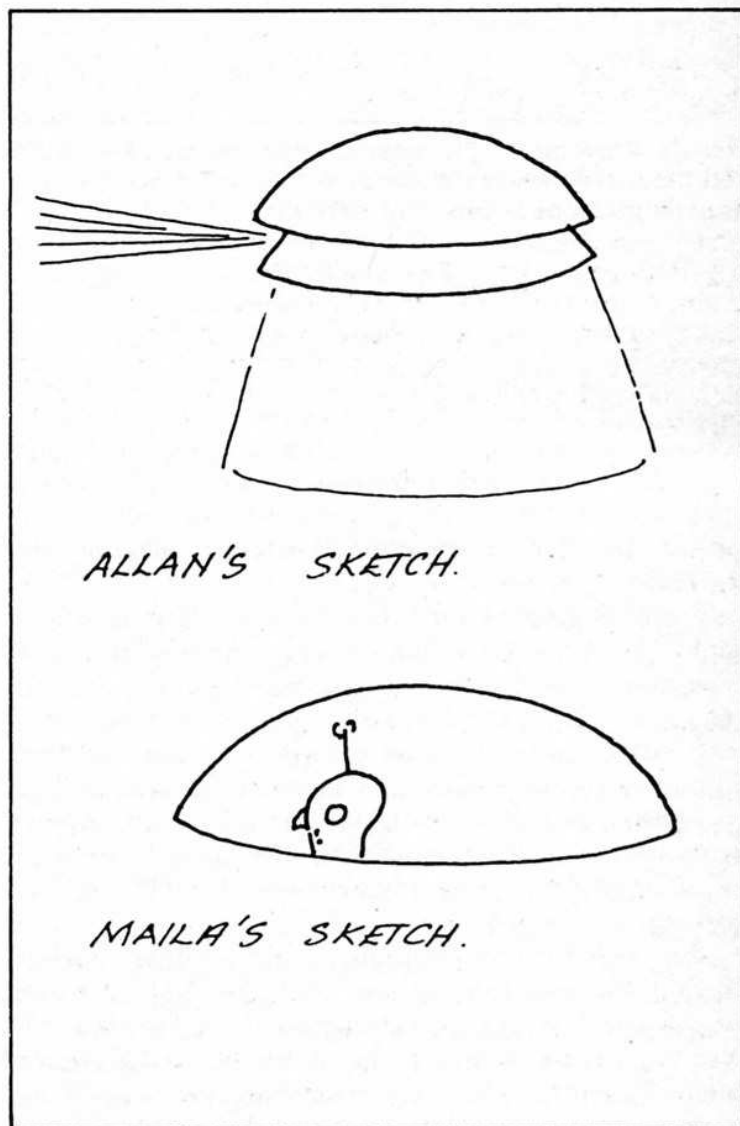
During both my new visits the weather was sunny and the surface of the rock was dry. According to Allan, a mark had appeared, just after the incident, on the precise spot where he had seen the object standing, and this mark could still be clearly made out. During our first visit, in 1980, (in rainy weather) the mark was not visible on the wet surface of the lichen-covered rock. In a photograph taken on that rainy day, Maila was shown pointing to a spot about 30 cms away from the real trace-mark, as can now be verified.

As Allan emphasised during our first visit and in his earlier letters, this mark was easily to be seen on a sunny day as a whitish area on the dark rock, even though it is 60 m. from the window where he was sitting. We measured the mark and found it to be about 55 cm. x 45 cm., with the larger dimension roughly perpendicular to the line of sight from the window. Our original Fig. 1 showed this sharply bounded area. The light colouring of this trace-mark area is apparently due to the almost total absence there of the two or three species of lichen which cover every other part of the rock. Nowhere else on the rock (the area of which is of the order of 100 sq.m.) can one find any other spot with such a "cleaned and brushed" look. This mark does indeed seem very interesting though, of course, we have only the word of Allan that it only

appeared immediately after the incident with the UFO and the entities. On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that as Allan is handicapped, he seems to spend a great deal of his time sitting by that particular window, and hence any such change in the nearby rock could be expected to have been noted by him.

Samples taken

During my third visit, in September 1982, we took some samples from the trace-mark and from the surrounding rock. Dr.E. Minni of the Laboratory of Materials Science at Turku University kindly investigated these samples for me, using the ESCA method (Electron Spectroscopy for Chemical Analysis). The analysis revealed no chemical differences on the thin surface layers, which may possibly (though not necessarily) rule out any chemical reason for the sudden disappearance of the lichens from the area of the trace-mark (should such disappearance have indeed occurred). NOTE: By that date, more than three years had elapsed since the original incident.



Witnesses' drawings. (Fig. 2 of Part I.)



Maila's drawing of the nearest humanoid. She could see them only waist upwards, so did not draw the part not visible to her. (Fig. 3 of Part I.)

The lichen

It is to be noted that, if the white trace-mark is indeed due to some influence from the UFO, which swept this area clean of almost all lichen, then such influence was not equally distributed over the whole area of the trace-mark. For some fragments of a rather easily detachable lichen (*Umbilicaria*) do remain in the middle of the trace-mark, and they certainly are more than just a few years old.

In our original report, we gave a few details which might be relevant for our understanding of how the trace-mark might have been produced if it was indeed due to the UFO. The UFO had spent several minutes above that particular rock. Allan, as will be recalled from our original report, had said that he saw "a dark shadow under the object". It was, he said, "as if resting on its own shadow". According to Maila however, who was able to get a very close view of the UFO, it was "resting on tiny legs".

The only direct influence that Maila herself thought she experienced was that she "got electricity into her eyes" at the moment when the UFO took off. One might be tempted to think that the "dark shadow" seen by Allan was related to the "blue-black beam of light" seen to come from the centre part of the UFO.

Finally, it may be noted that the direction of the longer dimension of the white trace-mark may be close to the line of the direction of the UFO's departure as recalled by the two witnesses.

I wish to emphasise that this further — admittedly incomplete — investigation does not make it possible for us either to confirm or refute a connection between the UFO and the white trace-mark.

However, I feel that it is important to put this part of the story on record too, in case independent reports with similar features might come to light in future.

Recent changes in the garden

The original event, it will be recalled, was in June 1979, and we should mention that, during the winter of 1981/82, the garden path was widened and a large portion of the rock was removed by blasting, so that the trace-mark now lies right on the sharp edge of the rock. However, the photographs taken two years previously to that show that the white mark itself has not been impaired by the explosion.

Conclusions

My two fresh visits to these two witnesses have not weakened my earlier impression that these people are sincere in their accounts of their experience. The need for a profound, many-sided, and truly professional study in all such complicated UFO cases with many facets, preferably as soon as possible after the claimed incident, is evident. However, it is my hope that our previous report plus this follow-up will have provided some useful information on this highly interesting piece of modern folklore. Any further developments in future will be reported in due course.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank Dr. Erkki Minni for some useful discussions and for his investigation of the samples. I also wish to thank Mrs. Riitta Hoikkanen for transcribing the taped conversations with the two witnesses, "Allan" and "Maila".

Note by Editor of FSR

It is indeed a brave astronomer who ventures to write openly of such matters — especially where reports of such very small craft and small entities are concerned! Over the years we have seen and have published plenty of reports of this "unfashionable" type, and those who understand these matters will know what sort of creatures are probably involved. Comparison is particularly worthwhile with Ahmad Jamaludin's report: *A Wave of Small Humanoids in Malaysia in 1970* (See FSR Vol. 28, No. 5). — G.C.



A document released by the U.S. Air Force under The Freedom of Information Act confirms that a landed UFO and entities were seen near Rendlesham Forest in Suffolk on December 30, 1980. However, the case has now been safely explained away as caused by a distant lighthouse.

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Artwork: Eve and Contributors

MAIL BAG

Correspondence is invited from our readers, but they are asked to keep their letters short. Unless letters give the sender's full name and address (not necessarily for publication) they cannot be considered. The Editor would like to remind correspondents that it is not always possible to acknowledge every letter personally, so he takes this opportunity of thanking all who write to him.

Mystery Rings

Dear Sir, — Having just read your tongue-in-cheek article "*Hedgehogs from the Cosmos or Tidy Whirlwinds?*" (FSR Vol. 29, No. 3), something clicked in my memory.

I felt you should know that Pat Delgado's *Cheesefoot Head Mystery Rings* of August 1981 had their counter-part at Marieval, Quebec, Canada, at about precisely the same time, namely on August 19, 1981, which was the very day on which Pat Delgado first learnt of the rings at Cheesefoot Head. (I enclose relevant press-clippings from *Le Journal de Quebec* about this case, dated respectively June 18, 1983, and July 9, 1983.)

Although the Quebec case did not show clearly defined rings, it did offer evidence of "whirlpool" patterns in the oats, for a distance of more than 2,000 ft.! Moreover the person who provided the report on it said that the disc responsible for this was seen following their vehicle at the time, travelling apparently at a height of only a few feet above the ground.

Yours sincerely,
Graham Conway,
11102 River Road,
Delta,
British Columbia,
Canada.
January 7, 1984

Those Vanishing Library Books

Dear Sir, — In his letter in FSR Vol. 28, No. 5, Mr. Jay of Axminster referred to the disappearance of UFO books from the shelves of public libraries.

Over the past four years, my local lending library had carried the same six old books on the subject, with no additions throughout the period, but these few have also vanished, the shelf being now given over to such themes as Witchcraft, etc.

I raised the matter with the branch librarian, who explained to me that there were plenty of books on UFOs,

that these books were available in the circuit, and that I could look them up on the micro-screen, and they would order them for me on payment of the prescribed fee of 25 pence per book.

I duly consulted the Catalogue and, as a start, chose two books: Professor Hans Holzer's *UFONAUTS: NEW FACTS ON EXTRATERRESTRIAL LANDINGS* (Granada, 1979), and Bruce Cathie's *HARMONIC 33*. I duly paid my 50 pence, and waited. And waited. *AND WAITED. From August 1983 until Christmas!*

When I asked the library what had become of the books I had requested, *I was simply told that they had disappeared!* They claimed to have no knowledge whatsoever as to what had happened — simply that the books had disappeared and were no longer available. I got my 50 pence back, and enclose herewith, for your interest, the two request cards that I had filled out in August 1983. *So I can agree with Mr. Jay. There IS a black-out on UFO books.*

Yours sincerely,
Mrs. Joan Amos,
Lucy Cottage,
Peter Lany,
Nr. Tavistock, Devon.
January 11, 1984

Note by Editor:

Something interesting is going on (and if more of our readers would report to us on their local situation as Mrs. Amos has done, we might learn a great deal more).

Unquestionably the picture does vary from library to library. I do know of some that still hold an extraordinarily good selection of books on our subject. But, more than twenty years ago, when I was still working in the Ministry of Defence in Whitehall and held a regular reader's ticket at the big Westminster Central Library round the corner from Trafalgar Square, one of their young lady librarians more or less admitted to me that there was in existence a directive to clamp down on the reading of UFO books and to encourage the dissemination of only

the more stupid ones (and in fact there are certain ones that you can pretty well count on finding in every library).

To my own knowledge, several big London libraries have shown a marked unwillingness, and in one case an outright refusal, to carry FSR's book, *The Humanoids*, on their shelves.

In the small town where I live, not far from London, the present situation is extremely interesting. For some years past, knowing of my residence locally, they have had two or three UFO books and have been careful to keep *The Humanoids* on their Catalogue. But it has not been seen on the shelves for a long time, and anyone asking for it is likely to be told that it is "out".

On the other hand, members of the library's staff have told enquirers that there is no local readership interest in our subject. Generally speaking there seems to be some evidence of a two-stage policy of (1) removing UFO books from the shelves while leaving them temporarily on the Catalogue and then, later, (2) of dropping them from the Catalogue altogether.

In 1982 a local lady, on my advice, asked our library for the Corgi paperback *BEYOND EARTH: MAN'S CONTACT WITH UFOs*, by my friends Ralph and Judy Blum. (I had suggested this book because I *knew* it was in fact then in their Catalogue.) *Eventually I was greatly amused to learn from the lady that it took the library precisely one year and one day (366 days) to produce the book for her!*

Had it been one of the semi-pornographic or trashy novels that form such a large part of our popular pabulum, it would no doubt have been on the counter in the twinkling of an eye!

Incidentally, that particular lady now no longer has any doubt whatsoever about the existence of a "cover-up"!

Postscript: *BEYOND EARTH: MAN'S CONTACT WITH UFOs* has now vanished from the Catalogue of our local library. Stage 2 has been completed.

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