FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

fsr

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UFO ON THE SEA NEAR RIO

SEE PAGE 3

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

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1971
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DEVOTED SERVICE

IT was a very sad day for all who are connected with the production and distribution of *Flying Saucer Review* when, in March this year, we learned that Mrs. Ellen Spencer had to give up her work as subscriptions and distribution secretary. For the last four years she has suffered a deterioration in health, and would have been unable to have continued her work for the *Review* had it not been for the help she received from her daughter, Mrs. Peggy Elsey, and other members of her family.

In January 1970 she was admitted to hospital for the first of three long spells during which Mrs. Elsey valiantly "held the fort". In between the periods in hospital, Mrs. Spencer insisted on continuing to look after the magazine she loved so well, and even her persistent illness could not daunt her spirit. In March this year, however, her medical advisers were adamant that she must give up the job: the *Review* had to look for a new home.

Mrs. Spencer was closely associated with *Flying Saucer Review* from its earliest days, for she was receptionist at the late Waveney Girvan's office when he, Derek Dempster and others, founded the journal. She volunteered her help, and the magazines were stored at, and distributed from, her home from issue No. 1, which appeared in the Spring of 1955.

Throughout the years, until the Spring of 1971, she jealously guarded her charge, and was loathe to relinquish it even when it was obvious to all who knew her that she would be unable to carry on.

Commenting on the news, Aimé Michel wrote: "We, alas, know very well here in Europe that UFO research only continues thanks to such devotion on the part of dedicated people. This is the secret of existence for *Flying Saucer Review*, *Lumières dans la Nuit*, and so on."

We, the *Review* and its readers, are greatly indebted to Mrs. Spencer for her devoted service throughout 16 years, for she played a major part in putting the journal on its feet, in keeping it going through many difficult years, and in helping it to become the vigorous magazine we see in 1971, reaching out to readers in some 70 different countries and territories in six continents.

We know our readers will join with us in wishing Mrs. Spencer every possible improvement in her health during her enforced "retirement". They will join us too in thanking her for all those loyal and devoted years of voluntary service.

TRAGIC DEATH OF DR. JAMES E. McDONALD
see page 27

HOMAGE to General Lionel Max Chassin (1902-1970), President of G.E.P.A.

DESPITE the delays resulting from the British postal strike and other factors, we would not like to leave unrecorded the death of this courageous colleague and our great regret and sadness on learning of his departure from the scene on August 16, 1970.

We extend our sincere sympathies to our French colleagues and fellow-investigators in G.E.P.A., and most particularly to their devoted and indefatigable René Fouéré, General-Secretary of G.E.P.A., for we know how close he and his team were to the General.

None of our team at *Flying Saucer Review* ever had the pleasure of meeting General Chassin in person, and he had been seriously ill for many years. But Gordon Creighton was able to enjoy an exchange of correspondence with him in the earlier years when he was still able to write.

So far as we know, General Chassin himself never saw a UFO, but he once wrote to Gordon Creighton: "Some of my *pilots* have seen some fantastic things!"

"Courageous" we have termed General Chassin, for it was he who, so long ago as April 23, 1958, had the courage to write the Preface to Aimé Michel's extremely important book *Mystérieux Objets Célestes* (first published in English as *Flying Saucers and the Straight-Line Mystery*). At that time General Chassin was still General Air Defence Coordinator, Allied Air Forces, Central Europe (NATO).



General Lionel Chassin

HOMMAGE AU GENERAL D'ARMEE AERIENNE LIONEL MAX CHASSIN (1902-1970), PRESIDENT DU G.E.P.A.

EN dépit des délais résultants de la grève postale britannique et de plusieurs autres causes, nous ne voudrions pas laisser passer sans mention la mort de ce courageux collègue et notre profonde émotion et notre grande tristesse en apprenant son départ de la scène le seize août 1970.

Nous exprimons nos sincères sympathies à nos collègues français et compagnons investigateurs du G.E.P.A., et plus particulièrement à leur dévoué et inlassable René Fouéré, Secrétaire-Général du G.E.P.A., car nous savons combien lui et son équipe furent près du Général.

Aucun membre de notre groupement de la *Flying Saucer Review* n'avait jamais eu le plaisir de connaître le Général Chassin en personne, et il fut gravement malade pendant plusieurs années. Mais Gordon Creighton put jouir d'une échange de correspondence avec lui pendant les premiers temps quand il était encore capable d'écrire.

A notre connaissance, le Général Chassin lui-même n'avait jamais vu un M.O.C., mais il écrivit une fois à Gordon Creighton: "Quelques uns de mes *pilotes* ont vu des choses fantastiques!"

"Courageux", nous avons ainsi appelé le Général Chassin, car ce fut lui qui, le 23 avril 1958, eut le courage d'écrire la préface du livre extrêmement important d'Aimé Michel, *Mystérieux Objets Célestes* (paru antérieurement en anglais sous le titre de *Flying Saucers and the Straight-Line Mystery*). A l'époque où il écrivit cette préface il était encore Général Coordinateur de la Défense Aérienne, Forces Aériennes Alliées, Europe Centrale (OTAN).

If you're not a subscriber you might as well know what you'll miss . . .

IN THE NEXT ISSUE (SUPPLEMENT No. 5, JUNE 1971) OF

FSR CASE HISTORIES

Landing and Humanoids at Lagôa Negra	*Jader U. Pereira*
A landing at Puits d'Edme	*H-J. Besset*
Auto-stop near Docking	*Peter Johnson*
Personal observation while motor-cycling in California	*Michel Jaffe*
Unusual sky phenomena in 1852/1853	*Alan R. Warwick*
Did a UFO land in Ulster?	*James P. Tinney*
Brazilian cases in 1968-1969 (pt. 4)	*Dr. W. Buhler*

Changed your mind about subscribing? We hope you have, in which case you'll find details on the back cover. Meanwhile, please TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT FLYING SAUCER REVIEW and FSR CASE HISTORIES

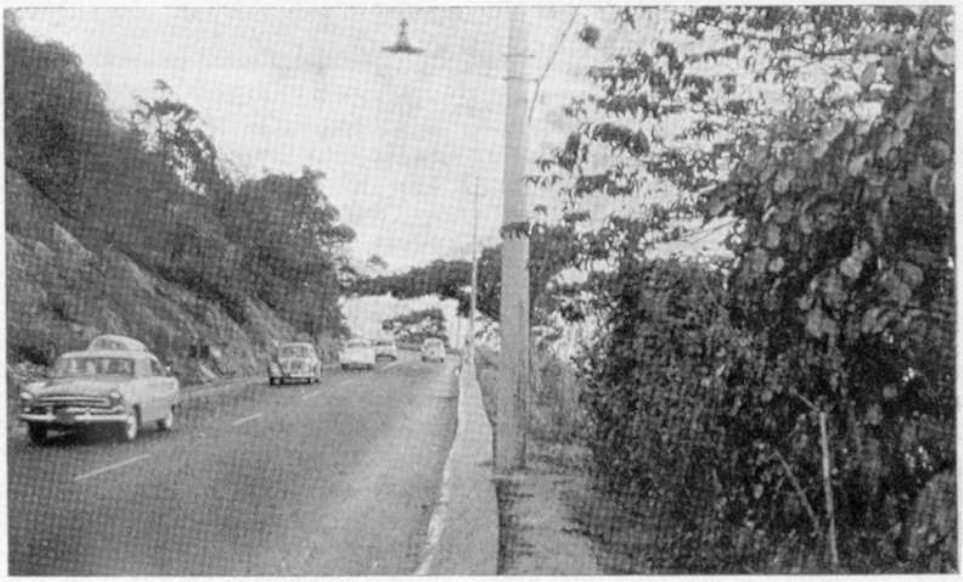
UFO ON THE SEA NEAR RIO

Dr. W. Buhler

When in London last year, Dr. J. Allen Hynek spoke of the obvious importance of multi-witness cases. This interesting Brazilian episode, which certainly falls within that category, was reported to us by Dr. Buhler when in England soon after its occurrence. Gordon Creighton prepared the material for publication, but this was delayed as we needed clarification on a few points. We are now able to present, with a few addenda to the concluding section on previous occurrences in the Tijuca area, a much more detailed version after perusal of the original Portuguese text by the author which appears in SBEDV Bulletin No. 74/79 for May 1970-February 1971.

THIS incident, which took place in broad daylight, at 11.40 a.m. on June 27, 1970, is notable because it was certainly observed by *at least eight witnesses*, and because it illustrates graphically how the UFOs are approaching ever closer to our densely populated urban centres. A great metallic disc came down on the surface of the South Atlantic Ocean, not much more than 500 metres or so from the Avenida Niemeyer, a famous coastal road, cut out of the cliffs, which affords a beautiful view over the sea and runs in a south-westerly direction from the Rio de Janeiro suburb of Leblon.

The disc remained on the surface of the water there for half an hour, and two crewmen were seen inside it, wearing helmets and bright greyish aluminium-coloured garments resembling the garb of our astronauts. When the disc took off, it left behind it on the sea a sort of ring or hoop which had apparently served some function, perhaps as a float or stabiliser on which it had rested.



The Avenida Niemeyer below the Machados' house

The Avenida Niemeyer is at a height of some 30-40 metres above the sea along the section in question, and the particular house from which the witnesses made their sighting is located even higher up, above the road. It was a Sunday, and in fine weather no less than 1,800 cars, so we estimate, would have been passing there hourly. Earlier on the morning in question I had been in that area myself, and I recall that at 7.00 a.m. the sky was still fairly clouded over (it should be borne in mind that in the southern hemisphere June is in the less sunny part of the year).

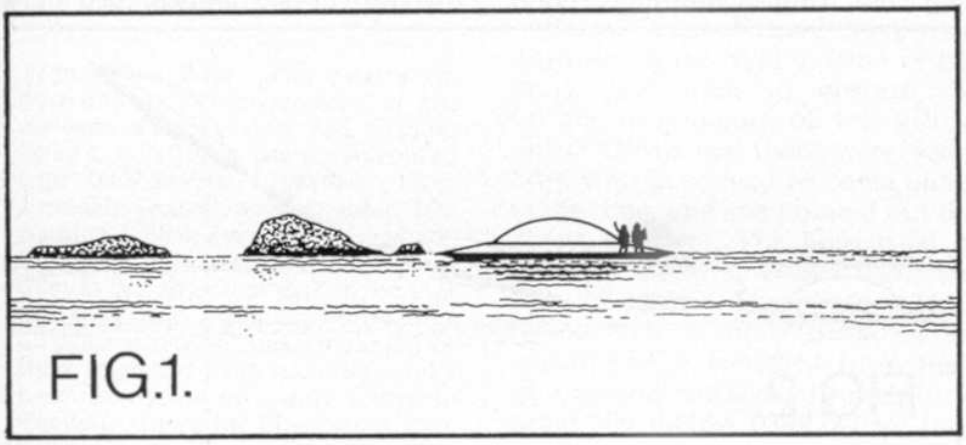


FIG.1.

Three of the adult witnesses, whom I have interviewed, are Senhor Aristeu Machado and his wife Dona Maria Nazaré Machado, who live at No. 318, Avenida Niemeyer, and their neighbour and visitor, Sr. João Aguiar, who is an official of the Brazilian Federal Police and resides nearby at No. 210 on the same Avenue. The fourth adult witness is the Machado's eldest daughter, Creuza, aged 23. The remaining four witnesses were the rest of the Machado girls, Consuelo, aged 14; Rosemary, aged 10; Margarida, aged 8; and Cátia, aged 5 (I did not interview any of



Senhor Aristeu Machado and his wife look out from the verandah of their house

Our cover illustration is a composition based on a photograph of one of the Machado girls standing on the same verandah

the five girls, but only their parents and Sr. João Aguiar). It was in fact Dr. Carlos Netto, of the Rio newspaper *Diário de Notícias*, who notified me immediately of the occurrence, with the result that I was able to accompany him to the spot and talk to these witnesses at four o'clock on the afternoon of the same day. (Incidentally, it may be noted that the *Diário de Notícias* was the first Rio de Janeiro newspaper to treat the UFO Problem seriously and with a certain degree of consistency.)

The episode begins and occupants seen

The Machados' account is as follows:

Dona Maria Nazaré Machado was in the kitchen, preparing the lunch. From time to time she would step out on to the veranda, where the rest of the family, with Sr. Aguiar, were amusing themselves with a party game. At one point she enquired what the time was. It was 11.38. About two minutes after that, Sr. Aguiar happened to glance out over the sea, and quickly called the attention of the others to what he thought was "a motor-boat striking the water," for, as the object descended, it threw up spray on all sides around it

At once they all abandoned their game and began a vigorous discussion as to what to do about it, and as to whether or not the "motor-boat" was in need of assistance, for they could see two "bathers" inside the craft who seemed to be signalling with their arms. Sr. Aguiar was positive that there were two persons in the craft, wearing shining clothing and "something on their heads." They seemed to be "thickish set and quite small."

The two persons in question appeared to be working on the deck of the craft, which was of a greyish metallic colour, and looked as though it might have been between 4 and 6 metres in length. It was covered with a transparent cupola (Fig. 1).

It was decided that Sr. Aguiar should run to the nearby Mar Hotel to telephone to the rescue authorities, while the rest of the party continued to watch the object closely. It had come down on the sea just where the water always looks darker, at the dividing line between the darker in-shore water and the clearer water of the open ocean.

The newspaper report in *Diário de Notícias* of June 28, 1970, states that the area of sea where the disc came down was about 500 metres from the shore, although later examination of the case suggests that it could well have been rather more than that, perhaps 700, or even 1,000 metres. In any case, remarkably close to the shore!

In my subsequent enquiries I learnt that the disc at one time moved in about 100 metres nearer to the shore. No sound was heard from it at any time, nor did it display the characteristic type of "bobbing" movement to have been expected from a boat.

Disc takes off

The time spent by Sr. Aguiar in going to and from the Mar Hotel (1 kilometre distant, towards Leblon) was, at the outside, 25 to 35 minutes. When he returned to the Machados' apartment, the disc was still on the sea, and he was one of those who saw it take off again. We may say therefore that the duration of its stay on the water was about 40 minutes.

Sr. Aguiar informed us that when the disc took off, it did not rise straight up, but skimmed along

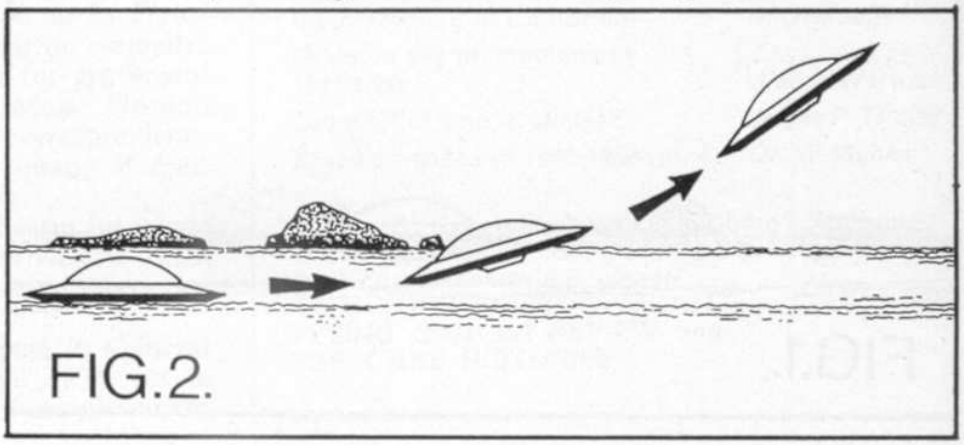


FIG.2.

for about 300 metres on the surface of the sea, throwing out the usual sort of bow-wave such as we see with our own fast motor-boats. In fact, it was only when the machine had become airborne and was moving away in a low arc out to sea towards the south-east that the witnesses realised that it was *not* an ordinary boat, but a flying saucer . . . (Fig. 2).

Dona Maria Nazaré showed herself to be an excellent observer for, as the disc took off, she noted that, on its under-side (Fig. 3), it had a hexagonal-shaped object which she said looked like the Brazilian fruit known as the *carambola*.* This object seemed as though retracted up into the craft, and there were a number of coloured lights on the *carambola*-like object, flashing always in the same sequence, viz.: green, pale yellow, and red. (Other reports have suggested one rotating light changing colours through this sequence.)

Occupants seen again

As stated, the disc appeared to be made of aluminium when resting on the sea, but once airborne, it looked transparent. At this point Dona Maria Nazaré could clearly see the two occupants sitting inside the craft.

There was little traffic along the Avenue at that hour, and consequently not much traffic noise. Nevertheless, as indicated above, none of the witnesses heard any sound that they thought came from the disc. Once airborne, the disc was speedily out of sight.

The "hoop" appears

On the area of sea where it had rested there was a "white, hooped-shaped object, of the size of a trunk or a chest" (Dona Maria Nazaré's own description). After a short while this "hoop" sank. Then it reappeared, and from it there separated off a yellow, oval-shaped object the diameter of which, across its widest point, was approximately 40 centimetres, and which was floating with about 20 centimetres projecting above the surface of the water.

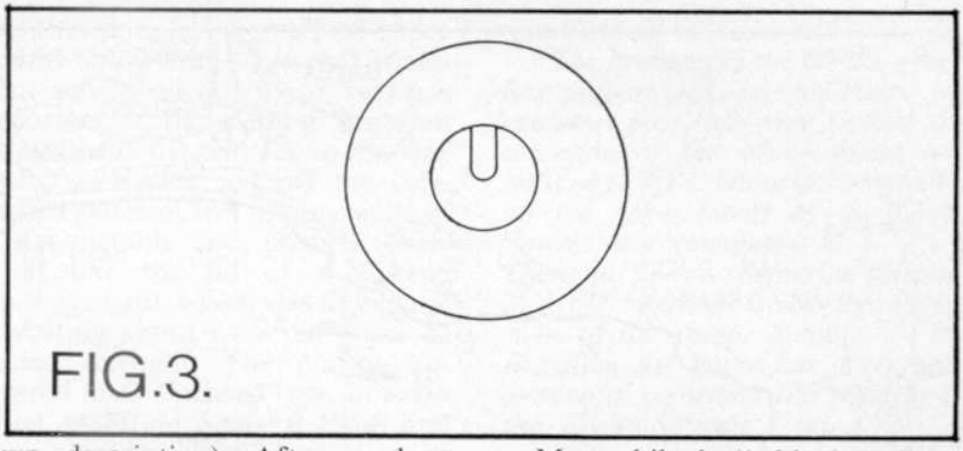


FIG.3.

After remaining stationary for about three minutes, this oval, yellow object began to move slowly towards the beach, with its longer axis pointed in the direction of the witnesses' house. At the further end of the object there was a greenish flange which later separated off from the main (yellow) body and continued to follow it "at a distance of about 80 centimetres."

After a lapse of time which Dona Maria Nazaré estimated at about 15 minutes, the yellow object had come to a distance of about 120 metres from the shore. It then performed a right-angled turn leftwards, and headed off towards the beach at Gávea, still keeping always at more or less the same distance out from the rocks of the shore. *This movement (westwards) was in fact contrary to the maritime current prevailing in the area at the time.*

Dona Maria Nazaré then went down on to the road in front of her house and tried to observe the further movements of the yellow object. With her there were some boys who happened to come along at the time, and she pointed out the object to them. The boys tried to hit it by throwing stones at it, but without success. This phase lasted a further ten minutes or so, after which time it vanished from their view around the rocky promontory, some 500 metres from where they were standing.

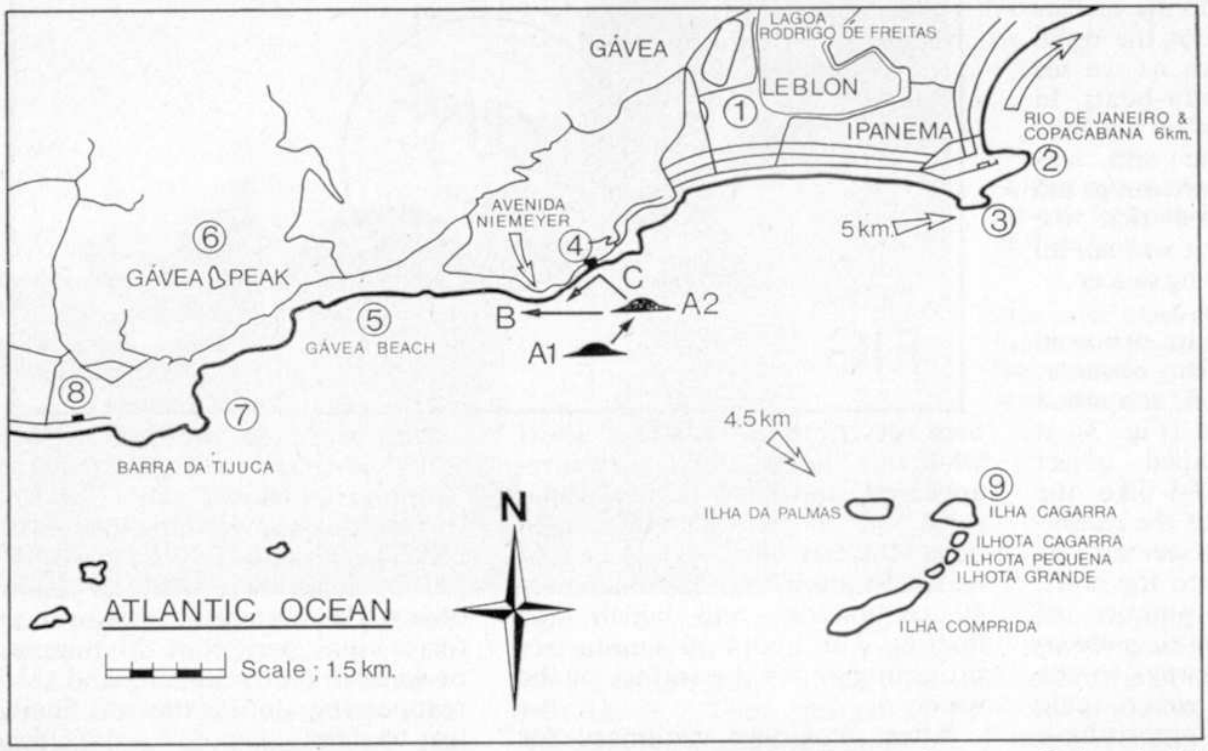
Meanwhile the "white hoop" was still in view, after having disappeared temporarily several times, and it was steadily approaching the Gávea beach as though it were going to join up again there with the yellow object. They watched the white hoop for a total period of 20 minutes or so as it kept vanishing and then reappearing, until it too was finally lost to sight.

The family, who had been interrupted in their parlour game when they first saw the disc just before noon, only returned to the veranda to finish the game at 3.00 p.m., when the sighting was all over, and they did not get their lunch until 5.00 p.m.

As for the phone call made by Sr. João Aguiar, it was to the Harbour Police, whose headquarters are near the Calabouço Airport, in the central part of Rio de Janeiro. So it would have been at least an hour before, normally, one would have expected a Harbour Police patrol boat to have got to the scene. When he called them, the Harbour Police checked up on Sr. Aguiar's own telephone number (he of course being a Federal agent himself) and they promised to send help to the parties involved in the presumed mishap off-shore. Sr. Aguiar was consequently quite surprised when, after only about 20 minutes, he saw a fast motor-launch heading out towards the islands (Ilha das Palmas and Ilha Comprida).

This motor-launch was no doub one normally stationed at the For de Copacabana. We do not know whether its crew saw the UFO take off, but it may be assumed that they *did*, for they would have had the UFO in view long before they reached the area from which it took off and where the "white hoop" remained floating.

* Translator's Note: The *carambola*, also known as the *pitanga*, or the *Surinam Cherry* (*Averrhoa Carambola*, L.). A juicy, quince-flavoured fruit. Its segments, I recall, are most strangely shaped, very angular, like nothing I have ever seen elsewhere. But although we had carambola trees in our Brazilian garden, neither my wife nor I can now (at this distance in years) make a sketch of these segments from memory, and I have discovered no handy source in England where an illustration may be found—G. CREIGHTON.



KEY:

1. Leblon suburb
2. Copacabana Fort
3. Arpoador Point
4. Machado House
   - **A1.** First position of disc
   - **A2.** Disc before take-off
   - **B.** Take-off
   - **C.** Course of yellow object
7. Marisco Point (Peak)
8. Lourenço Jorge Hospital

5, 6, and 9. Named on map

When they got there, the motor-launch stopped at a distance of about 1 kilometre from the shore. Then the witnesses saw the crew of the launch hoist aboard, with great difficulty, a cylindrical red object (the difficulty being due no doubt to the great weight of this object). Having done this, the motor-launch returned at high speed to its point of origin.

Comments and theories

We cannot, *a priori*, guess the purpose of such a descent on the sea by Extraterrestrials. Could it be that they aimed to investigate certain local conditions by means of some *sondes* (the objects floating in the sea which they released?) or were these latter perhaps *spare parts*, destined for one of the Extraterrestrials' submarine bases, and which would have floated off, under automatic control, towards that base? Or could they perhaps have been automatic devices which, either afloat or submerged, could transmit information about the psychological reactions of the witnesses, say, in the house at No. 318, Avenida Niemeyer and, later, also of the folk bathing on the beaches at Gávea and Barra da Tijuca? Would these *sondes* perhaps have been recovered later, or would they have gone floating off to be lost in the sea?

Or could they be some sort of devices which might have a long-term effect on human (i.e. terrestrial human) psychology?

Similar cases

I will quote briefly some other cases.

1. **Avenida Niemeyer.** This was also reported to us by Sr. Aristeu Machado. He said it had happened six months previously, when a lady named Dona Altair was living in the same house, No. 318 Avenida Niemeyer. Dona Altair told all the other residents of the house that on a certain occasion at about 2.00 o'clock in the morning, she had gone out of her bedroom on to the veranda and had seen, on the rocks at the side of the house, a flash of light which at first she thought was a reflection from the street lamps. But she had to abandon that conclusion when the light suddenly rose upwards into the air and became a pattern of changing colours. She then realised that what she had just seen was a "flying saucer".

2. **Barra da Tijuca.** Between 10.00 and 11.00 p.m. on the night of March 16, 1966, and again at 2.45 a.m. on March 17, doctors and nurses at the Lourenço Jorge Hospital at Barra da Tijuca watched an object which had seemed to come up out of the sea. At times it hung suspended over the sea, as though about to fall into it, and at other times it flew around over the Pedra do Marisco, a peak near the hospital. Green in colour at first, it later turned blue and then red. It was seen to receive two objects, apparently teleguided. (See SBEDV Bulletin No. 55-59, March/December 1967. See also Gordon Creighton's article: *A Small Experiment?* in FSR, Vol. XIII, No. 6, November/December 1967.)

3. **Ilha Cagarra.** This case is quoted on page 24 of SBEDV Bulletin No. 55-59 erroneously as Ilha das Cigarras. At 5.45 p.m. on March 17, 1966, bathers at Arpoador (Copacabana) heard a violent explosion and saw a white, oval object drop into the sea near the Ilha Cagarra. A sentry at the nearby Fort said he saw a sort of parachute falling. Sr. Victor Wellisch, Head of the Maritime Life-Saving Service, put out four lifeboats which searched until 7.30 p.m., while an aircraft flew over the island. Two witnesses, Dona Iolanda and Sr. Ney Roban, of rua Carlos Gois 327/701, reported that they saw an enormous "ball of fire" vanish behind the lighthouse at Barra da Tijuca.

4. **Gávea Peak.** On April 15, 1967, as reported in SBEDV Bulletin No. 55-59, a UFO, like a brightly shining star and shooting forth white beams of light, appeared at 8.30 p.m. over the Gávea Peak. A number of doctors, including Dr. Oscar Lacerda, observed the oval-shaped UFO through binoculars

and saw it hovering, then turn red, and begin to flash like an aeroplane signalling. For a period of about 15 minutes it seems that the occupants of the UFO may well have been studying the minds of the doctors in the Lourenço Jorge Hospital and the working of the hospital itself.

5. **Largo da Barra/Tijuca.** This case of April 29, 1967, was reported by Dr. Jerônimo Rodrigues Morais of the Barra da Tijuca Hospital, and given on pp. 13-14 of SBEDV Bulletin No. 55/59. It was also reported in full under the sub-title *Fainting Pedestrians*" in Gordon Creighton's article *A Small Experiment?* referred to above. While UFOs were active in the Barra da Tijuca area, a number of cases of sudden and mysterious *fainting* occurred.

* * *

Addendum by Gordon Creighton

To complete, as far as possible, this picture of UFO developments in the area to the south-west of Rio de Janeiro, one should perhaps add the very famous early case near Barra da Tijuca on May 7, 1952. On that date, on a small off-shore island known as "Lovers' Island (not shown on our map), two ace reporters of the leading Brazilian magazine *O Cruzeiro*, João Martins and Ed. Keffel, secured the celebrated series of five photographs of a flat metallic disc, shaped somewhat like the lid of a dustbin (garbage can), which was flying and cavorting about over the island in broad daylight. The photos appeared in *O Cruzeiro* (*special extra issue on Flying Saucers*, 1954) and have often been reproduced since in books and articles. At that date the attitude of the Brazilian Air Force on the subject of UFOs was very different indeed from what it is now, as can be seen from the fact that the whole of the *O Cruzeiro* special issue was devoted to these photographs and to the "sensational lecture" about them which was delivered on December 2, 1954, at the Brazilian Higher Military Academy (Escola Superior de Guerra) by Colonel Adil Oliveira, Chief of the Information Service in the Staff Headquarters of the Brazilian Air Force. Young Air Force officers who had seen UFOs gave impressive statements before the gathering, and Colonel Oliveira said:

"*The Problem of the UFOs, which has preoccupied our humanity for centuries past, has now riveted the attention of the whole world and must be treated seriously, as virtually all the governments of the Great Powers are interested in it . . . There has been a staggering increase in UFO sightings since the explosions of the atomic bombs . . . the Brazilian Air Force has never been unmindful regarding this mystery of the 'Flying Saucers'* " (*etc.*).

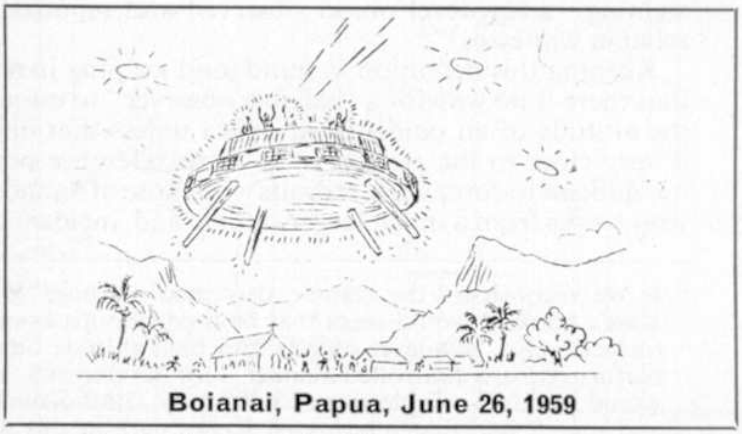
All of which may have been quite O.K. away back in December 1954, but very soon afterwards, when the effects of the Robinson Panel and the CIA recommendations had filtered through to Brazil, the usual volte-face and clamming-up occurred, and since then nobody in any official position in Brazil has said the sort of things that Colonel Oliveira said. The lid has remained firmly on, and no doubt everything possible has been done to induce the public to forget that *O Cruzeiro's* special and extra number of 1954 on "Flying Saucers" ever existed.

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UFO ACTIVITY IN RELATION TO NIGHT-OF-THE-WEEK

Jacques Vallée

This contribution was prepared on January 10, 1971, and revised by Dr. Vallée on January 23, 1971.

ONE of the remarkable properties of UFO phenomena is their occurrence in well-defined (but still unpredictable) time intervals. On a long-term scale, we observe a pattern of sharp, sudden "waves" that sweep a large area over a period of one or two months. On a local scale, we have "flaps" that last a few days to a week. And we also have the fairly low "noise level" of world-wide, apparently random, sightings that never disappears completely between waves.

Although the wave pattern has been under study for a long time, it is only recently that attention has been directed to the distribution of sightings in relation to the hour of the day and the day of the week. In a recent analysis of 100 Spanish landings, the "law of the times" first proposed in FSR in 1964 (*Flying Saucer Review* X, 1, p.11) has been verified for three sets of data: all landings before 1962, all landings between 1963 and 1970 and all Iberian landings. These three curves give a maximum between 9 and 10 p.m., indicating that we are observing a very stable phenomenon: stable in space (same pattern in France, Spain, USA and the rest of the world) and also in time (no significant difference between "old" and "recent" cases).[1]

In the last two years, attempts have also been made by Keel,[2] Vallée,[3] Saunders[4] and Ballester and Vallée[1] to analyse their various catalogues in efforts to discover a pattern related to the day-of-the-week. The results of these investigations vary widely. According to Keel:

> 'As soon as I had organised the sightings by dates the first significant pattern became apparent. This was that sightings tended to collect around specific days of the week. Wednesday had the greatest number of sightings, and these were usually reported between the hours of 8 to 11 p.m.'

Unfortunately, the data-base in this case is unavailable. It seems to have consisted exclusively of American sightings for the single year of 1966. The statistics were computed for a third of this sample, consisting of cases in Keel's Group I. The distribution found by Keel for this subset (730 cases) is shown in line 1 of the following table, where we have also listed:

—in line 2, the distribution found for the published MAGONIA catalogue [American edition only—ED].
—in line 3, the distribution for the American cases in MAGONIA.
—in line 4, Saunders' distribution using UFOCAT-70.
—in line 5, Ballester's distribution of Iberian landings.
—in line 6, the distribution found when we took all the cases in our latest catalogue of landings for which we knew both the day *and the time*.

Author	Sample	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.	Su.
1. Keel	730	13·5	7·0	20·5	17·5	15·5	15·0	11·0
2. Vallée	858	16·5	14·1	14·3	13·8	16·4	13·6	11·0
3. Vallée (US)	300	14·6	14·0	15·3	16·3	16·6	13·0	10·0
4. Saunders	7,025	14·7	15·1	15·3	14·3	13·7	12·8	13·8
5. Ballester	81	14·8	9·8	12·3	16·0	16·0	12·3	18·5
6. Vallée	746	15·9	13·5	14·8	14·0	14·8	13·8	12·8

Table I
Percentages of UFO events related to day-of-the-week

Discussing his results in the *Flying Saucer Review*, Saunders remarks:

> 'The nature of the inequalities argues strongly against the USAF view (Saturday should rank first instead of last) and against the Keel view (Tuesday should rank last instead of almost first). It should be noted, though, that Keel's view is based on analysis of Type I sightings only.'

This statement calls for several comments. Keel's definition for Type I is not the definition usually adopted (landing or near-landing): on page 15 of his book, Keel reports an observation by Lambert and Rose outside Charleston S.C. on March 30, 1966, in which the object was estimated to be 800 *to* 900 *feet above the ground.* Keel adds: "This was what ufologists call a Type I sighting—a low-level object observed and reported by reliable witnesses!"*

Keeping this definition in mind (and keeping in mind that there is no way for a "reliable observer" to estimate the altitude of an unidentified object unless that object is very close to the ground or to some reference point) it is difficult to compare his results with those of Saunders, who works from a much larger sample and, incidentally,

* If we reconstruct the sample described on page 19 of Keel's book, it would seem that he used Groups I and II (respectively, "low-level objects and high-altitude objects performing in a controlled manner") for his statistics. This would lead to a sample size of 3,300 cases. Both Saunders and myself had first interpreted Keel's data in this way. However, Dr. Saunders indicated that in correspondence with Mr. Keel he learned that "the 1966 study was based on 730 good low-level sightings."

	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	Fri.	Sa.	Su.
0-4	29	14	14	13	17	27	22
4-8	14	10	16	11	10	12	8
8–12	5	12	8	5	11	7	1
12-16	8	4	8	11	15	11	9
16-20	23	15	23	28	19	20	19
20-24	40	46	42	37	39	26	37

Table II
Type I events related to day and time

does find a maximum on Wednesday too (see Fig. 1 for a comparison of Keel's data and Saunders' results).

Looking at Keel's distribution, we observe that the differences between Tuesday and Wednesday are indeed very large, and will deserve a serious examination if and when the data are ever made available to interested researchers.

In dealing with large catalogues in other areas of science (astronomy, psychology) it is customary to discuss sources, selection effects, known biases, availability and reliability of data, gathering techniques, etc., before attempting secondary analysis of the fine structure. Here, neither Keel nor Saunders have provided such an overall discussion, and we have little to go on when we attempt to reconcile their results.

In the study of Iberian landings [1] we were working from a small sample and we stated that frequencies were distributed "as we would expect them to be by chance". We found "no pattern in this distribution, other than a reflection of the habits of potential witnesses". Coming back to this statement in the light of Saunders' formal

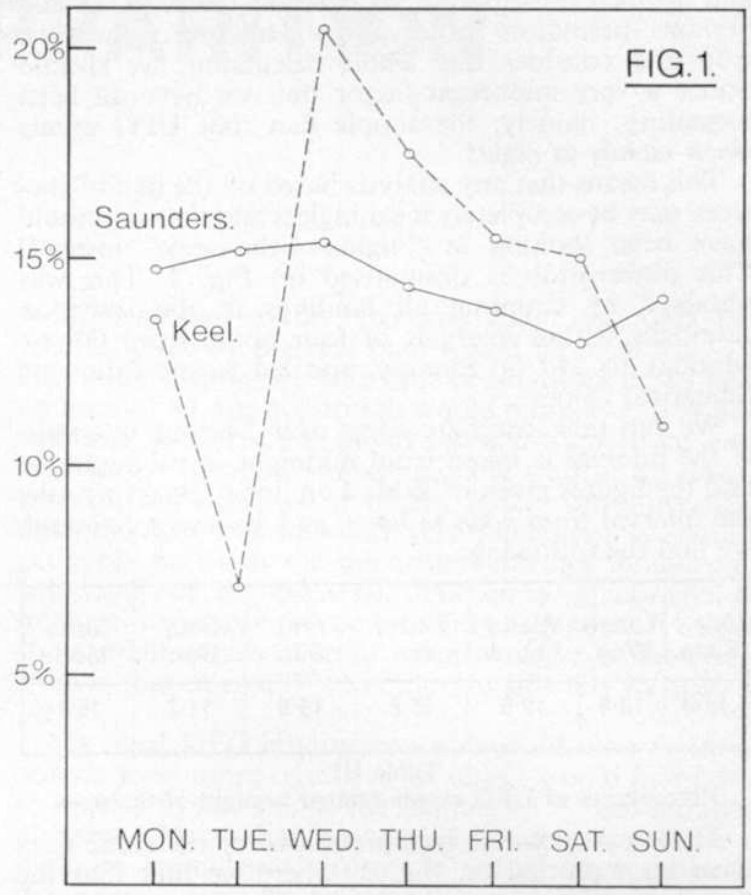


Fig. 1. Comparing daily percentages for Keel and Saunders

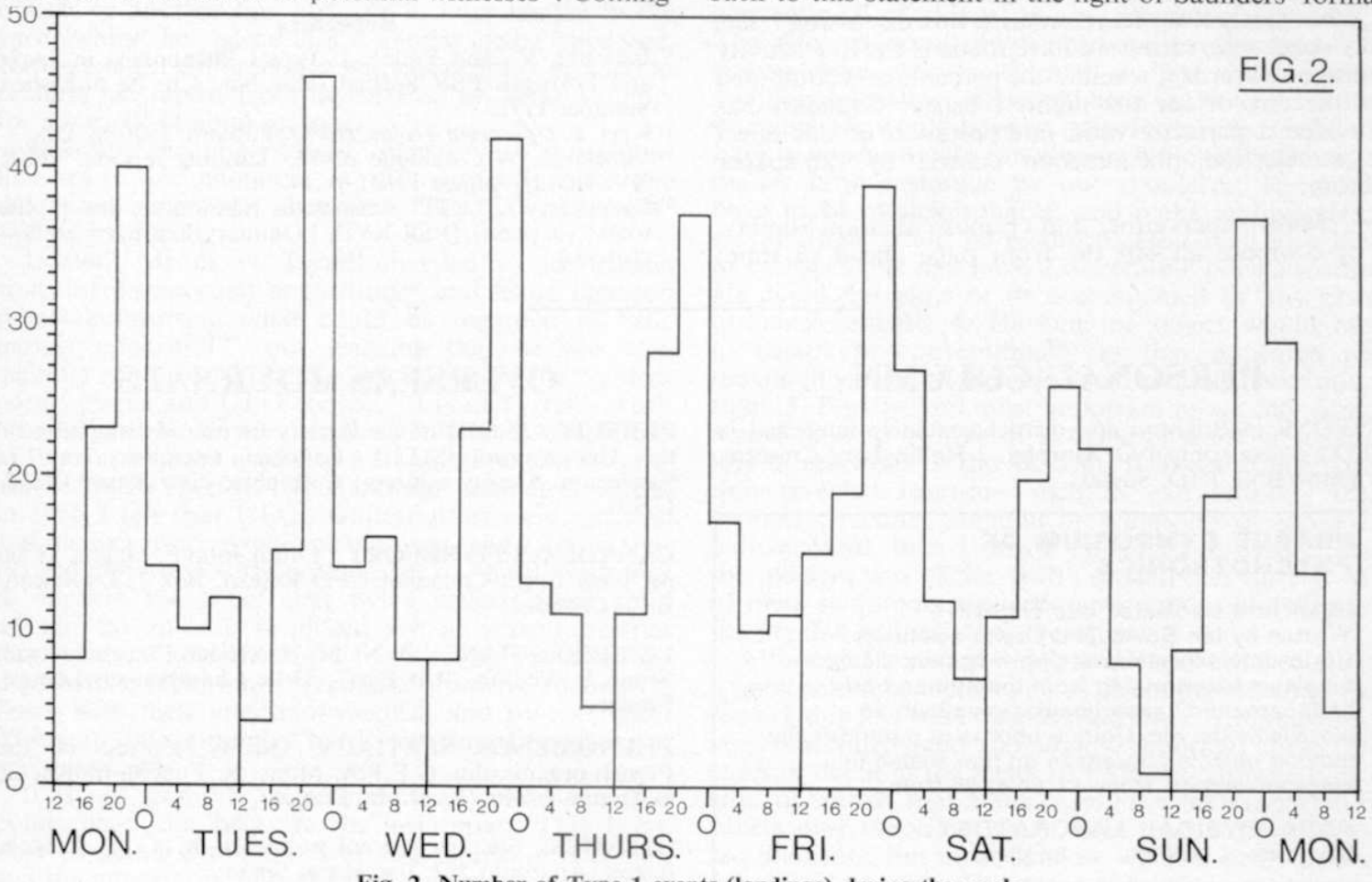


Fig. 2. Number of Type 1 events (landings) during the week

and detailed presentation, ours seems like a harsh and perhaps premature observation. However, when we stop and consider this whole discussion, we should notice a very important factor that we have all been forgetting: namely, the simple fact that **UFO events occur mainly at night!**

This means that any analysis based on the day-of-the-week may be completely meaningless and that we should have been looking at "nights-of-the-week" instead! This observation is dramatised on Fig. 2. This was obtained by counting all landings in the MAGONIA catalogue within intervals of four hours from O^H on Monday to 24^H on Sunday, and led to the following numerical values:

We can now compute sums over 24-hour intervals. If the interval is taken from midnight to midnight we find the figures given in Table I on line 6. But if we take the interval *from noon to noon*, as I believe we should, we find the following:

Mon./ Tues.	Tues./ Wed.	Wed./ Thurs.	Thur·/ Fri.	Fri./ Sat.	Sat./ Sun.	Sun./ Mon.
14·3	13·8	13·6	15·2	15·9	11·7	15·1

Table III
Percentages of UFO events related to night-of-the-week

These two possible interpretations of the same data have been plotted on Fig. 3, where we find that the distribution has changed considerably.

The *lowest* proportion of landings is observed on Saturday night, the *highest* on Friday night.

What can we say to summarise this discussion? The only solid observation we have made is the low activity found on Saturday, whether the percentage is computed for the day or for the night. I believe Saunders has provided a perfectly valid interpretation of this effect as a selection phenomenon caused by newspaper editors:

> 'Many papers either don't publish at all on Sunday, or compose all but the front page ahead of time; assuming most papers want to print "news", a sighting that takes place on Saturday would have relatively fewer ways of becoming known.'

The other variations found on the other nights of the week do not appear to be incompatible with what could be expected from chance variations. However, it will be extremely interesting to refine this analysis if other researchers can provide statistics based on a nightly, rather than daily, interval.

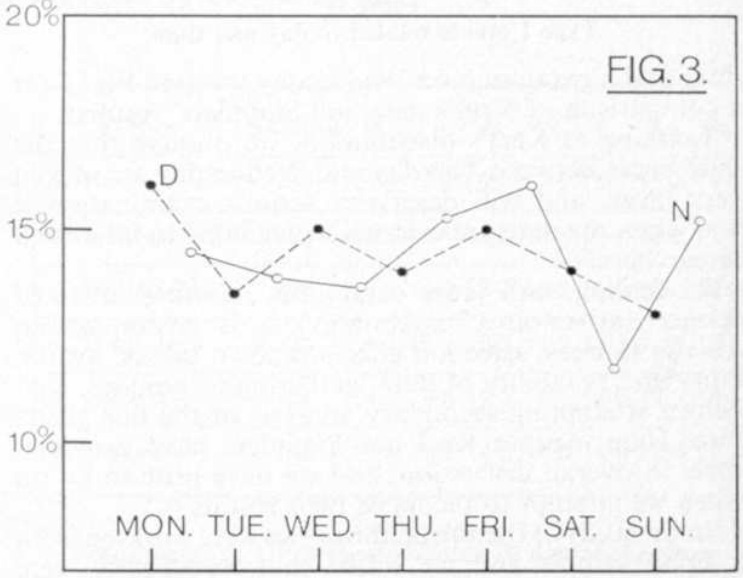


FIG. 3.

Fig. 3. Comparing "nightly" and "daily" percentages for the same data (MAGONIA)

References

1 Ballester, V., and Vallée, J. Type-I Phenomena in Spain and Portugal. FSR Special Issue No. 4 to be published Summer 1971.

2 Keel, J. *Operation Trojan Horse*. Putnam, 1970, p. 20.

3 Vallée, J. "A Catalogue of 923 Landing reports." FSR XV, 4 (July/August 1969), p. 14.

4 Saunders, D. "UFO Activity in relation to day of the week" (in press). [FSR XVII, 1 (January/February 1971)—EDITOR.]

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THE PERFECT APPARITION

John A. Keel

THE most commonly reported phenomenon (about 75% of all known sightings) consists of ill-defined lights and formless blobs which appear and disappear suddenly, change size and shape, and separate or merge while in view. In previous articles,[1] I introduced the generic term "soft object" as a raw classification for such phenomena. The more rare seemingly-solid objects, usually resembling constructions with windows and other clearly discernible physical features, were labelled "hard objects". But these, too, often display the characteristics of apparitions rather than tangible machines.

Many of the eye-witness accounts I have collected of "hard objects" have been so bizarre and unbelievable that they have gone unpublished. For example, a reliable woman[2] in Point Pleasant, West Virginia, told me of observing a silver disc hovering above a school there in March 1966. She said that a male figure in a tight-fitting silver coverall garment was standing outside the open door of the object *in mid-air*, gazing intently into the school playground. He had pointed features and shoulder-length white hair. This same object, or another one just like it, later landed in the yard behind her home and a similar being appeared. Her teen-aged children also witnessed this. I decided to exclude her report from my articles on West Virginia for a variety of good reasons.

Stories of seemingly "hard" objects with apparition-like traits are common in ufology and make the definitive separation between "hard" and "soft" sightings difficult.

In 1942, Mr. G. N. Tyrrell unveiled his now-classic study of paranormal apparitions[3] and listed nineteen points comprising what could be regarded as "the perfect apparition", not realising that he was also defining what would one day be considered the "perfect hard sighting and UFO contact." I read Tyrrell's work long before I began my own serious UFO investigations in 1966, and I have used it as a standard textbook in my search for the "perfect UFO landing." Like most others, in 1966 I felt that UFO manifestations were separate and distinct from psychic phenomena, and I hoped that I could uncover a sufficient number of "hard" sightings to confirm the belief that flying saucers were solid mechanical objects produced by an extraterrestrial technology. I was therefore increasingly dismayed by the obvious intrusion of recognised psychic manifestations, with their attendant medical and psychological effects, in the seemingly "hard" sightings I ferreted out and examined.

It is not possible to enumerate Tyrrell's nineteen points here. But here are the last three: "(17) If we were to take a photograph of two figures, a real man and the apparition, only the real man would come out. And if we had sound recording apparatus, only the sounds made by the real man would be recorded . . . (18) After a time, which might be anything up to half an hour or so, the apparition would disappear. It might suddenly vanish; or it might become transparent and fade away; it might vanish into the wall or go down through the floor, or it might, more conventionally, open the door and walk out. (19) Sometimes we should probably find that the apparition did not imitate the behaviour of the material man quite so closely. It might, for instance, become slightly luminous; it might show small details of itself when we were so far away from it that nc rmally we could not possibly have seen them . . ."

My ideal UFO landing/contact would have to meet criteria even more rigid. 1. The object would first have to appear in the sky in the manner of a conventional airborne object; that is, it could not first appear as a light or an indistinct form. It would have to be a flying saucer from the moment the witness first glimpsed it. 2. It would have to land conventionally on lowered wheels or legs and the landing gear would have to leave conventional markings on the ground afterwards. 3. The pilot or occupant would have to dismount in a conventional manner, through a door which opened audibly and visibly. He would have to descend a ladder or ramp. He would have to leave footprints. He would have to appear to be a functioning biological animal, no matter how grotesque by our standards. He would have to be photographable, and make audible sound waves which could be recorded. He would also have to be touchable and have a discernible bone structure. He could not glow or be accompanied by any extraordinary eeriness. 4. He and the object would have to depart as conventionally as they appeared and remain in view until the object had actually flown out of sight. 5. Finally, and most important of all, the witness would have to be free of *extreme* physical or psychological reactions to the incident. If in-depth interrogation revealed reactions such as extraordinary fear, euphoria, lacunar amnesia or symptoms of trance or hallucination, then I would be forced to suspect that the incident was of the "soft" or non-real variety. (All of these symptoms are well-known and well-defined in the psychic and religious literature.)

Although I travelled widely and interviewed countless witnesses and percipients I was discouraged to find that remarkably few were able to meet these requirements. I very carefully—and pointedly—reported these few cases in detail in the pages of FSR and elsewhere. It is true, of course, that many cases have been reported by others over the years which seem to conform to these requirements, but most of these were so badly investigated and so sparsely written that it is possible they

were also "soft" sightings misinterpreted by non-objective investigators (e.g., no in-depth study of Lonnie Zamora and his Socorro, N.M., sightings has ever appeared in print). I am interested in the totality of the witness's experience, not a superficial description of what he *thought* he saw under stress.

"Soft" (hallucinatory) contacts are not only common in ufology, but they occur by the thousands annually in religious and psychic frames of reference. In addition, those few investigators who take the trouble to remain in touch with percipients soon discover that a long line of events take place which shift the initial, seemingly solid first contact, into the "soft" category. Physicist Don Hamrick moved from a classic Adamski-type contact in 1966 to a vicious onslaught of demonomania in 1969.[4] Tad Jones, who saw a remarkable sphere over a West Virginia highway in 1967[5] later had many other sightings and experiences. Some scientists naively frown on "repeaters" although most "repeaters" tend to keep their later sightings to themselves. In some cases they may be suffering from hallucinosis. But in others they appear to be experiencing a broadening of visual acuity; i.e., they are able to see things beyond the normally visible spectrum.

Of all the percipients I have dealt with, only a few have failed to undergo follow-up experiences. The two police officers in Gaffney, S.C., are one such exception ... a fact I carefully noted in these pages.[6] Another case, that of the "little man" photo taken in North Carolina, appeared at first to be an ideal "hard sighting."[7] Two independent teams of professional investigators visited the photographer, Ronnie Hill, in 1969, and both groups came away convinced that he was telling the truth. However, when I auditioned the interviews taped by the two groups only a week or so apart, I was dismayed to find a number of significant contradictions in Ronnie's testimony. Later events verified that he had engaged in an elaborate hoax engineered by a third party. So that case, like so many others, fell apart under close examination.

All of this led to my radical conclusion that a majority of all sightings and contacts are primarily manipulations of physical matter and the human mind itself by a still totally unknown phenomenon which is presenting itself to us in forms which we can understand and accept.

If there are *real* flying saucers, I concluded, there is also an imitative phenomenon bent upon duplicating them and inspiring confusion and fear. These mimics could have produced a large part, if not all, of our UFO reports. The U.S. Air Force may have had good reasons for ignoring those "meandering nocturnal lights". It may have recognised the illusory nature of the phenomenon early in the 1950s.

Having concluded to my own satisfaction, at least, that a major percentage of our landings and contacts were intentionally deceptive, I turned to the more complicated factors of source and motivation. The imitative force is well-understood by psychical researchers. It abounds in spiritualism[8] and religious apparitions. The radar reports and other tangible evidence admittedly indicate the presence of some form of solid materialisations *behind* the UFO phenomenon.

Among the most puzzling, rarely published reports to come to my attention were the innumerable instances in which flying saucers and their occupants were of impossibly small size, or, conversely, of astounding enormity.[9] These cases, and many of the other more peculiar "facts" of ufology, led me to seriously consider theories about space-time continua. Perhaps the best clue to this aspect of our problem can be found in the theory of aeronautical engineer J. W. Dunne[10] who explored the complexities of time and suggested the following:

1. "Every time-travelling field of presentation is contained within a field one dimension larger, travelling in another dimension of Time, the larger field covering events which are 'past' and 'future', as well as 'present', to the smaller field.
2. "The serialism of the fields of presentation involves the existence of a serial observer. In this respect every time-travelling field is the field apparent to a similarly travelling and similarly dimensioned observer. Observation by any such observer is observation by all observers pertaining to the dimensionally larger fields.
3. "The focus of attention in any field has the same number of dimensions as has that field, and is a dimensional centre of the foci of attention in all the higher fields."

If the UFO phenomenon springs from some other space-time continuum, Dunne's ideas can help us to understand the incredible variations in their sizes and behaviour.[11] Tyrrell's concepts regarding apparitions can provide us with other keys to what is obviously a very complicated process. Our great philosophers and theologians have dealt with the motivations and ultimate goals of the phenomenon for centuries. In the rarified intellectual atmosphere of phenomenology we find exalted thinkers who have been considering all of this carefully and filling libraries with learned books about it.[12] Traditionally, the better equipped ufologists eventually desert the field for ontology. Only those who persist in studying the hole in the doughnut, the mere manifestations, struggle on with their eyes and hopes turned towards Andromeda and Tau Ceti.

Soft sightings are merely a symptom; a small, and perhaps very trivial part of a much broader and more complex phenomenon that is as old as man himself. I have tried to be systematic and methodical in my own investigations, and, like the U.S. Air Force, I have come to question the usefulness of chasing lights in the sky. But *what they hide* continues to enthrall me. The tragedy of our plight is that we must wait for "them" to reveal their true nature to us, and men have been waiting for that revelation for thousands of years.

Notes and references

1 *The Principle of Transmogrification* by John A. Keel, FSR July/August 1969, pp. 27-28.

2 In one of the many "coincidences" which plague us, this woman's name was identical to that of a well-known ufologist [name and address on file with FSR—EDITOR]. The family's brand-new colour television set burned out inexplicably during the sightings. Their telephone also misbehaved in the traditional fashion. The local press reported a small part of the story, deleting the family's name and address. There were many other witnesses on the same street.

3 *Apparitions* by G. N. M. Tyrrell. Published in paperback by Collier Books, N.Y., 1963.

[4] Although Mr. Hamrick is little-known to American ufologists, he built a large following of scientists and philosophers in 1968 and founded *New Frontiers of Science*, ostensibly to conduct experiments patterned along suggestions made by his UFO entities. Some of these experiments produced very positive results. His early contacts were witnessed by friends such as a reputable psychologist. He did not seek publicity. In time, he began to suffer classic symptoms of demonic possession and "psychic attack". His organisation is now largely disbanded and his brilliant career has been disrupted. Earlier (prior to contact) he had founded a highly successful, and profitable, company dealing with computers. He sold the firm when he became obsessed with the new "knowledge" being passed along to him by the entities. He is, at present, wandering the U.S. and Canada.

[5] See *From My Ohio Notebook* by John A. Keel, FSR May/June 1967, pp. 4-5, for a full description of Mr. Jones' initial sighting. He has since given up his business at Cross Lanes, W. Virginia, and moved to another area.

[6] See *The Little Man of Gaffney* by John A. Keel, FSR March/April 1968.

[7] See *Little Man of North Carolina* by John A. Keel, FSR January/February 1969.

[8] There are very many books available which discuss this imitative force in knowledgeable terms. It is one of the main themes of modern parapsychology. For example, *The Challenging Counterfeit* by Raphael Gasson, Logos Books, Plainfield, N.J., 1966, is the story of a trance medium who abandoned his belief in spiritualism after twenty years or so when he became convinced that he was actually the victim of this imitative phenomenon. He describes some contactee-like episodes, including spells of lacunar amnesia. Readers unfamiliar with this might begin by reading *The Heyday of Spiritualism* by Slater Brown, Hawthorn Books, New York, 1970, and *The World of Psychic Phenomena* by F. S. Edsall, Bell Publishing Co., New York, 1968. Both are objective, well-researched works.

[9] See *A Weird Case From the Past* by Gordon Creighton, FSR July/August 1970, p. 30; and *Malaysia: Very Little Men*, FSR November/December 1970, pp. 29-30.

[10] *An Experiment With Time* by J. W. Dunne, Faber and Faber, Ltd., London, 1927; there were many subsequent editions of this now classic work.

[11] The theories of Dunne, Hinton, Einstein and others were synthesised in *The Time Cycle Factor* by John A. Keel, FSR May/June 1969.

[12] Sophisticated concepts of space-time continuua can be found in the folklore of the American Indians, such as the Hopi tribe (who believe UFOs are piloted by extra-terrestrials known as *Kachinas*). Countless others, ranging from Immanuel Swedenborg and Fredrich Nietzsche to Rudolf Steiner, William James, and even, incredibly, the Norwegian traitor Vidkun Quisling have all dealt with this at length.

A Rumor of Angels by Peter L. Berger, Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N.Y., 1969, deals with some of the ufological problems on a rather superficial level from the religious frame of reference. Mr. Berger states, "If the religious projections of man correspond to a reality that is superhuman and supernatural, then it seems logical to look for traces of this reality in the projector himself."

The third part of John A. Keel's article, "Mystery Aeroplanes of the 1930s", will appear in our next issue.
—EDITOR

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TRANCAS, AFTER SEVEN YEARS

Oscar A. Galíndez

This is an exclusive Report to *Flying Saucer Review* from Señor Galíndez, who is our representative in Argentine. Translation from the Spanish by Gordon Creighton.

THE Trancas case is perhaps one of the most exceptional occurrences in the whole history of the UFO problem. Not merely for the number and the quality of the witnesses, but also for the features of the phenomenon itself and the close similarity it displays with other incidents of the same type.

At the time of its occurrence the Argentine press published very brief and indeed contradictory accounts of the events. The news services reproduced these literally, the result being the same deficiencies in their stories.*

Without impugning in any way the recognised rectitude of the witnesses, but considering that the case merited a more thorough-going study, we considered it necessary to essay a re-examination of it, at the distance of seven years from its occurrence. The results of our private enquiry have been positive, inasmuch as we are now in the happy position of being able to furnish a complete and truthful panoramic picture of the events, taken direct from the mouth of one of the people involved, who has been so kind as to go over the present report and check it.

The Interview

In the course of one of his journeys to various places in Argentina in connection with his work (the investigation of air crashes) Señor Alberto Máximo Astorga, the general co-ordinator of our UFO study group, was in Tucumán during the middle of 1970. Interested as he is in the UFO phenomenon, he took advantage of the opportunity to make enquiries among military circles regarding this remarkable type of sighting. And so it came about that he made contact with a military officer who is related to the Moreno family and who was good enough to give him a letter of introduction to Señora Yolié del Valle Moreno, one of the Trancas witnesses, who is today resident in Córdoba. This circumstance was of most particular advantage to us in our task of re-examining the Trancas case inasmuch as my father and I also live in Córdoba.

The letter of introduction enabled us to arrange for a personal interview with the witness. This interview took place on October 2, 1970, those present being the lady herself, Señor Alberto Astorga, my father, Señor Benjamín Galíndez, and myself.

Señora Yolié Moreno is married to a well-known member of the Argentinian Armed Forces but, in compliance with the special request of her husband, we are describing her by her maiden name in order to avoid any embarrassments for the husband vis-à-vis the said branch of the Armed Forces.

The Report

Señora Yolié Moreno is now 28 years old and has two children. She is a person of deep education and culture, as are the other members of her family also, which fact fortifies the importance of her statements. According to her account, the sequence in which the events occurred at Trancas was as follows:

At 7.00 p.m. on October 21, 1963, there was a breakdown at the private power-plant of the "Santa Teresa" Estate belonging to her family. The plant is vital for the supply of electricity to the household as the property stands in an area that is uninhabited over a radius of 1½ miles round about, being located two miles from the country town of Trancas, in the Tucumán Province of Argentina. The Moreno family were therefore obliged to use portable lamps and candles. The witness is unable to say whether this difficulty over the power supply had any connection with the phenomena that subsequently occurred.

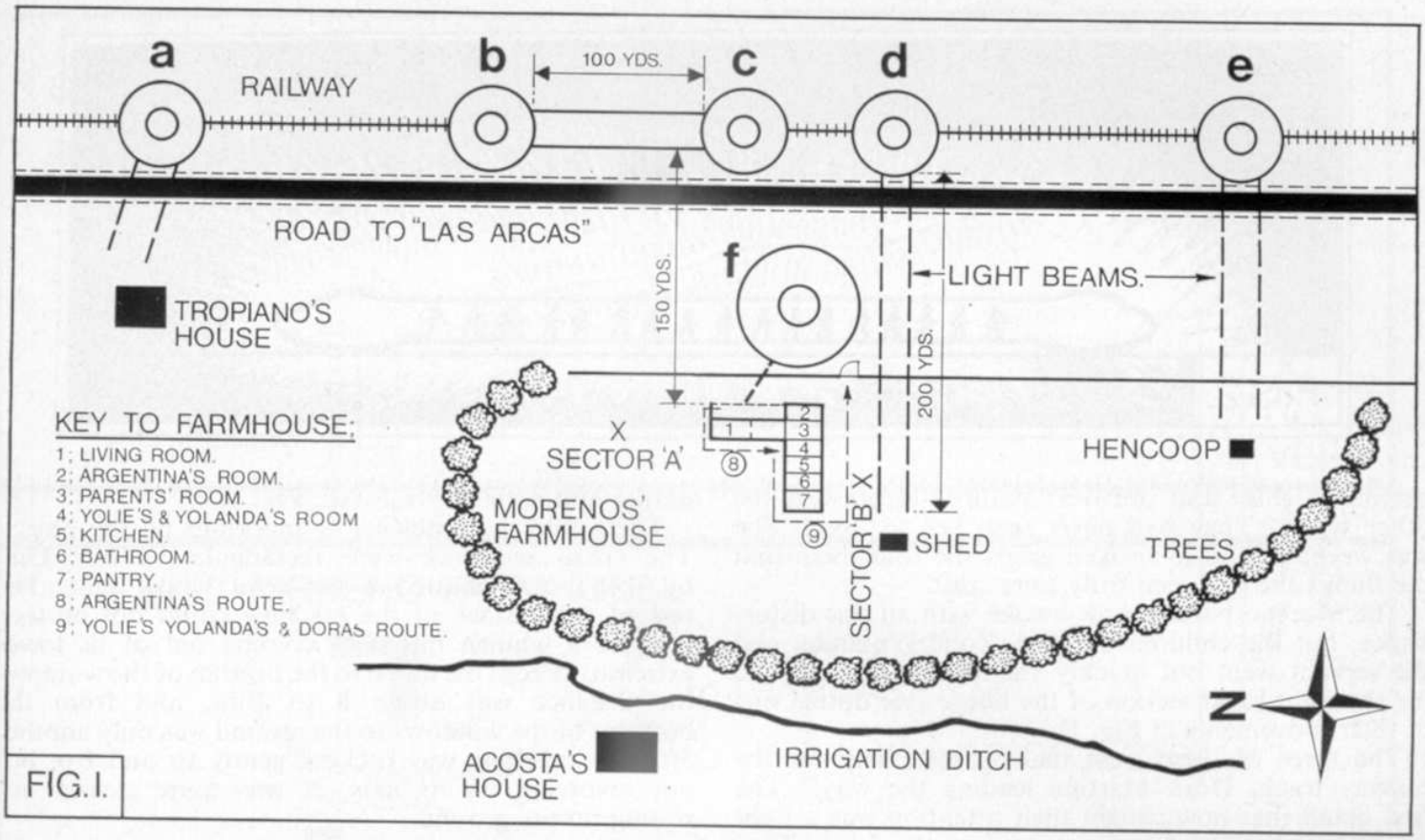
After taking their evening meal the family had perforce, in view of the failure of the electricity, to retire to bed at about 8.00 o'clock. Señora Yolié, who was at that date already married, had to remain awake however because at 9.30 p.m. she would have to feed her first-born baby. She was resting in room No. 4 (see Fig. 1) with her little boy and her sister Yolanda (aged 30 and unmarried).

At that moment, the domestic servant Dora Martina Guzmán (aged 15) knocked on the door of the room to say that she was frightened. But she did not make clear what was the cause of her fear, so that Yolié attached no importance to it and thought it was simply due to the loneliness of the place where the house stands. Later she mentioned to Dora Martina how strange she thought this was, seeing that as a country girl the maid ought to have been quite used to such experiences.

Congratulations and thanks to Señor Alberto Máximo Astorga and Señores Benjamín Galíndez and Oscar Galíndez and their colleagues of the Círculo Argentino de Investigaciones Ufológicas of Córdoba, for this altogether excellent follow-up in depth of a case that is seven years old. The possibilities inherent in such an exercise were discussed with Señor Astorga when, on the occasion of a visit he made to England in 1970, he had meetings with Messrs. Creighton and Winder, and myself. The wealth of material that he and his friends have now turned up makes this a model of careful fieldwork, and reminds us of the correctness of the advice of several leading figures in our field that there is always something new to be found, even in old cases, if one tackles them thoroughly.

We look forward to the results of further probes of this kind that our Córdoban friends have told us they will undertake when the opportunity arises.

CHARLES BOWEN



Moments later, Dora Martina was back again, insistent, saying now that, out in the back courtyard, she could see lights for which she could find no cause. She explained that every time she went outside the house the whole area round about was suddenly lit up for a few seconds. There were no signs of a thunderstorm brewing. Merely a few scattered clouds in the sky.

Yolié and Yolanda got up and went out to the back courtyard. They saw nothing. They waited there a few minutes, and then went back to room No. 4. But no sooner had they done so than Dora Martina called them again to say that the lights had reappeared. So the two sisters went outside again for a second time, but again they saw nothing peculiar. Dora Martina was however panic-stricken. She begged them to stay out there for a little while as, so she said, the lights gave the impression of appearing at repeated intervals. So great was her fear that she said she would leave till the next day all the domestic chores still waiting to be done.

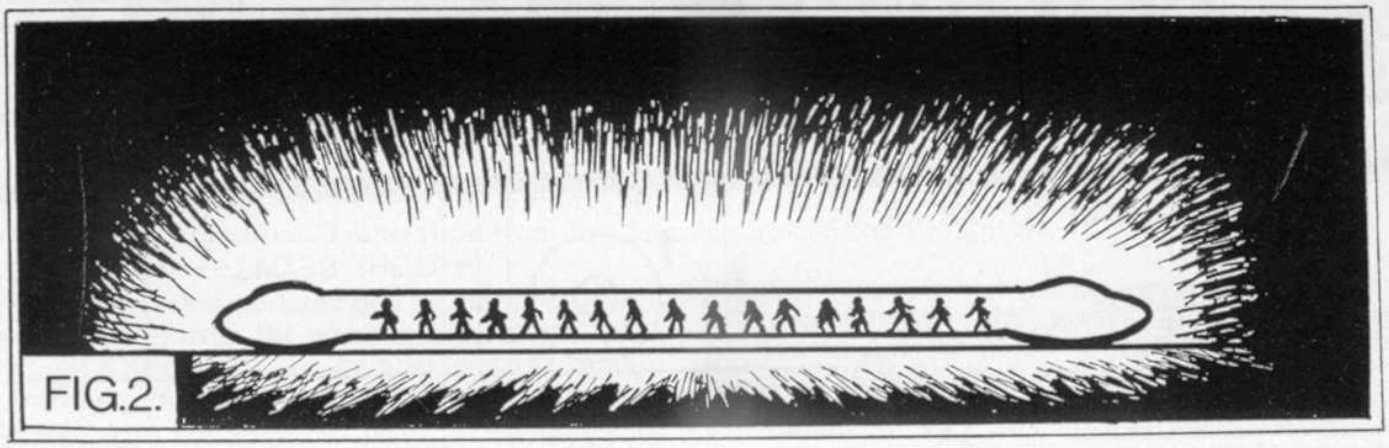
The three of them then walked to the far left of the courtyard (sector "A" in Fig. 1). There they saw that over in the direction of the Belgrano railway line, which is 150 yards from the house, there were two bright lights linked by a shining prolongation, like a tube, about 100 yards long. (Objects "b" and "c" in Fig. 1) Some silhouettes (approximately 40) could be seen, outlined against the bright background. The figures were moving to and fro, so that the witnesses thought that possibly there had been a derailment on the line or some sort of sabotage. The shadows, undoubtedly of human people and of normal height, seemed to be passing backwards and forwards in both directions, but Yolié thinks they were doing so *inside* the "tube" (see Fig. 2).

The surrounding vegetation prevented the witnesses from seeing in greater detail, and they were obliged to kneel down so as to see underneath the branches of the trees.

They agreed to go closer to the railway track in order to investigate.

The two Moreno sisters went back first to their room to put on enough clothing, for it was a very cold night. While Yolanda went to look for a flashlight and Dora went to get a "Colt 38" which she keeps for when she is alone in the house, Yolié tiptoed through room 3, where her parents (Antonio Moreno Ebaich, 72, and Teresa Kairuz de Moreno, 63) were asleep. This brought her to room No. 2, where her other sister, Argentina Moreno de Chávez (aged 28, and married to an Army officer) and her two children were sleeping. Her purpose in doing this was to ask Argentina to keep an eye on her own baby for her while she went outside. When Argentina heard what she had to say, she tried to dissuade her from going out of the house as it was always possible that the people might be guerrillas or saboteurs who would no doubt not hesitate to open fire on her if they saw her. But Yolié insisted that nothing would happen.

At that point, Argentina, now moved by curiosity herself, went out on to the adjoining gallery. She began to walk towards the end of the gallery so as to be able to see these supposed lights that her two sisters and the servant had seen. Then she let out a shocked scream, weeping and shouting that there were a number of strange machines near the house. Terrified, Argentina lost control of herself and ran frenziedly round towards the back of the house (see dotted line in Fig. 1). In her distraught condition she ran into a pile of bricks that were lying in the yard and fell down on the ground. She at once got up again and dashed into room 4. The change in her appearance—she is normally a


FIG.2.

person of calm and introvert nature—astonished the other sisters. They had never seen her so upset. She was weeping, and in broken gasps she told them that the things she had seen truly were craft.

The Moreno parents now awoke with all this disturbance, but the children did not. Yolié, Yolanda, and the servant went out quickly via room 4 and headed for the right-hand section of the house (see dotted line of their movements in Fig. 1).

The three of them were making resolutely for the railway track, Dora Martina leading the way.* The first detail that now caught their attention was a faint greenish light near the front gate of the farm. They thought this must be the lights of the small truck driven by Señor Huanca, an employee on the farm, and so Dora Martina ran forward to open the gate and let the vehicle in. But, just as she was about to do so, Yolié shone her flashlight on to the green light. Suddenly six little windows lit up, revealing a strange disc-shaped form which was hanging there suspended in the air only 14ft. away from them (see object "f" in Fig. 1).

It was a solid body some 28 to 30ft. in diameter, its surface appearing to be of metal, resembling aluminium. It had a number of sections, fitted together with protuberances that looked like rivets, and on the top it had a dome, likewise of metallic appearance, but darker and with no rivets (see Fig. 3).

There were no emblems or markings on the object. The small windows were rectangular, about 35in. by 25in., and emitted a powerful white light. The rest of the surface of the machine could not be seen because a whitish mist was coming out of its lower extremity. From the dome to the bottom of the windows the distance was about 8 to 10ft., and from the bottoms of the windows to the ground was only another 5ft. The machine was rocking gently to and fro, but not revolving on its axis. It was quite clearly not resting on the ground.

* * *

At once a sort of coloured band lit up inside the object and commenced to rotate, a detail which they could observe through the windows. The windows themselves were now changing colour, slowly and in sequence, which made it look as though they were travelling round, and in a counter-clockwise direction. At the beginning this impression of movement was given by a reddish light passing from one window to another. But gradually this process speeded up, until the whole periphery took on an orange tone. A soft hum accompanied the movement of the lights. And the whitish mist began to thicken, giving off a penetrating odour resembling the smell of sulphur.

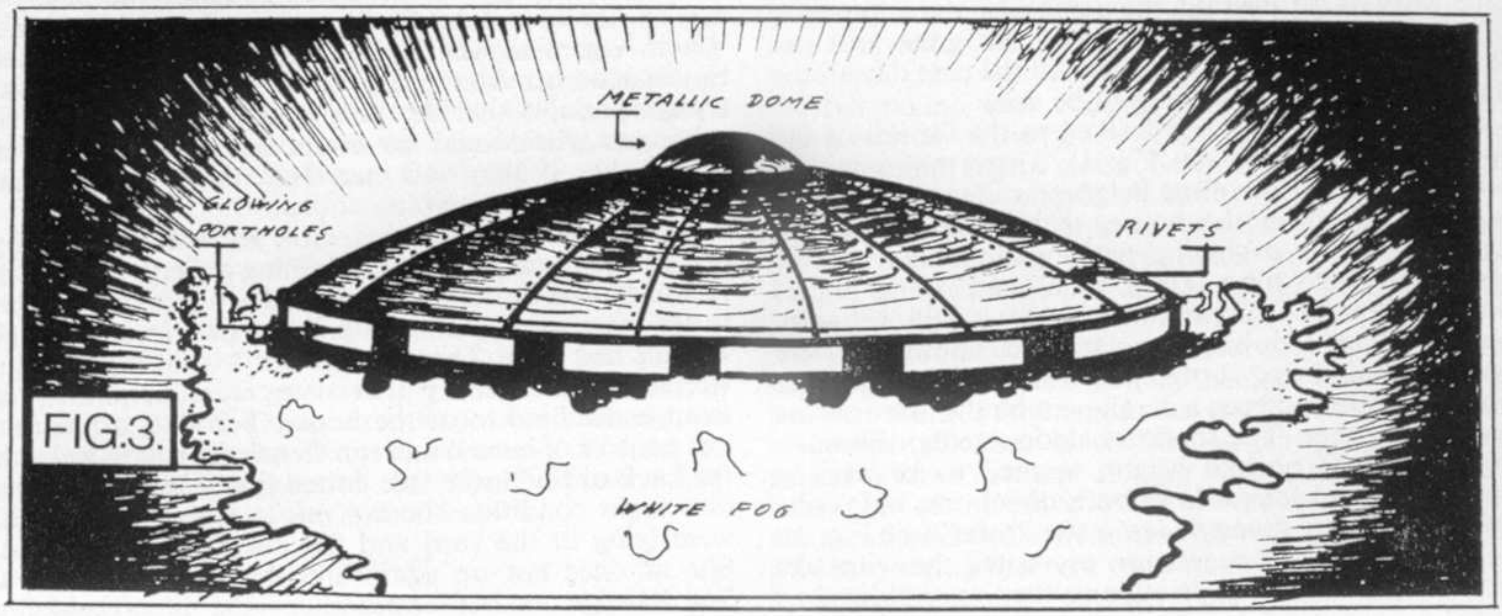


FIG.3.

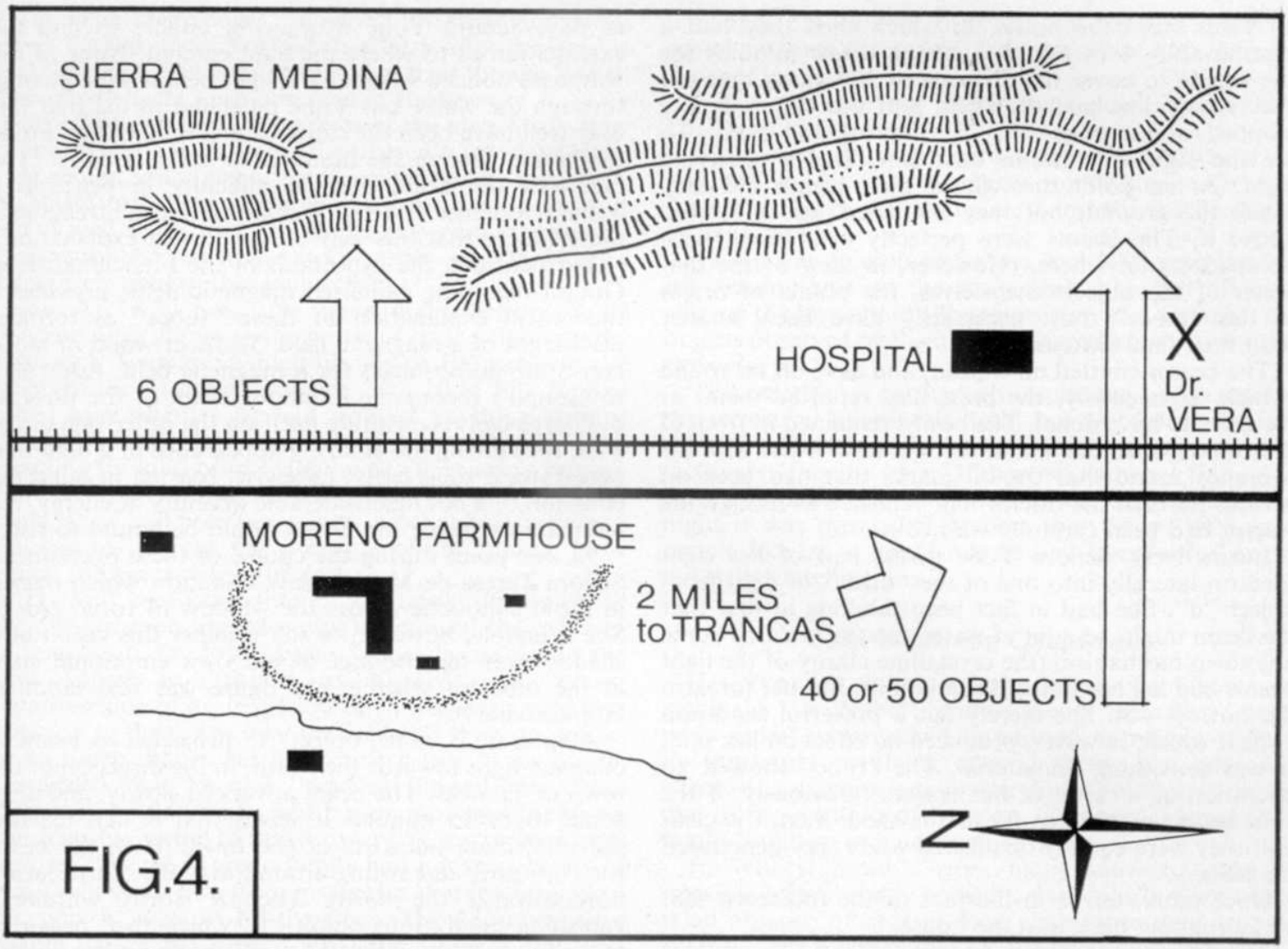


FIG.4.

The three witnesses took in all these details in less than 30 seconds. Then a sudden tongue of flame emanating from the object—they are unable to say from which portion—brought them back to reality, for it knocked them down violently and hurled their bodies, rolling them a distance of 6ft. or so on the ground. They picked themselves up and ran panic-stricken to the gallery. The servant Dora Martina had suffered most from the effects of the flame, as she had been in front of the Moreno sisters, both of whom merely felt a powerful sensation of heat. (Next day, Dora Martina was treated at the Trancas Hospital for first and second degree burns on face, arms, and legs. Yolié thinks there must be records of this at the hospital.)

Simultaneously with all this, three more bright lights (objects "a", "d", and "e" in Fig. 1) lit up on the railway line, making a total of six of these strange bodies. The distance between the most widely spaced two objects ("a" and "e") was about 400 yards. (It is probable that the lights seen from the rear of the house by Dora Martina, and the origin of which she was unable to establish, were these lights coming on and going out in unison. From the centre of the courtyard it is in fact not physically possible to see the railway embankment, but it is of course feasible for the glow from the objects to have lit up the whole courtyard.)

Coherent Beams of Light

As the band inside the craft rotated faster and faster, object "f" gradually became enveloped in the mist emanating from its under part. The structural features of the machine finally vanished from their sight, being just perceptible thereafter as an orange-coloured cloud.

From the window of room No. 2, which looks eastwards, the Moreno parents were able to observe how, from the upper part of this same object "f", there came a "tube" of light about 10ft. wide, which was seeking out with extreme precision all the various features of their house, as though conducting a careful scrutiny.

The other objects, either at rest on, or suspended above, the railway tracks, had the same metallic appearance as object "f", though the latter seemed to be considerably larger. (Señora Yolié Moreno calls it "the mother ship" ["la nave madre"], not only on account of its size, but also because it was this one that seemed to dictate the behaviour of the other five.) The whole area round about was very strongly illuminated, so that it was a relatively simple task to appreciate these details.

When Señora Yolié saw that two compact beams of light were starting to come from object "d" she went out again through the door of room No. 4 and walked towards the far right side of the house (sector "B" in Fig. 1). The beams were directed straight at a shed,

40 yards from the house, in which shed they had a tractor. (No. 8 in Fig. 1.) It took a few minutes for the beams to cover the distance of 200 yards between the railway line and the shed, and the beams finally stopped about 6 or 7ft. in front of the shed. To see the 10ft.-wide beams advancing was a terrifying sight. At no point throughout their length did they touch the ground, but they remained just 3 or 4in. above it. The beams were perfectly cylindrical, with no shadows anywhere. (However, in view of the diameter of the objects themselves, the points of origin of the "tubes" must necessarily have been smaller than their final extremities.)

The beams emitted no vapour, and gave off no sound (which, erroneously, the press had reported them, at the time, to have done). The beams remained in front of the tractor shed for about 40 minutes. (Next day the Morenos found that the oil marks that had been on various parts of the tractor had vanished as though the tractor had been carefully washed down.)

Instinctively, Señora Yolié thrust half of her right forearm laterally into one of the "tubes" of light from object "d". She had in fact been thinking at first that the beam might be a jet of water concentrated by some unknown mechanism (the crystalline clarity of the light beams had led her to this speculation). But her forearm did not get wet. She merely felt a powerful sensation of heat which, however, produced no effect on her skin. It was something immaterial. The "tube" showed no alteration as a result of her action. (Obviously, if the light beams reached as far as the shed, then it is clear that they were equally unaffected when they penetrated the fence.)

Once more, terror in the face of the unknown sent Yolié running back into the house.

The father, old Señor Moreno, wanted to go out himself and investigate the cause of the lights, but his daughters prevented him from doing so. His wife, Señora Teresa de Moreno, was praying. From the windows of rooms 2, 3, and 4 they could see the luminous beams slowly advancing from the other objects towards the outbuildings of the farm. The beams were white and perfectly cylindrical in configuration. Their light did not scatter. They resembled 10ft.-wide pipes, lying parallel, two to each object except for object "f", which had only the one beam. The extremities of the beams ended abruptly. (The "tube" linking objects "b" and "c" had by now disappeared, along with the humanoid shadows. Now both objects "b" and "c" were directing compact beams of light at the house.)

From object "e" they saw coherent beams emerge and move slowly towards a hencoop containing 40 birds, which lay to the south of the tractor-shed (No. 9 in Fig. 1). The beams stopped sharply a short distance from the hencoop and remained stationary for many minutes.

Meanwhile, inside the farmhouse the temperature was rising to above 40°C, and remained fluctuating around about 40° (before the beginning of these phenomena, the thermometer had stood at a mere 16°C in the house). The bed-clothes of the three children, still asleep, were drenched with perspiration.

Inside the house the whole place was lit up as bright as day. Señora Yolié Moreno is unable to find the explanation as to where the light entered. None of the witnesses noticed whether the light beams were passing through the walls, but Yolié indicated to me that this may well have been the cause of the illumination inside the house, though she hesitates to assert it flatly. (The fact that the beam had no difficulty in penetrating Yolié's forearm and the farmhouse fence strengthens the evidence that this may be the correct explanation.)

Furthermore, the hypothesis of the Frenchman Jean Goupil regarding canalised magnetic fields provides a theoretical explanation of these "tubes" as toroidal discharges of a magnetic field. Walls of wood or stone constitute no obstacles for a magnetic field. According to Goupil's theory the luminous beam of the toroidal discharge can reconstitute itself on the other side of the wall, thus giving the amazing appearance of a light that penetrates a solid body. Likewise, bearing in mind the emission of a not inconsiderable quantity of energy, the temperature inside the house would be bound to rise.[1]

At one point during the course of these phenomena Señora Teresa de Moreno saw a shadow which passed in rapid silhouette across the window of room No. 3. She is unable, however, to say whether this vision of a shadow was the product of her own emotional state at the time, or whether the figure was real (another Hopkinsville?).[2]

After a short while, object "f" projected its beam of compact light towards the south, in the direction of the town of Trancas. The beam advanced slowly, and after some 10 or 15 minutes it seems that it had reached the immediate outskirts of the town. Then the beam rose upwards and swung around in a 180° turn, facing now towards the north. Then it slowly withdrew, vanishing finally into object "f" which then began to move towards the railway line. There the other objects oined it, and all of them flew off at low altitude eastwards, towards the Sierra de Medina (range of mountains). The time since the beginning of the observation had been 40 or 45 minutes. For more than half an hour thereafter the horizon was tinged with orange lights.

Verifications

The following details, subsequent to the incident, are of particular interest, inasmuch as they provide authentic endorsements for the occurrence of a phenomenon that truly is altogether out of the ordinary.

(a) When the machines had departed, the Morenos went out into the garden, where the cloud produced by object "f" was still hanging. It was extremely thick. A powerful smell of sulphur floated over the spot. The cloud did not disperse until four hours later.

(b) Beneath the air-space where the object "f" had been rocking to and fro, and within a circle 28 to 30ft. in diameter, they found, forming a perfect cone 3ft. high, innumerable little white balls $\frac{1}{2}$in. in diameter. Next day they found similar little balls on the railway line, but not in such vast quantity as in the garden. The little balls crumpled under gentle pressure.

The head of the chemical laboratory of the Institute of Chemical Engineering in the University of Tucumán, Sr. Walter Gonzalo Tell, did an analysis of them, which showed that they contained 96·48% of calcium carbonate and 3·51% of potassium carbonate.

(c) The farm dogs, renowned for their fierceness, never barked once. Nor did they bark after the objects had vanished. The dogs seemed dazed, as though asleep. The same effects were observed in the hens.

(d) The copse of carob trees in the area where they found the little balls were all withered a few days later. Over the years since, by using fertilisers, they have managed to get things to grow again in the area, but not as well as before. (The reader may recall the resemblances to the French case at Valensole, and Dr. Jacques Lemaître's plan in that connection.)[3]

(e) At 10.30 p.m., the same night, Señora Yolié Moreno went across to the house of their neighbour Sr. Francisco Tropiano, which lies about 100 yards to the north of the Moreno residence (No. 10 in Fig. 1). She asked him whether he had noticed anything strange during the last few minutes (object "a" had been directing its solid beams right at Sr. Tropiano's house). But Sr. Tropiano said he had neither felt nor seen anything, as he had been fast asleep. All that he was able to do was to confirm the presence of the orange glow which still persisted in the east.

(f) Still bent on gathering additional details about the phenomenon, the Morenos questioned the overseer of their farm, Sr. José Acosta, whose house lies to the west of theirs, at a distance of 100 yards or so, but on the other side of an irrigation ditch. Acosta's own first question to them was why the field had been on fire, as he had seen that it was lit up to the east of his house. He added that he had "amused himself" watching numerous bright objects which were moving about for a considerable period to the westward. (Clearly these were features that the Moreno family had not seen. Study of Fig. 1 will show that from inside the Moreno farmstead the view is shut off by the trees. The Morenos were unable to see the objects observed towards the west by Acosta. Likewise Acosta could not see the objects seen in the east by the Morenos. Acosta could only have seen the glow from the objects on the railway line, and so put it down to a fire.)

(g) Another piece of unpublished testimony came from a lady physician, Dr. René Vera, doctor at the Trancas Hospital, which lies outside Trancas.

On the night in question, her car broke down § as she was driving towards Trancas. So she decided to finish the journey on foot. The time was about 11.00 p.m. when she saw come flying over, from west to east or rather slightly towards north-east, a squadron of 40 or 50 luminous bodies which passed overhead at low altitude. They left the whole atmosphere impregnated with the smell of sulphur to such a degree that she was almost made ill by it.

This incident was related to the Morenos by Dr. René Vera herself long after the press reverberations of their own story had died away. She had not wanted to report it at the time, out of fear of the usual ridicule that she would have incurred.

(As these things were coming from the west, we think, bearing in mind their large number, that they were probably the same ones that the farm overseer Acosta had seen travelling towards the Sierra de Medina. Only a few minutes earlier, the objects seen by the Morenos had made off towards this same range of mountains. We wonder whether the compact projected beam of light that did an 180° turn was not perhaps a sort of signal to form formation with the other ones seen by Acosta?)

Fig. 4 explains very clearly the sighting reported by Dr. René Vera.

(h) Señora Yolié Moreno told us that, at the time, she had to fill in a technical questionnaire for the Argentine Navy, and complete a test for the Pentagon in the U.S.A.

(i) In the opinion of Señora Yolié Moreno (basing her assumptions on the rivets seen in object "f" and also on the humanoid silhouettes seen at a distance) the objects observed by them were *the product of a terrestrial technology*.

This assertion is particularly important, not as regards the terrestrial hypothesis itself, but as regards the fact that the remark reveals Señora Moreno as a person not inclined to fanciful ideas. If there was any one thing that served to keep her calm during her experiences that night it was this belief of hers that "since they were people like us, it could not be any question of extra-terrestrial intelligences."

Some Interesting Comparisons

(I) The description of the band prompts us to recall the late Wilbert Smith's theory regarding "magnetic sinks" which could be utilised by means of conducting rings revolving around them. The luminous effects of a machine employing this procedure would be due to the rotation of the ring, although at times they might build up to a corona discharge.

In Wilbert Smith's view, many saucers would be invisible to everybody at night, particularly when there is an absence of heat in their rings since they are not rotating. (Remember that, at the beginning, object "f" remained in semi-darkness, at a short distance from the Moreno farm.)

But if the speed of the rotating ring were to increase, and if the ring were to heat up again as a result of its motion inside the magnetic field, Smith maintained that a pink glow would appear. Then, at still greater speeds, the colour would grow brighter, turning to red, and then to orange, and then to yellow, and finally would reach the reddish-white glow of white-hot metal. The conversion process would gradually be more rapid each time.[4]

(In the Trancas case, the revolving band began to move slowly, with a colouring between pink and red. As its rotation became faster, the colour turned to a vivid red and then finally to an orange shade which persisted during the 40 or 45 minutes of the phenomenon. The phases of major revolution velocity—which would have been yellow and then reddish-white—were not attained by the Trancas object. Nevertheless, the correlation and sequence in the colour variations do coincide with Wilbert Smith's theories.)

(II) Sulphur

Among the Argentine cases in which the odour of sulphur was a distinctive feature it is worth recalling the notable landing at Villa Constitución[5] in the Province of Santa Fe on September 11, 1967. On that occasion the object remained suspended for four hours at a height of only 3ft. from the ground. ‖

(III) Residua

In its chemical composition the carbonated residue at Trancas tallies completely with the residue left from the landing outside Bahía Blanca, also in Argentina, on May 12, 1962. The analysis of the Bahía Blanca material was done in the laboratories of the National Southern University and showed the presence of a high percentage of calcium carbonate and a residue of potassium carbonate.[6]

(IV) Coherent Light Beams

When we interviewed Señora Yolié Moreno, we showed her various UFO publications that contained descriptive sketches of sightings involving "tubes" of light. Great indeed was her astonishment when she perceived the marked similarities between those cases and the Trancas phenomenon. It is well worthwhile to bear them in mind inasmuch as they confirm the authenticity of the Trancas case. Here they are:

Case I: May 6, 1967. Hochfelden, near Strasbourg, France. From a strange object a sort of luminous cylindrical beam was projected towards the ground. It vanished suddenly. Then a second and similar beam appeared, and then two more, all of them parallel. The three beams all terminated abruptly at a height of 3ft. from the ground.[7]

(The most notable differences between this and the Trancas case lie in the thickness of the "tubes" of light and in their instantaneous disappearance. At Hochfelden the diameter of the first beam was of the thickness of a thumb, and of the subsequent beams it was of the thickness of a little finger.)

Case II: August 29, 1967. Oka, Canada. From a disc-shaped object there emerged a compact beam of light which moved about in various directions as though performing a mission of observation.[8]

(In the opinion of the witnesses at Trancas, the beams in their case seemed to be making a meticulous study of the outhouses and dependencies of the farm.)

Case III: August 31, 1968. Villier-en-Morvan, France. From a landed object standing 1½ miles from the witnesses there slowly emerged a compact luminous beam which covered the distance to them in between five and 10 minutes, till it arrived at a spot 30 or 40 yards from where they were. The "tube" was 3 or 4ft. in diameter. After a few minutes it was slowly drawn in.[9]

(Object "f" at Trancas projected a coherent beam about two miles long, which distance it covered in between 10 and 15 minutes. The enormous diameter of the "tube" in this French sighting seems very similar to the Trancas case.)

Case IV: September 1, 1968. Mendoza, Argentina. Several strange beings, which a few minutes previously had been involved in a curious case with two witnesses, entered a flying object by means of a compact beam of light which remained at a steady inclination of 45° to the ground.[10] ¶

(In the opinion of Señora Yolié Moreno, the figures that were moving to and fro between objects "b" and "c" at Trancas were apparently doing so *inside* the "tube" linking the two objects.)

Case V: End of October 1967. Boyup Brook, Australia. A man who was driving in his car towards Boyup Brook suddenly found himself the focal point of a "tube" of light coming from an object some 100 or more feet from the ground. Observing it through his windscreen, he was able to see that the "tube" was between 2 and 3ft. in diameter and that it was hollow.[11]

(Yolié Moreno had the same impression when she was watching the advance of the "tubes" projected by object "d".)

Reinterpretation of the "Cloud Cigars"

Reasons of space prevent us from discussing this at greater length, but we cannot resist the temptation to launch the following theory: is it not possible that the "cloud cigars"—or at least *some* of them—might not be a special class of objects at all, but projections of coherent light beams such as those seen at Trancas? How would the object "f" have appeared, had its beam almost two miles long been observed at a great altitude? The slow forward movement of the beam would have given it the character of an object that, circular at first, became tubular later. Like, for example, the "cigar" over Dôle (France) on August 18-19, 1954, as described by Aimé Michel.[12] On that occasion the object, almost circular to begin with, became steadily longer until it was cylindrical.

A reverse process is described by Jacques Vallée[13] when he cites the phenomenon that occurred at Homer, U.S.A., on April 11, 1964. One of the objects seen on that occasion had the shape of a pencil, but a few seconds later its length began to diminish, until finally it assumed the aspect of a saucer.

The cloudy mass that generally surrounds one of the ends of the "cigars" could be interpreted as the *nucleus of the projection*. Let us explain: the object "f" at Trancas was surrounded by a dense cloudiness—to such a degree that finally the cloud hid the structural shape of the object. Only after that did it emit the compact beam of light towards the farmhouse. This process leads us to think that the production of the cloud might be intimately related to the projection of coherent beams of light. Cloud and projection would then be two aspects of one and the same phenomenon. If object "f" —with its long luminous beam—had been at a great altitude, it would have been seen as a whitish "cigar" with an orange cloud at one of its extremities. We have raised the question, and we leave it posed.

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(*Continued on page 32*)

THE PORT MONMOUTH LANDING

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PORT MONMOUTH, New Jersey, is a small residential community on the Raritan Bay, and about ten miles from New York City. It is closely surrounded by numerous installations. Throughout recent years the newspapers have reported many UFO sightings in this area.

In an article in the July 18, 1970, issue of *The Courier* of Middletown, New Jersey, Mr. Walter Garner described a UFO hovering over the meadows for approximately one hour. Mr. Garner, who visited the scene as late as two weeks after the incident, said the grass was "still flattened" in the reported areas as well as in a smaller section several feet away. The grass, "still living, would not stand erect, yet grass flattened by footsteps quickly bounced back (Photographs 1 and 2)." The family who witnessed the incident did not wish any notoriety and therefore was not identified, but the following is an account of their experiences.*

On Saturday, July 4, 1970, at 3.00 a.m., Mrs. D.J., a 33-year-old housewife, suddenly woke up for no apparent reason and looked out of her open, second-floor cottage bedroom window. Hovering over the meadows, across the street, she saw "a big round ball. It had an eerie white glow, and was bouncing back and forth across the meadows. I propped myself up on the pillow and watched it for approximately 15 minutes. I shook my husband but he wouldn't wake up. I had gotten in bed at two in the morning, and had dozed off again before waking. We had been out but had no liquor.

"It was something spectacular. The light was flashing in order as in the back tail-lights of modern cars—flashing red in series across the middle. I could only see half the thing (see Fig. 1). It was the size of our garage [approximately 20-25ft. in combined width and height]. There was no sound. The street light had gone out for 15 to 20 minutes and then came on.

"When I woke up again at 5.00 a.m., the fog was rolling in [it was clear before] and I couldn't see anything. I told my husband but he wasn't impressed. The kids were excited and wondered why I hadn't called them. A little later they called me, and my son said, 'Mom, you should see the big spots in the meadows.' There were areas where the grass was mashed down."

Interviews with Mrs. D.J.'s son Billy, age 15, and her brother-in-law, D.R., age 22, revealed that, "There were three imprints that made a perfect triangle. They were about 30-40ft. apart and about 18in. square. There was a large circle [in the grass] between 15 and 20ft. in diameter, and a smaller circle about 50ft. away, which was about half the size of the larger one.

* Name and address on file with FSR—EDITOR.

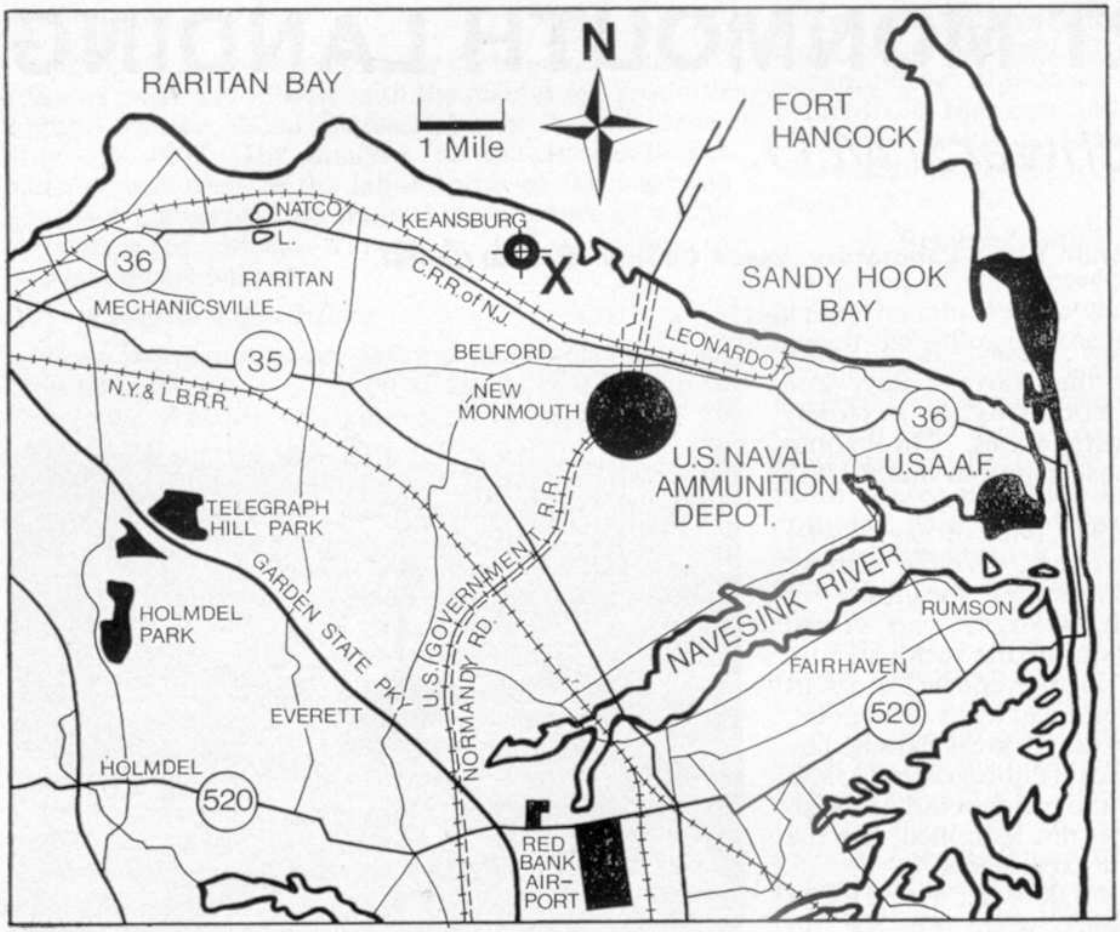


Photograph 1.
Photograph of Mr. Walter Garner
"Something strange is leaving marks on the Port Monmouth meadows." (*The Courier*, **July 16, 1970.**)

"Then we saw tracks going to the creek like they had dragged some small round thing into the ditch. [On the periphery of the large circular flattened area] there were about two sets of a dozen imprints which were about 2ft. apart. They were curved like raindrops (see Fig. 2). It was very visible, the grass was all crushed down, there was mud on the banks of the creek, and there were signs of the tracks in the mud."

One week to the day, at 4.00 a.m., Mrs. D.J. suddenly woke up and pounded her husband in an attempt to arouse him, "for I felt that something was going to happen. It was a funny feeling—I was scared half to death. I told him. Then the street light went out. We sat there for about five minutes and out of the sky came a round ball of light. It went from the tower [across the field] behind the trees. It was glowing, yellowish-white. I called the police. They came with their guns drawn."

While this was going on, Billy was sleeping on the front porch. He noted, "There were three coloured—red patches of lights. They went around the disc in about one to two seconds. The outer part was greyish in colour (see Fig. 3). The noise it made was like an aeroplane in the distance. The noise became louder



The Raritan Bay, N.J. area. "X" shows the position of Port Monmouth; the crossed-O symbol indicates the approximate location of the UFO sightings

as it picked up speed. Just as soon as it was out of sight I didn't hear it any more. I would guess it was going very slowly, as it came up from the ground.

"The police were starting to go upstairs to my parents and look out of their bedroom window when the disc came up from the ground (across the street—approximately 60ft. away) and I saw it for a half minute. The disc was hidden in the grass [about 10ft. tall] and was the size of an Oldsmobile. I yelled, 'Look. Look!' but nobody heard me. I watched it as far as I could and again yelled, 'Mom, look!' I was wide awake, and don't often see things like that (Photograph 3)."*

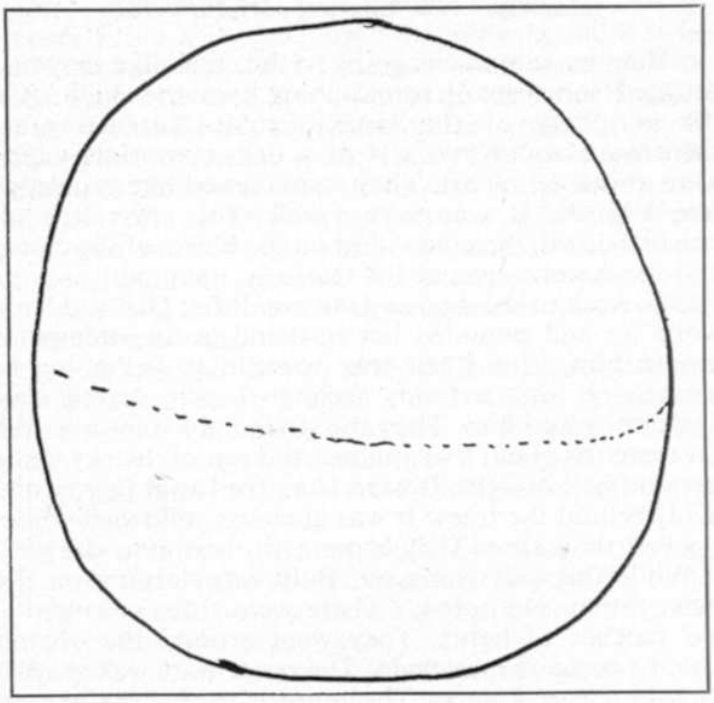


Figure 1. Mrs. D. J.'s drawing of the UFO

As far as the family could tell, there were no physical changes in the meadows across the street after this close sighting. However, from then on the television set, which had worked well previously, no longer functioned. Mrs. D.J. said, "Although the tubes were changed, and it was taken to a repair man, the TV only flickered." The family were unable to use it for many weeks, and had to borrow the grandfather's TV set, which worked all right in their house. When they took the broken TV set to the grandfather's home and tried it there, it still didn't work. "Also the ignition in my husband's car was ruined. It conked out five times in the middle of the road, although it had not given trouble before. Even though we had a mechanic work on it and had a new ignition put in, it still gave this trouble.† There was no effect on other household appliances. I cannot remember if the electric [battery] clock stopped working. I phoned Army Intelligence. The guy pumped me. He pooh-poohed it and implied it was all baloney, and I was nuts."

Although Mrs. D.J. has an unlisted telephone number, she received two to ten calls a day between 9.00 a.m. and 10.00 p.m. for four days following the sightings. When the phone receiver was picked up, there was no one on the other end. This had seldom happened in the past, and never in the exact manner recorded after the sighting.

Mrs. D.J., her older children, her husband, and her



Photograph 2

Mr. Garner, standing in an area of "flattened grass, approximately 25ft. in diameter, beneath the spot where the UFO reportedly hovered for an hour." He is pointing to the D. J.'s house and the second-storey window, on the right from which Mrs. D. J. made her observations (Courtesy of *The Courier*).

brother-in-law recalled several other possible sightings that occurred throughout the remainder of the summer. These generally happened when they were driving on the highway to get the children ice cream. As an example,

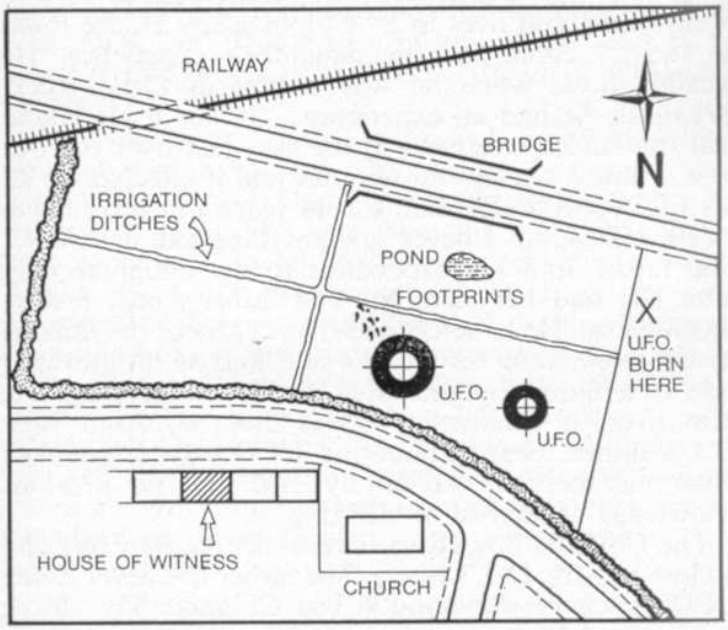


Figure 2. Billy's sketch of the landing sites and "footprints" was the basis for our artist's version

Mrs. D.J. recalled such a sighting when, "My ten-year-old said, 'Look at the bright star.' We looked up and [I knew] I'd seen this before. 'That's no star—it's moving. It's not a plane, because it stopped.' We were all eyes then, as it moved across the highway. It came so close, it was like a big light, but with no form behind it . . . yellowish-white. It seemed to follow the car. When we were halfway down the highway it veered off to the left and went over the bay. This happened on about ten occasions . . . usually on Fridays. It scared us."

Approximately two months after the first sighting, the D.J.'s had a very strange experience. Mrs. D.J. said, "When I came upstairs there was a smell in the bedroom: rotten, like death. : I never noticed this before, or since. I woke up my husband. The smell was not from the meadows. It made me want to vomit. I sent downstairs to check on the kids and I closed the windows. I went back to bed and felt as though I slept in a coma. I had no energy and my husband couldn't arouse me. I finally got up at 9.30 (a.m.) whereas I usually get up at six. I had no contact with the flu or anything like that. Everyone at home was fine. My husband noticed the odour also. We had lived in the house a long time (house 90 years old).



Photograph 3.
Billy on the spot where the craft hovered.
Photograph taken October 21, 1970.

"While in the 'coma' I had a dream. I was at home (Colonial Spy House by the beach) and my father was there. The UFO landed in the meadows and there was water all around and everybody was screaming. I got all the kids upstairs and locked the windows and doors. In the bathroom I could see [indistinct] forms but no faces [Mrs. D.J. was too upset to draw them]; they were trying to get in. There was fire, and I saw my father breathing hard, and having a heart attack. These things were coming in and hurting me.

"The next day I thought I had a needle [points to right gluteal region] in me. I looked to see if there was anything wrong. I had trouble bending the right knee, and pain [along the sciatic nerve] down the back of the heel,

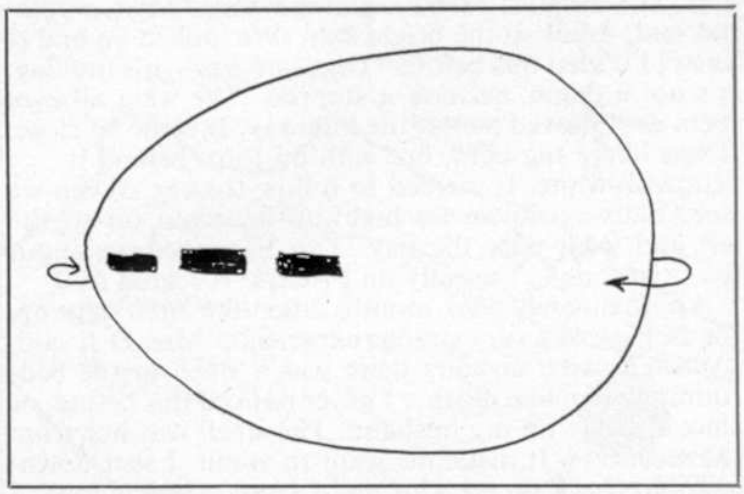


Figure 3. Billy's sketch of the UFO. The dark areas were red lights, and the outer area was greyish

like when I had a blood clot on the left, following the birth of the twins. Because of the pain, I went to my doctor, who examined me and found there was no reason for it." § Also my 11-year-old son acted strangely and talked foolishly and I don't know why."

When asked about her associations to this dream,‡ Mrs. D.J. said, "I had a feeling that something was wrong, like when I saw a werewolf movie as a child, when they would say, 'They're calling you.' That's the feeling I had. I did not have any alcohol, and I only have an occasional Scotch when we go out. I was not taking any drugs, and I have never been hypnotised."

Mrs. D.J. then described some highly personal possible precognitive experiences that pertained to the death of her baby years ago, an episode where she unexpectedly received a minor windfall of money, and several unusual childhood episodes when she lived in her maternal grandmother's haunted house.

The possible UFO landings were explored by interviews with Mr. and Mrs. D.J., their two older sons, ages 15 and 14, their oldest daughter age 10, Mrs. D.J.'s sister and brother-in-law, Mrs. Marie S., a lifelong friend of Mrs. D.J., the Chief of Police of Middletown, New Jersey, and Officer Chick Wilson, who was on the switchboard the night Mrs. D.J. phoned the police, and Mr. Walter Garner, business manager of the *Courier*.

Although Mr. D.J. was interviewed only on the telephone, he confirmed the essentials of the events and seemed quite disturbed and puzzled over the experiences. He said, "I hope it never happens again."

The essential facts of the D.J. case were also checked out later by an interview with Mr. Garner on September 16, 1970. He recalled a similar UFO sighting, which was reported in the *Courier* two years ago. He remembered how the D.J.'s experience was relayed to the Army on a Saturday morning and that helicopters flew over and examined the meadows shortly after that time. He mentioned a private citizen, who works for one of the adjoining government installations, and who checked for radiation one week after the sighting. Nothing, allegedly, was found. Arrangements were made to have an article about the incident published in a national weekly, of wide circulation, but nothing appeared. Similarly, nothing was carried in any of the larger New Jersey newspapers.

An interview with the Middletown Chief of Police and several of his officers on September 16, 1970, revealed that there had been many UFO reports over the past 18 years. On one occasion a few years ago, an officer chased a light. The police knew Mrs. D.J.'s family for many years, and they clearly recalled how frightened Mrs. D. J. was when she telephoned. They recalled how the street light was unaccountably out (and came back on after the UFO went away). Mrs. D.J. had never called the police before, nor has she since for such a complaint. Confidential material that the police told the physician about Mrs. D.J. was independently volunteered by her. In the two different accounts there were no discrepancies or apparent attempts to withhold details. This particular background material was not relevant to the presumed sighting.

The family doctor was contacted on the telephone and he recalled seeing Mrs. D.J. on September 15, 1970, for pain in the right sacro-sciatic notch with radiation down the sciatic nerve. He had no record of any rash or puncture mark. He knew nothing about his patient's possible past UFO experiences, and felt that as the mother of eight children was kept very busy. Although Mrs. D.J. frequently sought medical help for her family, and was often upset and had multiple complaints, these events did not seem to have any direct bearing on the possible UFO sighting. The physician's records indicated that Mrs. D.J. had had previous occasional sciatic notch pains since 1968.‖ Physical examination revealed that Mrs. D.J. could do straight leg raising without any difficulty. There was no history for the injudicious use of drugs or alcohol.

Indirect check with the commanding officer of the nearby Sandy Hook U.S. Coast Guard Station revealed that the men there were unaware of any UFO reports at the time of Mrs. D.J.'s sighting. However, the Commander did not rule out their possibility. Because of some unique circumstances, it was possible to ascribe a high degree of credibility to the Commander's appraisal.

An interview with Mrs. D.J.'s father, aged 70, who is custodian and lives in a "Colonial Spy House (built in 1667)," confirmed his daughter's experience. He recalled how, when he was a boy in Little Rock, Arkansas, he had an experience: "It was a big round ball that sailed overhead in the sky, just over the tree tops. I saw it for several minutes and it affected me all my life. I was a salesman for 44 years and travelled in all the states, but I never saw anything like it before." The father told his experience to his daughter only after she had her sighting. The father's past history was healthy. He is descended from Parnell, the famous Irish statesman on his father's side, and on his mother's side is a Sioux Indian. Mrs. D.J.'s mother, age 50, who lives in California and is divorced from Mrs. D.J.'s father, heard about the UFO experience from other members of the family. She had no previous knowledge or interest in UFOs.

The Colonial Spy House overlooks Raritan Bay and is close to Mrs. D.J.'s home. The father has never noted UFOs since his boyhood.¶ The Colonial Spy House is supposed to be haunted, and is a museum where different artifacts which have been found there are displayed.

Mr. William A. Roventine, Radiological Physicist, St. Barnabas Medical Center, Livingston, New Jersey, kindly performed an analysis for gross gamma activity on various specimens of marsh grass and soil taken on September 29 and October 21, 1970, from the landing sites, track areas, creek, and from control areas that were presumably not affected. The general appearance of the landing sites at these times was essentially similar to the earlier *Courier* observations and photographs. Mr. Roventine reported: "No activity above background levels was observed. In addition, a cursory examination for high energy alpha or beta radiation was negative."

Psychiatric study on three separate occasions (September 29, October 21, and November 5, 1970) and several phone calls to Mrs. D.J., two of her sisters, her brother-in-law, and two older boys failed to reveal any UFO-relevant psychopathology. There was no past history for neurotic character traits. Mrs. D.J. is left-handed. She has had relatively good health in the past, with excellent vision and hearing. With her eight children, she had little time for reading or television. She did not classify herself as a UFO "believer". Although she was most cooperative and open for the purposes of this study, she assiduously avoided any publicity about her experience.

Mrs. D.J. was the oldest of four surviving sisters. She spent most of her life in New Jersey, and was mostly of old American stock. She had a former marriage that was at times stormy and terminated in divorce. Her account of these life situations was in accord with what was learned from other sources, and there was no apparent motivation or evidence for dishonesty. She could have omitted several aspects of her life that might have raised questions about her social adjustments, but she chose not to do so. In all, her accounts of her UFO experiences seemed to be truthful.

She recalled a life dream of "A bronze man laying naked by a small lake. I'm in the attic. There are bars in the window and I see out. I'm a child. The attic door isn't locked but I never think of turning the knob and going out. This dream means that I want to get down to that bronze man [Oedipal dream of half-Indian father?]"

On November 5, 1970, Mrs. D.J. and her children were studied by Joseph Dunninger, the famous telepathist.@ Although Dunninger could not remember any experience quite like hers from his more than half a century career,∞ he felt that she was reporting the truth as she saw it, and that something very frightening had happened to her. He could think of nothing along the lines of a hoax or distortion of everyday natural phenomena that could account for this. Mrs. D.J. related several psychic experiences that had happened to her during her life and which in the opinion of Dunninger (as well as the physician) were not in themselves unheard of: viz., *if* one asks about such data, they are not at all rare, even though often extraordinary and unexplainable.

Mr. Dunninger did not receive any telepathic impressions from the D.J. family that could throw any light on their experience. We checked the house, the rooms from which the phenomena were witnessed, the meadows across the street, and the surrounding areas.

* * *

The Port Monmouth UFO landing might constitute a hidden case. There might be several obvious and also less apparent reasons about why this was not widely reported in the press: e.g., military security, tie-up of highways, unanswerable questions asked of the authorities, etc. This part, as well as different segments of this report, might be profitably explored by sociologists and others. Stress is placed in this report on the psychiatric and possible paranormal aspects.

From personal experience, perusal of the psychiatric literature, and discussion with colleagues, the writer suspects that such UFO events as reported here seldom, if ever, come to the attention of the psychiatrist. As in some other critically important but neglected areas[1] that do not ordinarily come to the psychiatrist, it is necessary for the psychiatrist to go out and conduct first-hand studies. In the Port Monmouth case the persons involved were obviously not psychotic or suffering from delusions or hallucinations, and did not have a pre-existent relevant psychopathology. Then what happened?

Certainly, it would be desirable to have many more details about the family before, during, and after the event, than are reported here. The technique of collaborative research has been very useful in elucidating a variety of hitherto vaguely defined conditions.[2] In this technique a team of highly skilled psychiatrists study separately each member of a family over a period of time, compare notes, and then piece together the detailed chronology of events and, in particular, all the subtle conscious and unconscious communications within the family.

Collaborative research might be most useful in evaluating what happened in Port Monmouth and possibly in eliciting other significant data that might otherwise have been overlooked. For example, one would be curious about the grandfather's possible UFO experience in Arkansas years ago, the 15-year-old Billy's 1961 Florida sighting with friends, and the events involving the family in 1970. Could there be hypothecated psychosomatic factors as a common denominator for three generations of the family? Or, assuming the accounts are valid, as claimed, is the family "selected" for some particular reason? The confusing, often contradictory, bizarre, and tragic experiences of various contactees and their families have been investigated by Keel.[3]

If, after collaborative study, the family UFO experiences are substantiated—even allowing for some discrepancies and inaccuracies of memory, cryptomnesia, etc.—we would still be left with questions of how to explain the apparent physical evidence of the landing in the meadows, the "monster" tracks, possible electromagnetic or telekinetic phenomena, odd phone calls, odour of sulphur, and possibly Mrs. D.J.'s nightmare and its sequelae.

It is an admitted shortcoming that Mrs. D.J.'s paranormal experiences are anecdotal. However, they should not be dismissed from consideration because of this. Although intensive psychiatric study might show how the paranormal events might be interrelated with the

psycho-dynamic *Anlage*, the connection with the UFO experiences is tenuous and mostly speculative. Mrs. D.J.'s past history for psychic events is in itself not unusual for many families, if one but takes the trouble to uncover them. Her premonitory feeling of dread and then her awakening to see the UFO might best be explained as a response to subliminal stimuli. However, this type of specific UFO experience, of which I have collected several examples, might also be telepathic. Under such awesome circumstances, telepathy serves the purpose of maintaining communication or equilibrium. As in applying the telepathic hypothesis to the psychopathology of everyday life, where one is confronted with the paradox of being both cautious yet audacious, in the attempt to grapple with the relationship of the paranormal to ufology one has a tiger by the tail.

Thus, in the instance of the D.J. family one might ask, as in other examples that involve psychic matters and UFOs: (1) how firmly established is the alleged UFO-psychic relationship and in what precise ways are the two phenomena linked? (2) could the anxiety and splitting in the awesome UFO situation have opened the way to telepathy? (3) was the pre-existent experiential awareness to telepathy evoked by the unusual UFO circumstances, and then psychopathologically coloured in such a way as to make it *seem* as though it came from the UFOs or the intelligence behind them [many alleged spiritist communications are probably mediated in this manner]? (4) or, did the telepathic notions come directly from the intelligence behind the UFOs?

The last possibility, although espoused in many sensational contactee claims, is the most difficult one to document with solid facts. Yet the matter should not be written off as completely hopeless. By analogy, Jule Eisenbud's brilliant researches[4,5] into the psychodynamic complexities of telepathy, thoughtography, and allied psychic phenomena, give reason for optimism in exploring some of these refractory challenges of ufology. Perhaps a careful follow-up of the Port Monmouth case, as in Aimé Michel's continuing and provocative studies at Valensole[6] and the South-East of France,[7] will eventually lead to a better understanding of what happened and what is happening.

NOTES

* Billy recalled: "Once in Miami, Florida, in 1961, I saw a shiny, silver-gray, cigar-shaped thing angling out of the clouds. Dave D., his mother and father were with me and saw it too."

† The trouble was later ascribed by Mr. D. J. to a "defective plug."

: At approximately the time of several close sightings and a landing case in Pemberton, N.J., late in the fall of 1959, witnessed by Officer Samuel Cowell, Jr., his two neighbours, Mrs. E. Ahlrichs and Mrs. R. Grover, noticed a foul sulphur odour. From study of the environment there was no reason to suspect external factors or olfactory hallucination as causes.

§ Mrs. D. J.'s dream is in sharp contrast to UFO investigator CA's recurrent nightmare of being captured by humanoids near their UFO. "They had large foreheads, big eyes, a slit for a mouth and hair set way back." CA's reaction was precipitated after his investigation of an alleged close sighting of a craft with occupants who reputedly had heads like lobsters with antennae. C.A., a twenty-one-year-old factory worker, was convinced that he was being harassed by MIB; and he claimed many bizarre events, including MIB, visual hallucinations of a menacing alligator head, and the recurrence of unaccountable burning sulphur odours. On one occasion, while discussing his problems with another UFO investigator (who verified this incident to the author) on long-distance telephone, there occurred an interruption like a rooster crowing, and beeping. Because of many such events C.A. became so panicked that he was unable to work; he sat at home in his living room, and aimed a loaded shotgun at the door for the expected nocturnal visitation of the MIB. C.A.'s past history revealed previous psychiatric treatment in a state hospital and treatment for his current disturbance. He was rejected from military service because of his emotional problems. He had a long-standing fear of being alone, of tall buildings, and of spiders. He had past enuresis, sleep walking, sleep talking, school problems, and two episodes of fainting (possibly due to trichlorethylene which he used in his work). He was deeply enmeshed in UFO literature. From psychiatric examination it appeared that C.A. had chronic paranoid schizophrenia and that his quasi UFO symptoms were chiefly the products of his psychopathology. (For further details about this interesting case see Clark, Ramona A.: "The Ordeal," pp. 27-30 in "The Truth About the Men in Black," Kurt Glemser, 489 Krug St., Kitchener, Ontario, Canada, 1970.)

‡ It should be stressed that Mrs. D.J. had no detailed knowledge of Betty Hill's experience [Fuller, John G.: *Interrupted Journey*, Dell, New York City, 1966] of a painful injection in the navel with a long needle. The only one in the family circle to take a deep interest in UFOs was Mrs. D.J.'s brother-in-law, and this was chiefly *after* the episode. His previous readings about UFOs were limited to occasional newspaper and magazine articles. Unlike the case of C.A., Mrs. D.J. has remained well since her episode.

In a recent interview with Mrs. Betty Hill, the author learned that she has stuck to the account of her experiences, has enjoyed good health, and has an excellent work record. However, unlike Mrs. D.J., who is fearful of further UFO knowledge, Mrs. Hill maintains her interest in UFOs and has collected some instances of presumed close sightings. She has not come across anything like her previous experience.

As an example of speculation versus first-hand study, the eminent psychiatrist and parapsychologist Meerloo, apparently basing his opinion on the account in *Look* magazine of October 18, 1966, wondered if the Boston psychiatrist was totally captivated by the two New Englanders who asserted they had been aboard a flying saucer. Dr. Meerloo wondered if his colleague was caught in a temporary psychosis among the three! Cryptomnesia was offered as a possible explanation: i.e., the accounts were unconsciously assimilated, distorted, stored in the memory, and brought out much later under hypnosis (Meerloo, J. A. M.: Le Syndrome des Soucoupes Volantes, *Méd. Hyg.* Vol. 25 : 992, 1967).

‖ The exacerbation of sciatic notch pain and radiation down the sciatic nerve following Mrs. D.J.'s UFO dream brings to mind Mr. O.'s experience where he had relief of severe sciatic pain following a possible UFO exposure (see FSR for March/April 1971).

¶ Why one family can be affected over a span of time is an intriguing question. A well-documented case involves the Merz family of Oak Ridge, New Jersey, where at different times the grandmother, father, and the son, with additional witnesses, on two occasions all had striking UFO experiences. Possibly, as in the D.J. case, the Merz family had some allied, unusual telekinetic and telepathic

aspects. The relationship of the two events—UFO sightings and psychic phenomena—is difficult to pin down.

@ The interview in the D.J. home was recorded on a Sonny-Auto-Sensor, thirty-minute cassette, using a Sonny TC-100 compact-set tape recorder. The beeping of the tape signalled the end of a thirty-minute segment and the need to turn the cassette over to continue. At the point of beeping, which happens only at the end of the recording and when in the "record" position, Dunninger, the children, and Mrs. D.J. remarked on how well this unique patented invention worked. While making the recording, I was careful to aim the microphone at the different speakers and monitor the modulating needle that fluctuated with their speech. A few hours later (in my office) when playing back the recording for analysis, I was shocked to discover that the description of the actual landing, the dream of the little men, the visit to the rooms from where the observations took place, etc., was not recorded. The tape was a complete blank. Although this model recorder and patented auto-sensor tape has been in extended and intensive use, I have never had this happen before or since. When asked for a possible explanation, the tape recorder repair man could not understand how this could happen. The particular tape cassette and machine worked well in my office. Although no explanation is offered, attention is drawn to this peculiar "coincidence" which points out the difficulty in interpreting such data.

8 While giving a telepathic demonstration at the Huntington Hartford Theatre, in Hollywood, California, on November, 1956, Dunninger was approached by a well-dressed, mannerly group of contactees who told him about their intention of establishing radio communication with "visitors from outside the planet." Dunninger, although he had grave reservations about the group's flying saucer claims, was impressed by their sincerity and behaviour.

Dunninger said, "I had them on the show for several evenings where they explained what was going on. I asked them to speak to my audience. One young lady said certain individuals were walking around from another planet and I should tell her which one was which. I said, "None of them." She swore she had seen them float in and out at times, and that a round object would float up to them. She said it with tears in her eyes. She was an extremely attractive young woman, but I didn't believe her. She didn't seem mentally disturbed and she had the audience spellbound. They had nothing to sell—there was no money involved. They published a magazine. They gave me photographs of the so-called (UFO) phenomena which they claimed they had taken of the object in the sky during the time they were on the show. They left a tape recording with me. They said they were Martians.

The young woman divorced her husband because he failed to believe in what she saw. Their leader was a good-looking young fellow who spoke like a reporter. The group acted in unison—what one saw, all the others said they saw. Whether or how they sold themselves the idea of what was going on, I don't know. They didn't appear to be dishonest or ill."

The Los Angeles *Herald and Express*, November 8, 1956, had an article entitled "Men from Mars Fail to Keep Date." The leader of the group later ran for the presidency of the United States.

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JAMES E. McDONALD

It was with very great dismay that we learned on June 21 of the death of Dr. James E. McDonald. The news came by way of a number of newspaper reports airmailed to us by readers.

The body of the 51-year-old University of Arizona professor was found on Sunday, June 13, in the desert north of Tucson, Arizona. Pima County sheriff's deputies said he had, apparently, committed suicide: he had died of a head wound, and a note and a .38 revolver were found beside the body.

Dr. McDonald was a senior physicist specialising in clouds at the Institute of Atmospheric Physics of the University of Arizona. He was credited with contributions to the advancement of cloud physics and weather modification research. He was widely known in the United States for the controversial stands he took on UFOs and the Supersonic Transport plane.

In our field Dr. McDonald came into prominence with the discovery, and publicising, of the fourth "UFO debunking" recommendation of the Robertson Committee's original report on UFOs in 1953—a recommendation that was omitted from publicly-released "sanitised" version. In July 1968 he read a paper at a UFO symposium held before the House of Representatives Committee on Science and Astronautics, and in December 1969 he spoke at the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting on UFOs.

James McDonald was never afraid to speak out: he was highly critical of many of Project Blue Book's verdicts on notable UFO reports, and it was largely due to his efforts that the notorious "trick" memorandum sent to the University of Colorado by Mr. Robert Low of the Condon Committee was revealed to the public.

We were particularly grateful to Dr. McDonald for the valuable work he did in connection with an important British case—the Lakenheath/Bentwaters radar-visual incidents of 1957—his report of which was published in FSR for March/April 1970.

Dr. McDonald's was a powerful "voice in the wilderness" and it will be sorely missed.

C.B.

A REPORT FROM OLD MEXICO

Lucius Farish

OSCAR A. GALÍNDEZ's recent article *Violent Humanoid Encountered In Bolivia* (FSR, July/August 1970) brings to mind a curious story which can be found in the book *Naufragios* (Shipwrecks) by the early Spanish explorer of Central America, Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca. Cabeza de Vaca was himself shipwrecked off the coast of Florida in the early 1500s and he and three of his men wandered down along the Gulf Coast into northern Mexico. The journey took eight years, during which period they lived entirely among the Indians. They were the first white men to set foot in this part of the New World. Cabeza de Vaca later explored the region of the River Plate in what is now Argentina, and became the Spanish Governor of the territory that is now Paraguay.

The story is as follows:

"The Avavares and the tribes we had left behind related an extraordinary experience which, in our equivalent of their vague way of counting, seemed to have occurred fifteen or sixteen years before.

"They said that a little man[1] whom they called *Bad Thing* (Spanish, *Mala Cosa*) wandered through the region. He had a beard and they never saw his features distinctly. When he came to a house, the inhabitants trembled, and their hair stood on end.[2] A blazing brand would suddenly shine at the door as he rushed in and seized whom he chose, deeply gashing him in the side with a very sharp flint two palms long and a palm wide. He would thrust in his hand through the gashes, *draw out the entrails*,[3] *cut a palm's length from one*, and throw it on the embers. Then he would gash an arm three times, the second cut on the inside of the elbow, and would sever the limb. A little later he would begin to rejoin it, and the touch of his hands would instantly heal the wounds.

"They said that frequently he appeared in their midst during the dance, sometimes in the dress of a woman, and at other times in that of a man. When he liked, he would take a *buhio* (Indian word for *house*) up into the air and come crashing down with it. They said they offered him victuals many times, but he never ate. They asked him from where he came and where his home was. He pointed to a crevice in the ground and said his home was there below.[4]

"We laughed and scoffed. Indignant at our disbelief, the Indians brought to us many who they said had been so seized, and we saw the gash marks in the right places."

* * *

Notes and Comments by Gordon Creighton

1 See also Brian Stross: *The ?Ihkals*, and my accompanying article *Middle American Creature Reports* (both in FSR for May/June 1968). Admittedly all this is folklore, and material for folklorist and anthropologist alike. But what must surely begin to be the dominant question in *our* minds is this: what is it that triggers off all these tales of giants and goblins, fairies, trolls, and so on? Are they not in fact "UFO experiences"?

Apropos of the Scandinavian tradition regarding *trolls*, be it noted that these creatures were said to have long noses or hooked noses. See, for example, the description of the small flying entity with a long nose and very long ears from the case at Coldwater, Kansas, USA, in September 1954 (Coral Lorenzen: *UFO Occupants In United States Reports*, in THE HUMANOIDS). See also the sketch of the little hook-nosed creature recently reported to have emerged from a "flying saucer" in Finland (Sven-Olof Fredrickson: *More On The Imjärvi Case*, in FSR for November/December 1970). All this is the stuff of fairy-tale and folklore. It is evidently the stuff of "Ufology" too.

2 There are on record several recent UFO cases in which the percipients claimed that *their hair stood on end.* Indeed this is so regular a feature of reported encounters with "ghosts" or "spirits" that the term "*hair-raising*" has become current in various languages. That there is a magnetic or electrical significance to all this seems evident, and in this connection Dr. P. H. M. Edwards' article *UFOs And ESP* (FSR November/December 1970) becomes extremely important. Dr. Edwards makes the suggestion that EM forcefields from the UFOs trigger off ESP responses in human brains. This seems to me to be one of the most valuable suggestions made yet.

3 My italics. It will be recalled that the creature said to have been seen in Bolivia allegedly cut out small sections from the intestines of the sheep.

4 All over the world we find popular traditions and folktales which refer to fairies or goblins or trolls or other creatures whose habitat is always stated quite specifically to be *underground*, or *inside the earth*.

As I have long maintained (see my *Postscript To The Most Amazing Case Of All*, in FSR for July/August 1965, p. 24) it seems to be growing steadily more clear that if we really do want to know more about the so-called "UFO entities" then we are going to have to study not only "Ufology" but parapsychology, mythology, folklore, witchcraft, and demonology too.

For our guidance in this research we already possess some excellent handbooks in *The Books* of Charles Fort, Dr. Jacques Vallée's *Passport To Magonia*, and John Keel's *UFOs: Operation Trojan Horse*. Furthermore, in his article *Thorny Topic* (FSR, November/December 1970) Charles Bowen has again set forth some of the very cogent reasons why we cannot omit the methods and the findings of psychical research from our own essential working equipment.

Nor should it be thought that no progress has been achieved. The articles of C. Maxwell Cade, Dr. Berthold Schwarz, and Dr. Bernard E. Finch on medical and psychological and physiological aspects have already begun to furnish us with an impressive documentation regarding the various ways in which alien intelligences, be they extraterrestrial or ultraterrestrial, may be tampering with and influencing human minds. Similar valuable evidence is also to hand in Aimé Michel's remarkable account of the case of "Dr. X", published in FSR Special Issue No. 3, UFO PERCIPIENTS, and, as already mentioned above, Professor P. H. M. Edwards' *UFOs And ESP*.

A NEW FSR CATALOGUE

The effects of UFOs on animals, birds, and smaller creatures Part 9

IN this part of our catalogue, prepared by Gordon Creighton, we conclude the collection of reports for an extremely busy year. The catalogue, with some 200 cases, will probably be completed in the next three issues of the REVIEW.

THE CATALOGUE—[ix] September-December 1967

141. Near Alamosa, Colorado, U.S.A. (September, 1967)

"Snippy the horse", a pet palomino, disappeared from the Harry King Ranch, twenty miles N.E. of Alamosa, on September 7. It was found two days later, dead and curiously mutilated, with all the skin and flesh gone from the neck and head, the flesh ending with a very clean cut around the neck. There was "a strange medicinal smell in the air." On October 8 a pathologist established that the abdominal, spinal and brain cavities of the carcass were completely empty, and he said that part of the animal's flesh appeared to have turned into some sort of gelatinous mass.

NICAP, *UFO Investigator*, Vol. IV, No. 2* (October 1967), p. 4. Also APRO Bulletin, September/October 1967.

142. Caracas, Venezuela. (Night of September 22, 1967)

Near Caracas a race-track employee was attacked by a very powerful creature which tried to choke him but ran away when a horse in a nearby stable started neighing frantically. Thirty minutes later, a horse was also attacked, and an employee of the stables saw a dwarf, 1 metre tall, "zoom" out of the building.

Jacques Vallée: Case No. 885 of *A Century Of Landings*, in *Lumières Dans La Nuit* and *Passport To Magonia*. [Regnery, Chicago, edition] (from Coral Lorenzen: *UFOs Over The Americas*).

143. Moigne Down, Dorset, England. (11.25 a.m., October 26, 1967)

Angus Brooks, a retired administrative official of B.O.A.C., was walking with his dogs (a young Dalmatian and a twelve-year-old Alsatian bitch) when he saw a UFO which slowed down and hovered and assumed the shape of a circular central cabin with four projecting "arms". He could hear no sound from the object, but his Alsatian remained close beside him, extremely distraught, refusing to obey his orders "sit!" or "down!" and pestering him to move on. He thought there might be a VHF sound from the UFO which she was picking up and which was giving her pain.

On each of four subsequent visits to the spot, with other witnesses, this dog was very distressed. The four-year-old Dalmatian was probably ranging further afield at the time of the sighting, and Mr. Brooks did not in fact notice where it was.

Angus Brooks: *Remarkable Sighting Near Dorset Coast*. FSR, January/February 1968, pp. 3-4.

144. Near Boyup Brook, Western Australia. (End of October, 1967)

Another case of the effect of UFOs on night insects. Mr. A. R. Spargo, driving his car at about 9.00 p.m., found the engine suddenly cutting out, and saw a mushroom-shaped UFO shining a powerful beam of light down on to him through a tube extruded from the base of the craft. Describing his experience later, he said that what had struck him as most strange was *the utter silence that accompanied it*. "You hear frogs, crickets, and all sorts of things if you stop in the Bush at night." *But, for an estimated period of five minutes, Mr. Spargo had heard nothing.*

Joanna Hugill: *A Tube Of Light*. FSR, July/August 1968, pp. 15-16.

145. Weston, near Runcorn, England. (1967)

A girl was walking home to Weston one night and saw something as she was passing the I.C.I. offices at Heath. Terrified, she fled to a nearby house and knocked on the door. The householder let her in, and agreed that something must be wrong, as the hair of his own pet dog was all standing on end, and the animal was obviously terrified too.

FSR, September/October 1967, p. 31.

146. Ririe, Idaho, U.S.A. (Night of November 2, 1967)

Two Navajo Indians, Willie Begay and Guy Tossie, employees of the Earl Hunter Ranch near Pirie, were driving southwards in an old Buick car on Highway 26 at about 9.30 p.m. It was a clear, cold, frosty night. A small, domed UFO appeared, hovered in front of them, and halted their vehicle. From the UFO descended two beings, a little over 3ft. in height, with rough faces, appearing to bear deep scars, and with "high ears", no visible noses, round eyes, and slit-like mouths with very thin lips or none. One of the creatures got into the car beside the terrified Indians and for some time jabbered at them—a series of high unintelligible chirrupping or warbling sounds.

Investigating, the Police found subsequently that on the same night cattle in the surrounding area had been stampeded by something, and dogs had been terrified. And another local resident (anonymous) had had an encounter on the same night with two strange beings from a UFO—an experience that had left him so overwrought that he feared he was going out of his mind.

The stampeded cattle, owned by Mrs. Claude Mann, "broke through a steel-pipe gate that night. They ran for nearly two miles. After being rounded up, they again broke out of their pasture by tearing out a fence."

This case is one of six "occupant reports" submitted recently by NICAP to a panel of scientists representing biology, physics, anthropology, psychology, astronomy, and other fields. After their thorough study of the case, which they evidently found impressive, one of the members of the scientific panel, Dr. Allen S. Mariner, psychiatrist, of Canandagua, N.Y., said: "This to me is the most convincing case of the six . . . The consistency of the witnesses in cross-examination is another convincing element, *as is the report of frightened animals in the area—a phenomenon to which I believe we should pay much attention.*"

Another member of the NICAP panel, an astronomy lecturer at a planetarium in the North-East (name not divulged) said: "*After reading this case report, I regard the Pirie episode as one of the most convincing occupant cases on record.*" He too said that he was "*struck by the numerous examples of frightened animals in the vicinity the same night.*"

NICAP, *The UFO Investigator*, Vol. V, No. 1 (September/October 1969), pp. 5-8.

147. San Jeronimo, Argentina. (November 3, 1967)

As Carlos Spini and another man were looking at some cattle, they saw a luminous blue circular object touch down briefly near them. It took off again when they went towards it. (The report contains no mention of whether or not the cows were disturbed by the object.)

Jacques Vallée: Case No. 895 of *A Century Of*

Landings, in *Lumières Dans La Nuit* and *Passport To Magonia*.

148. Highway 17 at Maple Ridge Hill, Ontario, Canada. (9.30 p.m., November 5, 1967)

Terry Goodmurphy and Steven Griffon were driving westwards (note that it was two months after the mysterious affair of the horse "Snippy"). Nearing the top of the hill, they saw an orange glow in the sky, and thought it was due to a fire. Later they saw an object manoeuvring at a height of no more than about a hundred feet and they became alarmed and turned back, notifying the Ontario Police. The Police investigated, but found nothing. That same night, however, something occurred at the Lorne Wolgenuth farm at nearby Sowbery. For, on the following morning, at the time when two horses usually came in from the pasture to the barn, only one appeared, and it had a long cut on its neck. The other horse, a mare known as Susie, was found dead several hours later, her throat and jugular vein cut.

Jacques Vallée: *Passport To Magonia*, Chapter II, "The Haunted Land."

149. Petrila, Romania. (2.00 p.m., November 22, 1967)

Ladislau Schmit reported: "I suddenly saw all the chickens in my farmyard running towards me, cackling like lunatics and visibly terrified. They were all flying about . . . I raised my head, and clearly saw a very brilliant object . . . silver or aluminium, in the shape of a disc . . . at an altitude of about 16,000 feet . . . at first motionless in the sky, but after about a moment it began to move slowly . . . and soon took off at a bewildering speed towards the north-west and disappeared."

NICAP, *The UFO Investigator*, Vol. IV, No. 12 (June/July 1969), p. 1.

150. Arizona and Virginia (U.S.A.), Canada, and India. (1967)

"Objects that shot off beams of light, landed, and frightened witnesses and animals" were observed in the above-named areas during 1967.

NICAP, *The UFO Investigator*, Vol. IV, No. 3 (November/December 1967), p. 3.

151. Mohawk River area, Scotia, N.Y., U.S.A. (1967/1968)

A woman (pseudonym "Peggy G.") was said to have learnt that several of her neighbours in this area along the banks of the New York State Barge Canal had reported the loss of their dogs, one of the neighbours having indeed stated specifically that her dog "had been taken away by little men." Becoming obsessed with the notion that she ought to report the matter to the authorities, "Peggy G." ended up receiving treatment in a mental hospital. "Although she refuses now to discuss the matter, those who are close to her state that she still swears her original story of the 'little men' is true."

In the following year, an outbreak of poltergeist phenomena occurred in the home of Jennifer Stevens, resident of the same area. There were strange noises in the house, and her Siamese cat behaved in an extremely jumpy manner, "huffing up and spitting at 'nothing'."

Jennifer Stevens: *Mystery On The Mohawk*, in FSR Special Issue No. 2, *Beyond Condon*, June 1969.

* * *

NOTE

* I do not know what the present view of NICAP is of the "Snippy" case. It seems however that during the period immediately after the episode they shared the view that a perfectly rational explanation of the case was available and that there was no need to invoke UFO agencies as being responsible. However APRO and many other investigators appear to have been very far from sure that such an assumption would be justified, and one scientist conveyed to Charles Bowen, during a recent visit to this country, that his private investigation of the affair had led to many interesting discoveries—which we hope will be made known in due course. In view of all the other cases in which mutilation of animals is alleged to have occurred, and for which no rational explanation has been forthcoming, I have thought it right that the case of "Snippy" should not be excluded at present from this Catalogue.

G.C.

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.

FSR in public libraries

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter (FSR, Vol. 16, No. 5) regarding libraries and the *Review* I would like to make known my experience.

In a fit of public spiritedness I decided my own local library (Northampton) should have a supply of FSRs. So, after receiving their blessing, I put in a one-year subscription.

Three months later I made a check in the library. There were row upon row of specialist magazines from *Budgie Ailments Weekly* to *The Practical Sewage Review*, but no FSR.

My request for FSR sent one of the mini-skirted pages grovelling into a cupboard from which she produced the current issue.

Attempts to have the magazine displayed came to nothing. I think perhaps they were a little shy of having flying saucer literature actually on view, despite the fact that at least one of Adamski's books is still listed in the main library.

I have, therefore, given up the idea of supplying cupboard fillers for the library. Perhaps I should hoist one up the Town Hall flagpole and fly it at half-mast unless someone promises to put it on view at the library.

Yours faithfully,

David Abbott, 108 Ridgeway, Northampton.

[*Our reader should have pointed out that while* FSR *might not be favoured by Northampton Library, it may be read in the Library of the House of Commons, the Library of Congress, the Library of the United Nations, and the Libraries of many other famous institutions.*—EDITOR.]

The truth about Spitzbergen

Dear Sir,—Your issue for November/December 1970 carried some discussion on the Spitzbergen incident, and the categorical assertion from Gordon Creighton that " . . . the matter can only be solved at the source, that is to say in Norway itself." I would beg to differ. I believe that it is probable the British press has already published the solution.

Not long ago I had access to what is probably the most comprehensive file of newspaper clippings on UFOs in the country, which includes the original report on the Kenneth Arnold sighting in 1947. The Penthouse team was quite wrong when they claimed that the German newspaper, *Stuttgarter Tageblatt*, was the first to break the silence about the Spitzbergen investigation

since its original disclosure three years earlier. On November 19, 1954, *The Times* reported an interview with a German engineer, Herr Klein—who had been employed in Speer's Ministry of Munitions during the Third Reich—that had been published the day before in the Zürich publication, *Tages-Anzeiger*.

Herr Klein had been concerned with the production of Hitler's secret weapons, and claimed one of them was a type of flying saucer. He states he was present when a saucer was released from Prague in 1945 and soared to a height of almost 31,000ft. in three minutes. The construction of the pilotless, ray-guided disc had begun in 1942. It was one of these discs, Herr Klein claims, which was released at Stettin and crashed on Spitzbergen. The model had been built at Peenemünde where the V1 and V2 were also produced. It is not necessary to believe that the craft was sophisticated, and indeed there is nothing which leads us to conclude that the saucer found on Spitzbergen was particularly advanced.

This leaves the statement by General Darnbyl that the craft which crashed was "emphatically not built by any country on earth." With respect, had this been the case the research programes of the mid-1950's into circular aeroforms would have developed at a much faster rate. As it is, many of them subsequently folded. The secrecy that shrouded the Spitzbergen incident was, therefore, largely because both Great Britain and the United States were in the midst of planning programmes to build saucer prototypes. Needless to say these programmes were top secret, but occasionally a few were reported, such as the British project with Avro of Canada. This would account for the statement in 1955, given by Donald Quarles on behalf of the American government, that revolutionary new aeroforms were imminent, and that they were to include the flying saucer. It is by no means certain that these programmes were successful, or that Donald Quarles' statement was justified. We have only the swing-wing and the vertical take-off aircraft to show for it. One would surely have expected something a little more grandiose had the saucer on Spitzbergen been a genuine UFO, and had General Darnbyl truly been in possession of "sensational facts" as he claimed.

Gordon Creighton was allowed his proverb—"Shui Lo, Shih Ch'u." May I be allowed mine? It is—"Let sleeping dogs lie." To mix metaphors, Spitzbergen is a red herring.
Yours faithfully,
Jonathan M. Caplan, Downing College, Cambridge.
3.1.1971.

Baker Street flash

Dear Sir,—As I do every Christmas, I have read again the sacred writings, namely the adventures of Sherlock Holmes, as related to Dr. John H. Watson, and as published by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

As Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was, in 1913, the first human being to describe a meeting with a UFO, in "The Horror of the Heights", I looked for references to UFOs and suchlike incidents.

There are a lot of them. For instance, the unfortunate Mr. James Phillimore who, stepping back into his house to get his umbrella, was never seen again; the equally unfortunate ship, *Alicia*, which sailed into a patch of mist from which she never emerged; the case of the well-known journalist and duellist, Isadora Persano, who was found stark staring mad with a match box in front of him containing a remarkable worm, said to be unknown to science.

The complete listing of all these cases I will leave as an exercise to the reader, noting simply that it is all related to the affair of the Giant Rat of Sumatra *for which the world is not yet ready*.
Sincerely yours,
Jacques Bergier, Paris.
December 28, 1970.

The object filmed over the A-1

Sir,—As those "in the know" have lost no time in dismissing this phenomenon as an aircraft con-trail, I showed *FSR Case Histories No. 2* to a personal friend of mine, an Air Force officer of rank equivalent to Group-Captain, who is attached to the Diplomatic and Military Mission of his country in London. Himself an expert on performance and types of aircraft, he has scores of technical and service specialists working under him, and he is, *inter alia*, responsible for all purchases of aircraft by his government from all countries of Europe, including Britain.

This officer took one look at the stills and said: "This is either a fake, or it is a UFO. You can tell them that the one thing that it certainly is *not* is an aircraft con-trail."

He informs me that he has seen a UFO himself, that his country's government takes the subject of UFOs very seriously, and that their Air Force has a top-secret department which studies the problem.

He is going to become a regular reader of FSR.
Gordon Creighton.
3.4.1971.

Important question

Sir,—May I enquire through your columns whether any cases are known in which the occupants of UFOs are thought to have interfered with the ordinary human senses (that is to say, other than the so-called "psychic senses").

Has there been, for example, any case in which the contactee has been asked by the UFO entities to smell a certain type of powder and has then lost his memory for a short space of time? Also, any cases in which, after this same experience of being asked to smell the powder, the person has subsequently suffered bleeding from the nose, temporary or partial loss of the senses of smell, taste, hearing, etc.?

I have details of a case of what I believe to have been this sort of thing, which happened as long ago as 1943. I am prepared to supply FSR with the full facts, on a confidential basis. In the meantime I am hoping that my letter will perhaps serve to jog a few memories or indeed possibly cause some of your readers to recall things that had hitherto remained entirely forgotten.
H.F. (Full name and address on file.)

Dog dies after UFO visitation

Dear Sir,—May I bring to your attention a most striking case of the effect of UFOs on animals, which can be added to the 1954 catalogue?

Under the heading "Dog Victim Of A Flying Saucer", the *Western Mail* of October 22, 1954, reported that according to workers at a rubber factory at Puzzuoli, near Naples, the sight of a flying saucer killed a Pekingese dog on October 21.

"They and the dog saw a silver object stop in mid-air for 15 seconds then rise vertically with a hissing sound. The Pekingese, they said, yelped at the apparition, then dropped dead!"

Interestingly, this incident occurred on the same date as case 46 in Part 3 of the New Catalogue.
Yours faithfully,
A. C. Williams, 24 Caergynydd Road, Waunarlwydd, Swansea.

Ultra-terrestrial, infra-terrestrial

Dear Sir,—I was interested to note your reference to John Keel's new term *ultra-terrestrial*.

Perhaps someone should invent the term *infra-terrestrial*, if Mr. Keel has not already done so.

By the former I believe he means "that which is related to metaphysics among UFOs." By the latter I mean "that which is related to parapsychology in ufology."

If I understand John Keel's terminology, the latter term—along with the common word extra - terrestrial — should be a step towards completing the Semantic spectrum.
Very truly yours,
William M. Murphy, 1447 Riviera Drive, Redding, Calif., U.S.A. 96001.

TRANCAS, AFTER SEVEN YEARS

(*continued from page 20*)

[8] *Observations Canadiennes*. See PHENOMENES SPATIAUX No. 18 (December 1968), p. 12.

[9] Mesnard, J., and Fouéré, R. *Enquêtes Dans Le Nivernais Et Le Morvan*. See PHENOMENES SPATIAUX No. 18 (December 1968), pp. 24-26.

[10] Bowen, Ch. *One Day In Mendoza*. See FSR Vol. XIV, No. 6 (November/December 1968), pp. 2-5.

[11] Hugill, J. *A Tube of Light*. See FSR, Vol. XIV, No. 4 (July/August 1968), pp. 15-16.

[12] Michel, A. *Mystérieux Objets Célestes* (Paris, 1958), p. 38. American Edition: *Flying Saucers And The Straight-Line Mystery* (New York, 1958), p. 27. Spanish Edition: *Los Misteriosos Platillos Volantes* (Pomaire 1963), p. 34.

[13] Vallée, J. *Les Phénomènes Insolites de l'Espace*, La Table Ronde (1966), p. 28. English version; *Challenge to Science* (N. Spearman, 1967)

* * *

Translator's Notes

* The Trancas case (No. 34 of *The Humanoids in Latin America* in THE HUMANOIDS) had already been referred to in FSR for January/February 1964, p. 29; FSR for March/April 1965, p. 7; and, at greater length, in my article *Argentina* 1963-64, *Part II* on p. 23 of FSR for January/February 1966. Naturally, as Señor Galíndez observes, our references turn out to contain a number of features, taken from the South American press reports, which are contradictory or vague and must now be discarded. But on the whole it can be said that *in its main lines* our successive account of the Trancas case was not too far wide of the mark.

† Everyone will surely agree that these three young women displayed remarkable courage.

‡ I must confess that I do not understand what the word (serpentina) means here. Its dictionary meanings are rather numerous. As the son of Señor Alberto Astorga happens to be in Britain at present on a visit, I asked him (by telephone) to help as I feared it might have some particular meaning here for which it is only used in Argentina. He says however that it means either "a paper snake such as one throws at Carnival time" or "a flash of light", and I do not feel that either of these senses fits the bill here. I hope perhaps that some reader familiar with the ways in which the word *serpentina* is used in Argentina will be able to clarify the matter for us. Meanwhile I am calling it a coloured band.

§ The report does not indicate whether this trouble with the doctor's car was due to the presence of UFOs in the vicinity, but in view of the failure of the Moreno family's private generating system one may feel justified in assuming that indeed both these happenings were due to the UFOs. There is an account of the analysis of the Villa Constitución material in Sr. Húlvio B. Aleixo's *Humanoids Encountered At Baleia, Part I*, in FSR, Vol. XIV, No. 6 (November/December 1968), p. 11.

¶ One might also add the case of the "one-eyed giants" seen by boys in a garden at Belo Horizonte, Brazil, on the evening of August 28, 1963. According to the witnesses, one of the creatures descended from a luminous spherical craft on two beams of bright light and returned to it in the same fashion. (See Case No. 30 of *The Humanoids In Latin America*, in THE HUMANOIDS (1966), and also *The "One-Eyed Entities" of Belo Horizonte*, in UFO PERCIPIENTS, FSR Special Issue No. 3, September 1969.)

G.C.

World round-up

of news and comment about recent sightings

ENGLAND

Berkshire Downs landing?

The following report is taken from the *Wantage Herald-Advertiser* of December 10, 1970. It relates to an event alleged to have taken place on December 7, 1970.

"Wantage police have been investigating a report made on Monday that an unidentified flying object had been seen high on the Berkshire Downs near Brightwalton.

"The report came in by telephone from a man who said he had seen an object which he described as being silver-grey in colour, dome-shaped and about 20 feet in diameter.

"The man, who asked that his name should not be disclosed, told police that the object had a flat round disc on top, appeared to have windows in the side, legs underneath and aerials sticking out from its side.

"He said he watched the object for three to five minutes before it took off at a very fast speed and disappeared into high cloud in three to four seconds. The man said it made a whistling noise on take-off.

"Police officers searched the area but found no trace of anything having been on the ground.

"A police spokesman said there were holes in the area but they could have been made by almost anything.

"A spokesman at RAF Abingdon said they too had received unconfirmed reports of an unidentified object in the Brightwalton area."

Credit: **Peter D. Wroath.**

[*In his covering letter Mr. Wroath wrote to say that the police had promised to ask the witness, a man of good standing and integrity, if he would agree to be interviewed, provided his name were not disclosed. As we have heard nothing further, we can only presume he did not agree.*—EDITOR.]

Cross-shaped formation again

From the *North Berks Herald* of December 17, 1970, we learn how, on December 14—

"An unidentified flying object in the shape of a cross was seen over Wantage on Monday night by a Wantage man and his 16-year-old son.

"Mr. Henry Dalzell, an employee of the Atomic Energy Authority at Harwell, said he saw the object when he and his son David were looking through a telescope at their home in Hampden Road, Wantage.

"The object looked like five round balls arranged in the shape of a cross, and it moved across the sky from west to north-west.

"Mr. Dalzell said it stayed in the sky from three to four minutes before it split up—one of the balls shooting away from the main section.

" 'The rest then disappeared as if a light had gone out,' he said.

This was the second unidentified object to have been seen in the Wantage area in a week. Last Monday police officers searched on the Berkshire Downs near Brightwalton after a man had reported seeing an object land there."

Credit: **Roger Sandell** (and P. D. Wroath).

Vivid light over Oxford

The *Oxford Times* of December 18, 1970, reported what could have been another observation of Mr. Dalzell's sighting from Wantage on December 14—

"An unidentified flying object was seen over Oxford, it was claimed on Wednesday—soon after a similar report

Watkins

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IMPORTANT!

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of a mystery light in the sky at Wantage.

"Mr. Dennis Thompson said he was walking along Walton Street, Oxford, where he lives, just after midnight on Tuesday when he saw a vivid light above.

" 'It was travelling from south-east towards the north-west and was very low,' he said. 'It formed an arc in the sky and then dropped, probably somewhere in the Botley area.'

"Mr. Thompson said that he assumed that it was part of the UFO reported to have broken up over Wantage."

Credit to a reader who signed only as "Richard".

An old friend?

Memories of our investigations of September 1964 were re-kindled by the following item (from the London *Evening Standard* of December 21, 1970):

"Police today searched for a large animal, believed to be a puma, sighted near Buckland housing estate at Dover. It was the seventh report of such an animal in the past three weeks —during which four sheep have been killed on local farms."

"Frightening" object over Devon

From the *Western Morning News* of February 20, 1971:

"Two people claim having seen a phenomenon in the sky on Thursday night that could qualify as an unidentified object.

"Mrs. O. Hodgson, of Combe Lodge, West Alvington, was out of doors in the village around 7.30 in the evening when she observed an illuminated break in the low-based clouds.

"For four or five seconds she saw a flaming glow, which merged into green and culminated in a long vapour trail. This amalgam, which was quite low, continued on a straight course in the direction of Thurlestone, then back into the clouds over the sea.

" 'It was quite an amazing sight and certainly could not have been a shooting star because it carried on in a steady line,' said Mrs. Hodgson.

"The object was also seen by Lieut.-Com. Sullivan, of Kingsand, who said: 'I've never seen anything like it in my life. It was really rather frightening and difficult to describe.'

"Neither the Coastguards nor the police in the South Hams have had any other reports of this incident, and both the RAF at Mount Batten and the Royal Navy in Plymouth disclaim any activity that could have given rise to it."

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Bray Head UFO

The Dublin *Evening Press* of December 9, 1970, published the following reader's letter:

"At about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning I saw over Bray Head east what I thought to be a star. When I looked again I noticed that the thing was moving. I stood watching it until 9.45, and then I saw wings coming out and going back again. It stayed in the same place.

"The sun began to come out and the light of the thing grew fainter. Soon it was gone.

"I wonder did anyone else see it?"

(Signed), Gladys Kingsworth, Bray.

Credit: **Patrick J. N. Bury.**

AUSTRALIA

Objects "attack" motorists

A number of British newspapers carried an unusual story from "Down Under". This version is taken from the *Huddersfield Examiner* of April 13, 1971:

"Two fiery globes, one red and one white, and both travelling at about 500 m.p.h., were reported to have 'attacked' a young couple driving down a lonely highway about 100 miles south of Perth (Western Australia) today.

"Geoff Richards (28), told reporters the flying objects appeared just before dawn.

"His wife Toni (26) screamed as the first object dived in.

" 'The light stopped just in front and went back again,' said Mr. Richards. 'Another came at us from the back and did the same. This happened continually for ten minutes or so. I've never been so frightened.' "

SOUTH AFRICA

Pretoria low-level UFO

We read in the *Rand Daily Mail* of October 21, 1970, how—

"Two Pretoria women in the city's suburb of Waterkloof Ridge claimed yesterday that a flying saucer flew over them at a height of less than 40ft.

"The women, Mrs. R. Katzke and Mrs. G. Groenewald, were in Mrs. Katzke's garden when their unidentified flying object was overhead for a split second.

"The Waterkloof Air Force station flying control said it was unlikely that the object was one of the station's aircraft.

"In an interview, Mrs. Katzke told me she did not see the object, but that Mrs. Groenewald did. 'I heard a noise like the beating of the wings of an immense flock of birds, eerie and directly overhead.'

"Mrs. Groenewald said that she heard the same type of noise and looked up to see for a second or two a dull metallic disc-shaped object of considerable size—at treetop height—shoot off into the distance."

Credit: **Philipp Human.**

U.S.A.

New England poltergeist?

The following account, taken from the *Valley News* of January 16, 1971, is not a UFO report, but we feel it may interest readers. The (UPI) story comes from Pittsfield, New Hampshire.

"The eerie chain of events in the past few weeks would convince most people their 125 - year - old house is haunted, but Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ehrhardt say they aren't afraid of ghosts they don't believe in.

"A lot of things have been happening recently in the house. Ehrhardt's shaving brush moved from the bathroom to the floor of the hall, then disappeared.

"The middle-aged couple discovered other phenomena. Poker chips were dumped on the bathroom floor. Sticks of gum were fanned out on the dining room floor in the shape of a poker hand. Guests were struck by flying coins and candy bars disappeared.

"Could it be a ghost or poltergeist?

" 'I have a million questions but no answers,' said the retired New York City policeman. 'I don't believe in such things.'

"The couple are both Protestants, but they called the local Roman Catholic pastor, The Rev. Hector La Montagne, to bless the house. 'We think a lot of him,' said Mrs. Ehrhardt and thought he would be the best one to call.'

"After the priest's visit, more things happened. Air freshener appeared from an unknown source, a bar of soap disappeared, then one half was found in the toilet and another appeared on the piano, then the furnace, stove and toaster broke down the same day.

" 'We've had calls from secret societies offering to exorcise our house of spirits,' Mrs. Ehrhardt said. 'We will accept if there are any more events. We're not going to move, as some neighbours have suggested. We'll stick it out.' "

Credit: **Geraldine Proctor** of Hanover, N.H.

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