



**BURNT BY A UFO's
LASER BEAM?**

See page 15



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CHARLES BOWEN

It is with enormous sadness that we must announce to our readers that Charles Bowen, who has steered FSR so ably and so tenaciously since Volume 10, No. 6 (November/December 1964), is ill and has been obliged to retire from the Editorship. Since we are now into Volume 28, No. 3, the greatness of his achievement in carrying FSR so far must be obvious to all.

As our Mail-Bag amply proves, there are folk all over the world for whom Charles Bowen *IS* FSR, and there could be no greater tribute than that.

We are sure that all our friends and readers everywhere will join wholeheartedly with the FSR team in thanking Charles for his great services to us over so many years and for his wise guidance and his determination to stick to a middle course. But, more than that, we shall all join together in wishing him a speedy recovery from his illness, so that he may long continue as a much honoured and valued member of our Little Band.

Charles is fortunate in that he has a large and close-knit family, including of course several grandchildren, and all of us who have had anything to do with FSR know from our own experience how much of family life inevitably has to be sacrificed when it comes to keeping a journal like ours rolling with such small resources in money and manpower. Here's to you, then, Charles, in the knowledge that, while FSR loses, your family will gain, and in the hope that you will enjoy a full return to health and many more years of happiness with them!

A GUEST — EDITORIAL

THOSE of us who have had years of experience in the study and investigation of the UFO Phenomenon know all about dishonest and deliberately slanted TV and radio programmes. These do not upset us overmuch, and we usually prefer to devote what time and resources we have to getting on with the job.

Thus we had not thought, ourselves, of wasting time or breath or valuable space on discussing the latest Masterpiece from the Mendacious Brigade, but it so happens that this Masterpiece has recently also been shown in the United States, as part of a group of programmes known there as the NOVA series, and the Elder Statesman and Doyen of our subject, no less a person than Dr. J. Allen Hynek himself, has already seen fit to devote an Editorial to it in his own Journal, the *International UFO Reporter*, Vol. 7, No. 6 (Nov./Dec. 1982). Moreover, he has very kindly sent us the text of the Editorial and suggested that we might like to use it too.

This we are indeed delighted and honoured to do, and we present it below. As will be seen, it constitutes a valuable companion-piece to the recent blast of straight-talking from our French colleague, Monsieur F. Lagarde, which we printed under the title *A Warning to All*, in a recent issue, FSR Volume 28, No. 1.

As readers will know, Dr J. Allen Hynek, Ph.D., is Professor Emeritus and was formerly Chairman of the Department of Astronomy at North-Western University and Associate Director of The Smithsonian Astrophysical Laboratory at Cambridge, Mass. Having been Scientific Consultant for seventeen years (1952-1969) to the U.S. Air Force's *Project Blue Book* study on UFOs, he founded his own Center for UFO Studies in Evanston, Illinois in 1973. He has been a Consultant to *Flying Saucer Review* for eleven years.

EDITOR

* * * * *

NOVA AND UFOs

Dr. J. Allen Hynek

"NOVA can no longer be perceived as credible journalism after this" wrote Linda Moulton Howe, award-winning TV documentary producer, to John Mansfield, Executive Producer of NOVA. She was, of course, referring to the NOVA presentation "The Case of the UFOs" which launched the 1982-83 NOVA season on Oct. 12.

"I don't believe I have ever seen such a biased, lopsided story, especially not on NOVA. There were so many glaring omissions," she continued, "... This was a preachy, biased script of such questionable journalistic ethics, with such a clear and focused bias of content, that it's an insult to the journalistic profession of which I am a member."

That from a person who knows how documentaries should be produced and from one who is a credit to her profession. "I have been producing programs and films for television since 1970," she continued. "I had come to respect the program content of NOVA until the October 12 broadcast of a program entitled 'The Case of the UFOs,' produced and written by John Groom of the BBC, London. It should more correctly have been titled: 'The Case Against the UFOs'."

Perhaps the fault is not entirely of the American NOVA, for they bought this pig-in-a-poke from the BBC. It would be somewhat excusable if they had bought it "sight unseen" so to speak, but that was not the case. The American version was considerably edited and changed, not however, after seeking the advice of persons knowledgeable about the subject, but apparently from one who is ignorant of it. According to Walt Andrus, Director of MUFON, Cindi Jessen, Promotional Assistant to NOVA, admitted to him that the final participants for the American version were selected by Kendrick Frazier, editor of "The Skeptical

Inquirer," published by the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of the Claims of the Paranormal! If we needed any further evidence that this committee is dedicated not to truth but to the maintenance of a position, we have it here.

Even the promotion for the program was deceitful. The program was advertised widely as "a rigorous, scientific investigation of the fact, fiction and hoax of unidentified flying objects" and the press release stated, "NOVA takes a penetrating look at several famous UFO reports . . . and proves that serious study of these mysterious phenomena is very much alive, and may just now be on the verge of significant discoveries." A come-on if there ever was one! The actual program, however, gave the impression that anyone spending time on broad-based investigations of the UFO phenomenon was not playing with a full deck of cards.

I had the opportunity of previewing this NOVA program several weeks before its airing, through the courtesy of WTTW, the PBS station in Chicago, and was shocked at the unfair treatment the subject was given. I was frustrated that there was no chance for a rebuttal to the Kangaroo Court treatment I had just witnessed. Not one recognized ufologist had been allowed time to rebut the parochial, opinionated statements of the well-known skeptics, who were prominently exhibited, although many had been duly interviewed and taped. Their testimony had been completely omitted. As Erwin Polakoff, Counsel for the Center wryly remarked, "It doesn't take a lawyer to see that an injustice has been done." It would be unthinkable in any American court of justice to give time only to the Prosecution and none to the Defense.

A few examples of some of the material that had been taped and then deliberately omitted: Walt Andrus informs us that when John Groom (the BBC producer) was in Houston, he taped more than two reels of an interview with John Schuessler at the site of the very excellent Cash-Landrum case; none of this was used. Nor were the several reels of tape made at the Center for UFO Studies used; these described the work of the Center and the overall nature of the UFO phenomenon and the various theories about it. Likewise, none of the Center's participation in the taping in Canada which pointed out some glaring flaws in the Persinger theory of UFOs as caused by piezoelectric glows arising from geologic faults. The only part of the long Center sequence that was used was that of Hendry discussing IFOs and the common mistakes people make, but these were so adroitly edited that Hendry came across largely as a debunker and avowed skeptic!

To give another example of the egregious bias of the NOVA presentation: Groom had asked Allan Hendry and me for "a really good case" to re-enact for taping. Hendry chose a case he had carefully investigated some years ago when he was Chief Investigator

for the Center: the Joliet case of May 8, 1977 (see UFO Handbook, p. 114), which satisfied the three criteria of a "good case" . . . a close encounter, completely independent witnesses, and preferably a daytime occurrence. The case involved a research chemist and her husband, in one car, and a physician and his wife in another car, separated by fifteen miles along the same highway. At about 2 p.m. they saw a silver "straw hat" as large as the moon, fly silently over the top of their cars, moving rapidly and against the local wind direction. These four witnesses were kind enough to give up a day of their lives to re-enact their experience for NOVA in the interests (they thought) of science and truth. But NOVA never used this; they had no ready explanation for it! Instead NOVA used the limited time allotted to the program to show the fake pictures from Warminster, England, on "UFOs" that were easily shown to be Soviet space shots, and on one astronaut (Conrad) who denounced everything connected with reported astronaut sightings (no mention of course was made of the experiences of astronauts Slayton, McDivitt, and Cooper, all of whom have described their unidentified sightings to me).

None of the persons interviewed on the program really addressed the actual nature of the overall UFO phenomenon; i.e., the many, many Close Encounter cases (such as those reported regularly in this publication and for which no logical explanation whatever has been found), the hundreds of cases of reported UFO interference with the electrical systems of vehicles (no mention of course of the work of Rodeghier on 441 such cases, published as one of the regular series of Center Reports) and nothing of the continuous flow of UFO reports over the past three decades, from all over the world, and of the many reports that come from technically trained people in very responsible positions. Yet much of this material was taped at the Center over a two-day period; none was used. It was displaced by the exposé of pranks and misidentifications. One got the feeling that NOVA felt that once a prank or an honest mistake had been exposed, the UFO mystery was solved.

Yes, NOVA, serious UFO investigators do know about balloons, twinkling stars, Venus and advertising planes and missile launches, and do not waste their time on them. Yet NOVA thought nothing of creating the impression that if one can prove the existence of counterfeit money, the existence of legitimate coinage is denied.

There was a certain tragic humor to the program: it was as though one sought to make a documentary to prove that the common cold did not exist by parading healthy humans before the camera while totally ignoring all those in the room who were sneezing and wiping dripping noses! In another way, the program was a brave stand in a losing battle with facts: the continuous flow of reports, from responsible people, from all over the world. A startling example of this stand was the attempt to explain away the Travis Walton case as

the result of an electromagnetic plasmoid produced by a geologic fault, causing brain centers in Walton to conjure up pictures of aliens who abducted him and kept him captive for four days! Mighty powerful plasma, if it existed. But, as Linda Howe points out in her letter to the NOVA Director, "I have discussed the earthquake plasmoid research at some length with Brian Brady, Colorado School of Mines. . . According to Dr. Brady, no one has any proof anywhere in the world that such microscopic phenomenon has manifested itself as 25-foot wide, or wider, glowing objects which have been observed by policemen, military personnel, pilots and others to last for many minutes or hours."

And even if such plasmoids did exist, why would they limit themselves to producing UFO sightings in the brains of their victims . . . why not pink elephants or fiery dragons?

This egregiously unfair, and one might say, even dishonest, NOVA program points up the need for a really good documentary (one which, so to speak, takes into account the sneezes and the drippy noses!) which treats cases representative of whole classes of cases (such as electromagnetic interference cases, animal cases, Close Encounters of several kinds etc.) which have defied rational explanation. We need a documentary that fairly presents the nature of the UFO phenomenon, its global occurrence, and portrays the witnesses as something more than gullible fools; a documentary that will examine what is observed, by whom, where, when, and which will present fairly, in the time allowed, a sufficient number of cases, each representing hundreds of documented cases like it.

Such a documentary would easily demonstrate that the NOVA presentation was inexcusably and deliberately biased, and hardly an example of what NOVA purports to stand for: honest and unbiased reporting of relevant facts. Indeed, if NOVA were to make available any unused footage in this documentary venture, a reasonably good documentary could be salvaged! In the meantime, I would urge all readers to let their local TV station know their feelings about "The Case of the UFO." Remember, it is always better to kick than to growl, and it is never too late to kick.

UFO & SPACE AGE PUBLICATIONS

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ARE UFO REPORTS SUBJECT IN BRITAIN TO THE D-NOTICE SYSTEM AND THE OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT?

Timothy Good

Timothy Good, Britain's foremost lecturer on UFOs, won some of the highest prizes at the Royal Academy of Music, and for over 15 years worked and toured first with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra and then with the London Symphony Orchestra. He has also played and toured extensively with numerous other leading orchestras and worked with many of the world's top conductors and composers.

"A D-Notice is a formal letter of request which is circulated confidentially to newspaper editors . . . a Notice has no legal force and can only be regarded as a letter of advice or request . . . it gives an editor warning that an item of news, which may well be protected under the Official Secrets Act, is regarded by the Defence authorities as a secret of importance and . . . whether or not any legal sanction would attach to the act of publication, publication is considered to be contrary to the national interest."¹

Britain's Official Secrets Act prohibits all forms of espionage, and bars Government officials from divulging secrets and unauthorized persons from receiving them. The Act is invariably linked to the D-Notice system, and, since a D-Notice warns an editor that publication of a given news item may violate the Act, the effect is similar to censorship.²

Is there any evidence that some news items on UFOs have been subject to this procedure? I have been conducting an enquiry into this possibility for many years, after freelance journalist Tony Gray told me that one of his colleagues had been warned not to write a follow-up on a certain UFO story. The warning had been made over the telephone by 'someone in the Government.' Such threats are not without precedent.³

In 1980 I wrote to several of our leading national papers, asking if there was any possibility that some UFO stories were subject to the D-Notice system, but not one editor or features editor would confirm this: quite the contrary. I then contacted Mr Chapman Pincher, a journalist who has written a number of books on Britain's Secret Intelligence Service (SIS). His reply, dated 4 October 1981, stated:

"... There is no way I can help you with UFO's because I am convinced that they are entirely mythical. I can assure you that the 'world's secret services' are not wasting the smallest resource on keeping tabs on them. For many years I have had access to the highest levels of Defence Intelligence both in Britain and the U.S. There is not the slight-

est evidence there to support the existence of UFO's other than those explicable by normal means — meteorites, satellites, aircraft, etc. I can assure you that UFO's are not classified under the O.S.A. nor have D-Notices ever been applied to reports about them. . . ."

That should be the last word on the matter, of course, if Mr Chapman Pincher is to be believed. Fortunately, we now have unequivocal proof of the involvement of many of the world's secret services, such as the CIA, KGB, National Security Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, FBI, as well as statements by former agents such as George Langelaan of the French Intelligence Service,⁴ and Steve Lewis of USAF Intelligence.⁵

Following one of my lectures in April 1981, I spoke with a man who had been working at Heathrow Air Traffic Control in September 1966 when a UFO was observed during the small hours. All personnel in the control tower saw the object hovering at low altitude above the airfield, at a time when there were no aircraft movements. The object was tracked on radar, and its speed at departure was clocked at 3,000 mph. The Ministry of Defence was notified, who told the witnesses that they had 'seen nothing', threatening them with dire charges under the Official Secrets Act if they revealed their sighting publicly. This story, like so many others, was given to me on condition that I did not reveal the informant's name.

In September 1981, I wrote to the Ministry of Defence mentioning this case in particular, and the application of the Official Secrets Act to UFO reports in general. I received the following reply, dated 18 November 1981:

"... I can find no evidence in our records that UFO sighting reports have been the subject of D-Notice attention. As you are no doubt aware the Official Secrets Act applies to the release of information obtained in the course of official duty. However, our records show no occasions on which the Official Secrets Act has been specifically applied to the handling of UFO reports . . ."

In February 1982 I interviewed a retired Police Inspector in an effort to ascertain whether the Police have standing instructions relating to UFO sightings, and whether or not the D-Notice system or the Official Secrets Act has ever been invoked. I reproduce part of the interview below:

GOOD: "Can you confirm that some UFO reports have been subject to the Official Secrets Act?"

INSPECTOR: "Well, only in as much as policy decisions, and anything which would come from the Home Office . . . would be subject to the Official Secrets Act, as that which you learn in the course of duty cannot be disclosed . . . *But what I can say to you is that I know that the subject itself was the subject of a Home Office directive . . .* The Home Office send out directives to Chief Constables, or they send a letter, laying down certain procedures to be followed in the event of UFOs being sighted . . ."

GOOD: Have you ever seen such a directive?"

INSPECTOR "There is a Force Policy Manual, and there is a section which lays down procedure for reporting UFOs . . . and that is the result of some time ago — I cannot tell you when it was — I saw in fact one of these things that come down from the Home Office, laying out a brief directive, and giving certain telephone numbers. I was in the Operations Room — in Communications — when I saw this directive . . . there were certain specified telephone numbers: they turned out to be monitoring stations in relation to aircraft . . . I don't know if they were monitoring stations for any other purpose . . . and we had a set procedure, because there was a time factor on all these things as to when you could report, because it would be out of range of a tracking station . . ."

GOOD: "These were presumably Air Force monitoring stations?"

INSPECTOR: "They were Air Force stations, which would also have been contacted in the event of, say, if you saw an aircraft in distress.⁶ So it was obviously radar that they were relying on there, and also somebody that they were relying on who had control of aircraft in the area . . ."

GOOD: "I understand that the D-Notice system can be applied to some UFO reports?"

INSPECTOR: "Yes, that's so. The D-Notice can be for anything that the Home Secretary considers sufficient. But I cannot recall whether in fact he *has* ever issued a D-Notice . . ."

Yet another informant, who is in a position to know what official policy is, has confirmed to me that the Official Secrets Act can indeed be invoked — particularly with regard to sightings by the military. I was also assured (in 1981) that there is a definite policy of playing down the entire subject, and that the 'Open Door Policy' once adopted by France, for example, where selected government UFO files were passed to GEPAN, was being dropped. In his ominous article '*A Warning To All*' Monsieur F. Lagarde corroborates this.⁷

To sum up: although we have as yet only circumstantial evidence for the application of the D-Notice system and the Official Secrets Act where some reports of UFOs are concerned, I am confident that documentary evidence for this will eventually be forthcoming.

Notes and References

1. From the First Radcliffe Committee Report, *Security Procedures in the Public Service* (Cmd. 1681), published in April 1962 by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
2. See *The Espionage Establishment* by David Wise & Thomas B. Ross (Jonathan Cape Ltd., 1968).
3. See, for example, Gordon Creighton's article in FSR Vol 28, No 1: 'Continuing Evidence for Retrievals of the Third Kind', Notes & References (1).
4. See FSR Vol 27, No 3.
5. In APRO Bulletin Vol 30, No 7 (August 1982) it is reported that a former military intelligence officer, Steve Lewis, stated at a talk to Tulsa, Oklahoma, Astronomy Club, that the 12 years in which he investigated UFOs in the U.S. and abroad convinced him that intelligent, extraterrestrial beings visit Earth. Lewis said that he was under orders from the U.S. Air Force not to divulge specifics about his UFO research from 1965 to 1977, but he did say that only a fraction of the information the military has accumulated has been released.
6. RAF stations are linked to the U.K. Warning & Monitoring Service, which is part of our Civil Defence network.
7. See FSR Vol 28, No 1.

THE UFO CRASH/RETRIEVAL SYNDROME STATUS REPORT II: NEW SOURCES, NEW DATA. PART I (CONTINUED)

Leonard H. Stringfield

CASE A-6

REPORTING information from a firsthand witness is a criterion of this second paper, however, in this instance, I must rely on an intermediary of trust and his willingness to replay a number of informative tapes over a period of 18 months for me, recording the voice of a former C.I.A. employee. Normally, this reporting procedure might raise doubts about any such informant, but it is my judgement based on a long period of communication by phone, correspondence, and tape that my intermediary is an honest person, and to this date, there is no hint of deception in his role.

Just as certain in my belief that my intermediary has been honest with me, I must, therefore, believe that his informant friend, the former C.I.A. employee is what he poses to be, and hopefully that the information he relates is true. I have heard his voice and his revelations a number of times on tape, and at this writing I feel I know him as a person of authority, yet personable; crisp of tongue, leaving more questions unanswered than answered; and a person whose voice intonations hint that he has a keen sense of wit. In short, I feel that both he and his taped voice I have heard are bona fide.

My intermediary is Robert D. Barry. He is Director of the 20th Century UFO Bureau, residing in Yoe, Pennsylvania, and he's been a UFO researcher and lecturer since 1957. My first contact with Barry came in March 1978, when I learned of his knowledge of a crashed UFO with occupants. I reached him by phone, explained that I was working on a paper to be addressed to the MUFON Symposium in Dayton, Ohio, and was asked to submit a letter to further identify myself and my objectives. In response, Barry sent me the following letter which I had quoted, in part, in Abstract #14 of my first paper:

"...My sources of information on the crashed UFO subject involve quite a few but my major sources number four, including one within Intelligence circles as well as a scientist. As it relates to the crashed UFO of 1962, it occurred in the state of New Mexico. The craft experienced flight difficulty at a time it was being tracked on military radar. It was tracked across two southwestern states before coming in over New Mexico. Military jets were sent up to intercept. As the craft moved in over the state of New Mexico, it lost altitude and continued to experience flight difficulty. It

impacted on desert sands at an estimated 90 m.p.h. Its underside hit the sand as a plane coming in for a landing. Its landing gear was not down and its flight pattern at impact gave the indication that the two occupants in the craft were evidently dead at the time of the crash ... hence the flight difficulty experienced by the craft.

The craft was 68 feet in diameter and 13 feet in height ... typically circular. The two beings discovered inside the craft were 42 inches each in height. Each being was donned in a one-piece suit that contained no buttons or zippers. The occupants were removed the following day after impact to a major medical university hospital in the U.S. where skin tests and other scientific analyses were performed. Skin colour was grey-pink. Head slightly larger for the size of the body; eyes somewhat larger than norm but the nose was small with little protrusions ... no ear lobes, but a hole at each side of the head where we have ears ... then, of course, inside the hole area was the inner ear portion. Mouth very small and thin lips. The circular-shaped craft was described as exploratory and was removed to a major military base in the southwest where scientists and engineers were assigned to work on the craft in an attempt to discover its power of propulsion. On this particular case, a total of twenty individuals were involved in the investigation and research. Since that time, three of them have died ... of natural causes ... leaving a total of 17 familiar with the incident and follow-up research."

As it turned out I invited Bob Barry to accompany me in Dayton to air a letter he had received allegedly from the C.I.A. The letter, using a C.I.A. masthead, concerned Barry's recent involvement in producing material about the 1962 crash, for a documentary film about UFOs being made by Sun Classic Films. In summary, because of the sensitivity of some of the material about the crash incident, the letter directed Barry to visit the C.I.A. offices for consultation. However, when Barry checked with the C.I.A. for affirmation, they claimed no knowledge of the letter. Mystified, Barry, nonetheless, felt that the letter deserved more than a brush-off and despite the C.I.A.'s denial as its sender, there were certain aspects of the letter's character and content that warranted further investigations.

After many discussions of the letter's pros and cons with Barry, I felt that its contents, inasmuch as it tied

in with the 1962 crash case, should be aired for public view. Through June and early July 1978, Barry and I oftentimes questioned the C.I.A. letter's validity. We tried to rationalise its content, or find a hidden sinister motive, and guess who, if not official, had the effrontery to use a C.I.A. masthead for spurious purposes. We guessed at a few likely researchers as the culprit, but again, we agreed to air the letter in Dayton.

Then, in mid-July, Barry called me to relate that his C.I.A. friend had advised him not to air the alleged C.I.A. letter. In his opinion, it was not genuine. But because of the commitment to air the letter and still uncertain of a possible C.I.A. covert motive, we felt it was too late to back down, and to back down would create even more suspicion in the eyes of research.

On July 29, Barry exposed the letter and, as expected, some researchers were critical of Barry for presenting it and of me for allowing it. For me, however, regardless of the letter's intent or authenticity, Barry's C.I.A. friend had made an honest evaluation. That, and many subsequent events, helped substantiate my faith in Barry's informant. Following is a sampling of other C.I.A. revelations from April through July 29, 1978, during the critical period while preparing my first paper, and following the threat-on-my-life episode in Dayton:

- Barry learned that UFOs seemed to have helped influence Israeli forces in a tactical maneuver to victory over the Arabs during the 1967 war. Barry told about the events and brought in his religious view in an interview that was carried by a wire service world-wide. Eventually, the *Midnight Globe*, October 11, 1977, published the story, which was edited to their liking. When it was announced that Barry was to accompany me in Dayton, the article was sent to me from researchers with a variety of comments.
- When it first became known by the C.I.A. that I had plans to feature certain data about UFO crashes and retrieval operations, I was advised of the risks and to be careful. In April 1978, for instance, it was suggested that I avoid the mention of a retrieval by U.S. military forces of a crashed UFO on Mexican soil. On one tape, there were witty comments that it would be wise to "stay out of dark alleys" and "stay in crowds." There were no direct threats.
- Referring to my talk in Dayton, he advised that I might expect "agitators there." On another tape I was told that agents (unidentified) would be there in case of trouble. I construed this to mean for my protection. Following the threats on my life on July 29, 1978, in Dayton, Barry came to my room and called his C.I.A. contact. He was told, "I told you there might be trouble."
- When I heard from a new source of the alleged existence of a human-like cyborg and was put on

standby to receive proof of it to be displayed in Dayton, I asked for advisement. One response, "I have no information about a cyborg. Maybe it's a hoax." On another occasion, when my "cyborg" source asked me to be prepared to receive from him x-rays as proof at the site of my scheduled lecture for the St. Louis research group in Carlyle, Illinois (June 1978), the former C.I.A. informant stated on tape, "Do not use it unless you have medics nearby. You might end up in the river." He also said, having information like that, if true, "can cause airplanes to crash." Indeed, I thought about that during my flight to St. Louis. As a footnote, my contact, with his "drop" of proof, did not show up.

- Informed to be alert for two foreign agents in Dayton. Also, C.I.A. and F.B.I. would be there. My comment, "I hope so."
- Revealed that a scientist, whom he named, would be present in Dayton and would be prepared for public comment in the event I would disclose data (names, places, etc.) beyond the prepared script in my paper. Later, I heard the comment, "Stringfield didn't come across with the hot stuff, so he (the scientist) didn't have to comment."
- In early July, he commented, "80 % of your paper is correct ... use only cases with firsthand witnesses ... discount the others." Asked about the Kingman, Arizona, retrieval of 1953, he said, "A lot of it is just story. Don't use it."*
- On July 6, 1978, during the last hectic days before Dayton, I was advised that he had been called to an urgent meeting in Washington. Earlier, I had submitted five different drawings of the alien head, based on composite information, and a drawing of the alien hand, for his review and comment. His final comment: "Use head number two. That's close enough," and regarding the hand, wherein I had indicated a stub where the thumb would be, he said, "remove the stub." (See attachments.) Then he said tersely, "Please don't contact me anymore. I can't talk."
- On August 4, after the MUFON Symposium, word came, "Everybody did a good job." He further indicated that the plan was a "test of media and public reaction." Finally, he gave his version of the cause of alleged threats on my life in Dayton, an issue that has not been clear to this time of writing. Belatedly, he related that the culprits were members, or henchmen, of a New York movie studio (not Scotia Films or Sun Classic) that had in their possession secret documents and film purporting to validate the existence of retrieved alien craft and occupants. They feared that my talk might include some of their material, or more, he said, and that it was necessary to intimidate me hoping I would shy off.

- During the period between April to July 29, he acknowledged and/or confirmed the Ft. Riley retrieval, the Nellis AFB confrontation, and a retrieval report near Johannesburg, South Africa. Of the latter, he provided the year of the incident as 1953. He did not, however, confirm my reference, in my first paper, of a confrontation near Lumberton, Ohio. He also has a "No Comment" for the 1973 retrieval in Case A-2.
- When I first talked with Barry about the 1962 retrieval incident in New Mexico, he indicated that his C.I.A. informant had been one of the first officials at the crash site and also had been first to go inside the craft to recover the two alien bodies. In August 1979, when I talked with Barry and heard the replay of the tape, the information was corrected. Said the former C.I.A. informant, clarifying the issue of his participation, he was the first person to look inside through the hatch of the craft but was NOT inside the craft. This attempt to be factual, again, pointed out to me that our tripartite exchange of information was not only of sound footing, but, perhaps, one means by which some of the hidden data could be safely released to test public reaction, or for other ulterior purposes.

*The Kingman, Arizona UFO crash case of 1953 was reviewed in *Retrievals of the Third Kind* based on information from researcher Ray Fowler. Although the C.I.A. employee commented that much of the Kingman report was "just story", he did not deny its occurrence. During November 1979, a new creditable source in Las Vegas, Nevada, surfaced to relate new data about the incident, including a firsthand law enforcement witness. Other new sources, according to my informant, are being investigated. Also see Case A-1, and other 1953 reports in *Retrievals of The Third Kind*.

COMMENT:

In anticipation of any contrary opinion, I believe Barry's former C.I.A. source is legitimate. I repeat, I have been in touch with Barry for too long a period to argue over his research objectives, or to fault his religious views, or to be concerned about the methods he employs in pursuing a UFO case. Barry and I have speculated on all issues of the UFO problem, and also about certain aspects of his C.I.A. informant's answers to our questions. I find, in summary, that most information received from his prime source does tally with information I have from other diverse sources.

Concerning the controversial C.I.A. letter, researcher Richard Hall has informed me that he knows the identity of the person who perpetrated the prank. While this fake letter will be forgotten in the annals of the UFO, the 1962 crash report, however, will be strengthened by new data perhaps relatable by Barry in the future.

CASE A-7

This entry concerns the medical phase of my in-

quiry into the study of the alien occupants allegedly recovered from crashes of their vehicles. My first meeting with a prime medical contact came in June 1978, while working on my first paper for release in Dayton, Ohio. It was arranged by a veteran researcher of long acquaintance who was aware of my quest for UFO crash/retrieval information. He also knew that I had acquired certain basic pathological information from other sources. Over our dinner, information from the doctor, who served on the staff of a major hospital, came slowly and cautiously, as expected. He made references to a colleague who performed an autopsy on an alien body in the early 1950s, but, in the main, not much new data were revealed beyond general exterior anatomy. Significant, however, was that certain characteristics, some ambiguously described by other sources, were surprisingly corroborated. Of course, I asked many questions. Most were unanswered. Later that evening, I met my informant's charming wife and we all agreed that our subject was not only bizarre, but almost too incredible for the general public's acceptance. Departing, the doctor was agreeable to further meetings.

Communications continued, also a developing mutual trust in our exchange of information. The doctor's next move was for us to enjoin privately in Dayton, following my scheduled talk. I met him briefly in the lobby of the Convention Center before the program commenced, and agreed to rejoin him at a certain time in my room at the Stouffer's Inn. However, because of the intervention of the threats, which caused a sudden shift of my room for my safety, he was unable to reach me. I later learned that even his note that he had pushed under the door of my former room went mysteriously astray. It seems the new occupant, seemingly distressed by the transfer, could have notified the hotel of the note and they in turn could have made an attempt to reach me in the room to which I had been reassigned. But the Dayton affair was full of mysteries that may go forever unexplained.

Soon, normal liaison with the doctor resumed. In time, as new information relative to UFO crashes reached me from several sources, so did new vital data about the alien's physiology. Emerging was a new source, a noted doctor, who was willing to receive and answer some of my questions. I was to know him as a specialist, who, in his area of expertise, had performed an autopsy on an alien being in the early 1950s. From him, in time, I was able to envision the body entire, and the more I learned of its internal chemistry and some of its organs, or, by human equation, the lack of them, I realized that our captured mortal member of the universe was beyond the limits of my non-professional evaluation.

During 1979, my sole objective in UFO research has been to release newly acquired data concerning whatever is obtainable from creditable sources about the continuing study of the recovered alien bodies. In

the main, it has come from medical people. It is, therefore, important in this paper to first review the general data I have correlated collectively from several sources in the compendium that follows:

- The approximate height of the alien humanoid is 3½ to 4½ feet tall. One source approximated 5 feet. The weight is approximately 40 lb.
- Two round eyes without pupils. Under heavy brow ridge, eyes described variously as large, almond-shaped, elongated, sunken or deep set, far apart, slightly slanted, appearing "Oriental" or "Mongoloid."
- The head, by human standards, is large when compared with the size of the torso and limbs. "Take a look at a 5-month human fetus," I was told.
- No ear lobes or protrusive flesh extending beyond apertures on each side of head.
- Nose is vague. Two nares are indicated with only slight protuberance.
- Mouth is indicated as a small "slit" without lips, opening into a small cavity. Mouth appears not to function as a means of communications or as an orifice for food ingestion.
- Neck described as being thin; and in some instances, not being visible because of garment on that section of body.
- Most observers describe the head of the humanoids as hairless. One said that the pate showed a slight fuzz. Bodies are described as hairless.
- Small and thin fits the general description of the torso. In most instances, the body was observed wearing a metallic but flexible garment.
- Arms are described, long and thin and reaching down to the knee section.
- One type of hands has four fingers, no thumb. Two fingers appear longer than others. Some observers had seen fingernails; others without. A slight webbing effect between fingers was noted by three authoritative observers. (See Attachment 3.) Other reports indicate types with less or more than four fingers.
- Legs short and thin. Feet of one type described as having no toes. Most observers describe feet as covered. One source said foot looked like an orang utan's.
- Skin description is NOT green. Some claim beige, tan, brown, or tannish or pinkish grey and one said it looked almost "bluish grey" under deep freeze lights. In two instances, the bodies were charred to a dark brown. The texture is described as scaly or reptilian, and as stretchable, elastic or mobile over smooth muscle or skeletal tissue. No striated muscle. No perspiration, no body odor.*
- No teeth.
- No apparent reproductive organs. Perhaps atrophied by evolutionary degeneration. No genitalia. In my non-professional judgement, the absence of

sexual organs suggests that some of the aliens, and perhaps all, do not reproduce as do the Homo sapiens, or that some of the bodies studied are produced perhaps by a system of cloning or other unknown means.

- To most observers the humanoids appear to be "formed out of a mold," or sharing identical facial characteristics.
- Brain and its capacity, unknown.
- Colorless liquid prevalent in body, without red cells. No lymphocytes. Not a carrier of oxygen. No food or water intake is known. No food found aboard craft in one known retrieval. No digestive system or GI tract. No intestinal or alimentary canal or rectal area described.
- More than one humanoid type. Life span unknown. Descriptive variations of anatomy may be no more diverse than those known among Earth's Homo sapiens. Other recovered alien types of human or other grotesque configurations are unknown to me. Origin unknown.

After several months of negotiation with my major medical sources, hoping to get more specific physiological data, I received the following typewritten statement in the mail, July 2, 1979. It was from the doctor who had performed the autopsy in the early 1950s.

SIZE — The specimen observed was 4 foot three and three-eighths inches in length. I can't remember the weight. It has been so long and my files do not contain the weight. I recall the length well, because we had a disagreement and everyone took their turn at measuring.

HEAD — The head was pear-shaped in appearance and oversized by human standards for the body. The eyes were Mongoloid in appearance. The ends of the eyes furthest from the nasal cavity slanted upward at about a ten degree angle. The eyes were recessed into the head. There seemed to be no visible eyelids, only what seemed like a fold. The nose consisted of a small fold-like protrusion above the nasal orifices. The mouth seemed to be a wrinkle-like fold. There were no human type lips as such — just a slit that opened into an oral cavity about two inches deep. A membrane along the rear of the cavity separated it from what would be the digestive tract. The tongue seemed to be atrophied into almost a membrane. No teeth were observed. X-rays revealed a maxilla and mandible as well as cranial bone structure. The outer "ear lobes" didn't exist. The auditory orifices present were similar to our middle and inner ear canals. The head contained no hair follicles. The skin seemed greyish in color and seemed mobile when moved.

The above observations are from general anatomical observations. I didn't autopsy or study the head portion in any great detail since this was not my area of speciality.

NOTE — Your drawing of the head should have the cheek bones removed or a smoother contour. The

eyes in the nasal cavity area are not right. The recess and fold is continuous across the forehead. The neck seems too long but the shoulders do not slope as prominently. This may give you this effect. The arms are oversized in length by human standards. There was no thumb. The index finger in your drawing is longer than the middle finger. I don't believe this is correct, but my memory is hazy at this point. The chest area contained what seemed like two atrophied mammary gland nipples. The sexual organs were atrophied. Some other investigators have observed female specimens. I have not had this opportunity. The legs were short and thin. The feet didn't show any toes. The skin covered the foot in such a way that it gave the appearance of wearing a sock. However, X-ray examination showed normal bone structure underneath.

*In November 1979, additional word was received from the medical authority concerning the nature of alien skin. Under magnification, I was told, the tissue structure appears mesh-like, or, like a grid's network of horizontal and perpendicular lines. Clarifying an earlier reference which describes the skin of the entity as "reptilian," this new information suggests that the texture of the granular-skinned lizards, such as the iguana and chameleon, may be similar to at least one type of alien humanoid.

COMMENT:

The statement received from the doctor, which I had requested for this paper, is indeed a breakthrough. Knowing the doctor's area of medical expertise and the hospital in which he continues his specialized work, it is my belief that his claim to having conducted an autopsy, is true. Knowledgeable of other activity at the medical center, plus his comments relative to a specific study, I hasten to say that I can find no hints or obvious loose ends that would indicate a hoax. Moreover, some of the information he had related in the past year, not included in his statement, was corroborated by another source, also a doctor. Although this latter source is second-hand, the information shared contains an important detail about a skin characteristic.

Noteworthy is that many questions asked of my medical person have gone unanswered. It took several months, for some unknown reason, to get his response to describe the alien's foot. When it came to me through his colleague (prior to his written statement), he said that there were no distinct toes; instead, a "fusion of small bones that indicated evolutionary degeneration." Later, when I pointed out that distinct toes had been mentioned in a report from another source, he checked with a colleague and got confirmation. "There are more than one type," he said. Significant, too, is that still another of my sources, the Air Force Major (see Case A-4) told me that the one body he had seen had toes "like an orang-utan." Also relative to the foot, when I asked Robert Barry for information

about the foot from his former C.I.A. source, I was told that he was unable to disclose that detail. Later, when I learned of this detail from my medical source, Barry was able to confirm it.

Getting information about the brain, if any exists as we know it, is without results. No one seems to know. My medical source either doesn't know or is reluctant to comment. Other specific questions about the alien's internal organs, or specific details about its circulatory or reproductive systems, etc., are also circumvented. One exception, however, to a question I had relative to a device allegedly worn by some of the recovered alien entities concerned a so-called head band. Originally, I heard it from a former NASA source as a "translator," used to communicate in all languages with people on Earth. The source, known through a technical person at Bell Laboratories, would not come forward for an interview. Barry's source referred to it as a "transceiver," adding cryptically that it was used in the "projection of brain waves." One sample of the band, he said, was procured in the 1962 crash, and has since been analyzed and developed by the Air Force in an attempt to "talk them down (UFOs) into landing." Finally, on this perplexing issue, I asked my medical source if such a gadget existed. In time, I learned that he was aware of it, but had not seen it. He offered no details. Of course, in research it is known that a head band, or similar unit, worn on the chest or waist, is described during encounters with live entities.

Photographs showing the deceased humanoids have been seen by my medical sources. In these, a metallic one-piece suit was worn. Also, in my first paper, a statement was reviewed from Ted Phillips, a prominent MUFON and CUFOS researcher, specializing in the investigation of physical traces at UFO landing sites, which states that he was privileged to have seen a photo showing the body entire. At a meeting in New York during our visit to the United Nations (with Drs. Hynek, Saunders, Vallee, Poher, and Gordon Cooper and Lee Spiegel to present the UFO problem to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim), he told me that he was shocked when he saw my drawing of the alien hand. It was strikingly similar to the hand he had seen in the photograph. (See Attachment 3.)

My close relationship with medical people continues at this writing. I have submitted four different drawings of the entire body to my foremost medical source, based on his comments and in conformity to data supplied from others. Attached is my final rendition which includes the doctor's recommended changes received October 29, 1979. (See Attachment 1.)

Also attached are drawings of the head and the hand dated July 1978, which had the "close enough" comment from the former C.I.A. employee referred to in Case A-6.

CASE A-8

Alleged retrievals of crashed or disabled strange craft, whether Earth-made as secret duplications of alien craft, or as alien craft *per se*, are a part of this paper for review. I have received numerous reports of what appeared to be demobilized strange craft witnessed on the ground but at the head of the list is the controversial saucer-shaped craft that allegedly landed at the Army base in Ft. Riley, Kansas, on December 10, 1964. The witness, AK, as reported in Abstract #20 in my first paper, (known as "David" since his case received publicity at the MUFON Symposium in Dayton: His real identity is known to a few researchers) has come under criticism based on a few supposed holes in his story. One is his reference to a General allegedly present on the scene with him while he was assigned guard duty. He had assumed that the General was the Commander of the Base, "General Seaman" but when the supposed officer was later interviewed by phone by researcher Todd Zechel, he denied his participation. Of course, AK had only assumed that the General was Seaman, and if it had been him, he certainly would not have admitted it.

Following is a brief review of the incident from my first paper:

The incident occurred on a crisp, cold night on December 10, 1964. At 2:00 a.m. AK, a PFC on guard duty at the Motor Pool, and three other army personnel of the 1st Division on regular guard duty, were summoned by the Officer of the Day, Lt. H. (name known but withheld), to join him by vehicle to a remote area on the base described as a training area in Camp Forsythe, which is part of the Ft. Riley complex. On departing to this area, he was issued an extra clip of ammunition for his M 14 rifle.

After driving a good distance, Lt. H. parked his vehicle alongside the road, AK and the other guards were ordered to hike about a half-mile across an open flat field. Before him, AK watched the searchlight beam from an overhead Huey helicopter playing down on the field. It was focused on a large round object resting on the ground. Already on the scene were about 10 army personnel of various ranks, including a Major General. Promptly, AK was asked for his ID and given a direct order by the General to patrol the grounded craft by circling around it and to "shoot anyone if they tried to force their way to the craft". He was also sharply warned that he would have his ". . . . shot off" if he talked. Comments AK, "When I was in the Army, when a General tells you something, you obey!"

The lone Huey chopper continuously flew overhead while certain personnel on hand checked the object with instruments, and maintained communication by field radio with headphones. Nearby, a 5-ton truck

was parked with lights off. On two occasions, the Huey chopper flew over parts of the field, said AK, as though looking for other evidence. On several occasions during his 2¼ hours of guard duty, AK got close to the metallic craft. "The air was much warmer when I got close," he said.

The grounded UFO, said AK, which had impacted into the soil and stood at a tilt, was approximately 35 to 48 feet in diameter and 12 to 18 feet in height. It was perfectly round, shaped like a hamburger bun. In the middle, or at the equator of its smooth aluminum-like surface, was a black band made up of squares, each jutting out about 10 inches. AK could not determine if the squares were windows or what purpose they served. The only major protruding part on the UFO, said AK, was a fin-like device and beneath it an aperture which may have been an exhaust unit. AK said that the UFO was not lighted, and he smelled no odors. "It was dead," he said. Asked about occupants aboard, he replied, "Sorry to disappoint you, but I was not aware of any life inside the craft, or that any bodies were taken out of it later."

Since the release of his story, AK has been cooperative in all of my requests for supporting data. He has sent me a copy of his Army discharge papers, testifying that he was in Ft. Riley at the time of the incident. He also has sent me the original letter, dated December 11, 1964, which he had sent to his fiancée in California in which he makes a reference to his call to special guard duty. His letter said in part, ". . . Had some excitement last night. . . in the boondocks of Ft. Riley. . . There was some odd thing in a field that we guarded for a couple of hours, probably some new type of aircraft. . ." The envelope bears the proper return address, and a postmark dated, December 14, 1964, Junction City, Kansas. Affixed to the envelope was an 8c airmail stamp of proper issue for that time.

To get more information I encouraged AK, as a test, to seek publicity about his incident. He placed an ad in the Los Angeles Times, and it was promptly seized upon by other media. Using "David" as his identity he got calls from many radio stations throughout the U.S.A. for interviews. It brought one positive result — another alleged witness. The new witness called AK by phone from another city, described his observation of a strange craft being removed by rig in a remote area on the Ft. Riley base, and stressed his need for anonymity for several understandable reasons. When I was informed of this new contact, and AK sent him a copy of my first retrieval paper, there was an impasse of several weeks before communications reopened. I asked for a statement. More waiting. On November 17, 1978, I received the following letter from the informant, signed "Ron":

Dear Mr. Stringfield:

For the last two months I've promised AK that I would write to you and tell you about a possible UFO that I observed in Fort Riley, Kansas in 1964.

I'd forgotten all about it until I heard Dave's broadcast (radio station call letter omitted by request). Anxious to help him I called and related the information to him. When I told my wife about my experience and about my call to Dave she became very upset and didn't want us to get involved. I explained my situation to Mr. K and naturally he was disappointed but said he understood.

Mr. K. kindly mailed a copy of your report, "Retrievals of the Third Kind," which both my wife and I read. Oddly enough after reading the report she seemed less apprehensive about our involvement and agreed to my writing to you.

On the morning of December 11, 1964, I was stationed in a section of Fort Riley known as Camp Funston, located at the far end of the complex. At approximately 7 or 8 a.m. I drove into the Main Post area of the fort to pick up the mail for our company. The postal clerk told me the mail wouldn't be sorted until 10 or 11 that morning.

To kill time I decided to drive around in the jeep and go exploring. I drove for about an hour heading towards Camp Forsythe until I came to a paved road that was somewhat hilly in spots. It looked interesting and I wanted to see where it led. About 1 1/4 miles up there was a barricade across the road. The sign read RESTRICTED AREA NO UNAUTHORIZED VEHICLES BEYOND THIS POINT. My curiosity was aroused. No guards were posted around the area so I concluded that it must have been an old sign and went around the barricade and proceeded up the road. When I reached the crest of the hill two M.P.s greeted me with their rifles pointed directly at me. They asked for my ID and then, "What in the hell is the matter with you, can't you read? You're in a restricted area, leave at once!!!" I obeyed immediately.

About 60 to 80 feet behind the M.P.s I saw a gigantic flat bed truck, the kind they use to move houses. There were about six men dressed in white, like they were wearing CBRCBW germ warfare suits, which covered the entire body including the face; the face portion was covered with a gas mask which fit over the white hood. On the trailer or flat bed was an object which took up the whole load area. I couldn't tell what the object was, it was round and covered with canvas and held down with very large gauge chains. I guess that I was there no more than a minute, so I didn't see too much.

Well that's about it. I hope it will help Mr. K and I'd like to wish you both luck in your search for the object that he saw. Please let Mr. K know that I did write to you.

Sincerely, (Signed Ron)

After I received the letter, I sent AK a xeroxed copy and learned promptly that his contact regretted that he had sent the letter and if it were published he had reason to fear for his job. AK tried to persuade his informant that the letter was important as a testimonial backup for his claim. He wouldn't budge. In September of 1979 I reached AK by phone and requested his approval to use the letter in this paper. He finally agreed on the condition that I omit the call letters which might pinpoint his informant's area.

In the Spring of 1978, I inquired about the status of the Ft. Riley incident with Barry, who asked his former C.I.A. contact. He learned that he was aware of the incident but was not personally involved.

COMMENT:

Of the hundreds of letters and comments I have received from readers of my first paper, one stated in part, "As a former officer of psychological operations with the United States Army, I am perhaps more than normally alert to discrepancies in testimonials. . . A case in point: In a super secret operation of the sort described, PFC's are never present. Indeed, the presence of a PFC pretty much eliminates the possibility of the crash's having been secretly handled. . ."

Under normal circumstances, I agree that proper personnel from the base, or from another base, would have been dispatched to the site to cover all phases of operations, including guard duty. There are exceptions to the rule even in the military when emergencies arise, and personnel of any rank, such as PFC AK, are called upon for duty. In the case of AK, he was already on duty in the Motor Pool and was readily available.

I recall during WW II while stationed near the village of Tanuaun in Leyte, a combat zone in the Philippines, that I was called to check a possible enemy radio unit. I remember asking for the armed support of a PFC to join me while I probed the suspicious area. It is understandably difficult for anyone not having been involved in a retrieval operation, or having seen an alien body, to be a believer. I find it difficult to the point of frustration to rationalize the data I have received from the most creditable sources, yet listening to AK's story repeatedly and evaluating its supporting evidence, I feel that there is a preponderance of pluses in its favor.

The relevance of the Ft. Riley incident is that if a strange, saucer-like craft had crashed or landed there, then is it typical of other retrieval operations; and, if life was aboard, was it human or humanoid?

CASE A-9

This case, with new supporting information, refers to independent sources who have witnessed the same secret movie at different bases, showing an alleged crashed disc in a desert region and their deceased al-

ien bodies lying on tables, probably in a makeshift state at the same crash site. First, for the record, is edited copy from Abstract #5 which appeared in my previous paper.

Mr. TE, who holds a technical position in today's civilian life, was, at the age of 20, an Air Force radar specialist with Secret security clearance stationed in Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey. In the Spring of 1953, he and a small, select number of radar specialists were summoned to view a film at the base theatre. Without any briefing, the 16 mm movie projector was flicked on and the film began to roll on the screen. Without any titles or credits, that he could recall, the film showed a desert scene dominated by a silver disc-shaped object imbedded in the sand with a domed section at the top. At the bottom was a hatch or door that was open.

In the next scene, TE recalls seeing 10 to 15 military personnel dressed in fatigues and without identification patches, standing around what appeared to be a disabled craft. By judging their height against the UFO, TE determined that its width was approximately 15 to 20 feet in diameter and that an open hatch or door at the bottom was about 2½ feet wide and perhaps 3 feet high. At this point TE had no idea of the movie's purpose. I asked about the activity of the personnel. "They were just looking at the object," he said.

Then the movie switched to what appeared to be the interior of the craft. A panel with a few simple levers was shown, and he remembers being impressed by the muted pastel colors and sudden glares of white — the sign of poor photography. Again there was a change of scenes. Now in view were two tables, probably taken inside a tent, on which, to his surprise, were dead bodies. Two were on one table; one on the other. TE said the bodies appeared little by human standards and most notable were the heads, all looking alike, and all being large compared to their body sizes. They looked Mongoloid, he thought, with small noses, mouths, and eyes that were shut. He didn't recall seeing ears or hair. The skin, he said, was ashen in color. Each wore a tight-fitting suit in a pastel color. .yellow was mentioned.

The scene of the dead bodies was the end of the movie. When the lights came on in the theater, the officer in charge stood up and instructed the viewers to "think about the movie," and added firmly, "Don't relate its contents to anyone." TE said, in good faith, he didn't even tell his wife. To TE's surprise, 2 weeks later he was approached by an Intelligence Officer on the base and was told, "Forget the movie you saw; it was a hoax." Shortly after seeing the movie he heard from a couple of top security officers on the base that a UFO had crashed in New Mexico and had been recovered with its occupants. The date of the crash was 1952.

Commented my informant, "The 5-minute long movie certainly was not a Walt Disney production. It was probably shot by an inexperienced cameraman because it was full of scratches, and had poor coloring and texture."

TE, when asked about his interest in UFOs, claimed that he was not — then or now — but he was always been curious about the purpose of the film in relation to his work in radar. Years later, he met an old army acquaintance who was also a radar specialist. To TE's surprise, he learned from this man that he, too, had seen the same film at another base under similar hush-hush conditions. My informant believes that the corpses and crashed craft shown in the movie film were bona fide, and we agreed that it would have been ridiculous for a professional studio to have made dummy bodies to look so real in an otherwise ill-prepared and shoddy film.

Following my talk in Dayton, copies of my paper were xeroxed and distributed to key researchers and, in turn, were again amply reproduced for an endless chain of people. As a result, word has come from far afield of others having knowledge of the secret movie film, but one of the more cooperative and well-informed researchers, Mrs. Joan Jeffers of Bradford, Pennsylvania (former RN and with degrees in Social Sciences) was quick to come to the challenge to help. When she read the TE report she discussed it with a former high ranking military officer, a friend of hers, and got acknowledgement that he, too, had seen the same film. Furthermore, she obliged by getting testimony from the officer for use in this paper, dated February 6, 1979, which follows:

Dear Len. . . At last I am able to put this information in a letter to you. You have my permission to use it in publication of your work.

Last summer while I was relating some of the reported highlights of the MUFON symposium, I mentioned the movie of the crashed disc and alien beings. An acquaintance of mine offered a few additional details, but it took several more weeks to get more information from him.

This man is a retired Air Force Colonel, who enlisted in the early 1940s and retired about 1970. He entered the cadet program and the major portion of his military career was as a pilot, though he held several other jobs during the many years. He does not want his name released. Therefore, I must leave out some identifying details; but they are in my files: When stationed at a Maine AF radar facility (which is now strictly a Navy Air Station), this man was required to attend weekly "Commander's Call". One week (probably in 1956) the men were shown a movie "filmed by the USAF" — no further credits. The movie showed a circular, metal, silvery disc on the ground. The inside was well lighted, of a light color

and with smooth walls. The scene shifted to show at least three bodies lying on tables. The beings were short, all looked alike and did not have any ears (external) or hair. All appeared to be dead. When I asked the color of their skin the reply was "ashen or gray". I asked the number of digits on their hands and he held up four fingers with his thumb tucked out of sight. I asked if they did not have a thumb and his reply was affirmative. Next I questioned him about the clothing and he said it was "pale green and yellow". I asked several other general questions, but he refused to answer, or said he did not recall. I asked if the men were told anything about the movie before, during or after the showing. He said they were not. I asked the reaction of the men who had viewed the movie with him. He said, "We probably laughed about it and left". He does not recall ever discussing it with any of the others. All material presented at these meetings was considered military business and not to be discussed. Some weeks later I again asked him why they had shown that particular group the movie and his response was that a UFO we were tracking had crashed, and that was all I could get out of him.

This event was 23 or more years ago, but this man has good recall of other events and incidents from that time. He has held responsible positions in local business, and is generally of good character. He is retired as disabled. Though he does not believe the government would arrest or fine him, he will not reveal anything more, though I do know from past conversations that he has a great deal of information about AF investigations of UFOs.

I have supplied you with the name and possible present location of the man who was commander of this base. . . Joan Jeffers (signed)"

COMMENT

With only the slightest variances, both the Colonel's and TE's reports, describing the film, agree. Showing of the film may have been to limited personnel on a "need to know" basis, but it seems that it appeared at a number of military bases. Note, too, that the Air Force Major (Case A-4) recalls having witnessed part of the film at an undisclosed base. Other former military personnel who may have seen the film have been named by Mrs. Jeffers, from her source for followup. One, a Lt. Colonel, was reached by researcher Stan Friedman, but he did not recall having seen the movie. However, he said, "If your source would get in touch with me he might refresh my memory." I called the other officer in May of 1979, who, following his military career, still works at Wright-Patterson AFB. Evasively, he responded, "If I saw it, I can't remember it."

I cannot believe that the movie used make-believe cadavers and was a trick on a select group of personnel holding the highest degree of security clearance.

Once again, the faces of the three humanoids in the movie were described as identical, a characteristic noted by the Air Police Sergeant in Case A-2, and the former C.I.A. official in Case A-6.

Of note, the C.I.A.-sponsored Robertson Panel met in January 1953, dictating that all military UFO reports be suppressed. UFO retrieval operations, and of course movies of such, got rigorous treatment, which it is reasonable to assume, still seal the lips of informants to this day.

CASE A-10

In light of new information surfacing about an alleged crash and retrieval of an alien craft near Roswell, New Mexico, in 1947, the following case, published in Abstract #18 of my previous paper, is certainly not in itself unusual, but it merits review as it may provide useful testimony for researchers.

On April 7, 1978, Steve Tom, NBC radio newsman, Chicago, and I were linked up by phone for an interview with a former Air Force Intelligence Officer, Major Jesse Marcel, residing in Houma, Louisiana. Major Marcel, I learned, shared some common ground with me. He had also served in the 5th Air Force in the Pacific Theater during World War II, and had been in several combat areas such as Leyte, Philippine Islands, where I had been assigned. The purpose of our call was to obtain, firsthand, the Major's confirmation of his role in the retrieval of an alleged crashed UFO northwest of Roswell, New Mexico, in the summer of 1947.

The debris of an apparent metallic aerial device, or craft, that had exploded in the air, or crashed, was first made known by a sheep rancher who found fragments of metal and other material on his 8,000 acre property. When he informed the Air Force base in Roswell of his discovery, Major Marcel and aides were dispatched to the area for investigation. There, he found many metal fragments and what appeared to be "parchment" strewn in a 1-mile-square area. "The metal fragments," said the Major, "varied in size up to six inches in length, but were of the thickness of tinfoil. The fragments were unusual," he continued, "because they were of great strength. They could not be bent or broken, no matter what pressure we applied by hand."

The area was thoroughly checked, he said, but no fresh impact depressions were found in the sand. The area was not radioactive. The fragments, he added, were transported by a military carry-all to the Air Base in Roswell and from that point he was instructed by General Roger A. Ramey, Chief of the Air Defense Command, to deliver the "hardware" to Ft. Worth, to be forwarded to Wright-Patterson Field for analysis. When the press learned of this retrieval operation, and wanted a story, Major Marcel stated, "To get them off my back, I told them we were recovering a downed weather balloon."

Since the Major's story got publicity, it has been said by some researchers that the retrieved fragments

were possibly a part of the Skyhook balloon, at that time classified as Secret. On October 5, 1979, I called him and got this comment:

"The material I gathered did not resemble anything off a balloon. A balloon, of any kind, could not have exploded and spread its debris over such a broad area. . . I was told later that a military team from my base was sent to rake the entire area."

COMMENT:

If there were entities aboard, they could have been destroyed in what appeared to be a violent aerial explosion.

Since the successful release of their book, *The Philadelphia Experiment*, in 1979, which uncovers new data about another legendary mystery concerning a warship being invisibly teleported during a Navy ex-

periment in 1943, the authors, Charles Berlitz and William Moore, are ready for another expose far removed from sea lore. The theme concerns an alleged crash of a UFO in 1947 near Roswell, New Mexico. Thus, there may be a tie-in with the account offered by Major Jesse Marcel.

Bill Moore, persuasive and methodical in his probing skills, told me during a private meeting in Cincinnati in July 1979, that he had uncovered some good firsthand data about the 1947 crash. In trust, he related some of his material and if his informants are as reliable as he alleges, then the Air Force long ago had evidence to back up and make policy about the incur-sive UFO.

* * * * *

To be continued in the next issue of *Flying Saucer Review*.

BURNT BY A UFO's LASER BEAM?

Robert Boyd

Chairman and Research Officer, Plymouth UFO Research Group

DENISE Bishop, a 23-year-old accounts clerk with a motor firm in Plymouth, is an intelligent, level-headed sort of girl who had never in her life given a thought to such things as UFOs before the night of Thursday, September 10, 1981, had never read any books on the subject, and is not psychic.

That night, at about 11.15 p.m., she got out of a taxicab and was walking up the steps to her parents' bungalow in Weston Mill Hill, Plymouth, and as she approached the corner of the house to enter by the back door she thought she perceived some lights behind the building. As she reached the door and could see up the hill, behind the house, she caught sight of an enormous UFO — "the same shape as the body of a crab", hovering above the other houses on the top of the hill. She said that, despite its size (she thought it might be about 125 ft. wide) it seemed to be totally silent. Here is her account:—

"The object was unlit, and a dark metallic grey, but coming from underneath it and shining down on the rooftops beneath it were six or seven broad shafts of light. These were in lovely pastel shades of pink and purple, and there was also white. I saw all this in an instant, and I was terrified. I hurriedly reached for the door, but as I put my hand on the handle, from the unlit side of the craft a lime-green-coloured pencil beam of light came down and hit the back of my hand. As soon as it touched my hand I couldn't move but was stopped dead in my tracks. The beam stayed on my hand for at least thirty seconds, in which time I could only stand and watch the UFO. I was very frightened, although the UFO was a fantastic sight to see. It was

huge and silent. *In fact the whole area around about seemed very quiet.* The green beam, which gave off no illumination and was rather like a rod of light, then switched off, and I continued to open the back door. *It was in fact as though a film had been stopped and then started again.* I had been stopped in mid-stride, and when the beam went off I continued with the same movement as before. I opened the door and rushed into the house. As I did so I saw the UFO lift up into the sky slightly and then begin moving away out of my sight.

Rubbing my hand, I ran and told my sister. Together we went outside again, but there was now nothing to be seen. We went in again, and my sister examined my hand, but there was nothing there to see. I sat down, and a few minutes later my sister's dog began sniffing at the hand, and made it sting. On looking at it again I now noticed spots of blood on it, and after I had washed it I saw that it was a burn.

At 2.30 a.m. on Friday, the 11th, my sister's boyfriend, John Greenwell, arrived to pick her up (he had just finished work for that night as a DJ in a Plymouth night-club) and when he had heard the story he said we ought to report it to the Police. So he telephoned to the Police about it, but they did nothing and had no suggestions to make except to give us the telephone number of Bob Boyd of the Plymouth UFO Research Group."

Such is Denis Bishop's story. I interviewed her at once, from 3.15 a.m. till 5.00 a.m. On arriving at the house I took two black and white photos (the last two on my film) of the burn, which appeared as a patch of

shiny skin, with spots of blood and bruising around it. It looked as though an area of the outer skin had been removed, exposing the shiny new skin underneath. I tried to get Denise to go to the casualty department of a local hospital, but she refused. When she complained that the wound was hurting her, I told her to put the hand in cold water, but when she did so, it made it worse. Antiseptic cream was then put on it, and this gave some relief.

By now Denise had calmed down somewhat, but said she had been terrified when the incident occurred. Her first words to me were: "*Will they come back to get me? What if it had been on my face or eyes? Why ME?*" She was very frightened indeed. After talking and allaying her fear somewhat, I took my leave.

On the afternoon of that same day, Friday, September 11, John Greenwell visited the houses that had been right beneath the UFO, and although none of the occupants had reported seeing the object or having had electrical interference, three of them did say that their pets² had behaved strangely at the time in question. I therefore also called on them and left report-forms for them to fill in. Two of the forms were completed but one person was not permitted to fill it in because her husband thought it a waste of time.

The Account of Suzanne Meakin

This lady, of Bridwell Road, Weston Mill, said that shortly after 11 p.m. on the night in question, while she was watching television, her dog bolted out of the room and up the stairs. He lay down on the landing and remained there some time, refusing to come down. He had never done that before.

The Accounts of Mr. and Mr. Gardener

Mr. and Mrs. Gardener, also of Bridwell Road, told me that between 11.00 and 11.30 p.m. on the night in question, their toy poodle ran around gathering up all her toys and taking them to her little fabric kennel. She ran around with her tail and ears down. After she had finished collecting up the toys, she sat at the back of her kennel, nervously listening and looking all around her. When the Gardeners went up to bed at 11.30 p.m. the dog was still behaving in this way. It had never behaved like this before.

John Greenwell was amazed by the stories told by these three people, and felt that they should be made known. So he telephoned to the local Television Station (Westward), who showed much interest in doing something on it. When interviewing Denise Bishop during the past night I had asked her if I could tell the press and other media about it, but she said she would prefer not. In due course the Westward Television Studios did telephone Denise and ask to see her. She refused at first, but finally agreed to meet them at lunch on the following Monday, September 14.

In the meantime, on Saturday, September 12, Des Weeks, our Group Secretary, and his daughter Patsy (a nurse), and I, visited Denise. We took several photographs and interviewed her again. Her story was exactly as before. The burn on her hand now appeared to be much worse than on Friday, as the photos showed. Patsy examined the burn. She could not express much of an opinion about it, but said it was important that Denise see a doctor as soon as possible, as she was in a state of shock. Indeed she was still shaking visibly, though she insisted that this was simply due to lack of sleep over the past two nights.

But Denise still refused to see a doctor. A friend of hers who was present said she knew a doctor and would get him to examine her. As it happened, however, it was not possible to arrange for him to see Denise on that day.

It then transpired that Denise was due to go on holiday to Canada on the 19th, and was unwilling to see a doctor lest he might prevent her from going. Denise next told me about the proposal of Westward TV that she meet them. She said she really did not want to see them, so I telephoned to their Studios and left a message cancelling the arrangement for Monday's luncheon with Denise.

Throughout the whole of Sunday we tried to get hold of the doctor whose name had been mentioned, but without success. On Sunday evening, I visited Denise again. She now seemed much better, having slept well through Saturday night. After a long discussion of her amazing experience and sundry other topics, she seemed much calmer — so much so, in fact, that she now said that the next time she observed a UFO she would stand and watch, to see why they wanted her!

On Monday, September 14, I telephoned to Royal Air Force Mountbatten to make sure that the authorities there were aware of the incident. That afternoon, at her place of work, Denise received a phone call from a man with an American accent who said he was Chris Bloomfield of CBS Radio. He said that he had heard about her sighting and asked if she would tell him about it. Denise was suspicious of him and merely gave him details of the sighting, without mentioning the burn. (My own feelings at the time was that this must have been a clandestine probe made by the Royal Air Force, so on Tuesday, September 15, I again telephoned to the Wing-Commander at Mountbatten to emphasise what we felt were the importance and the rarity of this case. His office took all the details, and they said that, while RAF Mountbatten did not themselves investigate UFO sightings, they felt sure that when the report was passed on to the Ministry of Defence in London the Ministry would probably wish to interview Denise. To the present date, January 9, 1982, the Ministry has not done so.)

We then realized that the mystery phone call could not have come from the Royal Air Force, since they

did not know where Diane worked. So it must either have been from Westward TV or from a hoaxer. (A contact of ours at Westward says the TV Studios simply would not do such a thing — since what was the point? We finally decided that the phone call was a prank by one of Denise's friends, though she says she did not recognize the voice and has no theories as to who might have been responsible.)

On Wednesday, September 16, we had the colour photographs printed, and Denise attended a meeting of our Group. She impressed us by her matter-of-fact way of relating the case, and showed the burn to the fifteen members present.

On September 19, 1981, Denise left for her holiday in Canada. Before departing she agreed that we could inform the press of the case so long as her name was not revealed, so I approached a journalist on the *Western Evening Herald*, Roger Malone, who had already written an excellent article about our UFO Research Group. He found the story interesting, and said he would like to see Denise on her return, but emphasised that he would prefer to use her full name.

The national paper, *Sunday Mirror* for September 27 carried the story of the man named Adamski who had been found dead in mysterious circumstances, seemingly connected with UFOs, his body bearing burns that scientists were unable to account for.³ Mr. Turnbull, the Coroner on the case, asked that anyone



The hand, showing burn

Denise Bishop at her back door and showing burn on back of left hand



having information should contact him, so we sent preliminary reports on Denise's case to him and to various UFO investigative bodies. The Coroner wrote back thanking us for our report and said he was still collecting information and would let us know if he came across anything bearing on our case.

On October 6, Denise Bishop returned from Canada with the surprising news that, while in Vancouver, she had discovered that there is a CBS reporter named Chris Bloomfield. We wrote to him asking whether he knew anything about this case of Denise Bishop, but so far we have had no reply. (We find this aspect of the case puzzling. How, for example, could somebody in Canada be expected to have heard of the case within two days of its occurrence? Conversely — assuming that it be a hoax — how many people in Plymouth would know that there is a CBS reporter named Chris Bloomfield working in Vancouver?)⁴

Two weeks later, on Wednesday, October 28, Roger Malone of the *Western Evening Herald* published an excellent report on Denise Bishop's case (*"Attacked by a Spaceship"*) with photographs of Denise and of the burn on her hand. By this time we had our black and white photographs printed, but only one turned out to be good.

This shows a patch of white on the back of Denise's hand. (We do not know whether the whiteness of the burn was enhanced by the overhead light in the room at the time when we took the photo — a weak fluorescent strip — or whether the wound had some sort of glow to it.)

Early in December 1981 Derek Mansell of Contact UK informed us that a copy of our report had been passed on to a consultant in a leading London hospital, and that this consultant had said that the lesion shows the features of a laser burn. He added that healing in such cases is normally good and rapid, but that there "generally is a 48-hour delay in the commencement of the healing process".

This was true in the case of Denise Bishop's hand, as the photos taken on the Saturday, September 12, showed the wound to be "very sore and angry looking". However, when she came to meet our Group on the Wednesday (September 16), the burn had a fully formed scab. When she returned from her Canadian holiday seventeen days later, the scab had gone, leaving only a red mark, like a pale birth-mark. The pale red mark is still there and is clearly visible.⁵ It becomes more pronounced in cold weather. It is now over three months since it happened, and we are fairly sure that an ordinary burn would have been quite gone by now.

This is a very typical sort of UFO case, and it is notable that the authorities seem to have (ostensibly) displayed no interest and no urge to investigate it.⁶

As Denise Bishop asks: "WHY ME? Do they want a skin sample?"

On the day after the article by Roger Malone ap-



SKETCH

BY DENISE



SKETCH

BY ELSIE G

peared in the *Western Evening Herald*, Denise received a phone call to say that a woman, a pensioner named Elsie G. . . ., of Weston Mill Hill, had come forward and said that she had seen the UFO. We interviewed her, and from her account we felt that she had certainly seen a UFO but seemingly of a different shape from that claimed by Denise Bishop. Elsie G. . . . spoke of a craft emitting three beams of light, while Denise Bishop had mentioned from six to eight beams. But percipients' impressions of what they have seen are known to vary enormously, and it is equally well known that the shapes of UFOs allegedly often are seen to change too, so it is impossible to say whether there were two UFOs over Weston Mill Hill in the night of September 10/11, 1981, or only one.

Notes and References by Editor (FSR)

- (1) Our italics here, and words preceding. How often percipients have spoken of this "film-like effect", or "dream-like effect", in a UFO close encounter! The prevailing silence too, is a feature frequently mentioned, and investigators have speculated that some sort of "cone of silence" may be thrown around the percipient as, for example, in the well-known case of the Brazilians who were "inspected" by a UFO when out in a canoe at night and hunting crocodiles in the jungle. (My personal impression is that in every case, when a percipient has had some sort of close experience with a UFO or entities from a UFO, the percipient has been momentarily *out of the physical body*.)
- (2) See my *New Catalogue: The Effects of UFOs on Animals, Birds, and Smaller Creatures*, (219 cases), in FSR Vol. 16 No. 1 to Vol. 18, No. 3.
- (3) See Jenny Randles: *A Policeman's Lot*. In FSR Vol. 27, No. 2 (August 1981).
- (4) This feature of mysterious phone-calls from individuals who seem preternaturally well informed, or speedily informed, of the details of UFO cases is familiar to all experienced investigators. Mr. Robert Boyd tells me that he has had no reply to his letter sent to Mr. Chris Bloomington in Vancouver, so the affair remains unexplained. (As usual.)
- (5) This account by Robert Boyd was dated January

18, 1982. When I telephoned him on October 3, 1982, to ask whether there had been any further developments in the case, he said that the burn-mark was still visible, "like a pale birth-mark". He added that nothing further had been heard from Mr. Turnbull, the Coroner who had investigated the mysterious death of the Polish coalminer Zygmund Adamski found dead on top of a coal-tip at Todmorden in West Yorkshire on June 11, 1980. (Incidentally this is another of the many cases in which the very places where UFO cases occur have something eerie or "spooky" about them. I would judge the name *Todmorden* to be of pure Anglosaxon, i.e. Old-German, origin. And in German *Tod* means *Death*, *Mord* means *Murder*, and *morden* means *to murder*.)

(6) The Plymouth UFO Investigation Group state that, in a burst of enthusiasm, they sent copies of their report on the Denise Bishop case not only to four newspapers, to RAF Mountbatten, to other UFO Investigation Groups and to FSR, but also to the Prime Minister! Mr. Boyd's view at the time was expressed as follows: "We have sent copies to a couple of Government departments, for although the Government denies any interest in UFOs, they are important, and we would hope that in the future the Government will take a more open and honest attitude to the mysterious problem, and allow access to their thoughts and conclusions on the subject — the Government has *got* to have thoughts and conclusions on the subject, other than their avowed indifference — and allow access to the files held by the Ministry of Defence."

I am glad to see that since he wrote these lines Mr. Boyd seems to have developed an altogether more mature, less naive, viewpoint (I hope he will forgive me for this blunt speaking) and now realizes that there is no point or purpose in the daft practice of wasting time and energy and postage money on writing to Government departments to report UFO sightings or to try to badger them into releasing information about UFOs.

For what are the true facts of the situation? The true facts seem to be that, by now, all the Governments — of the more technically advanced countries at any rate —

*must have bulging files and all the information they could want about UFOs. They must certainly know what UFOs are, what the alien creatures are up to, and they must certainly stand in no need of UFO sighting reports from the public. If they wanted our UFO reports, they would be going about things in a somewhat different fashion, and would have asked for them. They have not asked for them, and, as Monsieur Lagarde of *Lumières Dans La Nuit* has recently pointed out (See FSR Vol. 28, No. 1: A WARNING TO ALL) it is a fatuous waste of time and money and energy — and daft and childish to boot — to imagine that a government is going to release some information to you just because you think YOU would like to have it.*

The signs are indeed that, as a recent TV programme has clearly shown, an immense drive is at present being mounted in the USA, Britain, Europe, and USSR, to stifle all civilian UFO research, to keep reports as much as possible out of the media, and to encourage civilian UFO research and enquiry groups to wither away. Simultaneously the currents of public thinking are being subtly manipulated. It is well worth while, for example, to take a look and see what is happening to the books about UFOs on the shelves of your local public library, and I hope that a great many FSR readers will be good enough to do this and let me have their written reports on what they have found. I have already watched this situation for a considerable time past, with significant conclusions.

It could very well be that, in a short time from now, there will no longer be any UFO investigation groups or clubs, or any worthwhile books on our subject in the bookshops or the libraries. *If such a state of affairs is brought about, it will not have come by chance but will have been skilfully engineered.*

Should there be any degree of truth in these speculations, it will mean that the time has come for everyone to draw some tremendously important conclusions. Everyone must arrive at these conclusions for himself or herself. Admittedly there are a number of possible scenarios which might account for the situation. But one or two of those possible scenarios will assuredly give pause for thought — if you happen to hit upon them.

* * * * *

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FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

In these continuing hard times we need all the help you can give.

SOVIET CONTACT CASE NEAR PYROGOVSKOE LAKE — THE MISSING PAGES

Heikki Virtanen (Stockholm)

In FSR Vol. 26, No. 6 we gave the article by the Soviet Russian investigator Nikita A. Schnee about this report of the experience of Anatoly Malishev, a Red Army officer, near Lake Pyrogovskoe in May or June of 1978, and we mentioned that the account as received by us was incomplete, two pages being missing. As we had hoped, our Swedish-Finnish friends have been able to secure the missing part of the story. We are grateful to them for this help. — EDITOR

NIKITA A. Schnee's article on the close encounter near Lake Pyrogovskoe reached our Finnish-language UFO journal ULTRA with pages 11 and 12 of the manuscript missing, and apparently FSR (the only other journal to which this special article had been sent) also received it with these same two pages missing.

When, therefore, another Finnish UFO investigator, Pentti Wirta, and I visited Russia early in 1982 and had meetings with some of their investigators, including Nikita A. Schnee, we made a point of asking him what was on the two missing pages. He did not, of course, have a copy of the text with him, so he had to give it to us from memory and I hastily jotted it down, and I now send it you herewith for FSR's readers, together with a copy of the series of sketches which originally accompanied the article, and which Nikita Schnee drew again for us.

The Missing Part of the Pyrogovskoe Story

"When the creatures had investigated Anatoly Malishev they asked him to step outside of the machine with them and said they would put on a 'flying show' for him. The UFO rose to a height of about 100 metres and changed its shape, first from disc to round-shaped, and finally opening out like a peeled orange. (See sketches.) Then it changed back to a round-shape and finally to its original disc-shape again.

"Then the creatures brought Malishev back into the machine, and it took off, and left the atmosphere of the earth, and proceeded to the hidden or dark side of the Moon, where the humanoids pointed out their base to him.

"Then they flew on to their home-planet, which, according to them, was 'three light-years' from Earth. They landed on a square airport on their home-planet, where there were also other craft scattered irregularly about. Malishev stepped out of the machine with the humanoids, and the machine then promptly vanished.

"The material of which the airport was constructed was not like anything on Earth, says Malishev. He could see short trees and grass. The latter did not look natural to him. No Sun was visible in the sky. The sky was of a silver-grey colour, and seemed itself to emit the light.

"Near the airport there was a large screen resembling a TV screen (approximately 3m × 5m) and the humanoids went over to it with him. On the screen there was a black-faced man who watched Malishev for a couple of minutes. After that, they returned to the craft (now visible again) and returned to Earth, the trip taking 40 minutes.

"The Soviet UFO investigators at first thought that Malishev was trying to fool them or was somehow cracked. However, when in deep hypnotic trance he told precisely the same story. He also underwent tests with a lie-detector, which showed that he believed his story to be true. Furthermore, the field investigations carried out by the Soviet ufologists at the spot where he said he had had his encounter also bore out his story, and consequently the Soviet ufologists were obliged to conclude that he was telling the truth.

"There is of course no star at the distance of three light-years from Earth, but it is perhaps significant that Malishev says he observed no Sun when he was on their planet. Could it possibly be that there is no Sun there? And then how does one explain the return journey in allegedly 40 minutes? (In any case, it seems that Malishev did feel that he had experienced it in 40 minutes, for it was clocked at this length of time during his deep trance state.)"

Comment

Here we have another seeming farrago of nonsense, just like all the other claims to have visited other worlds. All that we can do is to note it all carefully. As Aimé Michel says: "*Listen to everything; believe nothing!*"

Evidently *something* is doing something very queer to a great many members of the human species. G.C.

AN EARLY BRITISH NAVAL SIGHTING?

AT the time when FSR was being launched, in the spring of 1955, I was working — after a diplomatic career on four continents — in an Intelligence post somewhere in the governmental and administrative heart of London known as Whitehall. The name of the organisation where I was employed and the nature of my duties there are not matters that need to be chronicled here, and it will perhaps suffice if I say that, being in central London, I was well placed to make social contacts with people of various services, including officers of the CIA and of the American Air Force Intelligence.

Having once seen something extraordinary in the sky (in the far west of China, no less than fourteen years before FSR began) my mind was already much taken up with the problems of the “flying saucers.” And, among these officers and officials whom I was meeting outside of office hours I found that there were some who were evidently pretty knowledgeable and who took more than just a superficial or passing interest in the “saucers” and were even very willing to discuss them seriously, although I noticed that, naturally enough, they seemed far more keen on ‘pumping’ other folk than on releasing much information on the subject themselves. In other words, they were already “cagey”. (I emphasise again that these officials were invariably encountered on purely social occasions, for my own work was in no way connected with them, secret though it was, and none of them were ever met in the course of my duties.)

It must of course be borne in mind that those were still very early days in the UFO business. The meetings of the famous “Robertson Panel” of scientists in the USA only took place in 1953. Things were fluid still, *“the lid was by no means fully screwed down yet”*, and lots of stories and reports were getting into the newspapers which would assuredly never get into them now, and people in uniform were correspondingly more relaxed still and not yet quite as much on their guard as they would be in later years.

In the summer of 1958, on a social occasion, while taking my vacation in a country not far from Britain, I met another American officer — a captain in the U.S. Air Force Intelligence, with whom I had a very interesting chat for an hour or so on UFOs. He told me that he had had a personal encounter with a “foo fighter” when about to land his plane on an airfield near Tokyo in 1946, very shortly after the defeat of Japan. He told me that, at a certain moment, the “foo fighter” exploded right in front of his aircraft. He said the whole area beneath and round about was combed exhaustively by American troops and Japanese police, but not a scrap of the enigmatic intruder was ever found. (In the famous Brazilian case at Ubatuba,¹ in September 1957, on the other hand, it will be recalled

that the “foo fighter” fell right on the shore-line, between sea and land, and a good proportion of it was recovered and, as we were subsequently informed by APRO, was being analysed in a Brazilian laboratory. (Further reports were promised, but I never saw any, and this did not surprise me!) We gathered however that the main constituent of the object was the easily combustible element magnesium.

I then told the American Air Force Intelligence Officer about the strange sight that I (along with two other Europeans) had seen in the sky over a city in the remote interior of China at about noon one day in the summer of 1941,² and he listened with evident interest and asked many questions, but refused to speculate. I was left with the impression that he already “knew a lot.”

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten

One of the earliest “big names” that we heard mentioned in connection with the “flying saucers” was that of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten. He too — so it was said — “knew a lot about flying saucers”, because the British Navy possessed photographs of them in flight over the sea, and also sometimes at rest on the surface of the water.

My own (unpublicised) association with FSR had started with the very establishment of the journal in 1955. I had filled in a subscription form and sent off my cheque, and in due course, as a subscriber, I began to receive my FSRs, from No. 1 onwards. My first contributed item appeared in issue No. 2 (Vol. 1, No. 2) but it was to be a good many years before my name was given in the journal — not, in fact, until I had ceased to be a civil servant.

As for Lord Mountbatten’s great personal interest in our subject — we knew with certainty that this was true, for he had asked to receive FSR, and a copy of every issue was accordingly sent to him right from the beginning. (Nor was he the only person in those very highest levels among our national leaders who had expressed such an interest, and who consequently also received every issue of FSR right from the commencement.)

A Strange Story

A distant relative of mine (now dead) had served in the Royal Navy in World War II. Not long ago, just before his death, he told me a strange story which I think should now be placed on record, as it agrees so closely with some of those tales and rumours that were heard in Whitehall during the 1950s. He said, simply, that he knew a colleague, another British naval officer, who had worked in the early post-war years in the main building of the Admiralty — which, as I should perhaps explain for the benefit of foreign

and overseas readers — was in those days the administrative headquarters for the Royal Navy and is in Whitehall. This officer told my relative that, on a certain occasion, in the Admiralty, he happened to visit the room of a very senior officer in the Royal Navy and there, right on the great man's desk, he saw what he ought not to have seen — files on the subject of UFOs, and photographs of strange disc-shaped objects on the surface of the sea.

The Alleged Landing on the Mountbatten Estate

After the murder of Lord Mountbatten by the I.R.A. terrorists in 1979, FSR published an article by Desmond Leslie,³ giving the details of an extraordinary affair regarding which we had already heard vague rumours over a good many years past. A UFO, or UFOs, it seems, had landed briefly in the grounds of the Mountbatten estate, at Broadlands, in Hampshire, Southern England, one snowy day during the 1950s, and an occupant of the craft had spoken to an ex-Army NCO, Sergeant Briggs, a member of the Admiral's outdoor staff. According to Desmond Leslie, when Lord Mountbatten heard of the encounter, he at once sent for Sergeant Briggs and got him to make a full statement, of which six copies were prepared. Briggs signed all six copies, and was permitted to keep one, while Lord Mountbatten placed the other five copies in a drawer of his desk.

Confirmation by Charles Gibbs-Smith

When the Directors of FSR held their next board meeting, they were able to hear direct confirmation of this affair. For our colleague Charles Gibbs-Smith reported that he had traced Sergeant Briggs and discussed the matter with him, and had seen his signed copy of the Report which Lord Mountbatten had drawn up. Several of us urged Charles Gibbs-Smith to put this important piece of corroborative evidence down in writing at once, so that it might go on record in our journal, and it is a matter for very great regret that our much-loved colleague, already a sick man, was apparently unable to attend to this before he died. This brief note must serve therefore for the record.

Evidence of the Royal Navy's Interest in UFOs

Traditionally the Royal Navy has been known as the 'Silent Service.' Although we have all heard so much evidence to indicate the great interest taken by all Air Forces, and for many years past, in anything of a 'ufological' nature, only rarely have we heard of *Navies* taking an interest in such matters. Although a cursory glance through the history of our subject will show that at various times there have been reports of investigations by the naval authorities in the USA, Canada, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, to name just a few, never, it seems, has there been mention of the British Navy.

The article in *Uranus*

Recently, when leafing through the pages of *Uranus* (the early mimeographed UFO magazine, long since defunct, which was edited in the mid-1950s first by Eric Biddle and later by David Wightman) I came across the interesting little story which I reproduce below. As will be noted, it is said to have come from a German press source but most unfortunately, though the name of the German newspaper is given, there is no reference to the date of either the paper or the alleged report. However, many readers may feel inclined to think, as I do, that the story *sounds genuine*. We must bear in mind that those were still the very early years of the UFO Phenomenon. The official clamps of secrecy only began to be effective around 1956-57, and in the seven years that had elapsed since Kenneth Arnold's famous sighting in July 1947 many extraordinary reports had got out that certainly would not stand the slightest chance of doing so today.

I have no idea what the circulation of *Uranus* was, but it was certainly very small. It was a simple little mimeographed magazine on very poor paper, and it is likely that few copies will have survived. If we do not give this report wider circulation by reprinting it now, it will probably be lost and forgotten altogether. If we print it now, there is always the possibility that one of our German readers may be able to trace the original item in the *Speyerer Tagespost*, and if we take it from there we may be able to find out more about the story and learn from where they got it.

Who knows? The possibility is not excluded that this story in a German newspaper concerns the very same UFO sighting and the same photographs about which the British naval officer from the Admiralty spoke to a member of my family a quarter of a century ago.

A British Naval Sighting Comes to Light (This report first appeared in the *Speyerer Tagespost*)

Three British submarines returned to Plymouth after manoeuvres held off the Bristol Channel. The Commander, Captain Chelwan,⁵ reported to his Admiral that he had seen "Flying Saucers" floating on the sea approximately eleven nautical miles south of Lundy Island. He was able to take two photographs showing the objects.

The research organisation on UFOs, formed about a year ago in London and attached to the Admiralty, confiscated the film at the Admiral's request, and decided that the photos will be studied, evaluated, and released for publication⁷ at a later date. In the meantime Captain Chelwan was ordered to treat his encounter with the UFOs as a military secret and to instruct his officers and men accordingly.

Before the order was imposed, however, a newspaper man obtained a five-minute interview with Captain Chelwan, and here is the Captain's story:—

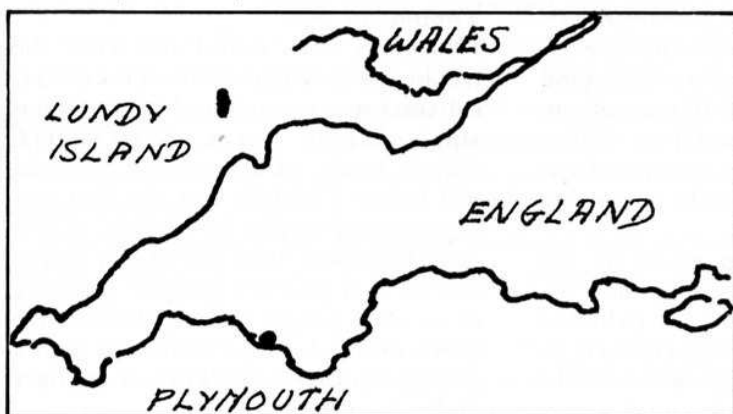
"We surfaced near Lundy Island, and, on opening the hatch, my Engineer and I noticed, about a mile to the S.W., two silvery discs floating on the sea. As the sun was shining on the ripples, I thought at first that it was a light reflection, but presently we both heard a buzzing sound. We quickly grabbed our binoculars and examined the objects. They were shaped like a disc slightly elevated in the middle, and had no windows, portholes, or other apertures. The elevated middle portion was stationary, but the flat outside portion, surrounding the middle part like a collar, rotated slowly on the water.

"We thought the objects measured approximately 100 ft. across, the middle portion appearing to be not bigger than one tenth of the whole disc. The outer portion surrounding the centre piece appeared not to be attached to it, as there was a gap between them measuring about two feet.

"I must say we were very much surprised at the sight of those objects, and officers and men crowded⁸ the deck staring as if they were hypnotised. As the whole "show" took only 80 seconds, it was impossible to form a sober judgement. Their origin seems to be a puzzle; technically they seemed far above anything we knew. We all thought immediately that they were Flying Saucers. I intended to give an order to go at them full ahead and, if possible, get alongside them, but the buzzing sound became higher and more urgent, until the pitch was so high that it could not be heard any longer. The two discs mounted horizontally, turned sideways at about 300 ft., and disappeared in twenty seconds at a speed which I estimate to be at about 2,000 m.p.h. At the same time a reddish glow surrounded the objects.⁹ The Admiralty declared that the sighting was to be treated seriously and the evaluation of it would take some time."

Notes and References

1. See FSR, Vol. 6, No. 4 (July/August 1960), page 21.
2. A brief account of this sighting has been given by Robert Chapman, Science Correspondent of the London *Sunday Express*, in his book *Unidentified Flying Objects* (pub. Arthur Barker, London, 1969) and later as a Mayflower paperback under the title *UFO: Flying Saucers over Britain?* (also 1969).



3. See Desmond Leslie: *Did Flying Saucers Land at Broadlands?: Alleged Encounters on the Estate of Earl Mountbatten of Burma*. In FSR Vol. 26, No. 5
4. See *URANUS*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (December 1956). Editor David Wightman. A mimeographed twenty-page bulletin issued six times yearly by Markham House Press Ltd., 31 King's Road, London SE3.
5. This name *Chelwan* should be an important clue. I asked the department of the Ministry of Defence who deal with these matters whether they could assist me by tracing an officer of this name, and I received an extraordinarily prompt reply that they had no record of any officer of such a name having served in the Royal Navy. It is very much to be hoped that one of our readers who has more leisure than we at FSR do (our number is very small), and who has access to old issues of the *Navy List*, might be able to effect a more convincing search for us, and tell us whether they have any success.
7. ... "released for publication..." OH YEAH? We seem to have heard of such assurances on plenty of other occasions!
8. Remember that this UFO report dates from the early or mid-1950s, that is to say, from a time when very little had yet been published about the details of UFO appearance or UFO behaviour. Read this alleged naval officer's account carefully, and note how numerous are the features that today strike us as familiar, because we have seen them in so many other reports. If it be claimed that someone in Britain or Germany faked this story, then one can only say that he must have already been remarkably well informed on various aspects that can have been known only to very few folk indeed at so early a date. G.C.

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THE BRITISH UFO RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (Founded 1962) publishes two periodicals, research projects; sponsors monthly lectures in London, the UK International UFO Congresses; and has a well-established network of investigators. SAE for details to BUFORA Ltd, 30 Vermont Road, London SE19 3SR.

World round-up

of news and comment
about recent sightings

More Reports of UFOs over Greece

From the *Athens Daily Post* (English-language paper) of Friday, November 13, 1981:-

FLYING UFOs were observed on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, over the cities of Larissa and Edessa at 7.40 p.m. The UFOs were about 7-10 metres round (*sic*) and were moving slowly from East to West.

From the *Athens News* (English-language paper), Saturday, November 14, 1981:-

UFOs in Greece: Reality or Baloney?

The UFOs of Larissa and Edessa have now been sighted by citizens and by Air Force pilots ordered to search the skies in the Salonika regions of Mihaniona, Langada, and Kalohori.

Pilots carrying out regular flights at 10,000 ft. reported that they saw the objects at a great height. Statements of citizens who had seen the UFOs said they were immobile, and this was confirmed by Gendarmerie patrols who also "saw something".

Three Salonika Police officers followed the two UFOs closely for nearly two hours from the Triandria District of Kalohori.

Late on Thursday night the Police announced that the descriptions of the three officers coincided. Other eyewitnesses' reports said that the UFOs were polygonic and changing rapidly in colour from green, via blue, yellow and red to carrot orange.

Meanwhile, in Salonika itself rumours were spreading like wildfire, some saying that one UFO had landed at Kalohori, others that the UFOs were red, or blue, etc. Police services, professional photographers and the merely curious were all in an uproar on Thursday, dashing here and there to places where the UFOs were either alleged to have landed or been sighted.

A very large UFO has also been reported at Vermio, and is said to have been visible from Edessa, Naoussa, Yanitsa, and other parts of Western Macedonia.

An Astronomer's View

Astronomer D. Ilias says all this is a load of baloney, however. "Although we are constantly skimming the skies, we have not yet seen a real bona fide UFO," he comments. "It's usually a case of meteorological phenomena, or artificial satellites, or one of the bright planets like Venus and Jupiter, or even an early morning aeroplane flight which often results in a bright illuminated exhaust trail that causes interesting shapes."

The UFOs disappeared from the Salonika skies around 8.00 p.m. on Thursday evening.

Further Reports

From the Piraeus (Athens) Greek-language paper *He Eleuthera Ora* of Saturday, November 14, 1981:

Under the scare-headlines, PUBLIC IN UPROAR AT SIGHTINGS: UFOs INVADE GREECE, this paper says: "The UFOs, with the help of the local Observatory, are trying to drive us all crazy". It goes on to say that, on the previous day, the UFOs had been seen in the skies over many cities and towns of Central and Northern Greece, throwing both public and officialdom into uproar. The Salonika Observatory says it is merely the planet *Aphrodite** which at present is very bright in the sky of Greece.

Karditsa and Trikala

According to reports received early on Friday evening, the paper goes on, bright, strangely-shaped objects were seen over and around Karditsa, Trikala, Kavalla, Volos and other places. Astonished residents were besieging the police stations with phone calls to report the presence of UFOs. Police patrols at these places confirmed the sightings, but were unable to give an explanation.

But the explanation given by the Salonika Observatory does not account for the fact that (whether stationary or not) the objects seen by so many thousands of people over the last few days were low in the skies, es-

timated at altitudes of no more than "3,000 kms." and no less than "1,000 metres".

Volos and Kavalla

At Volos thousands of people saw, between 7.00 and 8.00 p.m., an object that was ten times the size of an ordinary star. The glare from it was tremendous and from time to time it changed in shape. Its shape seemed to be of an uneven "X", with the top-left arm missing. It resembled a semicircle at times, while at other times it was described as "similar to Concorde". The object remained low and stationary at 30° to the horizon, south-west of Volos. By about 7.50 p.m. there was no more light and it was out of sight.

At Kavalla the UFO was sighted at 6.30 p.m., moving very slowly. Many folk watched it for about 40 minutes before it vanished. It looked like a bright star. Many thought it was a man-made satellite.

At Karditsa a bright object resembling a star was seen to travel very slowly from East to West through the sky at 6.30 p.m.

At Trikala the UFO was seen moving towards the South-West. Local residents and people in the villages round about watched it for 30 minutes. It was shaped "like a bright tray" and changed shape from time to time. Finally it vanished behind the Pindos Mountains.

(Translation from Greek: Gordon Creighton)

(Credit and thanks to reader J.M. Hammond of Boston, Lincolnshire.)

Translator's Note

*Normally one would not take the trouble to translate what seems a typical scare-story generated by the amazingly bright planet *APHRODITE* (Greek name, of course, for our old girl-friend *VENUS*). But the first two reports (in English) are curious, as it is clear that more than one object is spoken of. Is it possible that the presence of a very bright *APHRODITE* low down on the horizon coincided with a genuine outburst of UFO activity over Hellas? - G.C.

A NEW SOUTH AMERICAN WAVE

Gordon Creighton

FSR's correspondents in South America have recently sent me a number of press-clippings which indicate that a new UFO Wave has been building up in that Continent.

BRAZIL

In a letter dated May 25, 1982, from Mrs. Irene Granchi of Copacabana, Rio De Janeiro, she says: "Here in Brazil we have had quite a large UFO Wave, which started in early February."

The Newspaper *Última Hora* (published in Pôrto Alegre, in the Southern Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul) (month of May, 1982, but precise date not given) said that a UFO had appeared one night recently over the beach at Sepetiba and alarmed the population. For several minutes it had flown around over the stretch of shore known as Praia da Brisa, emitting powerful multi-coloured flashes of light and illuminating a vast region around. When it vanished, as suddenly as it had appeared, it left behind a streak of greyish smoke. Altogether more than 15 local people said they had seen it. Estimates put its diameter at about four metres. The first to see it seems to have been a businessman named José Rosca. He suddenly noticed an enormous light floating in the sky above the Praia da Brisa beach. At first he thought it must be an aircraft, but soon perceived that it was round in shape and was moving around in circles.

At the same time another man, Paulo Gineu dos Santos, was fishing from a bridge in the same area when he saw the UFO. Its light was blinding, but after a while he managed to see that it came from a circular object — "different from anything I've seen in my whole life!" He said it was moving from side to side when he saw it. Then, it gave out smoke of a metallic-greyish colour and, losing height gradually, finally vanished into the sea off the Praia da Brisa Beach.

According to Sergeant Sá Cunha of the public relations section of the Brazilian Air Force Base at Santa Cruz, authorities of the latter contacted the military installations at Pedra de Guratuba and Restinga da Marambaia, and asked them whether they were engaged in any military manoeuvres or exercises on the particular Thursday night in question. The replies were negative, thus fortifying the hypothesis that the object seen was a UFO.

A woman named Josefa Gomes said she had seen a similar thing six months previously over the same area, Praia da Brisa.

A hotel porter, José Olavo Araújo Torres, said that at about 7.30 on the night in question (a Thursday) he and others with him had watched for about five mi-

nutes a UFO flying over the Praia da Brisa beach area, and skimming and touching down either on the water or the sand. He thought it was about five metres wide and said it was flashing powerful beams of red, green, and orange light. He said he was just feeding his three dogs, when they started barking and dashing towards the garden wall in the direction of the sea. Simultaneously he caught sight of the spherical object flashing its coloured beams. For about five minutes it remained at a distance of no more than 20 or 30 metres from him. He called his wife and seven other people, all of whom came out and saw it.

Another Pôrto Alegre paper, *Folha da Tarde*, reported on May 21, 1982, that on the night of the Thursday preceeding (i.e. May 20) people in and around Pôrto Alegre and the suburb of Vila Cruzeiro do Sul saw two spherical UFOs emitting beams of light of four colours. A girl college student, Vera Lúcia, said at first she thought the lights in the sky "must be something to do with the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and were aircraft, but later I saw that they were two disc-shaped saucers with salient points on top and the size of aircraft. Both emitted four horizontal beams of light, green, yellow, red, and blue". She watched them moving about for several minutes.

ARGENTINA

According to a full-page report in the provincial Argentine newspaper *El Chubut* of August 28, 1981 (published at Chubut, in Patagonia, about 44°S., 69°W.) one of the many local farmers of Welsh origin, Sr. Emrys Evans, aged 70, had an astonishing experience on his little property at Trevelin shortly after 9.00 p.m. on the night of Sunday, August 16. As he opened the door of the farm to pass to another building nearby, he found the whole area around over a diameter of some 600 metres or so lit up "as brightly as if it were broad daylight". All the farm horses and the fowls and turkeys were creating a fantastic din. Approaching more closely to the source of the blinding light he found that it came from a strange lemon-shaped craft about 12 metres in diameter which was hanging stationary at a height of about two metres from the ground. It seemed as though supported by what looked like a number of yellowish stems and had four windows, and he was close enough to perceive the rivets on its surface, and to make out that on its top it bore what looked like a searchlight about a metre in diameter from which the powerful illumination was coming.

As he leaned against a tree and tried to recover from the shock and amazement the dazzling light

grew so much stronger that he was forced to put up his arms to hide his eyes and make for the shelter of a copse some distance away. His eyes were now streaming with tears. He hid in the copse until the light had gone and then came out and looked around, but the craft had vanished.

At no time did he hear any sound from it. When close to it he had observed a smaller, fainter light on its under-part and noted that some sort of illumination from inside showed through the four cabin windows.

When explaining his experience to the reporters he said he was so frightened that he dashed back to the farmhouse. With teeth chattering and knees trembling he tried to pour himself a stiff glass of wine, but could not manage to hold the glass properly and had to take it from the bottle. (Photostat of article received from CEFANC UFO Study Group, Buenos Aires. Précis translation from Spanish by G.C.). (During the decade of the 1960s FSR published a considerable number of UFO reports from the Chubut area, which lies near the Atlantic seaboard of Argentina and to the north-west of the Falkland Islands. Tr.)

Santa Rosa, Catamarca Province (N.W. Argentina)

According to a report in the Mar del Plata paper *La Capital* (November 1, 1981) two local residents noticed that there seemed to be mysterious lights at night inside a primary school. Two policemen were called, and for more than one hour the terrified four watched what seemed to be the figure of a woman, dressed in an overall, floating about at some distance from the ground and visiting various rooms in the building. During the whole period of the sighting (two to three a.m.) it was impossible to keep any of the doors shut, as these kept opening and closing. (There was no report of any UFO seen. The Catamarca Province, up in the Andes in N.W. Argentina, has, however, been noted for its very numerous UFO sightings in past years.)

Credit: reader **Marta N. Plevani**, Mar del Plata.

Numerous UFO reports from Northern Towns

According to a report in *La Razón* (Buenos Aires, November 6, 1981) their correspondent in Resistencia, Northern Argentina, had telegraphed that UFOs had been seen over wide areas, including the towns of Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña in the far North and the western Andean towns of San Juan, Mendoza, Córdoba, and Neuquén, as well as over various places in Chile.

Near Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña, a number of local people saw three yellowish coloured spheres flying at high speed from East to West and following a rising trajectory, and emitting yellow, orange, and red flashes.

In the Andean towns hundreds of people, including control tower officials at Mendoza and San Juan airports, saw similar sights. Near El Plumerillo a civilian airline pilot of Aerolíneas Argentinas likewise. All these reports referred to globular lights travelling northwards at high speed and emitting sparks and flashes of various colours. Some of the reports mentioned extremely vivid and powerful "electronic white flashes" inside the UFO itself. In a statement issued soon afterwards the director of the San Juan Observatory said that his office had received no information and his staff had seen nothing, but added that the reports received seemed to indicate some sort of meteorological phenomena.

(Credit as above.)

Mendoza

According to a report from Mendoza in the Andes, in the newspaper *La Capital* (Mar del Plata, 6 November, 1981) a group of 18 students from Agrimensura and two teachers had watched for five minutes, when travelling on the road to Los Molles, "a perfectly round luminous cloud" in the early hours of the morning, in a clear grey sky. Other reports mentioned "a circle of luminous smoke, with a darker nucleus, and having at its centre a bluish, star-like flash." When first observed, the phenomenon seemed brighter than the Moon; later it seemed like a ring of smoke with a more luminous periphery, finally vanishing from sight.

(Credit as above.)

Squadron of UFOs photographed and filmed over Argentina

In March 1982 the newspaper *Presencia* published in La Paz, Bolivia, carried a report dated March 17 from its correspondent at Santa Fe in North-Central Argentina, to the effect that residents of the suburb of Guadalupe of that city (which lies 537 km. to the north of Buenos Aires) had both photographed and filmed a squadron of UFOs.

In the early hours of the morning the family, named Schwartz, saw a great number of objects in the sky, "too bright to be stars", and travelling from East to West. Neighbours were called to see the sight. One of the "saucers" appeared to be larger, as it were "the mother-craft", and was accompanied by a number of smaller ones. Witnesses were not agreed as to the total number of these.

A number of people spent half an hour in photographing and filming the craft, until finally they were lost to sight. A local ufologist, Alberto Frutos, analyzed the photos, and pronounced the objects seen to be UFOs.

Credit: **Sr. Juan Telleria Rios** of La Paz, Bolivia.

New UFO Wave over Argentina

According to an AFP report of early March from Buenos Aires, published in the newspaper *El Diario* (La Paz, Bolivia) of March 14, 1982, the Argentine was experiencing a new UFO Wave. The Wave had apparently begun with the report from the Andean city of San Luis (837 km. due west of Buenos Aires) that a car in that city had been struck by a "blinding blue light" and the driver slightly injured.

The driver, Gregorio Fernández, aged 47, said he was driving to San Luis from Villa Mercedes (S.E. of San Luis) when a "blinding blue light" struck his windscreen and knocked him unconscious for two hours. When he came to, he found he had suffered slight burning, which necessitated treatment from the local hospital.

The report states that the San Luis region seems to be a place much visited by UFOs. On May 14, 1978, 100 people at Villa Mercedes watched a fly-over by more than 50 UFOs, which were performing evolutions over the town for more than two hours.

Shortly after that, on the banks of the Florida Dyke, very near San Luis, various local people claimed to have seen a UFO land and an occupant emerge from it, clad in an aluminized green one-piece suit.

For many years past, says this report, "in two years out of every three", Argentina has seen these cyclic waves of UFO sightings extending right down the whole country from the far North to Antarctica. According to the statement of someone in civilian aviation, "these strange flying objects resemble no known type of aircraft or balloon." According to this correspondent, the most spectacular of all Argentina's UFO sightings was on December 5, 1974, when a squadron of UFOs was seen, flying on a 'meteoric and spectacular' zig-zag course and shooting across the Provinces of Misiones, Tucumán, Corrientes, Chaco, Salta, and Santiago del Estero.

The report goes on to say that recently, at Punta Arenas, Chile, one of the most southerly towns in the world, a UFO almost collided with a civilian airliner.

Likewise, in Mexico some tourists recently claimed that a mysterious light had suddenly descended out of the sky, and attached itself to their windscreen and carried them and their car for more than 100 kilometres. And similar cases have occurred in every American region, from Cape Horn northwards, via Peru, Colombia, Costa Rica and other states, and in the USA, Canada, and Newfoundland.

The report quotes an Argentinian aeronautical engineer, Emilio Alvarez Ojeda, author of a recently published book, *Confirmado: Llegaron los OVNIS* (*Confirmed: The UFOs Have Arrived*), who said, in a statement to the Agence France Presse:

"This crucial moment signifies a scientific revolution, involving extraordinary revelations like those things seen at San Luis, which many folk would prefer to ig-

nore, as running counter to religious and technical prejudices."

Credit: Sr. Juan Telleria Rios of La Paz, Bolivia.

CHILE

UFOs Seen over Chile

According to an ANSA report in the Bolivian newspaper *Meridiano* (March 23, 1982), from Santiago de Chile, farmers over a wide area of the Valley of Azapa, in the extreme North of Chile, had observed an oval-shaped UFO that emitted intermittent pinkish flashes. The account of one man, Carlos Sanqui, was as follows:

"It was a pitch-dark night, when suddenly the dogs began howling and running around in circles. I was alarmed and, looking upwards, I saw an oval-shaped object over the peaks of the Quebrada Del Diablo Range. It was like a huge egg, stationary in the sky."

He added that the UFO was shooting out intermittent flashes of pinkish light, and was astonishingly bright. He said he observed no movement by it, and heard no sound, and that it vanished just as suddenly as it had appeared.

Twenty minutes earlier, at a spot some three kilometres or so distant, another farm worker, Dionisio Quispe, saw a similar sight.

He said: "An unusually powerful wind started to blow. I was worried, and, looking up at the sky, I saw, at a height of around 100 metres or so, a dish-shaped object with a pink-coloured glow around it, moving along. Inside it, there were what looked like moving blades — like the blades of a ventilator. Other workers in the vicinity saw it too and had to run to the paddock and tie the animals up."

Another man, Víctor Lovera, mentioned that sightings of UFOs are particularly frequent in that part of Chile, this, in his opinion, being due to the extremely clear atmosphere.

Víctor Lovera went on to say that, just before this last Christmas (1981), a large tract of land owned by him in the Valley of Azapa had been lit up by the light of a UFO, and "since that day the soil of the whole area in question has been totally unproductive. The whole of that region, once so fertile, is now dried up."

Credit: Sr. Juan Telleria Rios of La Paz, Bolivia.

Translator's Note:

I started translating South American UFO reports for FSR twenty years ago (in 1962), and many of those early accounts were just like these — with the heavy emphasis on multi-coloured beams of vivid light. However much governments and the ordinary man and woman on the street may have hoped during these twenty years that the UFO Phenomenon would go away and leave them in peace, the problem is still there, and its features are unchanged.

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.

Dr. Hynek's article

Dear Sir, — I found Dr. J. Allen Hynek's article 'The UFO Phenomenon: Laugh, Laugh, Study, Study' in *FSR*, Vol. 27 No. 6, most intriguing because it gave a precise overview of his approach to the UFO subject.

However, I was puzzled by one or two points which I hope you can clear up for me.

In the first half of his article Dr. Hynek acknowledges that a majority of UFO misidentifications could be due to our worries about population, resources and technology and as such constitute 'signs of the times'. And he goes on to point out that an extreme orientation towards a belief in UFO visitors leads to the formation of "space people" cults led by people who claim visits to Mars and similar exotic locations.

To justify investigation into Ufology, other than by psychologists and sociologists, he points out that such 'emotional, even neurotic aspects of the UFO scene... impugn the integrity and perhaps the competence, of our scientists, pilots, engineers, and others judged sane and responsible who have related sober albeit incredible accounts of UFO encounters'.

So he makes a distinction between responsible, sane, "UFO observers" and emotional, mentally unstable, "UFO believers." Which goes along with his view that, with enough discriminative research and investigation, some aspects of a new empirical phenomenon will be found, eventually.

He then goes on to note the 'paradoxical dualistic' aspects of the sightings made by the responsible UFO observers e.g. they report seeing apparently physical objects which do not obey the known laws of physics.

This leads him to note that subjective variables are at work, indeed, he wonders if UFOs are 'events in the mind' generated by interlopers from some 'parallel reality'. He boldly states 'The UFO Phenomenon is experienced largely through human consciousness and the human psyche'.

It is at this point in his article I become puzzled. How does Dr. Hynek differentiate between "UFO obser-

vers" and "UFO believers" if there are subjective variables at work? From his text I can only see that the criteria depends on whether you are a scientist, pilot, engineer, or a similarly qualified person. But people who have such occupational roles are still subject to emotional problems, even delusions as in the case of Kelvin which Dr. Hynek mentions, as much as lesser mortals. Thus, why should events in their minds be any more valid than the mental events in the minds of the "UFO believers?" Because if we are being manipulated by external forces why should we attempt to use 'normal' standards of sanity and insanity, when we are not responsible for what we perceive in certain circumstances?

One argument might be that instrumental evidence supports the claims of the "UFO observers", but does not support the "UFO believers'" case. But in my opinion such evidence is poor, whichever cause it supports. In fact, Adamski's photographic evidence is as 'good' as anything anybody else has been able to provide!

If we are able to be ruled by parsimony of explanation, and employ the simplest possible explanation available, then it would seem that the two groups are experiencing the effects of the 'signs of the times' phenomenon to varying degrees depending on their psychological status. Such an explanation is efficient because it does not invoke the intervening variable of some 'external' force or forces involved in our cognitive processes, and can account for the paradoxical dualism inherent in many UFO reports.

I hope you can clarify some of the points made above.

Yours faithfully,
Nigel Watson,
Westfield Cottage,
Crowle Bank Road,
Aldorpe,
Scunthorpe DN17 3HZ
July 2, 1982

Dr. Hynek's article

Dear Sir, — In his article, *The UFO Phenomenon: Laugh, Laugh, Study, Study* (Vol. 27, No. 6), Dr. Hynek claims that Claude Poher was able to show a statistical correlation between UFO events in France and the vertical component of the geomagnetic field as recorded at the Chambon-La-Forêt Geophysical Station. Poher certainly did claim 'a good statistical correlation between disturbances of the earth's [magnetic] field and UFO observations during one month in... 1954' (see C. Poher: 'Time Correlations Between Geomagnetic Disturbances and Eyewitness Accounts of UFOs' in *FSR*, Vol. 20, No. 1, pp 12-16), but that he demonstrated the correlation is doubtful.

1) Poher made a comparison between UFO reports emanating from an area up to 100km round Chambon-La-Forêt since 1886 (the date from which magnetic measurements were available) and 'abnormal' fluctuations of the field. He stated that the UFO reports came from 'private specialised organisations' but did not name them. We have no idea of the quality or reliability of these reports. He did not explain what was meant by 'abnormal' fluctuations nor did he describe the causes of normal fluctuations. The result of this study was that there was no direct correlation.

2) Despite this negative result, he proceeded to compare UFO reports for 1954 with recordings of the field at Chambon-La-Forêt. These UFO reports (635) came from all over France, none, so far as we know, from anywhere near the magnetic observatory. These reports were taken from Saunders' catalogue, but again we do not know the quality of the reports. His Figure 3 compares (for 1954) the number of disturbances of the magnetic field per month with the number of UFO reports per week. It shows a peak UFO report rate in October coinciding with a peak magnetic disturbance rate. But it also shows that another peak in the disturbance rate (in February and March) is *not* associated with any rise in the UFO report rate. Despite this Poher claimed 'a

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good correlation for the two phenomena for the month of October'; such a correlation is meaningless if it is not consistent throughout the year!

3) A comparison was also made for the (peak) month of October (Figure 4), although Poher here refers to the 'distribution' of UFO observations. Since there are no data on the geographical distribution of the reports it is not clear what Poher means. Instead of comparing the number of UFOs per day with the number of disturbances of the magnetic field, Figure 4 compares the reports with the *intensity* of the disturbance on a particular day! It is not clear how this relates to the number of disturbances. Poher claimed that during the first half of October there was a 'fairly good correlation of reciprocal variations'! (I assume he means inverse correlation). His graphs shows both direct correlations (Oct 4) and inverse correlations (Oct 21); there is no overall correlation. What is clear is that while the number of UFO reports steadily declines during the month, the intensity of the field fluctuations remains fairly constant. What can be deduced from that? The whole graph is meaningless!

4) Interpreting his Figure 4, Poher claimed that with 40 visual observations (Oct 4?) the peak to peak disturbance of the field attains about 30 gammas ($1 \text{ gamma} = 7.957 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Am}^{-1}$). But Figure 4 shows that the disturbance of the field on October 4 was about 5 gammas! (It is not easy to read Poher's graphs.) From this conclusion Poher somehow constructed a log/log graph of the size of the field disturbance versus the distance of a UFO (*sic*) from the observatory at Chambon, this despite the fact that he had previously told us that the UFO reports around the observatory did not correlate with any disturbance of the field (item 1 above). If there was no correlation then Figure 5 could not be constructed. The source of the UFO data in Figure 5 is not given. While Poher infers that Figure 5 is constructed from the data in Figure 4 (based on the 635 French reports), his caption to Figure 5 indicates that it is based on the UFO reports he obtained from private UFO organisations! Furthermore, the limit lines, which Poher drew on Figure 5, do not appear to be justified by the data points plotted, and his conclusion that a UFO at 10km should produce a disturbance greater than 400 gammas is absolutely unjustified.

5) Poher offers no evidence that the variation in the strength of the magnetic field (as measured at Chambon) is at all related to any particular UFO event. He admits that since the observatory is surrounded by forest 50km across, no reports were received nearer than 30km. Since the field continually varies, for very many reasons, there is no reason to suppose that the fluctuations are related to the UFO phenomenon. There must be grave doubt that Poher's conclusions are valid, and a suspicion that the results are contrived to accord with a preconceived hypothesis.

Yours sincerely,
Stewart Campbell,
4 Dovecot Loan,
Edinburgh EH14 2LT
July 4, 1982

The UFO Phenomenon: Just a tip of the Paraphysical Iceberg

Dear Sir, — I read with interest Dr. J. Allen Hynek's article entitled "The UFO Phenomenon: Laugh, Laugh, Study, Study" in FSR Vol. 27, No. 6.

Dr. Hynek is quite right in taking a dim view of the extraterrestrial hypothesis. In fact, this "nuts-and-bolts" theory has done enormous disservice to Ufology.

However, Dr. Hynek focuses on the UFO Phenomenon to the exclusion of other paranormal/religious phenomena. His attitude is understandable in view of his background, but his approach allows him to see only one tip of the Paraphysical Iceberg. There are many other tips that seem disparate but are in reality linked together in an invisible way: ghost hitchhikers (always female and solitary, appearing around midnight and to 2-door cars only), ghost airplanes/helicopters (always noiseless and without identification marks), lake monsters (appearing even in recently created artificial lakes), yetis (always leaving gigantic footprints that begin and end abruptly), men-in-black (always vanishing into thin air), Marian apparitions, miracle-healing, animal mutilations, spontaneous human combustion, poltergeists, mediumism, pseudo-coincidences, etc., to name just a few.

These individual tips are, however, of secondary importance. Of prime importance is the Invisible Iceberg it-

self. We must always bear in mind that the UFO Phenomenon is not an isolated, independent entity and that it is by no means celestially oriented. *The UFO Phenomenon may well turn up in our bedroom or bathroom!*

The UFO Phenomenon's physical/physiological effects vary widely from percipient to percipient and from case to case. This wide variation is deliberate and designed to *put us off the scent*.

Yours sincerely,
Julian H. Kaneko,
18, rue Le Corbusier,
CH-1208 Geneva, Switzerland.
July 11, 1982

Those Dinosaurs

Dear Sir, — In response to Mr. M. H. Martin's letter (FSR Vol. 27, No. 6) concerning the dinosaurs, I am inclined to ask timidly why we cannot propose — as one possible working hypothesis (I do not necessarily *believe* it) — that the Ufonauts are indeed descended from a reptile or other species that did evolve to a high level and long ago left this planet (or at least left its land-bound environment), only to return to visit it, off and on, over the 65 million years since the disappearance of the great reptiles?

Such a hypothesis would explain the physical structure of the foetus-like humanoids in abduction reports and alleged retrievals, would not require travel across vast stretches of interstellar Space, and would not have to appeal to time-travel and/or parallel universes.

Such a theory would presuppose that such a parallel evolutionary process would have produced a creature with a sophisticated technology, including seeming materialization/dematerialization capabilities, and an extensive knowledge of and use of *psi*. They would have appeared on the fringes of human history, would perhaps have influenced our genetic stock, and might have interfaced with us, as in the airship appearance of 1896-97.

This theory would only ask us to admit that we do not yet know the entire story of evolution on our planet.

Sincerely yours,
(Mr.) Dana J. Dadson
1437 Highland St., Apt. L.
Columbus, Ohio 43201
USA
September 18, 1982

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