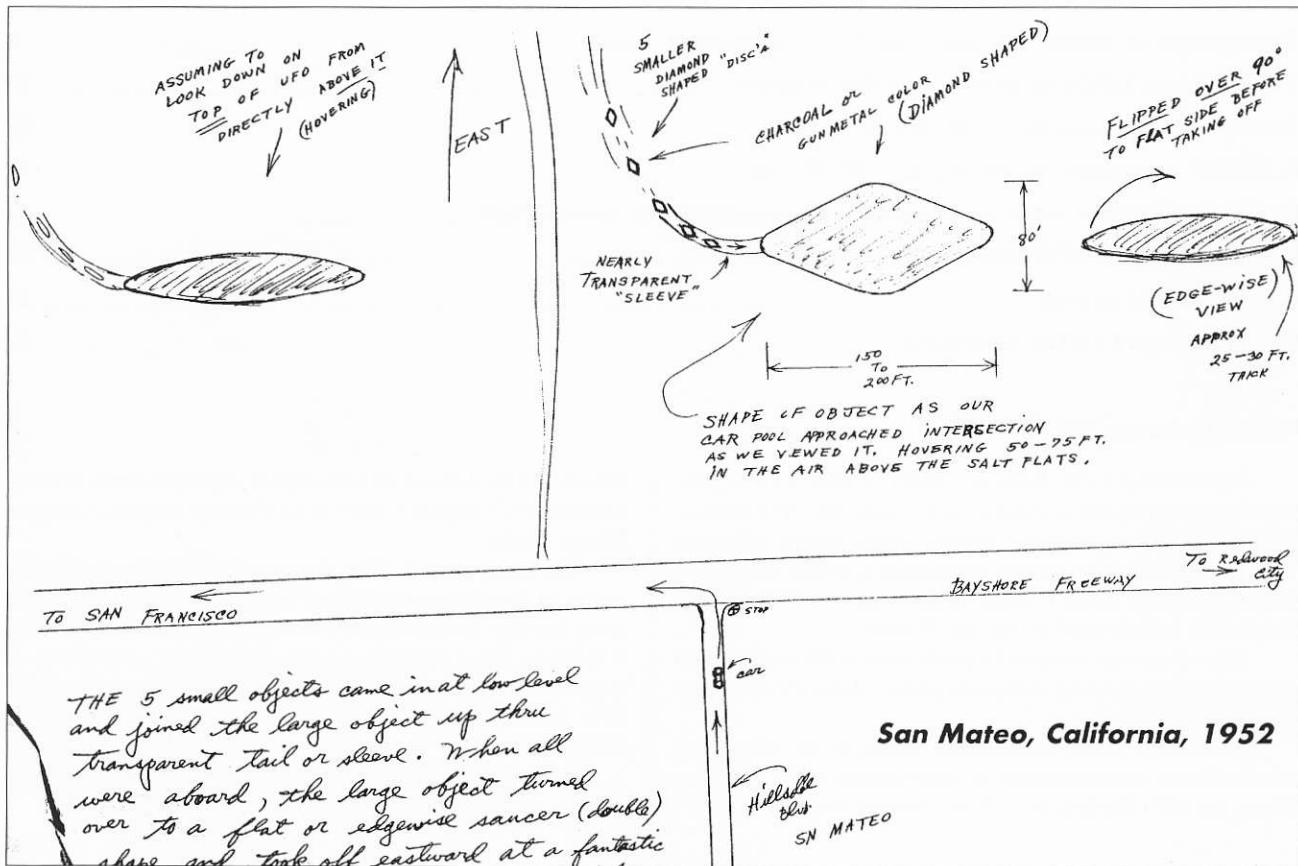


Freeport,
Long Island,
1973

APRO Field Investigator and artist Dick Ruhl's rendering of the UFO described by the Freeport P.D. Note panels of lights that appeared on object after smaller UFO ascended into belly of larger UFO, which then sped off in 2 to 3 seconds. Object was seen from two different angles by several policemen.

MORE SATELLITE OBJECTS



San Mateo, California, 1952

INTERNATIONAL UFO REPORTER

Editors:

Jerome Clark
George M. Eberhart
Mark Rodeghier

Contributing Editors:

Bill Chalker
Richard F. Haines
Kevin D. Randle
Jenny Randles
Chris Rutkowski

Web site:

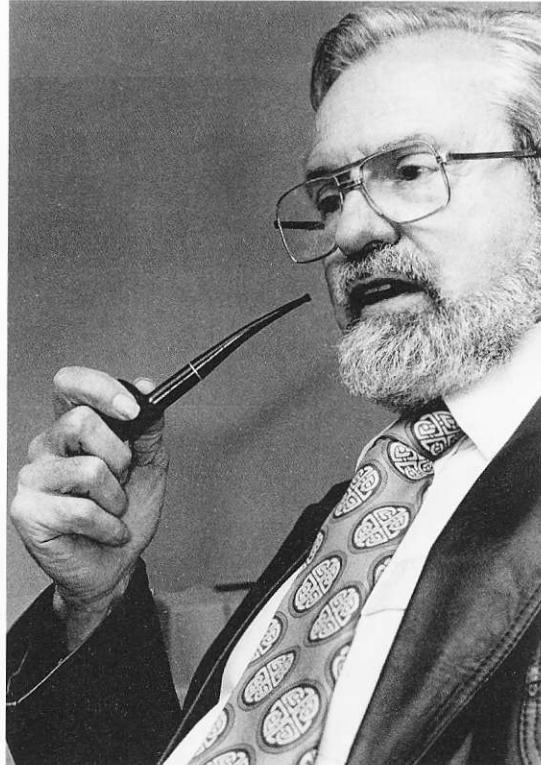
www.cufos.org

E-mail:

Infocenter@cufos.org

Answering machine:

(773) 271-3611



J. Allen Hynek
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SATELLITE OBJECTS: A FURTHER LOOK	3
THE MEANING OF HYBRID AND ABDUCTEE PLAY	8
THE EFFECT OF UFOs ON SOCIETY	13
TIMMERMAN'S TRIANGLES	15
NARCAP STATEMENT ON THE MEXICAN FLIR CASE	17
ON MEDIA DELUSIONS AND IVAN SANDERSON: TWO REVIEWS	18
POSTCARDS WITH A UFO THEME	20
OBITUARIES AND LETTER	24
OF INTEREST TO CUFOS ASSOCIATES	27

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SATELLITE OBJECTS: A FURTHER LOOK

BY HERBERT S. TAYLOR

My previous article ("Satellite Objects and Cloud Cigars," *IUR*, Spring 2004) was concerned not only with establishing satellite-object cases as a legitimate UFO category, but also with presenting a close look at the intriguing subclass of cloud cigars. In order to get the full picture of what constitutes the satellite-object category, we need to take an equally close look at those many reports where no steamy or vaporous cloud is present. A typical case is this 1964 report from South Carolina.

November 22, 1964, Georgetown, South Carolina. At about 10:45 a.m., while driving near Georgetown, a private pilot and naval war veteran named Lissauer observed some strange objects in the sky. He saw two large oval-shaped objects, silver in color, each accompanied by about half a dozen smaller round objects. He said that the formation was moving slowly at an estimated altitude of about 3,000 feet. After two or three minutes, the "smaller units went into the larger main units," and they went out of sight. The witness drove to Myrtle Air Force Base and reported what he had seen.

Source: Jacques Vallee, *Anatomy of a Phenomenon* (New York: Ace paperback ed., 1965), pp. 209, 214.

As I will show, other than the seeming absence of the strange cloud, reports like this are strikingly similar in virtually all other aspects to those that include an odd cloud as a central feature. Why this cloud effect in some reports, and not in others? Though a very interesting question, I can't pretend to offer an answer. Let others with special training in the areas of meteorology or atmospheric physics deal with this matter.

Now to the actual reports themselves, which make for a most riveting read.

AN EARLY REPORT FROM CALIFORNIA

One of the earliest reports I have collected occurred in the early summer of 1945 in southern California. The primary

Herbert S. Taylor has long been active in serious UFO research and has a deep and abiding interest that goes back more than half a century. He lives in Oceanside, New York.

witness was the young Ann Druffel, who years later was to become a well-known UFO researcher.

Sometime after 5:00 p.m., on a late June or early July day, Druffel was aboard a bus returning home from her summer job in Long Beach. She saw out of the left-hand window "a bright, unflickering, yellowish-white light in the northeastern sky. It was at about 60 degrees elevation and seemingly stationary. It seemed at a very high altitude." It was still broad daylight and the sky was blue and cloudless (this was before the days of smog in Los Angeles). The light had no definite shape, having "somewhat the appearance of a daytime Venus, but much more yellow in color, and at least two times larger and brighter."

Arriving at her stop, Druffel got off the bus and walked a half-block to her home, frequently turning to watch the object. Intrigued, she continued to watch it from her front yard for some minutes and became aware that it was moving very slowly toward the northwest. She was now convinced that this was something strange and got her mother to come out and watch. They both watched it for a few minutes, her mother now puzzled as well, though she suggested that perhaps it might be a balloon associated with coastal defenses. Druffel could not accept this explanation, as she felt that the object was far too high to be a coastal defense balloon.

"Sometime after six o'clock, still in broad daylight, the object had moved 15 to 20 degrees across the northern sky, from north-northeast to north-northwest, maintaining an elevation of about 60 degrees. When I had been watching it for about one hour and a half, it suddenly seemed to take on 'activity.' Pieces of light, the same color as the object, began separating from it. My instantaneous thought was, 'It's starting to break up!' The 'pieces,' however did not fall toward the ground as under normal influence of gravity. Instead, they took slow, deliberate paths out, up, and away from the object on both sides. None came straight down toward the earth—all were in curved paths up and away from the sides.

"There were at least 10–15 'pieces,' or small objects, and perhaps more. Each was about 20–30 times smaller than the main object, and the main object was in no way diminished in size by their departure. Each of these smaller objects faded from view after they reached a distance

several diameters away from the larger object.

"This occurrence greatly awed me, and I felt very frightened as well. It was completely inexplicable to me why the 'pieces' should act as they did. It seemed as though I was seeing the reflection of the sun off tiny objects which 'rolled' or changed position in relationship to the sun, and when they disappeared from sight it was because they were no longer reflecting light. Each 'piece' was the apparent size of a small star (in the nighttime sky)."

Druffel rushed inside to tell her mother what was happening, and begged her to come and watch it again with her, but she was busy cooking and refused to come out again. Druffel was so awed and fearful that she would not go out alone to resume watching. It never occurred to her to report what she saw to any authorities.

Source: Ann Druffel, "UFO Sightings by UFO Researchers: The 'Inaccessible Cases,'" *MUFON UFO Journal*, no. 139, September 1979, pp. 14-15.

BLUE BOOK UNIDENTIFIED

The Project Blue Book files are the source of this particularly interesting satellite-object report that occurred on September 14, 1963, at Susanville, California. At about 3:15 p.m., Edward A. Grant, a U.S. Forest Service instructor, and his son, observed a round object that at first appeared to be a balloon, but which was moving erratically, changing directions and stopping. The movements were very fast, and the direction changes very definite. For several minutes, the two witnesses watched the object pass overhead, its erratic movements carrying it from northeast to southwest.

Suddenly, a long cylindrical object appeared from the north and passed overhead, moving south. The round object then changed course by 90 degrees and moved very rapidly in a straight line to intercept the long object at a speed that appeared faster than any aircraft. The round object appeared to blend into the long object on reaching it, and disappeared. It did not pass the long object and appeared to become part of it. In Grant's opinion, "It appeared to be a rendezvous."

When the round object abruptly changed course to intercept the long object, it ejected a yellowish-brown trail.

Both objects appeared translucent but not transparent. They were "silvery but lighter in color than normal highly polished aluminum." There was nothing in the sky to compare them with, but they appeared to be very high.

No details were visible on the round object, but the long object appeared to have fins along the sides. These tapered into the nose, and were wider near the back. The body itself appeared to be cigar-shaped with "the round end forward and the fire end to the rear." When the long object moved out of sight, the "wings" or "fins" were visible from the rear and appeared to be faired or rounded into the body where they joined it. No audible sound was heard. The weather was bright and sunny with no clouds present. The sighting duration was estimated to be about ten minutes.

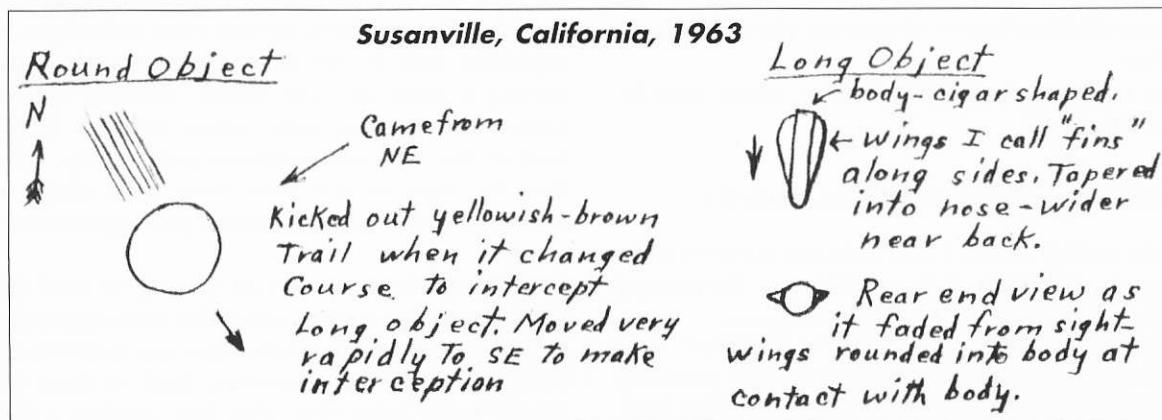
Source: This report is carried in Blue Book files as unidentified.

STRANGE SIGHT IN NOVA SCOTIA

This satellite-object report was brought to my attention by noted Canadian UFO researcher Don Ledger, who first included it in his book *The Maritime UFO Files* (Halifax: Nimbus, 1998). He was kind enough to respond to my many questions, which resulted in obtaining additional information not found in the book.

In mid-August 1967, Albert Fulton and Sherman Anderson arrived at the Nova Scotia Light and Power substation in Caledonia, a small community about 10 km east of the Kejimkujic National Park. Fulton was an engineer and a subsystem supervisor with the Nova Scotia Light and Power Company, while Anderson was an area superintendent. The two were making rounds in the area, checking on the equipment, doing a routine check of the facility.

At about noon, or shortly after, they parked their car next to the station's small out building, and walked around to the high security fence. Almost immediately they noticed steam rising from one of three giant transformers bedded on a concrete pad. Fulton got out of the car to get a better look. He looked across the top of the car, and that was when he spotted a brilliant silver disc-shaped object maneuvering around the sky behind and some distance away from the substation. Then he saw a second object in the same area.



Fulton called to Anderson, who was still in the vehicle, to get out and have a look at what he was seeing. Anderson got out and had no trouble seeing the objects. The pair watched them for a while as they zipped back and forth across the sky, from horizon to horizon in three or four seconds. They were traveling across the sky in different directions without coordination and would accelerate suddenly. Each time the objects made a dash across the sky, they appeared to leave a silvery line about 10 times their size in length behind them, which disappeared when the object stopped. The size of the objects were about that of a dime held

at arm's length (another estimate of size was given as one-quarter of the sun's diameter), and despite their being in the vicinity of the sun, these objects seemed to be giving off a very bright light of their own, not merely reflecting light.

Both men watched this spectacle for about a minute, hardly saying a word to one another, when both discs seemed to come to a common point, in front of a suddenly visible third object. This one was a gray cigar-shaped object in a horizontal orientation, four to five times larger than the two smaller objects. Then after briefly stopping, the smaller objects merged or melted into the larger object, an event that lasted about 12–15 seconds. The large object then seemed to either accelerate away from their line of sight rapidly and disappear, or vanished in that spot in the sky.

INCIDENT ON LONG ISLAND

During the latter stages of the fall 1973 UFO wave (the last one of major proportions in the United States), an important satellite-object report occurred on the south shore of Long Island, not far from New York City. The incident occurred on November 6, at Freeport, New York, and all the known witnesses were on-duty police officers.

At approximately 9:00 p.m., Patrolmen Gary Steinberg and Thomas Brown of the Freeport Police Department were seated in Steinberg's unmarked patrol car in a parking lot facing east. Brown was assigned to a three-wheeled motor scooter that had no heater in it. After a short time, Steinberg asked Brown to look at something in the sky, asking him what it was.

Brown looked at the bright light and replied that it was probably the Nassau County police department helicopter. Steinberg said, "Look again," and Brown did. The UFO had no red or green running lights that are required on aircraft and was just a large stationary ball of light. Nor could they

Freeport, Long Island, 1973



A daylight view of the Meadowbrook Pkwy. showing the position, size and shape of the UFO as seen by Patrolman Steinberg of the Freeport Police Dept., the night of Nov. 7, '73, about 9 p.m.

see the bright spotlight that the helicopter would use to check the docks and waterfront. The county helicopter theory was now out. They watched for 5–10 minutes when the light slowly proceeded to the southeast.

Steinberg said that he wanted a closer look and asked Brown to leave the patrol car but keep in radio contact. He started driving in its direction, but lost it momentarily behind some factories. Brown still had it in sight, and gave directions over the radio to Steinberg, whereupon Brown then lost sight of the light. Following Brown's directions, Steinberg headed for and turned onto the Meadowbrook Parkway, heading south. The light was to his left, about one-half mile in front of him over the marshlands. It slowed and came to a complete stop. The patrol car gained on it, and when Steinberg got to within 300 or 400 feet of it, he pulled off the highway onto the grass. The light was to his left about 700–800 feet in altitude.

It now appeared not round, but like a football, round on the bottom and flatter on the top, and seemed to be at least 100 feet long. Steinberg watched it for 10 to 15 minutes. Remaining motionless, it glowed a silvery blue with an occasional yellow-red pulsating tint to it.

Then it started to move off in a southwesterly direction and went a little higher and moved slowly for about a mile and stopped, then moved another mile or two very slowly and dropped down a little. He estimated it to be near the Jones Beach area, but still over the salt marshes. The object stopped again. By now it was to the right or west of the Meadowbrook Parkway.

Another glowing object, but smaller, came up from Steinberg's right, either from the marshes or out of the water. It drifted up slowly toward the larger object, which again started to move slowly. The smaller object came in from below and behind the larger one, then entered the belly or attached itself to the larger one. The smaller one was one-

quarter to one-half the size of the larger object and similar in shape and appearance. As it attached (or entered), the larger object dimmed in sections (approximately 16 sections) one after the other. Then it seemed that the power or lights went back on but not as bright as originally seen, and the object took off in a southwesterly direction and disappeared in about 2½ seconds. Steinberg saw a jetliner flying near the object, and it made the jet look as if it were standing still. "There was no hesitation to its takeoff. It just zipped off about 20 times faster than a jet."

Steinberg returned to where Brown was waiting, and they returned to headquarters for the changing of shifts around midnight. They went to the squad room where they met another police officer (who refused to be interviewed or identified, but his identity was known to the APRO investigator who spoke with him by phone), who told them, "I'll tell you exactly what you saw."

Steinberg or Brown had said nothing about the details of the sighting yet. This patrolman then proceeded to tell them what he too had seen earlier that night, and the details that he provided were a striking match to what they had seen. There was no audible sound from either object, and the weather was perfectly clear.

Source: Dick Ruhl, "Merging UFOs over Long Island," *A.P.R.O. Bulletin* 22, no. 4 (January/February 1974): 1, 3–4.

AND IN RHODE ISLAND

In the late winter of 1975, southern Rhode Island was the scene of another notable satellite-object report. On March 2, Mr. and Mrs. B. and their 20-year-old daughter had a sighting from their home, which is surrounded by the Great Swamp Management Area southwest of West Kingston.

At 10:30 p.m. they observed a very large yellowish, egg-shaped light moving erratically from southwest to northeast. The light appeared to be less than 1,000 feet in altitude, and moved in short spurts or bursts from extremely fast to extremely slow. It then stopped and hovered for approximately five minutes. The overall glow or glimmer seemed to pulsate brighter, then dimmer. The light was considerably more intense in the middle, and dimmer or fuzzy around the outer perimeter.

After observing the object for a total of about eight minutes, the family was startled to see two orange-white, ball-shaped objects drop from beneath the larger object and move northward at the approximate speed of an aircraft. As the smaller objects (described by the daughter as looking like tiny orange moons) disappeared over the horizon, the larger object (looking as large in apparent size as the full moon) again moved slowly but erratically in a southeasterly direction. Gradually it picked up speed and flew away, appearing as if climbing up an incline. No audible sound was heard, and the sky was clear with some widely scattered clouds.

Source: "Object Ejects Small Spheres," *A.P.R.O. Bulletin* 24, no. 2 (August 1975): 4.

ON A NEW MEXICO HIGHWAY

Sometime during the winter of 1973–1974, a striking satellite-object report occurred in New Mexico. The details were provided in the form of a letter to CUFOS from Harry Charlton of Willard, New Mexico.

"We [Willard and his wife] were driving into Clovis from the west on Highway 60 and had just passed through Melrose at about 10:30 a.m. on an overcast day. I glanced back and to my left at something we had just passed and these two objects caught my eye up in the air about 1,500 feet and I knew at once that it was something I had never seen before. We associated them with planes, as they were in the air, only they had no wings, no tail sections, no engine nodules. The big one [was] in front, the one behind [was] about two-thirds as big [and they were] about two hundred yards apart.

"Though they appeared [to be] no more than a half-mile away, I rolled my window down and could hear no noise. There was no smoke.

"When they were about abreast of us, a sliding door opened on the front one near the front end. A large sphere about fifteen or twenty feet in diameter came out and moved back along side of the front vehicle and on back to the one following and a door slid open near to the rear end of it and the big ball went inside and the door slide [sic] shut. We were astounded.

"They continued on in the same formation, East by North, and, if they had continued in that direction, will have passed between Amarillo and Plainview, Texas. In a few minutes after they had gone out of sight, we were nearing Cannon Air Force Base and they launched two F-111s in the direction these objects had gone. . . .

"The vehicles were dull grey, like weathered galvanized sheet iron. The ball was bright and shiny, like polished aluminum. No numbers or insignia of any kind were visible."

Source: Harry Charlton, Letter, *CUFOS Associate Newsletter* 2, no. 5 (May 1981): 3.

ON AN ALABAMA HIGHWAY

In the early summer of 1978, on or about July 7, a satellite-object incident occurred near Ardmore, Alabama. This account was provided to the National UFO Reporting Center, in Seattle, Washington, by one of the witnesses.

"July, 1978. My father and I were driving a U-Haul Truck. We were returning an empty U-Haul truck to Tullahoma, TN. We were moving from Tullahoma, TN to Athens, AL. We had just accessed Interstate 65 N from AL State Hwy 72. We had just passed a roadside welcoming center on the left of the interstate going toward the Tennessee State line. About 1:00 p.m., I looked up and above the tree line on the right side of the hwy was a huge silver ball. It was a hot sunny clear day not a cloud in the sky. I said to my father, 'Hey, look at that!' He said, 'It looks like a

weather balloon.' I said, 'No it is not.' We argued about it. We studied it for a little while and then stopped the truck. We got out to look at it were [sic] we had a good view. As we were debating if it were a weather balloon or not, a door slid open in a downward motion near the bottom of the object. We stood motionless watching! We stood in silence. A smaller silver ball came out of the opening and went to our right. Then a second came out and went to our left. They both hovered there for about five minutes. The small silver ball that came out second returned to the opening first. Likewise the first went back in the opening. The door shut slowly. It sat motionless for a few more minutes. Then began moving slowly toward the northeast. Suddenly with incredible speed it went upward and to the northeast out of view. My father and I in silence got back into the truck."

Source: NUFORC, www.nuforc.org/webreports/012/S12202.html.

OTHER REPORTS IN BRIEF

Mid-November 1948, near Nevada, Missouri. In the late afternoon, Mr. C. D. Fife heard a whirring sound in the sky, which then stopped. He looked up and saw a hovering disc-like object. Two bright objects dropped down out of the big disc, about 200–300 feet, then they sped off southwest at a terrific speed. The large object moved off to the northeast.

Source: *Nevada (Mo.) Daily Mail*, Nov. 30, 1948.

Approximately 1952, San Mateo, California. At 6:30 a.m., after dawn (the sun had just come up), a carpool of five people on their way to work at United Airlines observed five smaller objects merging with a much larger object. One of the witnesses, UAL mechanic Leonard L. Musel, filed a

report with NICAP. The group was driving east, in clear conditions, when they saw almost directly in front of them, at a distance of some 500–600 yards, a large diamond-shaped object. It was about 150–200 feet in length, charcoal or gunmetal in color, hovering 50–75 feet above some salt flats. The witnesses then saw five smaller diamond-shaped objects that merged with the larger one.

Stated Musel, "The 5 small objects came in at low level and joined the large object up through [a] transparent tail or sleeve. When all were aboard, the large object turned over to a flat or edgewise saucer (double) shape and took off eastward at a fantastic rate of speed. It was out of sight in a couple of seconds." When the large object flipped over to an apparent edgewise view, a sketch by Musel clearly shows a thin ellipse about 25–30 feet in thickness. The total duration was two minutes.

Source: NICAP case files.

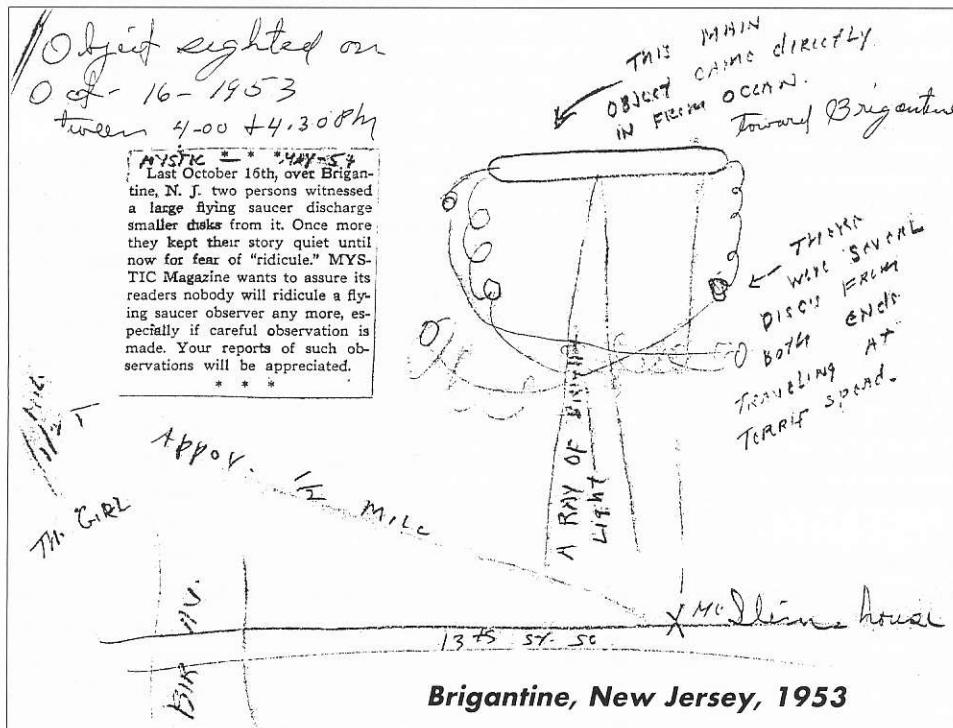
October 16, 1953, Brigantine, New Jersey. Sometime between 4:00–4:30 p.m., Emerson (Slim) F. Morris, a delivery driver for a local liquor store, observed a large object as it approached from over the Atlantic toward Brigantine. It began to release several smaller objects. The actual shape of the larger object is a bit uncertain, as some accounts described it as round, but a drawing provided by the witness clearly shows a cigar-shaped object emitting several smaller disc-shaped objects from both ends. These discs were white, were rotating counter-clockwise, and rapidly sped away. Before the larger object disappeared, it emitted a bright blinding ray of light toward the ground that hurt Morris's eyes. There were some low clouds present that Morris estimated at a roughly 1,000–1,500 feet altitude. No audible sound was heard. The duration is uncertain, but apparently rather brief.

On another part of the island, a young woman approximately a half-mile away from Morris independently observed the same event. The local paper made an attempt to interview Morris, but he declined for fear of publicity.

Source: Files of Bill Nash.

May (?) 1957, Orlando, Florida. This satellite-object incident occurred at 3:45 p.m. and involved two men, aged 24 and 26. One of them made out a report that states, "Two objects seen, one at first, then another coming out of the belly of the first. I would guess, due to distance object one to be

(continued on page 25)



THE MEANING OF HYBRID AND ABDUCTEE PLAY

BY DAVID M. JACOBS

In "Humans in Alien Society" (*IUR*, Summer 2001, pp. 12–13, 24–29), I discussed the consequences of living in a society based on two aspects of the alien physical attributes, telepathic communication and a restricted emotional range, and I suggested that these two phenomena could make alien society seem inhospitable to humans.¹

The lack of oral expression suggests that the rhythm and range of speech, poetry, sarcastic inflection, facial expressions, and the whole range of nuanced speech—so important in human relations—might be missing. The use of telepathic communication suggests that individual privacy is much less significant than it is with humans, because anyone with such a talent can know at least some of the thoughts of others. The consequences seemed to fit perfectly with the corporate-style society that aliens display during abduction activity, rather than the private society that most humans grow up with for most of their lives. It makes the hive mentality important and the individual mentality less important.

The lack of a wide-ranging emotional sense also dictates the quality of the society in which the aliens and hybrids live. Art of all types, music, drama, and literature, along with strong emotions like passion, love, hate, and laughter, are conspicuously absent from their abduction-oriented lives, and perhaps from their normal lives as well. From the abductees' vantage point, aliens and hybrids have a life of service, work, and duty. The lives that they lead seem very gray to us; they are one of service, seriousness, and efficiency. Downtime, fun, enjoyment, and leisure activities are not reported among the aliens.

Yet, abductees often report play activity among hybrid children and between humans and hybrid children. The question then becomes, how does play activity, which for humans requires emotional involvement, relate to the overall program and goals of the abduction phenomenon in a society seemingly devoid of the emotional ability to have enjoyable experiences?

In addition to the meaning of play within hybrid society, in my 1998 book *The Threat* I discuss procedures experi-

enced by human adults that involve learning exercises. Abductees have been trained to operate sophisticated devices, control crowds, calm other abductees, and even perform a variety of more specialized abduction procedures.² Thus, the final question is: How do these seemingly disparate phenomena dovetail into a coherent whole?

THE FUNCTION OF PLAY

The complex functions of children's play activities are still debated. Most mammals play. It appears to be an activity genetically important for the development of the species. For humans, play also seems to entail the practicing of complex physical, mental, and psychological skills necessary for maturity.

Play can be seen as a physical activity, a learning activity, and a psychological activity. Physically, children perform the required tasks of playing games or manipulating toys. They learn the activity's rules or, if they are playing by themselves, engage in imaginative construction. Psychologically, children interact with others in a socially acceptable way. All of these processes, along with using their imaginations, following rules, competing with friends, having fun, and laughing (which induces hormonal release in the brain), stimulate neural growth.

This learning takes place in both structured and unstructured ways. It can be accomplished individually or with others. Although it appears to be normal human behavior, many children grow to adulthood without much play, especially when they are prevented from doing so by living in impoverished or enslaved societies. Play may be necessary for growth and development, but it is not absolutely essential for individual physical survival.

Play lasts longer in humans than in most other animals; some say it never ends, that it only transforms itself into more complex activities as maturation takes place. It can then take the form of complex card games like bridge or board games like chess and checkers. Indeed, both school and business activity have aspects of competition that could be considered a form of play. Individual physical play like skiing, swimming, and team sports continue into old age. Play also exists on the vicarious level of spectator sports, an activity that can last a lifetime.

David M. Jacobs, Ph.D., is associate professor of history at Temple University. His books include *The UFO Controversy in America* (1975) and *The Threat* (1998).

For humans it has another aspect: It relies to one degree or another on the concept of fun, which has its roots in the sense of pleasure and joy, regardless of age. It is something humans like to do most of their lives.

A FEW BASIC TYPES OF PLAY

Play for young children takes many forms, but there are some common themes. *Sociodramatic play* occurs when children adopt roles and act out a make-believe situation, allowing them to develop skills like cooperation and empathy. *Constructive play* involves building things with objects such as blocks or Legos; children learn to follow a mental plan that includes symmetry and sequence.³ *Physical game playing* takes place in competitive sports like basketball or soccer, in games of chance like Chutes and Ladders, or in games of mental skill like checkers and chess.

Play helps socialize the child to act in a proper way in relation to other children; he has to learn to be a team member, play by established rules, become relatively proficient, and be both a good loser and a good winner. Neurobiologists tell us that learning and repeating new activities conditions the brain by helping to build and reinforce neural pathways for future use.

ALIEN PLAY

During an abduction experience, abductees do not report seeing a wide variety of toys that humans might play with. For example, they do not see any toys that require role playing—toy kitchens or doll houses, special clothes or costumes—and allow the child to act as another personality. There are no guns, knives, swords, or weapons of any sort. Abductees do see imaginative games like labeling objects something other than what they are and then playing with them imaginatively, as a human child might play with sticks for knives and forks, pieces of paper for dishes, or a broom for a horse. This suggests that solitary play rather than group play is more important, although very small group play seems to be more common.

Alien play is more restricted than human play, both in who actually plays and what activities they pursue. In my research, I have not seen any evidence for the existence of gray alien babies, older children, or adolescents. Whether or not gray alien children exist is a matter of conjecture. When abductees observe play activity, it is confined exclusively to hybrid children. Because I do not work with children, my reports come from adult abductees who experience playing with hybrid children both as adults and when they were abducted as children.

Abductees detect distinct differences in play activity depending on the degree of hybridization of the alien children. I have uncovered a range of hybrid beings that I characterize as early-stage (mainly alien), middle-stage (half-alien and half-human), and late-stage (mainly human). For example, early-stage and middle-stage hybrids often

seem desultory and listless. Abductees rarely report seeing laughter, overt amusement, running around, or hilarity among the early- or middle-stage hybrids. The concept of fun appears to be difficult for them to grasp. However, fun seems to be more important for late-stage hybrids during these play times, and although it is somewhat muted they appear to be amused and involved with play. Sometimes they can even appear to be normal children having fun.

TEACHING HOW TO PLAY HUMAN STYLE

One of the most common forms of child-to-child interaction is when human children are taken aboard a UFO and required to teach hybrid children how to play with human toys, with playground equipment, or with others in group participation games. After the age of three, human children develop a penchant for playing with other children, but humans must teach hybrid children how to join together in group play. Often the hybrids are less than enthusiastic about playing human games. If they do play the game, they do not seem to have much fun, get bored with it very quickly, and prefer to do something else.

In 1952, when Patti was eight years old she was told to teach the young hybrids how to play a game. She tried to get them to stand in a circle, hold hands, and play Ring Around the Rosie. It was difficult to get them to hold hands and when they did she had the same trouble trying to get them to go around in a circle. The hybrids seemed disinterested and bored. They were not having fun.⁴

Nine-year-old Kathy was told in 1959 to play with a group of odd-looking children. They had a ball with them but appeared to be doing nothing with it. She tried to teach them how to play kickball. They were unenthusiastic about the prospect, and the lesson lasted only a short time.⁵

Ten-year-old Pamela was taken to a group of hybrid children who held hybrid toys of some sort. The girls also had dolls, which she described as “scrawny,” but did not seem to know how to play with them. She showed them how to sit the dolls up, straighten their clothes, pat them on the back, and lay them down to go to sleep. They watched her do it and then did the same, but they seemed subdued and not very interested.⁶

When she was seven years old, Kathy was taken to a group of other children with her friend Barbara. She had to teach them a hand-clapping game, but she reported that they did not respond well.⁷

Human children are often told to teach hybrid children how to play with outdoor playground equipment such as slides, jungle gyms, or sandboxes. Sometimes the abductee child is taken to an actual playground and the hybrid children watch as he or she shows them how to use the slide or swing. Once again, the hybrids are unenthusiastic.

There are virtually no instances of hybrids teaching human children how to play participatory or team games. It's as if they either do not need role-playing games for socialization or imaginative practice, or they have no need

to teach humans these games. Indeed, in a telepathic society, games may not have the same functions as they do in human society.

EARLY, MIDDLE, LATE-STAGE HYBRID TOYS

Much of the hybrids' play revolves around manipulating toys rather than engaging in competitive games with winners and losers, or even in noncompetitive gamelike activity (such as Ring Around the Rosie). The toys they play with are dependent on their degree of hybridization. For early-stage hybrids very few toys are reported, but middle- and late-stage hybrids play with obviously alien toys and even with some human toys.

During a typical abduction, both human children and adults are taken to see a group of hybrid children of various ages. Some are as young as four or five and others as old as 11 or 12. They often manipulate objects resembling toys. The toys are unusual and, for humans, baffling. They appear to be mentally interactive objects, often consisting of blocks and balls or other small items that hybrid children can cause to jump into the air, twirl, and/or turn different colors. But the critical interaction consists of hybrid children energizing these toys without touching them. They can "will" the toys into movement.

Other late-stage hybrid interactive toys can give off different forms of energy that cause the hybrid or human child to have euphoric emotions. These are passive toys that stimulate neurons or release chemicals to make the children feel happy or excited while they hold or touch them. The children typically pass the toy from child to child, each one laughing or feeling good in his or her turn.

Other interactive toys look like books but show different scenes in them or change colors depending on how the hybrid consciously wills them to behave. For example, Sheila was brought over to a group of hybrid children who were around five years old. They were all holding a rectangular wood-like object with a series of straight, raised ribs on the surface. She said that the hybrid children could make the toy change colors with their minds.⁸

These toys have what seems to be less of an imaginative quality and more of a neurologically activating function. They appear to employ parts of the hybrid brain that might be innately alien. The hybrids seemingly control inanimate objects through some sort of energy emanating from their brains. We might call this function psychokinesis, or neural energy transference.

Interaction between toys and children can be much like human interactive video games that give visual and aural feedback through an electronic facilitator or intermediary. But alien interaction has no electronic intermediary to power the toy. The interaction is accomplished completely by energy transference through the air—wireless in a sense, but with the brain as the power unit. Thus, learning through this type of play might not be as important for socialization as it is for neural conditioning in a physical sense. In effect, the

hybrids seem to be using these powers to practice their skills, the successful completion of which causes satisfaction.

TOYS AND PLAY FOR LATE-STAGE HYBRIDS

Late-stage hybrids exhibit play behavior that, as expected, straddles the two species. They sometimes possess human objects like children's picture books, toy airplanes, and dolls. At least one report suggests that the late-stage hybrids use psychokinesis to manipulate human toys. Abductee Roxanne Ziegler reported that she met a five-year-old late-stage child who could reach his toy airplane from a shelf by willing it to float into his hand. This particular hybrid boy lived in a room of his own, wore human-style clothes, and acted human in most respects. For example, he was proud of his room and possessions and was anxious to show Roxanne what he had.⁹

Although they sometimes have human toys, it is the alien toys that occupy middle- and late-stage hybrid children's attention the most. Their ability to psychokinetically manipulate them suggests that it might be meaningful for their development. As with the early- and middle-stage hybrids, it suggests that this form of play involves the building and conditioning of neural pathways in an individual. For humans, neurological development is exclusively individual. In a telepathic society, cooperation comes more naturally within its confines of shared thought; it might be expected and perhaps obligatory. But the ability to maneuver inanimate objects (and perhaps animate ones as well) asserts at least an individual sense of power over one's environment and a greater sense of self-achievement. How this fits into the group ethic is unknown. But it mirrors the hybrids' and aliens' abilities to manipulate other people's minds—an essential part of abduction activity without which there could be no abduction program.

Oddly, abductees do not describe aliens engaging in routine psychokinetic activity. For example, while performing procedures on abductees, they do not have instruments float into their hands. When something is dropped, it is picked up. When they want something from a shelf, they do not fly it over in mid-air. When they take something away, someone carries it. Thus, the ability to move inanimate objects is either limited by will or physiology, or it is solely related to toys. This suggests that perhaps the toys themselves contain some sort of circuitry that receives energy emanating from the hybrids' and aliens' brains and can react to it.

But something more important happens routinely during hybrid play activity. Hybrids often urge abductee children to use the same mental manipulations with the toys. Even though the abductees might object by saying that they could not possibly do such a thing, the hybrids urge them on and the children find that they can, in fact, do it but without the hybrids' easy facility. Even at a very young age, they are amazed and fascinated by this ability. Human mental manipulation of the toys brings up the question of whether or

not the humans have been altered in some way to enable them to be able to accomplish this feat, or whether the toy's properties are such that it can receive a brain signal from humans and respond accordingly. Whether only abductees can do it and not nonabductees remains unknown.

The most common types of objects subject to mental activation appear to be balls and blocks. The hybrid children sit around and make a ball or several marble-like balls float in the air, or twirl around, or spin, or perform a combination of these maneuvers. They then tell the abductee to do it. When he tries, he usually finds that he can also do it.

Abductee children can manipulate shapes and colors in books or objects. Sheila, after observing the hybrid children change colors in the rectangular ribbed objects they were holding, was given one and told to do it herself. She found that she could do it, although with some effort.

This type of activity is repeated over and over with hybrid children and often with hybrid adults when abductees visit. The problem is that each time they are asked to participate, they have forgotten that they have already done this many times in the past, so persistent mental reinforcement is most likely the goal. Some abductees have had play experiences of this type over the course of their lifetimes.

MEANING OF THE TOYS AND GAMES

Play represents an extremely important activity for the abductee and the number of hybrids needed for the goals of the program. The play that abductees report has ulterior purposes aimed at learning for the hybrids and training for the humans—both adult human and adult hybrid.

For adult hybrids, the chance to have child abductees in their midst allows them to tap the abductees' knowledge of human childhood games and interaction and to understand human development. It appears to give them an experience that is wholly human and therefore, to them, quite alien. They achieve a limited sense of their humanness by exposure to human activities that abductees teach them. They interact with humans on the human's level. This could have great significance for future hybrid activities. It is as if the hybrid children were being socialized in a limited way for eventual interaction with humans. They can understand the similarities they have with humans and comprehend the other side of their unique biological universe.

At the same time, the play activity enables hybrids to understand the gulf between species both neurologically and socially. Hybrid children are apparently raised in a profoundly alien society and if their mission or fate is to live with humans, this socialization process helps them to understand the superior place they occupy. This can be seen as the beginning of training for leadership and authority.

For abductees, play activity has similar meanings. On the one hand, it allows them to interact with hybrids. Although I have not had a case of aliens actually explaining to an abductee the hybrids' physiological make-up, the abductee children know that these other children are in some

way different. They comment on how strange the hybrid children look or dress. Many child abductees think that hybrids are slow, retarded, or stupid because they do not seem to have the same emotional response to play activity that the human children do and they express little or no interest in human games. They understand there is a difference between them. They may even have evidence that late-stage hybrids are aware of this. For example, in one event, written about in *The Threat*, 10-year-old Carla Enders met a hybrid child with books. The hybrid child wanted to look at the books with her. They saw scenes of a human family together. The hybrid child expressed a longing to have a family. Carla, feeling sorry for the girl and wanting to make her feel better, told her that family life is not so good and a lot of bad things can happen. She tried to make the idea seem less in order to make the hybrid girl feel better about her own circumstances. "I never leave the ship," the little girl told her. She indicated that she lived between two worlds.¹⁰ This self-awareness appears to be in evidence for late-stage hybrids, and it might be there for all hybrids.

But, there is another perhaps more important function for play activity that has to do with the concept of training. In *Secret Life*, I talked about sometimes bizarre procedures in which abductees were required to work some sort of console or electronic machine in which they must perform a specific task. This can range from something as simple as keeping a small dot between two lines on a screen, to trying to figure out the "color" of a sound they hear and pushing the right button to signify that color, flying a UFO, or rescuing an alien who is chased by an angry group of humans.

Adults will play with hybrid children in much the same way as human children do. They are told to make balls and blocks jump off a surface and fly about in the air. They are urged to make color or optical changes in books just as the human children are. This process probably takes considerable reinforcement over the course of one's life because the only time it is practiced is during the abduction and then it goes unused until the next. It is possible that some abductees have been neurologically altered in such a way that they are able to emulate certain activities of aliens and hybrids. They can make a ball jump into the air without touching it. They can effect color changes on a screen with their minds. They can practice psychokinesis. And they are trained to do a wide variety of other abduction-related tasks.

Adults report that the training experiences clearly target a future event. They are taught how to control crowds, calm groups of people, and direct groups of people to specific places. They are taught how to conduct specialized procedures in abduction events.

Abby was taken to a room with two hybrids. A female was lying motionless on a table and a male hybrid was standing next to her. The hybrid took a scalpel-like device and made an incision into the hybrid's neck. He then held a pen-like instrument that emitted a light and zig-zagged across and up the incision. As he did that, the incision healed and left no trace of a scar. After finishing, he made another

incision on the hybrid's neck. This time he gave the pen-like instrument to Abby and told her to heal the incision. She tried to do the same as he had done and as she moved the pen up she was only partially successful, there were still remnants of the incision. The hybrid then took the device from Abby and completed the job. He told her she had done very well and she was led to believe that she would be doing this in the future.¹¹

These types of activities are life-long learning experiences directed towards a specific goal. They are not learning and getting constant reinforcement for no good reason. I believe they are directly related to play activity as children.

The exercises were always puzzling even though they are quite commonly reported. I initially thought that they might be testing abductees to gauge the level of a person's emotions under stress or while learning. I found that this analysis was wrong. These experiences are not testing; they are training exercises. The procedures appear to involve a constant neurological reinforcement of complex behavior learned over the course of a lifetime.

Because of the alteration in memory that abductees have, they often do not remember that they have learned how to do the tasks. They might have learned them at an early age, but they must constantly reinforce them for learning to take place that relies on memory in an odd way: The task must be remembered without the aid of short-term memory for recall; it must become automatic without conscious learning. Thus, abductees often express surprise that they can, in fact, perform the duties required of them although they do not remember how they learned to do them. In a normal learning situation, the conscious memory of how a task is performed is critical until it becomes assimilated into unconscious long-term memory. Constant reinforcement is necessary to insure that when the time is right for the person to act, he will do so.

This life-long learning has another significance. It is ultimately tied into the question of how many hybrids or aliens are needed to permeate the society for eventual integration into it, if that is their goal. Some people who have thought about this have estimated that future societal integration would need the production of millions of hybrids and aliens to do the job. This assumes a massive hierarchy providing support for the integration from above.

Play activity most likely has to do with the critical question: How many hybrids will be needed to create and control this integration? With more than six billion people on earth, it will take a large number of aliens and hybrids to make the integration program effective. It is difficult to imagine them keeping pace with the earth's ever-increasing population by just producing more hybrids. The solution is to enlist the aid of many, if not all, abductees into their program. The abductee population is growing at the same rate as the population, if not faster. Budd Hopkins's discovery of the intergenerational aspect of the phenomenon in the 1980s has proven to be a key concept for the success of the abduction program.

Abductees have said that they have some sort of knowledge hidden away that they cannot retrieve. In computer terms, it's as if their hard drive has a security feature on it that restricts access to only the few who know the code. Efforts to tap into these memories through hypnosis have proven fruitless in most cases. In the past, I speculated that the knowledge was simply that they were being abducted. But now I think there is more to it than that. Perhaps the knowledge they possess consists of two related strands. The first strand is what they are supposed to do in the future if the integration program is put into action, and the second strand has to do with how to use their minds to achieve specific goals during that time. Both activities can be activated when the code is removed that blocks access to the hard drive.

Therefore, the play activity that abductees undertake in childhood is the beginning of a long process of training for their eventual role in the alien-hybrid integration program. This takes the form of neurological conditioning that enables abductees to follow orders and reach preordained goals. This means that it will take a lot more people to effect that goal and with the unwilling help of abductees, the numbers begin to make sense. Polls have shown that from two to six percent of the population might be abductees. If this is true, then suddenly one realizes that the hierarchy of authority and duty involved with putting an integration program into effect—insect-like aliens, tall gray aliens, hybrids, small gray aliens—now has an added component: the abductees who have received special training. If they are as numerous as the polls indicate, then the aliens have the numbers to accomplish the integration program. Thus, the role of toys and games, innocently beginning in childhood, assumes a very different meaning when placed within the framework of the program's goals. Rather than just a fun activity for normal growth and development, it is an important learning process that occupies a crucial part of the aliens' plans.

In sum, play appears to be a two-way proposition: It trains both humans and hybrids for an eventual merging of the two species and for the culmination of the UFO and abduction program.

NOTES

1. The names of all abductees have been changed in this article, even those used in previous publications.
2. David M. Jacobs, *The Threat* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1998), pp. 235–42.
3. James E. Johnson, James F. Christie, and Thomas D. Yawkey, *Play and Early Childhood Development* (New York: Longman, 1999), pp. 2–3.
4. Patti, age 51, hypnosis session 10, March 30, 1995. Incident in 1952.
5. Kathy age 44, hypnosis session 1, March 8, 1994. Incident in 1959.
6. Pam, age 58, hypnosis session 10, September 29, (continued on page 27)

THE EFFECT OF UFOS ON SOCIETY

BY RON WESTRUM

FOREWORD BY MARK RODEGHIER

On pages 8–12, David Jacobs comments on his views about the role and meaning of alien-directed play for abductees and alien-human hybrids. He sees a grand plan behind the actions of the intelligent beings who manifest as the UFO phenomenon, a plan that may well not have our best interests as any concern.

In 1976 at the CUFOS scientific conference, Dr. Ron Westrum presented a paper on the possible deleterious effects of UFOs on society. Although Westrum wasn't thinking specifically of abduction events (this was before the work of Budd Hopkins in the early 1980s brought abductions to the forefront of UFO investigation), he was concerned with the possible effect of the UFO phenomenon on the stability and functioning of society. As he wrote, "UFOs are a powerful, intelligent, and *capricious* force, one which can be exerted without warning to change the course of lives, and perhaps the fate of societies as well." It is for this reason that we thought it appropriate to reprint Westrum's paper to accompany the Jacobs article in this issue of *IUR*.

Although written more than 25 years ago, Westrum's ideas hold up well. This is in part because the UFO phenomenon remains today, as it was then, a mystery and scientific

puzzle about which little is known with certainty. Like many UFO researchers in the mid-1970s, Westrum was intrigued by the psychic aspects of UFO sightings, and the idea that that the UFOs were a type of "control system" to slowly change society's attitudes and behaviors. Both of these ideas have fallen somewhat out of favor today, although many abductees claim that they have enhanced psychic abilities.

But on the whole, Westrum still speaks to us today on issues that remain relevant. What if there is open contact with aliens? How will our society react to another intelligence that is more powerful? And what of the continuing lack of overt interest in UFOs by both the United States and other governments? Doesn't this reduce public confidence and faith in the government?

If Jacobs is correct, then the sociological and psychological worries of Westrum loom in the near future. Ufologists, and those members of the public interested in UFOs, can do little to change how the military, scientific, and political establishment treats the UFO phenomenon. But like those abductees practicing odd tasks in preparation for some future role, we can certainly prepare *ourselves* psychologically for any eventual open contact with an alien intelligence by thinking about such an event *before* it occurs.

In this paper I assume that the UFO phenomenon represents an intelligent force that is interacting with mankind. It seems to me to be most probable that this force involves another species of intelligent beings like ourselves. I would like to indicate, however, that other theorists have made valuable arguments to the effect that the UFO phenomenon does *not* represent another race of intelligent beings, but in fact is something else, possibly even a projection of our collective-unconscious mind.¹ Different theories of the UFO phenomenon point to different interpretations of its effects. I am aware, therefore, that many others who do not share my belief about UFOs may wish to look at the facts in a different light. I hope they will do so. Nonetheless, I think it is important to look at the implications of UFO events—and our reaction to them—in the light of inter-species strategy. This is the aim of this paper.

Ron Westrum is a professor of sociology at Eastern Michigan University and a longtime member of the CUFOS scientific board.

The implication of this assumption is that research on UFOs has much more in common with military intelligence or criminal investigation than with scientific research. As I have stated before,² we are engaged in a battle for information with the intelligences of the UFO phenomenon. We must constantly struggle for more information about a phenomenon that in all probability is doing everything it can to deny us some information and bias the rest.

It is the information that society receives about UFOs which is the phenomenon's major channel of influence on human life. There is therefore every reason to believe that this information, and its impact, is carefully controlled and purposely manipulated to influence our beliefs in certain ways.

Nonetheless, it is all we have to work with at the moment, and we must make the best of it. Our problem is greatly compounded by the essentially passive stance that our society has taken vis-à-vis UFOs. Instead of actively seeking information through the most advanced technology

available, we have largely let the phenomenon choose its own ground, and then we have investigated afterwards.³ In the United States, the military has given UFOs a chance to interact freely with the population, instead of carefully controlling these encounters through surveillance and vehicle reaction. Or, if the military has done anything, the fear of public panic has kept the effort so small that little about them has gotten out. Again, this allows the phenomenon to work freely and to influence public opinion directly. Let us see what the effects of this influence have been.

BELIEFS ABOUT UFOs

Something like 11% of American adults have seen what they believe was a UFO, according to the Gallup poll of October 1973. How many of these sightings involved landings, close encounters, or physiological effects can only be guessed at. Sightings seem to be higher for younger people, and for those of higher status,⁴ but for the rest, it is striking how widely and democratically UFO experiences are distributed in the population. This is undoubtedly one factor in the finding that 51% of the persons interviewed in the 1973 poll believed that UFOs are real.⁵ That 51% of the population believes that something is real that the government says is not is in itself a cause for concern, since it indicates that a credibility gap already exists between the government and the population.

Even more important, however, is what the population believes about UFOs. Even those who do not believe that UFOs are real might have a good idea of what they were like if suddenly the government were to admit their existence. If one were to guess at what the composite portrait of UFOs in the mind of the American population would be, it would come out something like this: UFOs are (generally disc-shaped) extraterrestrial spaceships that are piloted by little green men. While constituting a hazard to one's nerves, they are seldom dangerous and only occasionally molest people, as in the Betty and Barney Hill and Hickson/Parker cases. This is the message conveyed by Donald Keyhoe's and Frank Edwards's books. There is also probably a fair amount of credence in the Erich von Däniken thesis of "ancient astronauts."

What is interesting from a sociological standpoint is how these views are about seven years behind what most major ufologists now believe. One might predict that in another seven years the public will come to believe what the ufologists believe now. Ufologists may precede the public by a few years, but in time the public may come to accept psychic aspects of the UFO phenomenon, too. Does this mean that in a few years the public will begin to wonder about "control systems," the "superspectrum," and the effects of the "collective unconscious"?

If so, then what we are seeing here may be the first shadows of a major revolution in consciousness. After all, do not UFOs provide what occult science has so strikingly failed to provide, namely, authentic miracles? Here would

be an important phenomenon, believed in by the public, that science ignored and whose implications would be far more significant than daily horoscopes.

THE THREAT TO REASON

The greatest danger posed by the UFO phenomenon is its threat to human reason. Although modern culture contains many other elements, reason is basic to the type of social structure we have developed. Admittedly this reason is only one way of looking at the world, and there are other equally valid ways,⁶ but they are not ours. Let me review briefly what some of the postulates of this reason are:

1. The world is comprehensible in terms of natural and sociological laws.
2. The world does not behave capriciously or at variance with these laws.
3. One's life and one's society can be planned because of these regularities.
4. Human actions may be impeded, but they are not systematically blocked or thwarted except by other humans.

It is evident that UFOs pose the possibility that some of these postulates may not prove workable. If so, what will be the effect on human morale? On human action? On our society and culture? I would like to argue that even if there are no massive landings or open contact, UFOs threaten to undermine the basis of our institutions, because they make the world a place in which human reason is not sovereign, a place in which another reason may be more powerful than ours. UFOs are a powerful, intelligent, and *capricious* force, one which can be exerted without warning to change the course of lives, and, perhaps the fate of societies as well.

Writers on UFOs, whether believers or not, have often stressed the "unreasonable" nature of the phenomenon. For instance, persons who are isolated but have close contact with the phenomenon often suffer serious cognitive dissonance, which may lead to the kind of "personality deterioration" that John Keel talks about.⁷ I suspect that confusion is deliberately programmed into many UFO contacts and that the intended target of the confusion is not so much the contactee as it is the whole society.⁸ If there are military organizations studying the UFO phenomenon, I suspect that they are having problems that the use of crazy but classified data is bound to intensify. UFOs present the percipient, the researcher, and society at large with a mass of confusing, contradictory, and disturbing information. What makes the information disturbing is precisely this implication that cultural assumptions we have long held are no longer valid.

These properties of the phenomenon call forth a variety of defensive adaptations on the part of those who have contact with UFOs. Religious conversion or a "new consciousness" is one consequence. Ambivalence and denial is another adaptation. Still others attempt to make the phenomenon appear rational and so deal with it in that fashion. Paranoia is another possibility, as is shown by the popularity

(continued on page 23)

TIMMERMAN'S TRIANGLES

BY MICHAEL D. SWORDS

The National Institute for Discovery Science (NIDS), led until recently by Dr. Colm Kelleher, has released, to my great interest, an August 2004 report, "NIDS Investigations of the Flying Triangle Enigma," with a mountain of information about triangular UFO sightings in the United States. The report includes a detailed analysis, and I recommend their website, where you can read the full report at www.nidsci.org/articles/8_25trireport.php. The document communicates quite well the evolving views of NIDS about the triangle phenomenon.

In June 2001, NIDS issued its first, excellent report on these sightings, in which they offered the tentative hypothesis that the locations of triangle reports were closely associated with military bases. This suggestion struck me then as feasible but a bit worrisome. I have watched the discussion about triangular UFOs go further and further from "inexplicable aerial phenomenon" towards "secret U.S. black project" across the years, from the time of the Hudson Valley boomerang flap in the early 1980s to the Belgium triangles circa 1990, until today. All of that is fine and reasonable, but as someone who has studied the half century of UFO cases perhaps more closely than is good for my mental health, I became concerned that a reasonable hypothesis might take on an enthusiasm of its own, to the point that all the historical cases of triangles and boomerangs would quickly be relegated to the black-project world as well without sufficient care. Well, the NIDS 2004 report rebalances this discussion beautifully.

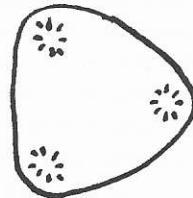
I do not intend to analyze the NIDS report in this space; what I would rather do is demonstrate that triangle cases come from all over the place, with a rather wide range of accompanying phenomena. These facts, though nothing new to UFO veterans, are in tune with the NIDS report and can use some reinforcing today. I will draw, as I have so often in recent *IUR* articles, on the (semifabled) Timmerman Files, as they are a convenient source for such sightings, which are both new to print but also illustrative of the older reports.

Over the years, when CUFOS Treasurer John

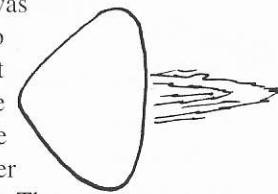
Michael D. Swords is professor emeritus of the Environmental Institute, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo.

Timmerman was recording people's spontaneous UFO reports during his shopping-mall exhibits, he collected around 1,180 reports, of which around 780 were of structured objects. Of those, 46 were of triangles (the majority) and boomerangs. I will treat you with abstracts of several illustrative cases. I have also prepared drawings to accompany each case that depict the essential shape of the object and its behavior.

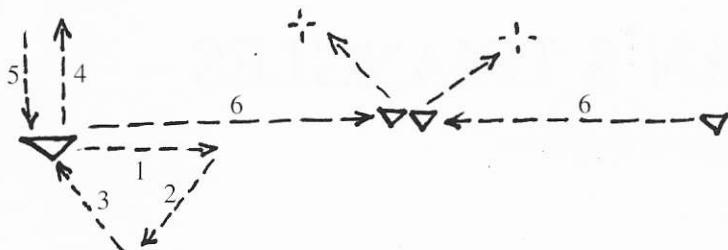
Case One: Wooster, Ohio, October 18, 1973, around 11:30 p.m. A person was sleeping over at a friend's house, when the friend awakened him and told him to come out and look at the sky. There was a group of people looking at a bright, pulsing object. It was shaped like a triangle with three differently colored lights on it, each pulsating at a different rate. When the object moved, the red light became brighter. The object moved right, left, up, and down for 25 minutes. People even had time to get their lawn chairs out to watch the show. It then dipped down and shot straight back up and away. For what it's worth, the witness told John that he felt that the UFO had a presence about it that was "alien" and even "evil."



Case Two: Waterford, Connecticut, November 7, 1974, 3 p.m. Two schoolgirls were biking home from school when they saw a ball of fire in the sky. One of them said that this couldn't be a meteor because it was falling too slowly. They rode to one of their homes and went out in a car looking to take a picture of it. When they got to the shore they saw it again with several other people who had stopped to watch. The object was shaped like a triangular space capsule with rounded corners. Flames came from the back as it did elaborate rolls and maneuvers. Then it took off into space. Several pictures were taken, but the film was returned with no negatives and only one print. When the print was loaned out to duplicate, it too disappeared.



Case Three: San José, Costa Rica, July or August 1981, 11 p.m. The witness was camping with the Red Cross in a small town to the southeast of San José. He saw a well-lit triangular object about 400 yards away and perhaps 300–



350 yards above the ground. It wasn't making any noise. The object hovered, then turned and moved, made a sharp angular turn, then another to draw a triangular path in the sky back to its origin. Then it rapidly moved high, then low, back to its original location. A second triangle came into the area, and they moved towards one another. They stopped in close proximity for about 30 minutes. Then they split up and rapidly disappeared into the sky.

FUEL FOR THE MILITARY HYPOTHESIS?

Case Four: Bossier City/Shreveport, Louisiana, September 22 and October 6, 1987, night. A young couple had returned home from a movie and was sitting outside at about 9 p.m. They saw a startlingly large conical or triangular object passing silently in the sky. It had sparsely distributed lighting on its bottom side (crudely guessed at in my sketch), and seemed "metallic" and solid. The object was estimated to be several football fields in length and "looked like a starship."

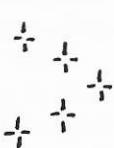
Two weeks later, the husband was certain that he saw the identical object moving in the same direction, toward nearby Barksdale Air Force base.

Case Five: South Bossier City, Louisiana, January 21, 1989, about 10 p.m. A woman was called by her mother, who lived six miles away, to go out and look at a UFO that was moving in her direction. She spotted it moving toward

the west, and watched it leave through binoculars. It was triangular in shape with blue and white flashing lights around the exterior (number of lights and position, again, just guessed at for the illustration). At its closest approach (near the mother's house), it still had no detectable sound. People in the neighborhood have seen this object several times, moving in the direction of Barksdale AFB. The local TV news explains them as "weather balloons."

This next case could be evidence for early Air Force interest in triangular UFOs.

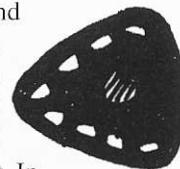
Case Six: Newark, Ohio, August 1956, late at night. Two young men were camping and one had a camera with him. They saw five bright lights in a rigid V-formation enter the area. The object or objects flew erratic, sharp-turning



patterns for about five minutes, including extremely crisp changes of direction at about thirty degrees. The things held still long enough for the fellow with the camera to take one picture. The case was reported to the local newspaper and the Air Force. The Air Force confiscated both the print and the negatives, and the newspaper was visited and its copies of the print also confiscated. Nothing was returned, and the Air Force denied having ever taken a report on the case.

When did triangle sightings begin? My guess is quite early, even though we tend to think of them in our modern black-project terms. The previous case was from 1956, but it might not have been a triangle since only five lights were observed. But, not to be discouraged, the following case occurred only one year later. (Bob Pratt's wonderful list of triangle and boomerang cases, nearly 200 strong, begins with a lonely 1960 Spanish case and has three cases from 1965, with the remainder in the 1970s and beyond.)

Case Seven: Peru, Indiana, August 1957, night. A young woman was driving home after work and noticed a group of people standing along the road looking into the sky. She stopped, and they directed her to look over the top of some nearby trees where a large black object was hovering. It sat at an altitude of about 100 feet and made no noise. It had a "soft delta" shape with rounded corners and window-like lighted areas underneath (again, I guessed for the drawing). Within these lighted areas there seemed to be some movement. In the middle of the bottom was a round area that looked like it could be an entryway if opened. The device was judged to be enormous, perhaps 1,000 feet long. It moved slowly and drifted away, making a small noise like a quiet vacuum cleaner as it began to move.



Next is a non-Timmerman case from the CUFOS-held NICAP files.

Case Eight: New Westminster, British Columbia, September 29, 1960, 9:25 p.m. The Echo 1 communications satellite had just been launched August 12, and five people had gone out to watch for it. They saw Echo, and afterwards the five stood around for a few minutes talking. Then, one of the group shouted for the others to look up. They saw three objects come from the southeast, pass overhead, and disappear over the rooftops of homes. The overflight took just 10 seconds or so. The objects were luminous, round-cornered triangles. The witnesses are sure that the objects were solid, since they blocked out the stars. They felt that the objects were traveling extremely fast. The relative size of the objects was that of a dime held at arm's length, and their color was dull greenish-white.



So with these sightings, perhaps we can push the triangle phenomenon with some assurance back beyond the famous rumored black-project deltoids of recent times.

Since this is a Timmerman Files-based article, I would be remiss if I didn't indulge you with some of the weirder stuff.

Case Nine (the Peeping Tom Triangle): Arbutus, Maryland, summer 1954, late at night. A bright light shining into her bedroom window awakened a young girl. Her curiosity

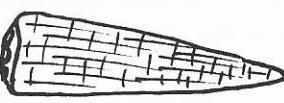


was stronger than her fear, so she got out of bed and went to the window to look outside. She saw a triangle of lights, parallel to the ground, hanging in the air and pointing directly at her. The

lights were brilliant white, illuminating everything around. All of a sudden, they were simply gone. For the next two days, she had a fever that forced her to stay home from school.

Cases Ten and Eleven (Star Wars): Toronto, Ontario, Summer 1975, 11 p.m., and Kenora, Ontario, May or June 1989, around midnight. Two Canadian cases, one before

and one after the initial showing of the movie *Star Wars*, include descriptions of a huge (about 1,000 feet long) triangular object, moving low and silently overhead with three large round "engines" at the back. The witness in the 1975 case hadn't seen *Star Wars*, of course, but described an object like the one in the opening scene. The witness in the second case said specifically that the UFO was like the model that his nephew had of the ship from the movie.

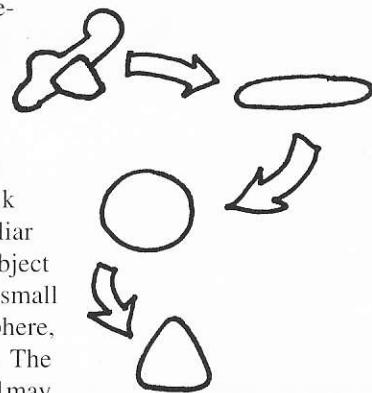


Now in what sort of weird universe could *these* have occurred?

Case Twelve (Does it make any difference what shape it is?): Tyler, Texas, September 1973, 5 a.m. This is a case that I described in a previous article on the Timmerman Files, so I won't belabor it here.

If real, it could be labeled the Mother of All Shapeshifters. A truck driver traveling a familiar route to work saw an object that appeared first as a small plane, then a cigar, a sphere, and finally a triangle. The sighting was lengthy and may have had Oz effects and missing time. If such technology exists—to change the perceived shape of a UFO—then one might be led to the view that triangular (as well as any other) shapes are just what the technology operators wished to project into a given situation at that time. Why? Ask the operators. I'm on the wrong side of the mirror for *that* knowledge.

In summary, of course and as usual, we don't know what we're dealing with in these reports of triangular UFOs. But with a historical perspective on the phenomenon, we might risk saying that it's unlikely that U.S. black-project technology explains the total collection of reports. ♦



NARCAP Statement on the Mexican FLIR Case

During a visit to Mexico City in May 2004, National Aviation Reporting Center on Anomalous Phenomena Chief Scientist Richard Haines, Executive Director Ted Roe, and Spanish Language Coordinator Ruben Uriarte were advised of an impending announcement regarding an alleged aviation-related UAP case that occurred near Campeche, Mexico, in March 2004 (Mark Rodeghier, "Skeptical Failures down Mexico Way," *IUR*, Winter 2003–2004, pp. 12–13, 28).

It is the opinion of NARCAP, based upon the evidence available, that the most likely source of this alleged UAP observation was the oil flares from the Cantrell oil fields in the Gulf of Campeche. While we have not posted our findings yet, we are in general agreement with the findings of Captain Alejandro Franz Navarrete whose documentation can be found at www.alcione.org/FAM/FLIR_CONCLUSION.html.

NARCAP applauds Captain Franz for his attention to detail as well as his objectivity. This case has received a great deal of attention in the media including many premature and unfounded claims and speculations arising from the UFO community. It is reasonable to remind all of those who are interested in unidentified aerial phenomena that NARCAP has taken the position that UAP do indeed exist and seem to

represent a threat to safe aviation. However, there is nothing to be gained by declaring a case to be anomalous when it clearly is not. Premature comments and declarations, unfounded speculations, a lack of understanding of the basics of investigation and inquiry, and a failure to maintain an objective image and position have created an untenable position for many of the more vocal elements of the UFO community who publicly invested their opinions without a thorough analysis of the material and the conditions surrounding its release.

Surprisingly, there were as many comments and speculations that were as unreasonable and unlikely as the declarations of some UFO adherents that arose from the scientific community. Comments arising from scientists including the possibility that the observations involved falling space junk, ball lightning, FLIR system failures, the inevitable weather balloons, and a host of equally ridiculous speculations demonstrates that some in the scientific world are no better at managing their thinking and image than some UFO believers. NARCAP is unaware of more than a handful of individuals who have actually undertaken the analysis of this material and it does not seem likely that any mainstream scientist who offered public commentary on this case actually undertook an investigation of this incident.—www.narcap.org. ♦

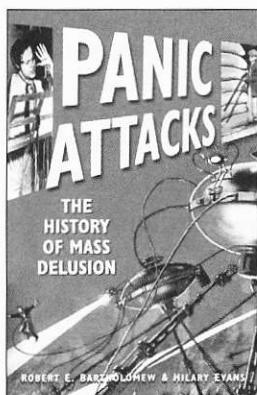
ON MEDIA DELUSIONS AND IVAN SANDERSON: TWO REVIEWS

BY JEROME CLARK

Robert E. Bartholomew and Hilary Evans, *Panic Attacks: Media Manipulation and Mass Delusion*. Stroud, Gloucestershire, England: Sutton Publishing, 2004. 222p.

Panic Attacks did me a favor. As I was reading it, I realized that while long ago I'd read Howard Koch's script for Orson Welles's notorious Mercury Theater presentation of *The War of the Worlds*, I had never actually heard the broadcast itself. So I put the book down midway through Chapter Three ("The War of the Worlds Spooks a Nation: How It Happened"), found a tape of the show, and listened to it. Knowing perfectly well that it was no more than science fiction, in the dark of a December late afternoon I still felt chills. Possibly because it is radio and you have to imagine the (obviously unreal) events yourself, it's a whole lot scarier than you'd think. Himself a genius, Welles was working with a spectacularly talented theatrical company, and all concerned knew exactly how to put a story over the radio. The effect is to make one reflect on the power of media—in the good sense—and not as purveyor of "manipulation and mass delusion."

In the early 21st century we seldom think about media in any positive way. I learned to detest our media in the run-up to the Iraq war, during which even the putatively best news services (the *New York Times* and CNN, for two particularly infuriating examples) chose to conduct themselves as if they were state-run media, doing nothing to stem tidal waves of official mendacity and hysteria-mongering. The bold-faced lies and manufactured paranoia led, as could have been predicted (and was predicted by some, whose patriotism was of course furiously assailed), to disaster, quagmire, and tens of thousands of needless deaths and injuries, with no end in sight. Robert Bartholomew and



Hilary Evans have a few choice words to say on this particularly fatal instance of manipulation and delusion, but mostly the book deals with media hoaxes, misrepresentation, and irresponsibility of sorts that are largely or entirely innocuous by comparison.

"The Great Moon Hoax of 1835," the subject of the first chapter, was a yarn cooked up by the *New York Sun* to sell newspapers to an untapped audience, ordinary working people. While we all can agree that newspapers ought to print hard news and not colorful fantasy, anyone who believed reports of bat- and beaver-people on the moon surely deserved to (and was just as surely entertained for his or her efforts) and probably learned a needed lesson—that something isn't necessarily true just because it's in print—in the end. And as far as we know, no panic attacks resulted. In any case, belief in an inhabited moon in 1835 had nothing on the even more widespread belief—aided and abetted by the media of the early 19th century—that African Americans, being an inferior race, could live and die in bondage and no white citizen need give it a second thought.

The most harmful matter Bartholomew and Evans chronicle is the epidemic of phony sex-molestation charges which made headlines in the 1980s. The culprits here, though, seem less media than quack psychotherapists, who peddled pseudoscience about "repressed memories" of incest, and goggle-eyed fundamentalists, who promoted belief in "satanic ritual abuse" (SRA), predicated on the staggeringly improbable notion that America houses a vast network of closet devil-worshipping, murderous sex fiends.

The authors point to the obvious parallel of witch scares in centuries past but don't remark on one disturbing possibility, which occurred at least to this reader: If you can get millions of people to believe (with no evidence to speak of) in a vast Scratch-obsessed underground, couldn't you get them to believe that people who hold social and political views uncongenial to the Christian right are witches—literally? If (as recent polling suggests) 45% of our fellow citizens are of the opinion that *Homo sapiens* was magically brought into existence in its present form less than 10,000 years ago, surely you could get people to believe anything.

It would be naïve indeed to blame all this on “media manipulation,” though “mass delusion” certainly is an apt characterization of this lamentable, though so far hypothetical, prospect.

Bartholomew and Evans sometimes come across as a trifle hyperbolic in their attacks on what is typically less media manipulation than just plain, old-fashioned bad journalism. Nonetheless they are, on the whole, clear thinkers and lucid writers (notwithstanding the unexpected, unwelcome appearance of the nonword “orientated” on page 87), and their judgments are nearly always balanced. Their book, in other words, is mercifully devoid of CSICOP-style hyperventilation, and their prose is happily jargon-free. UFO matters, on which the authors have written at length elsewhere, are mentioned very briefly, and then only in passing and in a reasonable context.

Most of their case studies will be familiar to informed readers, but a few were new to me, most interestingly the one in Chapter Nine, where the authors show how journalists’ ethnocentrism and unconscious racism caused them to conjure up, for the amusement of “civilized” readers, a nonexistent cult of Lyndon B. Johnson worshippers on a remote South Pacific island.

All in all, *Panic Attacks* is a solid popular guide to the subject, never less than entertaining and readable.

Ivan T. Sanderson and Robert Gribble, Vols. 1 and 2.
Albuquerque, N.Mex.: Faded Discs. Available from
Wendy Connors, Box 8552, Albuquerque, NM 87198.

Wendy Connors’s Faded Disc Project is unique in preserving the sounds of UFO history: interviews, radio shows, lectures, private chitchats. If you love ufology’s history and miss—as those of us with a few miles on us are wont to do—the old days, otherwise known as the Golden Age, you’ll want to have all of them. So far 10 have been issued, all on compact discs. Nine and 10, from the collection of longtime ufologist Robert Gribble, document a 1960 lecture Ivan T. Sanderson (1911–1973) gave in, I believe, Seattle. Between them, running time is approximately two and a half hours.

Though only those of us with long memories are likely to recall Sanderson, he was once a ubiquitous figure in UFO and Fortean circles. He was also something of a television star, a regular on such popular programs as Dave Garroway’s *Today Show* and Garry Moore’s evening variety show. To the larger public he was known as an explorer and authority on animals, especially mammals, specimens of which he would drag on stage for the wonderment and amusement of the 1950s American viewing audience. He was a tall, striking-looking man with a charming British accent and a witty, articulate, supremely assured way of putting things. He was, in short, the perfect guest.

To a smaller, more focused audience he was famous for more exotic interests. He pioneered cryptozoology before the discipline had a name. As early as 1948, in a *Saturday*

Evening Post article, he declared his conviction that dinosaurs survive in remote regions of the earth. Exposed to Charles Fort at an early age, he paid attention to flying saucers when they emerged on the world scene. Twenty years later, he wrote a not very good book on the subject, *Uninvited Visitors*, and followed it up with an outright crazy book, *Invisible Residents* (1970), which advances the argument that the earth’s oceans harbor hidden beings with an advanced technology, including UFOs. I believe it was in the latter book that he wrote the funniest phrase I’ve ever seen in a UFO book, when he suggested that other intelligences—“OINTS” in Sandersonese—may be “overcivilized and quite mad.”

One could say the same of Sanderson, whose erudition was often in service to ideas that were as often as not borderline lunatic, though he had the occasional lucid moment. I never met him, though I talked with him on the phone one day in December 1967 while I was visiting John Keel, an eccentric of markedly less sunny disposition, in his Manhattan apartment. Persons who knew Sanderson personally loved him and thought him the greatest of raconteurs. These two discs preserve Sanderson in full, delightful form, answering questions, chatting, speculating, gossiping, and clearly enjoying his audience and himself in equal measure.

With Sanderson, who never let strict factual accuracy get in the way of a good story (Isabel Davis, who knew him well and liked him, privately deemed him an amiable child), it’s never wise to believe anything without a second, more reliable source. But the stories are entertaining and occasionally illuminating. On the first disc I especially enjoyed the yarns, alternately colorful and tragic, of New Jersey contactee and Sanderson friend Howard Menger. Sanderson chatters on about Sasquatch, then an obscure presence in North America’s popular culture, as well as werewolves, official UFO secrets, and more.

On the second disc he is full of dark warnings about “Communist influences” on the contactee movement, practically accusing George Van Tassel of being a Soviet agent. Most contactees, he says, are merely “idiots,” but a few are “dangerous characters” pushing subversive ban-the-bomb and “love thy brother” doctrines. Less silly and more attention-inviting are his observations on 1950s UFO author Morris K. Jessup’s last months. He insists, as do others familiar with the circumstances, that Jessup’s suicide, conspiratorial speculations notwithstanding, owed to personal problems unrelated to ufology. But Sanderson confuses *The Case for the UFO*—the book that crackpot Carl Allen marked up in the persona of three Spanish Gypsies—with the later *UFO and the Bible*.

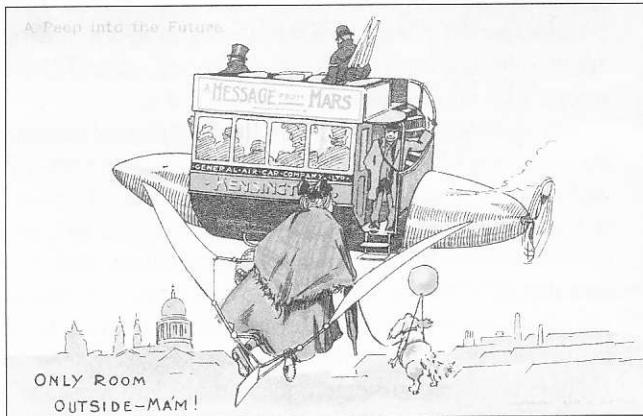
Sanderson is not the only one speaking. So are members of Gribble’s group, with voices sometimes piling on top of each other as they talk or argue with one another as Sanderson is holding forth. Sometimes you have to struggle to hear what’s being said. It’s all, or mostly, good stuff, a window into the lost world of ufology when UFOs were fresh and startling revelations seemed just over the horizon. ♦

POSTCARDS WITH A UFO THEME

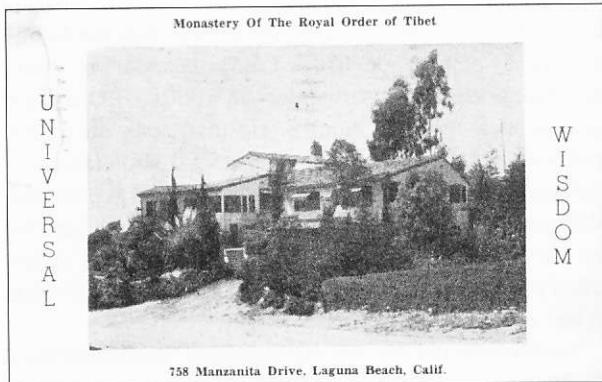
BY GEORGE M. EBERHART

Finding authentic UFO postcards is almost as difficult as investigating the UFO phenomenon itself. Collectors know there are good examples out there somewhere, but locating them is more often due to luck than dogged persistence. Even cartoon aliens appear on postcards with some frequency, unlike real UFO cases or personalities.

So because they are so rare, I'd like to share with *IUR* readers some of the items I've accumulated over the years.

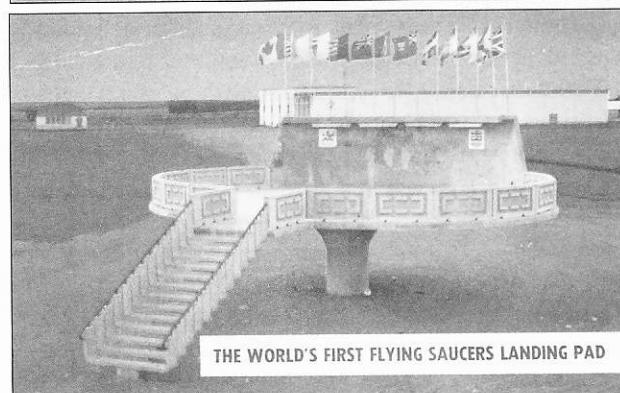


The 1897 airship wave left its mark on drama. Above, a futuristic airship advertises the 1899 British play "A Message from Mars" on this 1906 postcard. Right, a poster for an 1898 musical comedy, "The Air Ship," from the collections of the Library of Congress, on a modern card.

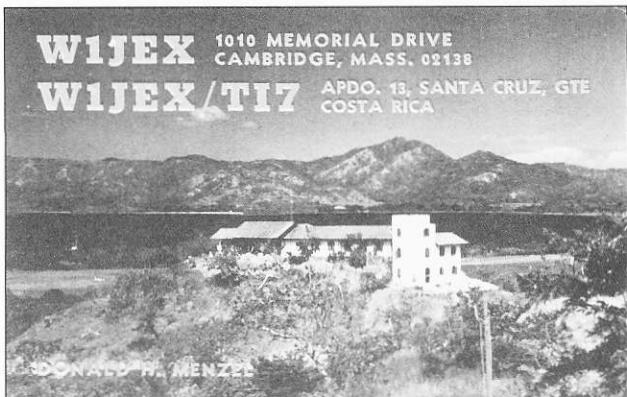


Contactee George Adamski's Royal Order of Tibet headquarters on a postcard sent in 1939. For more details, see *IUR*, Summer 1996, p. 20.

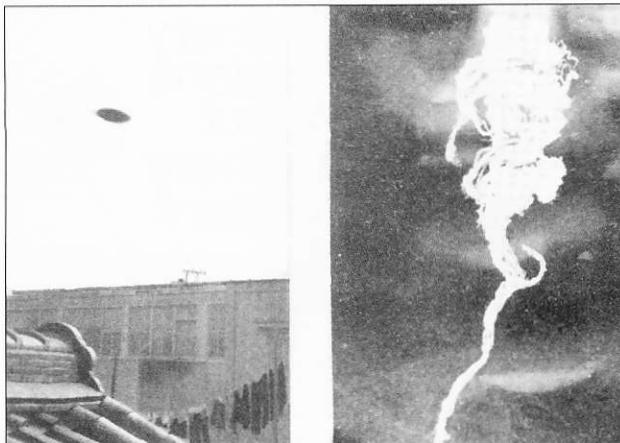
George M. Eberhart is a member of the CUFOS board, as well as a UFO bibliographer and postcard collector.



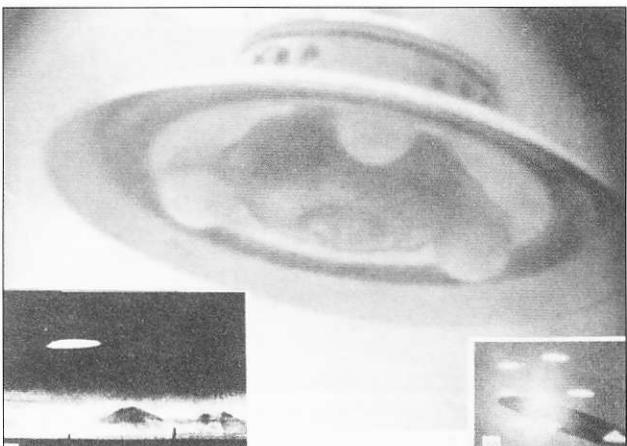
In 1967, St. Paul, Alberta, decided to build a UFO landing pad on the west end of town to celebrate Canada's centennial. This postcard was sent in 1970.



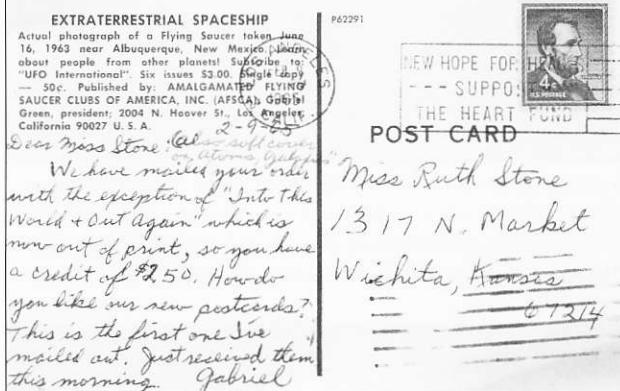
Few people know that Harvard astronomer and UFO skeptic Donald Menzel was a ham radio aficionado and a trustee of the Harvard Wireless Club. He also had a vacation home in Costa Rica, shown here. This is one of the cards he sent out to other amateur radio operators whom he contacted over the air. His callsign was W1JEX.



Left, alleged UFO photo taken October 10, 1958, in Kaizuka, Japan. Right, "angel hair" that fell from the sky at Ichinoseki, Japan, sometime in the 1950s. This postcard was one of a set of 24 published by Karl L. Veit of UFO-Nachrichten in Wiesbaden, Germany, in 1965.

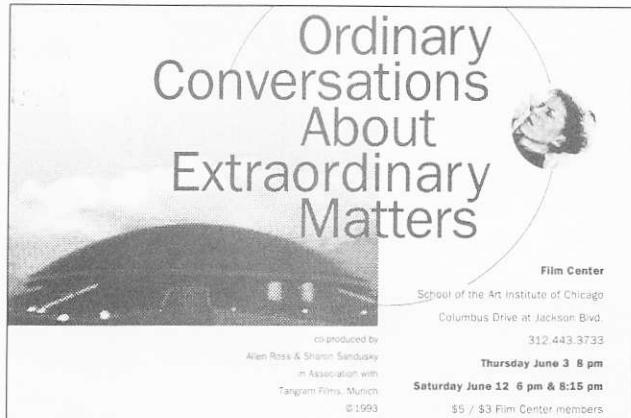


George Adamski claimed he took this photo (above) of a Venusian scoutship on December 13, 1952, from his home at Palomar Gardens, California (at the current location of Oak Knoll Campground on Palomar Mountain). Inset right is another Adamski photo of a mother ship and satellite objects, and inset left is the photo (probably of a cloud) taken by nurse Ella Louise Fortune on October 16, 1957, near Holloman AFB in New Mexico. This is another postcard from the Karl L. Veit set mentioned above right. (My thanks to collector Mahlon Wagner for a mint copy.)



Above, the front and back of the first of many postcards sent out by Californian Gabriel Green, who claims he was asked by an alien from Alpha Centauri to run for U.S. President in 1960. In 1962, he ran for the U.S. Senate and got some 171,000 votes in the Democratic primary, and in 1972 he was again a presidential candidate of the Universal Party. This first card was mailed February 9, 1965.

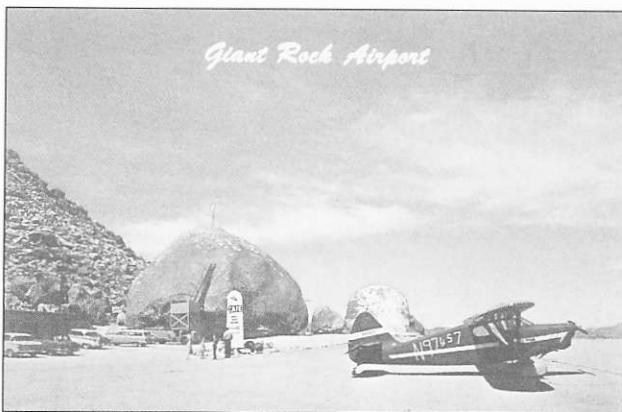
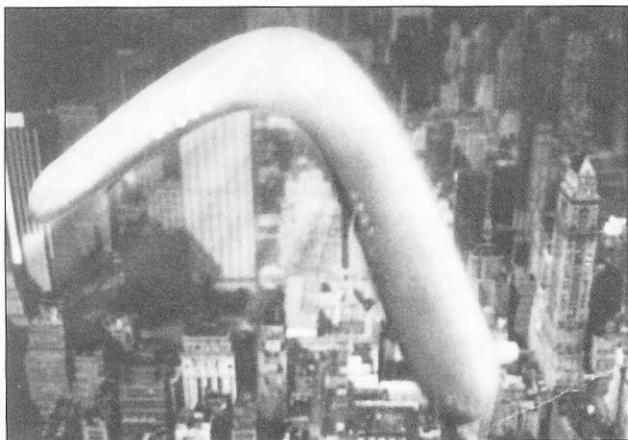
Left, an IFO (lenticular cloud) photographed in Camarillo, California, on March 24, 1957, by Agnes Sanborn. A later version of this card, published after zip codes were introduced, was more positive and was titled "Flying Saucer!"



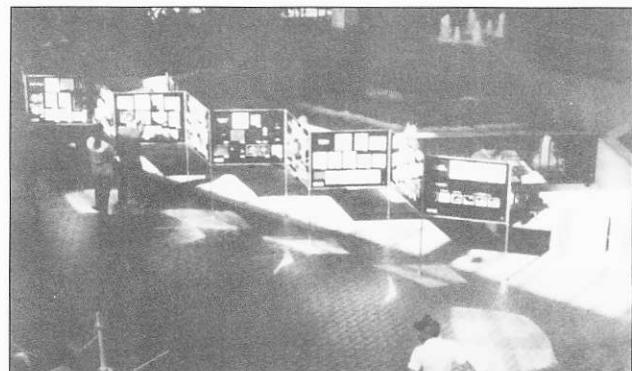
A postcard advertising the Chicago premiere of "Ordinary Conversations About Extraordinary Matters," a 1993 documentary film by Allen Ross featuring interviews with attendees at one of Leo Sprinkle's contactee conferences in Laramie, Wyoming. Ross was himself the subject of a 2001 documentary, Missing Allen, by German filmmaker Christian Bauer, who was puzzled by Ross's mysterious disappearance in 1995. Bauer's efforts to solve the riddle led to the discovery of his corpse in Cheyenne and his apparent murder by his wife Linda Greene (d. 2002), the leader of an occult group, the Samaritan Foundation, allied with David Koresh and the Branch Davidians.



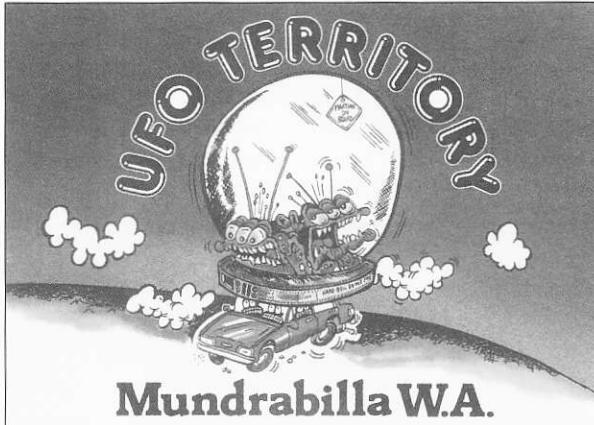
A photo of the famed "Ozark spook light," seen for more than a century on a rural road near Joplin, Missouri. This postcard was published by the photographer, Robert H. Gibbons, in Springfield, Missouri, in 1982.



The Giant Rock airstrip near Landers, California, site of many contactee conventions organized by aviator George Van Tassel from 1954 to 1977. See "Among the Contactees," IUR, July/August 1994. Van Tassel was a flight instructor for Howard Hughes in 1941–1943. A big piece of the rock, said to be the world's largest boulder, broke off in 2000. The Giant Rock Cafe is visible on the left.



Above, a postcard advertising the Center for UFO Studies traveling photo exhibit that CUFOS board member John Timmerman managed for many years. See pp. 15–17 and other articles written by Michael Swords on the many UFO incidents reported to John by exhibit attendees.



Above, a card showing a cartoon of the Mundrabilla, Western Australia, car-chase incident of 1988. See IUR, Jan./Feb. 1990. Many thanks to Paul Norman for this card. Left, the boomerang-shaped UFOs reported in Belgium in 1989–1990 inspired an entire postcard industry. Boomerang Free Cards, founded in Brussels in 1991, was one of the first companies to distribute free advertising postcards. ♦

EFFECT OF UFOs—*continued from page 14*

of the men-in-black stories; there is a definite need for many researchers to deal with the phenomenon by denying some parts and focusing on others. Evidently UFOs represent a threat to our emotional sense of security, and we have trouble dealing with them head-on. Hence we are also continually getting into squabbles with each other over the meaning of the phenomenon. Clearly this is not an easy subject for us. If this subject is hard for intellectuals to deal with, how hard is it going to be for the rest of the population?

Every UFO researcher ought to see *The Bubble* [a 3-D film, in "Spacevision," written and directed by Arch Oboler and released in 1966—Ed.]. It involves a strange external force that has collected an enormous number of human artifacts together around a small town and placed a transparent and indestructible bubble over the whole area. The town's inhabitants are turned into programmed zombies. The plot concerns a couple who somehow have managed to escape the programming and are trying to get out of the bubble and avoid being snatched by the force (which snatches people away every day except Tuesdays). The two finally do dig themselves out from under the bubble; the force departs without leaving an explanation.

The film is significant because it shows a situation which, in some sense, we all may confront—a force far more powerful than ourselves that does not act rationally, takes over our lives, and restructures our environment. How to survive after capture or military conquest is an important consideration for all thought about future interactions between UFOs and the human race. I think in some respects UFOs could present us with a situation analogous to captivity or conquest, or even more closely, to a child's relation to an unpredictable parent. The temptation in such circumstances to become passive and autistic is very strong.

One need only consider how contact with superior technology introduced benignly can be disastrous⁹ to appreciate what such technology introduced indifferently or malignantly might do. Societies that pride themselves on their technical superiority and advancement (as ours does) would seem particularly vulnerable. By contrast, societies that emphasize literary or aesthetic values, such as the ancient Chinese, are much more likely to survive a period of conquest because the values they prize cannot be easily overmatched by an outside force.

These somewhat gloomy reflections are relevant to a world in which UFO sightings continue to occur, and in which therefore human beings come increasingly to believe that UFOs represent nonhuman intelligence; or they are relevant to an increased rate or a change in character of UFO encounters.

It is well to be concerned about these matters in advance of the event, although I recognize that many people would consider thoughts like these alarmist. But one should not be fooled by the trivial effects on our society which UFOs now exert. UFOs are a protean force.

It is wise to consider not just the actual, but also potential, behavior. What UFOs do now should not be taken as a given; it could too easily change.

I am not suggesting that there is nothing that our society can do. On the contrary, I feel we ought to do a great deal more to find out about UFOs. I think we ought to hunt them in the skies, on the ground, in people's memories, and in the records of history, written or otherwise. I think the government should redirect some of its enormous resources for surveillance to keeping watch on UFOs. I think we should develop unobtrusive (nonreactive) indicators of the volume of UFO sightings by type, and this data should be constantly monitored. I think we should do everything we can by private and public channels to funnel more resources into UFO research. We need full-time, professional UFO researchers. We need a real institute for research.

But what if this research reveals a force of inconceivable power and intelligence? What will we do next? We had better start thinking about our strengths and weaknesses very seriously. Otherwise we may see the civilization we have worked so hard to build dissolve before our eyes.

NOTES

1. See my paper, "Must We Stand Idly By? Social Reaction to UFO Reports," in *1976 MUFON Symposium Proceedings* (Seguin, Tex.: MUFON, 1976), pp. 166–174.
2. See my articles, "Question of Deception by UFOs," *Skylook*, August 1974, pp. 7–8, and "Matching Wits with Extraterrestrials," *Skylook*, June 1975, pp. 10–13.
3. Donald Keyhoe has argued that the U.S. Air Force has taken an active role in seeking information about UFOs. I think this may have occurred in some sections of the organization, but doubt that any high-level policy has been followed. See "The Hidden Gamble," Chapter 3, in Donald Keyhoe, *Aliens From Space* (New York: Signet, 1973).
4. Donald L. Warren, "The Reported Sightings of UFO's and Individual Social Integration: An Exercise in Classical Sociology," unpublished paper presented at the International Sociological Association Committee on Stratification, Geneva, Switzerland, December 1975.
5. The percentage tends to increase with education, at least up to the level of "some college." There seems to be no discernible relation of UFO belief to political opinions.
6. See Robin Horton and Ruth Finnegan, *Modes of Thought: Essays on Thinking in Western and Non-Western Societies* (London: Faber and Faber, 1973).
7. John Keel, *UFOs: Operation Trojan Horse* (New York: Putnam, 1970), p. 302.
8. See Jacques Vallee, *The Invisible College* (New York: Dutton, 1975), pp. 115–117.
9. See Lauriston Sharp, "Steel Axes for Stone Age Australians," in Edward H. Spicer, ed., *Human Problems in Technological Change* (New York: John Wiley, 1952), pp. 69–90. Also the novel by Arthur C. Clarke, *Childhood's End* (New York: Ballantine, 1953). ♦

OBITUARIES

Alexander D. Mebane, a driving force of the Civilian Saucer Intelligence (CSI) of New York during the 1950s, died on Saturday, December 11, at his retirement home in Venice, Florida. He was 81. Lex, as he was known to his friends and colleagues, was one of the truly pioneering UFO researchers in the 1950s. An organic chemist by profession, he lent his considerable analytical and literary skills to the *CSI Newsletter*, as part of the impressive trio that otherwise included Isabel Davis and Ted Bloecher.

Lex, along with the others, was instrumental in translating Aimé Michel's book *Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery* into English for the Criterion Books edition in 1958, and the book contains an "Appendix on the Latest American Sightings" by Alexander D. Mebane. He also did German-language translations for the Mutual UFO Network in later years.

Lex was an original thinker and, perhaps, a better exemplar of true historical skepticism than some of the modern-day pretenders to that title. For many years he seriously entertained the view that UFOs represented nuts-and-bolts visitors from space.

Later he began to question that interpretation, and expressed legitimately skeptical views about Roswell, abduction reports, and the basic nature of UFOs, while taking the reports very seriously and insisting that they were not merely false reports of prosaic phenomena. To the contrary, he became convinced that something far more sweeping and revolutionary than "mere" visitors from space was going on.

On the human level, Lex was a cat person, a mushroom hunter, an intellectually honest and thoughtful person, and a loyal friend. His papers have been donated to the Venice Public Library, to which he had previously donated many UFO-related books and records.—Richard H. Hall.

Betty Hill, whose tale of being abducted by aliens launched her to fame and became the subject of a best-selling book and television movie, died Sunday, October 17, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, after a battle with lung cancer. She was 85.

Betty claimed that she and her husband, Barney, were abducted by extraterrestrials in New Hampshire's White Mountains on a trip home from Canada in 1961.

The Hills were puzzled when they arrived home and noticed Betty's torn and stained dress, Barney's scuffed shoes, shiny spots on their car, stopped watches, and no memory of two hours of the drive.

Under hypnosis three years later, they recounted being kidnapped and examined by aliens. The couple gained international notoriety after going public with their story, traveling across the country to give speeches and making numerous television and radio appearances.

Their story also became the focus of John G. Fuller's 1966 best-selling book *Interrupted Journey* and a television movie starring James Earl Jones and Estelle Parsons.

Betty retired from UFO lecturing in her 70s and complained that the quest for knowledge about extraterrestrials had become tainted with commercialism. Too many people with "flaky ideas, fantasies and imaginations" were making UFO and abduction reports, she told the Associated Press in a 1991 interview.

"If you were to believe the numbers of people who are claiming this, it would figure out to 3,000 to 5,000 abductions in the United States alone every night," she said. "There wouldn't be room for planes to fly."

She also said media had fueled UFO fiction.

"The media presented them as huge craft, all brightly lighted and flashing, but they are not," she said in a 1997 AP interview. "They are small, with dim lights, and many times they fly with no lights."

Betty Hill had gone a bit commercial herself, trying to fight UFO fantasies with a 1995 self-published book, *A Common Sense Approach to UFOs*.

Before devoting her life to UFOs, Betty had been a state social worker specializing in adoptions and training foster parents. Barney died in 1969.

She was an active member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a founding member of Rockingham County Community Action.—Associated Press, October 19, 2004.

LETTER

BOSSA CORRECTIONS

To the editor:

Some small errors slipped in our article on the Bossa case ("Crash Landing in the Pampas," *IUR*, Summer 1999, pp. 4–10, 30–31).

On page 8, first line should read: But we have NOT been able to learn much about him [the witness]. (The word in capitals was omitted.) Three paragraphs later: Cristian Vogt tried to visit the witness in the 1960s (not the 1980s).

On page 10, paragraph 3, correct "Abrama" to "Abramo." Also, several times (but not all) the second surname of Horacio Gonzalez Ganteaume is misspelled (page 4, paragraph 2; and captions on pages 5 and 7).

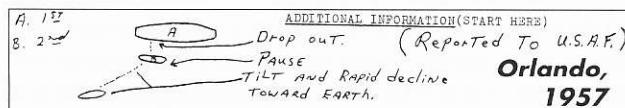
Roberto Banchs
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Richard W. Heiden
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

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Write for our UFO publications and back issues list. We also have a brochure that you can give to your friends who need to know about UFOs and might like to read the *International UFO Reporter*. Contact CUFOS, 2457 W. Peterson, Chicago, IL 60659.

SATELLITE OBJECTS—continued from page 7



75' to 100' long, object two about 20' to 25' long. First object cigar-shaped, second, oval. Sun reflected off both, cause[d] to shine. First craft hovered, second one came out and down. Partly cloudy. 35,000." A drawing of the incident by this witness shows the smaller object pausing after emerging from the larger one, and then he writes "Tilt and rapid decline toward earth."

Source: Reported to USAF. Signed witness report form.

December 15, 1957, Almind, near Kolding, Denmark. Between 1:00–2:00 a.m., three young men observed a huge light in the sky. It was oval-shaped, emitted red or orange rays, and appeared to be descending. They watched the object for about 18–19 minutes. The object lay on its side leaning 10–15 degrees as it quivered incessantly and moved slightly all the time. A dark streak was noticed that seemed to cross it. Suddenly it was still, and from its center came two small objects that drifted away in a northerly direction and soon disappeared. The large object turned over and lay on its side and quivered some more. The witnesses then realized it was further away than first thought. Later it ascended, while a fan-shaped tail of light spread after it. The object was later apparently seen further along the coast, where it was photographed. The photographer watched it for 5–6 minutes; it seemed about 10 times larger than the moon, and very high in the sky.

Source: "Flying Saucer Reports Pour in from Denmark," *Flying Saucer Review* 4, no. 4 (July-August 1958): 2–4.



June 4, 1961, Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania. Some-time between noon and 2:00 p.m., Mrs. James W. Annis, a librarian, was resting on the patio when she noticed a large bright object that "appeared like the flat end of a clam shell, seen in profile" (a narrow ellipse) hovering low over tree-tops to the north. She then also noticed a cluster of smaller objects hovering to the southeast of it. They were approximately one-third the size of the larger one. "The objects appeared solid. Both the large object and the cluster of small ones were motionless when I first noticed them. While I watched, the smaller objects appeared to streak across the sky to the large one. Then everything disappeared behind

trees to the left" (to the north-northwest). Weather was bright sunlight (from behind her) with a clear very blue sky. The sighting duration was approximately 10 minutes.

Source: NICAP case files.

September 2, 1961, Albuquerque, New Mexico. The details of this report are taken from Project Blue Book files. At 4:40 (or 5:40) p.m., a 40-year-old man had just reclined in an outside chaise lounge at his home in the northeast section of Albuquerque, when he observed a shiny round object to the west. From the Blue Book report, "Round and bright as if a reflection . . . White and bright . . . Moved west to east very erratically. During flight, at one o'clock [location in sky from position of the witness] emitted several small silvery objects and at eleven o'clock emitted several small silvery objects. The emitted objects were about 1/6 the size of the main object. The main object was motionless when the small objects were emitted. Faded out of sight; appeared to be moving away from observer to the south and climbing to 50 degree elevation. . . Clear and real good visibility . . . less than 3/10 cumulus." Duration was 10 minutes.

Surprisingly (or maybe not), this case is carried by Blue Book as a possible refraction. Their reasoning for this rather curious explanation is briefly noted in the Comments on the case record card as follows, "There was an inversion of 3 degrees between 16M and 18M. Lapse rate above and below normal. Suspected that objects viewed were reflections from this inversion." This Blue Book dismissal is more than a bit dubious considering the reported case details.

May 26, 1964, near Palmerston, Pennsylvania. At about 10:00 p.m., Mr. and Mrs. Terry Balliet and family, along with two neighbors, saw two objects in the northwest sky. One was a large stationary dome-like object emitting hazy whitish light from the underside, and a smaller disc-like object was intermittently visible maneuvering around the larger object. Finally, the disc seemed to merge with the larger object, which then moved away to the east. The duration was about 10 minutes. The large object alone was observed two more times later in the evening, moving back and forth from east to west.

Source: "Other Recent Sightings," *U.F.O. Investigator* 2, no. 11 (July-August 1964): 7.

June 2, 1966, Massillon, Ohio. At about 7:30 p.m., Harold Harper was talking with some neighbors in the front yard when one of them said, "Look there's fire in the sky." Harper looked up and saw a huge object coming from the southwest. He described the object as being about 50–60 feet in diameter with a shape like a cigar with a ball on one end, and smoky in color. As an increasingly larger group of neighbors watched, the object seemed to stop and hover at about 1000 feet up. Then three smaller objects appeared to come from it. These smaller objects then gained altitude, separated, and disappeared at terrific speed

in different directions. The large object then disappeared straight up, also at terrific speed.

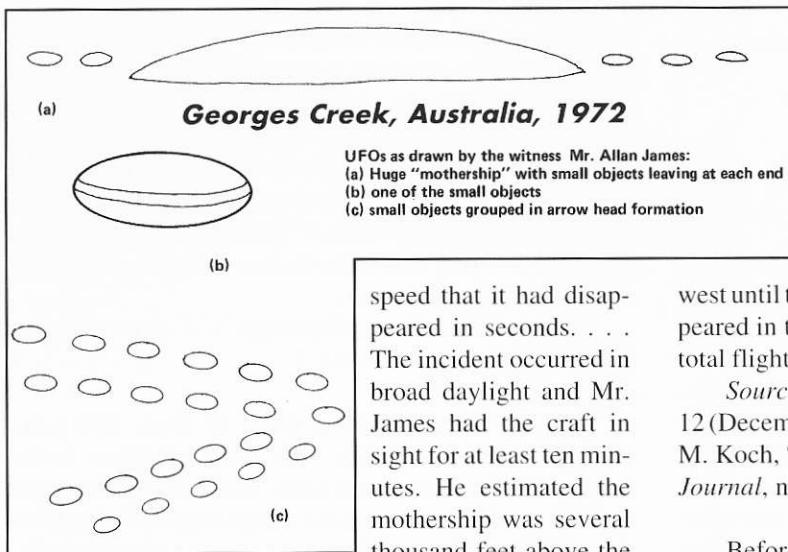
Source: Massillon Evening Independent, June 3.

September 20, 1967, Stoke-on-Trent, England. Between 8:30–9:30 p.m., seven people observed a large bright silver-colored, oval-shaped object, almost overhead, moving slowly toward the northeast. The object then stopped and hung motionless in the sky. The witnesses saw two (possibly three) smaller round and bright silvery objects that appeared to come from the larger object. The smaller objects moved rapidly away in different directions. One of them appeared to drop vertically downwards, and the other traveled horizontally in a generally southwest direction. The large object then moved off to the northeast and slowly disappeared into the distance.

Source: Roger H. Stanway and Anthony R. Pace, Flying Saucer Report, UFOs: Unidentified, Undeniable. Stoke-on-Trent, Eng.: Newchapel Observatory, 1968, p. 16.

September 10, 1972, Georges Creek, New South Wales, Australia. At 12:45 p.m., greengrocer Allan James was checking a load on his truck prior to descending from the top of Big Hill on the Armidale Road west of Georges Creek. He then noticed a long cigar-shaped object. According to the report in the *Macleay Argus*:

"It was 100 times bigger than a Boeing 707 and from each end came small objects—flying saucers—which grouped into an arrowhead formation before heading southeast. Mr. James said the small objects left the mother ship like fighters leaving an aircraft carrier. Once the flying saucers were out of sight, the large craft climbed at such



speed that it had disappeared in seconds. . . . The incident occurred in broad daylight and Mr. James had the craft in sight for at least ten minutes. He estimated the mothership was several thousand feet above the ground when the smaller objects were leaving."

The witness provided some drawings showing what he had seen, one of which (above) shows 22 smaller discoid objects when they grouped in the arrowhead formation.

Source: Eileen Buckle, "Is Kempsey a UFO 'Window'?" Flying Saucer Review 21, no. 6 (1975): 2–4.

October 8, 1978, Jenkins, Missouri. This fascinating report was thoroughly investigated by both CUFOS and MUFON, and though it is in large part a very important CE-2, there is also a satellite-object component. For a period of two hours, from 7:00 to 9:00 a.m., a very small object rested in a field on the 500-acre Marlett Sturgell farm in southwestern Missouri. During the two hours, this oval object was watched



Jenkins, Missouri, 1978
Reconstruction of the way the UFO appeared to the
witnesses when it lifted up above the ground.

intermittently by six people, all members of the Sturgell family (five adults and one teenager). The object rested in a field less than 300 feet from the farmhouse. At 9:00 a.m., it ascended and moved off to the northwest.

While watching the object as it moved further away to the northwest, the witnesses noticed a larger, more distant object that they at first took for an airplane. However, no visible wings, engines, or tail were seen on this larger object.

One witness stated, "It looked like a big aircraft—it was long—just laying there motionless in the sky"; another described it as a "long grey-white board or something, laying up there." The small object headed directly toward the larger object, and it either flew under the "airplane" or went directly up to it. As the two objects converged and appeared as one, they either moved away rapidly to the north-

west until they disappeared in the distance, or simply disappeared in the clear blue sky. No audible sound heard. The total flight time was 5–10 minutes.

Sources: "Physical Trace Case in Missouri," IUR 3, no. 12 (December 1978) 11–13; Donald L. Seneker and George M. Koch, "Missouri Landing-Trace Case," MUFON UFO Journal, no. 135 (May 1979): 3–7.

Before concluding this article, a few notes are in order concerning my satellite object study. At this point in time (late 2004) my database consists of approximately 300 reports. While I cannot claim with absolute certainty that every one of them is of an anomalous nature, it should be noted that a careful and determined effort was made to weed out possible/probable IFOs and those reports that are frag-

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mentary with insufficient information. Because of this I remain confident that in large part we are dealing with genuine unknowns (as are those presented in my two articles). The reports that constitute the core of my study are both impressive and extraordinary, a combination that bodes well for their true anomalous nature.

However, we do have a problem. This is due to the fact that a large proportion of the approximately 300 reports are from the United States, with Australia, Canada, and France (from 1954) the leading foreign sources. South America and the remainder of Europe provide a small number of entries, with Asia and Africa going virtually unrepresented. This obviously skewed picture prevents any meaningful analysis of satellite-object reports as to both their global distribution and, possibly, to their distribution by year. Barring my receipt of an influx of previously undisclosed reports (particularly foreign), this problem may be one that remains unresolved.

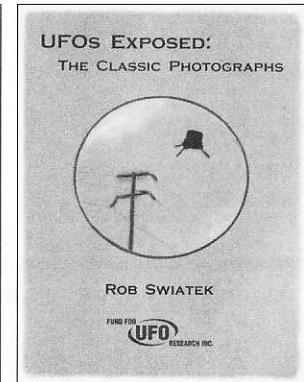
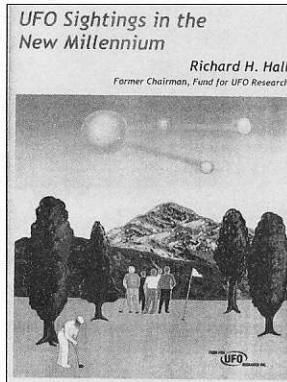
Though scores of additional reports could be cited (both those with and without the strange cloud effect), by now it should be readily apparent that satellite-object reports constitute a vitally important component of the core UFO phenomenon. They are as fascinating and spectacular as they are compelling and baffling. Along with the better close encounters, they are among the most impressive reports on record. Because of the seemingly coordinated actions of the UFOs, we must give serious consideration to the possibility that there is some type of intelligence behind these events. What that possible intelligence might be, and what clues the satellite-object reports give to its plans and motives, remains obscure.

As before, I again request that any reader (particularly other researchers) who has any information about an undisclosed satellite object report to please contact me and make it part of the permanent record. You can contact CUFOS, or myself directly at HerbUFO@aol.com. ♦

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HYBRID PLAY—*continued from page 12*

2003. Incident in 2003.

7. Kathy, age 45, hypnosis session 12, February 12, 1995. Incident in 1959.
8. Sheila, age 42, hypnosis session 19, October 1, 2004.
9. Roxanne, age 49, hypnosis session 4, July 25, 1994. Incident, June 28, 1994.
10. *The Threat*, pp. 155–60.
11. Abby, age 35, hypnosis session 38, December 7, 1999. Incident, November 9, 1999. ♦

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