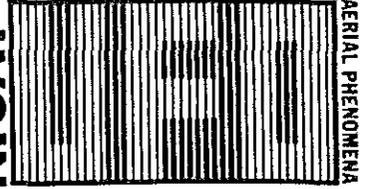


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UFO INVESTIGATOR

NATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE ON

NICAP



AERIAL PHENOMENA

NICAP ■ SUITE 801, 1730 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE N.W. ■ WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 ■ A NONPROFIT CORPORATION FOUNDED 1956



David C. Baker

"There were these men standing in the highway . . . and I wasn't too afraid when I saw them . . . But then I thought, well — (are) they in a car? A car broken down? What are they doing here? And Barney of course had to stop. And then he stopped the car, and these men started to come up to the car. They separated. They came in two groups. And when they started to do that, I got real scared. And the motor died. The car stalled. And then they started to come toward us."

— Betty Hill, testifying under hypnosis.

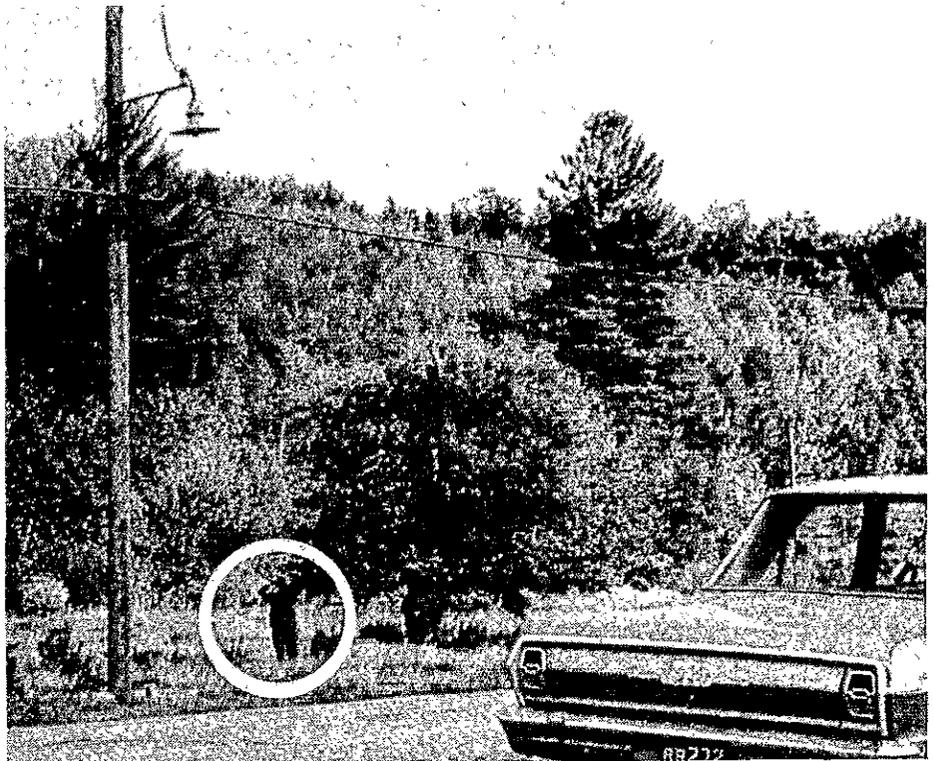
The Enduring Riddle of Betty and Barney Hill

Of all the stories to excite public interest in UFOs, none has so arrested the popular imagination as the case of Betty and Barney Hill. First publicized in October 1965 by the *Boston Traveler*, the Hill story has achieved what is probably the highest level of public recognition of any UFO report, and continues even now to generate intense curiosity, even among people who know nothing about UFOs.

For those who have followed the UFO subject, the Hill's report needs no re-counting. Beginning with their initial sighting on a lonely New Hampshire highway and ending at the moment they found themselves some 45 miles down the road, unable to account for much of the time in between, it is a compelling and dramatic account.

NICAP members were among the first to learn of the incident, which was reported in the January-February 1962 issue of the *UFO Investigator* following a letter to Major Donald Keyhoe from Betty Hill describing the part of the experience the couple consciously remembered. At the time of the letter, the Hills had no suspicion of what was to later emerge in Betty's dreams and in subsequent hypnotic sessions with psychiatrist Dr. Benjamin Simon. That letter, written six days after the sighting, is still on file at NICAP.

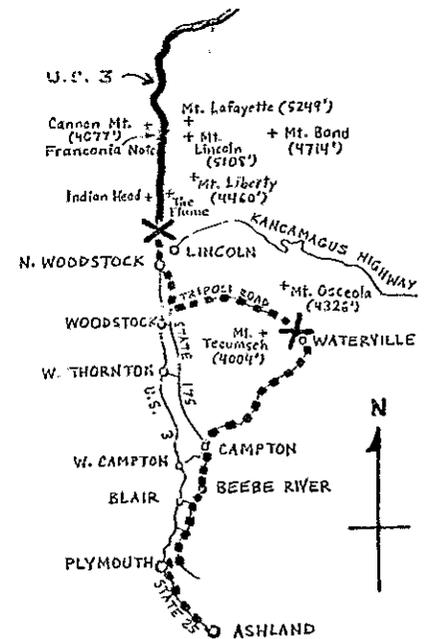
One fact many people do not know is that Barney Hill suffered a cerebral hemorrhage on February 25, 1969, and passed away that same day after being



Barney Hill reenacts sighting for NICAP investigator in 1964. On actual night, UFO crossed highway from right to left and hovered over field, enabling Barney to watch it through binoculars. What he saw so frightened him, he ran in panic back to car and drove away.

removed from his home to the Portsmouth, N.H., hospital. His death, at 46, provoked speculation that his alleged encounter with alien creatures may have contributed to the stroke that claimed his life. As published accounts disclosed, he had experienced severe symptoms of distress following the UFO sighting and had consulted with two doctors in 1962 (the year after the sighting) in an unsuccessful attempt to relieve his nervous condition. Although he and Betty had both reported extreme anxiety in wake of their experience, it was Barney who clearly reacted with greater emotional shock to the events of that fateful September journey.

Today, Betty Hill still lives in the red frame house she and Barney returned to the night of the sighting. With her live a cat named Buttercup ("Barney's favorite") and a dog named Randy, neither part of the family in 1961 when the sighting occurred. Their pet dachshund Delsey, who was in the car at the time of the encounter, died in 1968. Betty continues to serve with the New Hampshire department of public welfare as a social worker, and remains active in other community work, as she always has. Cheerful, happy to answer questions, and remarkably unperturbed by the constant attention she receives, she has adjusted to her unexpected role of celebrity with style and grace.



Sighting occurred while Hills were traveling south on U.S. Route 3. Shortly after passing Indian Head, they encountered mysterious object at close range (X marks approximate spot). Broken line indicates possible route couple took during "abduction" sequence. X near Waterville is possible site of second encounter.



Betty Hill holds dress she wore on night of sighting. Faded and no longer used, it hangs in bedroom closet as mute reminder of events that changed her life. "You are the first person to ask me about it," she told NICAP photographer.

New Drawings Of Hill "Abductors"

Of all the questions asked about the Hill case, one reoccurs more than any other: What did the creatures look like? Under hypnosis, Barney Hill drew a rough sketch of the figure he called the "leader" (see below), who reportedly stood in the window of the UFO and seemed to focus his eyes on Barney, who felt suddenly very afraid. Barney's sketch, however, left many points of facial detail unanswered, and despite exhaustive investigation by author John Fuller and NICAP agent Walter Webb, no opportunity arose in the course of their work to develop a precise drawing of the reported creatures' physical appearance..

In the latter part of 1966, after Fuller's book *The Interrupted Journey* had appeared and the Hill case was making headlines across the nation, the Hills happened to meet a professional artist named David C. Baker, who lived in New Hampshire and had an interest in UFOs that dated back to 1958 when he had joined NICAP. Baker and Barney shared a common affection for jazz music, and during subsequent months, the Hills occasionally visited Baker and his wife to attend a jazz concert or listen to jazz records.

Sometime in the fall of 1967, Barney and Betty traveled to Baker's home near the slopes of Mt. Washington for one of these informal sessions. After dinner one evening, Baker happened to ask Barney if a "police artist" had ever attempted to make a detailed sketch of the creatures the Hills reported. When Barney said no, Baker suggested he might try, if Barney would describe the creatures as best as he

(See Hill "Abductors", page 4)



Barney Hill's drawing of "leader" looks more cat-like than human. Drawn under hypnosis, it shows cap and scarf "leader" reportedly wore, but no mouth. Later drawing by Barney, not done under hypnosis, includes mouth.



Never before shown publicly, these two charcoal sketches were done by David Baker of man-like creature who allegedly helped abduct Barney and Betty Hill. Sketches are based on two interviews Baker had with Barney, one under hypnosis.

Artist Takes Note of Alien Anatomy

In October 1967, shortly after he had made his original sketches of the Hill occupants, David Baker wrote Betty and Barney Hill to explain why he had depicted the features of the faces the way he did. The following are his comments, published here for the first time, as taken from that letter.

With my knowledge of anatomy I am endeavoring to put your detailed facial descriptions into a possible anatomical arrangement following known laws of bone structure.

1. Eyes, slanted, rounding sides of face indicating peripheral vision. Anatomy for such eyes would indicate bone structure to protect such enlarged eye balls, also would extend cheek bones around curve of front facial plane, giving a look to eyes of not so much oriental as like a cat's eyes.
2. Wide cheeked, weak chin, Mongoloid suggestion to face. Such extended cheek bones could minimize nose, mouth and chin area of face by association or contrast.
3. Large head. If the head cavity held such enlarged eye balls, a space for a more normal sized brain area could be gained by an enlargement of back or top of head, giving a larger than normal appearing skull area.
4. Immobility of mouth muscle control could give an impression of not registering usual emotions of sadness or joy. You noted, I recall, with great concern, the simulated effort we demonstrated of mouth immobility by pulling a tight silk stocking over face. Lips were pressed close to teeth line, neutralizing all usual lip fullness and character. In fact, the stocking trick gave Mongoloid expression to all bound features.
5. Membrane over mouth-opening when it was opened slightly with no spoken words heard, only grunts. Is it pos-

sible a membrane, for protective or other reasons, restricted all normal face movements or even sheathed body of entity?

6. Nostrils prominent and heavy breathing noticed, also lack of nose cartilage. Even a tight mask could not hide but could minimize nose cartilage, but could press back tip of nose and expose nostrils. No membrane over nostrils was noted so assume breathing was all done there. Breathing could become labored if mouth aperture was sealed from outside air.
7. Whites of eyes of yellowish cast. Could be caused by tonality of mask or membrane.
8. Blinking of eyes was not apparent. Small pupils were. If membrane held eyes open, an effect of smaller pupils could be noticeable, if whites of eyes were bared. Membrane could keep air and impurities out of eyes, making blinking, to relubricate orbs, unnecessary.
9. Lack of ears, only ear holes and lack of hair. Tight membrane could restrict ear cartilage and also hair, producing a rounder, balder appearing head. To theorize presence of a tight, colorless membrane, let's assume it could be for clinical or climatic reasons. Many other conjectures could here be explored.
10. Color of "men's" faces were 1) yellowish, 2) aluminum grey. A blue lighted interior (of the vehicle), as described by you, could accentuate a complementary tone or yellowishness to faces.
11. The following missing details could complete picture: 1) Were hands sheathed with a membrane that would have minimized finger and finger nail details? 2) What textures in the faces were obvious as masculine or feminine?

Hill "Abductors"

(Continued from page 3)

could remember them. With some misgiving, Barney agreed, and during the next few hours, Baker was able to do approximately ten rough drawings of the "leader" and some of the other creatures. Barney reacted with visible emotion as the drawings were being done, and when Betty saw them later that same night, "she went walking down to the other end of the room, and just walked in tight circles and stayed by the window, very much upset," Baker later reported.

A few weeks afterward, on the basis of the drawings, Baker was able to do another series of sketches and three watercolor paintings. Not long after these were finished, he met with the Hills at the home of Dr. Simon and was allowed to question Barney under hypnosis concerning the creatures' appearance and other details of the Hill report. This experience, plus his original session with Barney, provided him unique information on the characteristics of the alleged occupants—much of it new information not previously brought out. It also made him the only professional artist ever to interview Barney Hill under hypnosis.

Baker showed the drawings and paintings to the Hills and a few friends, but never publicized or offered them for sale. Even John Fuller has not had occasion to see them until NICAP recently obtained them to use in the newsletter. They represent the most accurate artistic renderings known to exist of the Hill huminoids, and are an important new addition to the already remarkable file on Betty and Barney Hill.

NICAP is indebted to artist David C. Baker for permission to publish his drawings and paintings of the Hill case. Readers are reminded that the drawings and paintings are the property of Mr. Baker and may not be reproduced or published without his express authority.

newsnotes

ENQUIRER OFFERS REWARD FOR UFO PROOF

Want to win \$50,000? All you have to do, according to the editors of *The National Enquirer*, is prove that a UFO came from outer space and is not a natural phenomenon.

All evidence must be in the hands of the editors before Jan. 1, 1973 to qualify for the reward. *Enquirer* editors will screen the initial submissions and then submit the best to a panel of scientists associated with the Aerial Phenomena Organization (ARPO).

The panelists are: Dr. J. Allen Hynek, chairman, Department of Astronomy, Northwestern University; Dr. Robert F. Creagan, professor of philosophy, University of New York, Albany;

SIGHTING ADVISORY

Preliminary information on new reports
Details and evaluations will be published
when available.

February 27, 1972 — Mart, Tex. A man who told reporters he personally didn't believe in flying saucers nonetheless photographed two UFOs with his Polaroid camera. The witness said he was looking out the front of his house when he saw an object he first thought was a helicopter or airplane. When the object started to zig-zag across the sky he got his camera and took two pictures, several seconds apart. He described the object as metallic silver in color on the bottom with a glass dome on top. He said the object made no sound. NICAP has not had the opportunity to examine the photographs.

February 13, 1972 — Newport, Ark. A counselor for a local high school district reported to police that he and his family witnessed a "weird glowing sphere" for approximately 30 minutes near his home around 8:30 p.m. "It appeared to follow the car, changing colors from green to white to reddish orange," recalled the counselor's son. Arriving home, the high school senior called his family outside to witness the object. "We got outside and saw it right away," said the father. "It was about a mile or two away and very low near the horizon" before disappearing over the horizon around 9 p.m.

February 11, 1972 — Apollo Beach, Fla. A 24-year-old college graduate employed as a credit manager for a nearby Tampa firm reported observing a disc-shaped UFO "about 300 to 500 feet in the air and not more than 100 yards in front of me, flying right in front of the car" around 10:40 p.m. as he was driving to a nearby store. "It was 50 to 60 feet long with a series of windows about the size of a door around its girth. They were lit and the light behind them seemed to be revolving," recalled the witness. "I thought I was having a damn heart attack," he told one reporter. "But I think it was going toward the bay (Tampa Bay)" when it disappeared, he added.

February 7, 1972 — Eden, N.C. Three employees of a local radio station reported they observed a reddish-colored object in the sky above the station's radio tower. The object, later described as green with blinking lights, appeared to go forward, turn, dip and then stop. According to one witness, the object was first sighted around 8:45 p.m. and observed for approximately an hour before disappearing towards Reidsville.

February 3, 1972 — Eden, N.C. Two men who admitted they were a bit uneasy about telling the story reported observing an unexplained bright light beneath existing clouds around 8 p.m. After about 30 minutes, the object appeared about the size of an egg and very red in color, according to one witness.

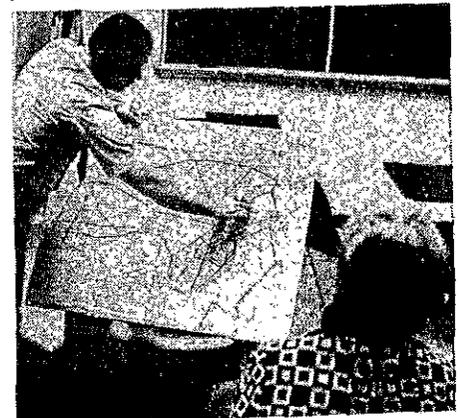
January 24, 1972 — Montague, New York. A 51-year-old volunteer for the Red Cross was looking out her window towards a nearby meadow when she observed a large bright "reddish" light moving across the field. It "just about made the treetops — made a left turn and then another left" and approached the house, recalls the witness. "As it approached I noticed a beautiful brilliant deep blue light." The object was observed for approximately five seconds before disappearing behind some trees.

Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle, associate professor of psychology, University of Wyoming; Dr. Frank B. Salisbury, professor of plant science, Utah State University; and Dr. James Harder, professor of civil engineering, University of California at Berkeley.

D. C. SUBCOM TOURS FAA CENTER

Members of NICAP's Capital Area Subcommittee (Washington, D.C.) recently were given a special tour and briefing at the FAA Radar Traffic Control Center in Leesburg, Virginia. Shown below in the briefing room, the group was told how the Center's radar system works, what areas it covers, and the type of traffic it is intended to follow. The group was also shown the radar room and allowed to observe the scopes and talk with controllers. From their visit, the group learned first-hand the limitations of radar in tracking airborne targets and the difficulty controllers have in watching

targets other than those assigned to them. They also learned of several sightings some of the controllers had been involved in a number of years ago.



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