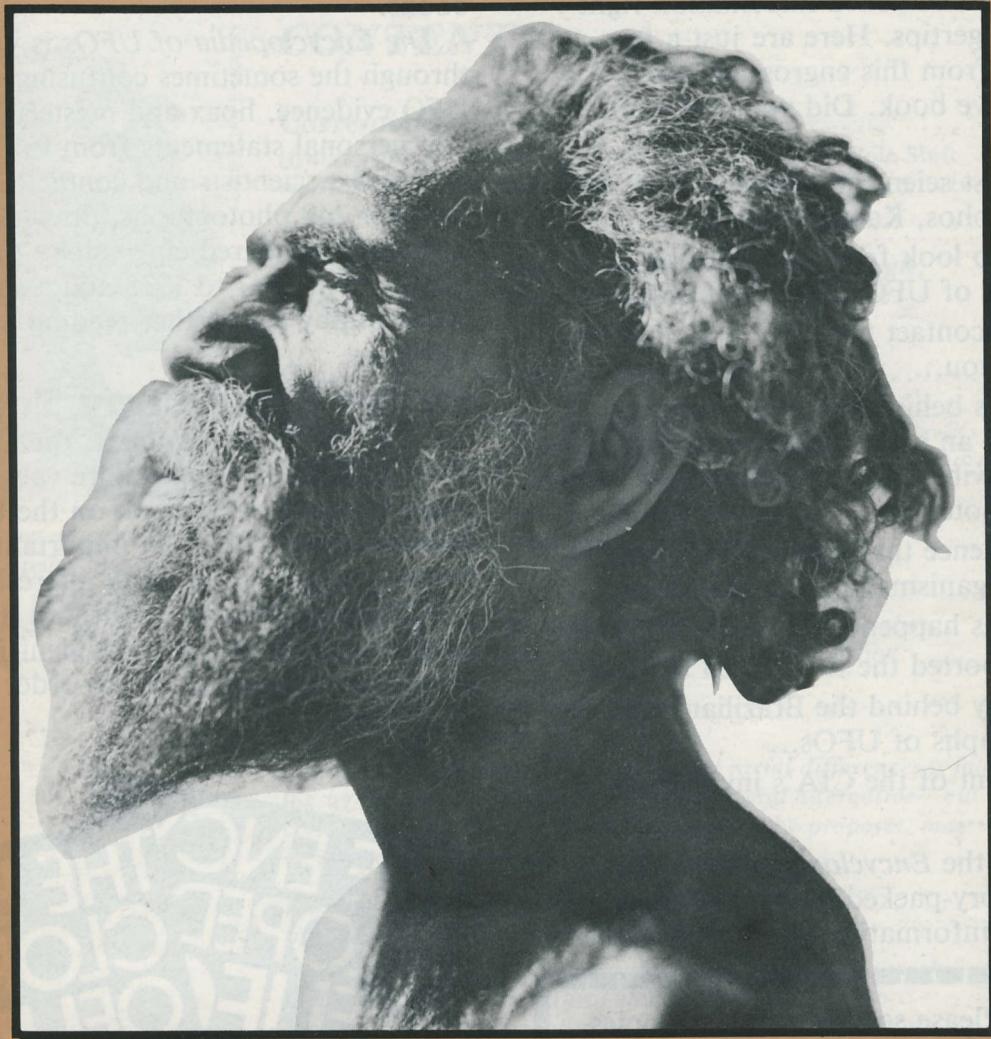


September-October 1980
Vol. II, no. 6
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**International UFO
Reporter!**

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**ARCHETYPES
AND
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South American "Halo" Flap...Chinese Discovered America...Monster of Tibetan Lake...

Sightings and Encounters**INTERNATIONAL****UFO REPORTER**

These reports are gathered and authenticated through the Center for UFO Studies in Evanston, Illinois, for which Allan Hendry is Chief Investigator. The Center maintains a 24-hour UFO Hotline for the exclusive use of U.S. law enforcement agencies, Federal Aviation Agency facilities, planetaria and other formal channels. The Center also maintains contact with the news media and individual correspondents throughout the world. It also cooperates with the Mutual UFO Network and other UFO investigation groups. Additionally, the Center maintains a computerized databank (UFOCAT). —A.H.

U.S. Sightings**South Carolina's Giant UFOs****TYPE:** CE I**DATE:** September 11, 1980**TIME:** 4:20 a.m.**DURATION:** 2 hours, 45 minutes
(more strictly, 6 minutes—see text)**WITNESSES:** 17**PLACE:** Anderson, South Carolina

IUR learned of this case because of newswire coverage in Nebraska! It received the attention of far more than the local papers and television news departments in South Carolina. The witnesses say they were besieged with inquiries from Alaska, California, Hawaii and even Australia.

The three reasons for its notoriety: huge angular size, partial confirmation by law officers and similar additional sightings near Anderson during the daylight part of the morning. The incident was investigated by numerous UFO research groups. This account is based on a personal visit to the site by IUR's Allan Hendry on the 14th, three days after the event, with the assistance of a local MUFON (Mutual UFO Network) team headed by Don Roberts.



Jerry McAlister shows how he saw the UFO from his bedroom window.

The scene of the primary event is a small ranch home a few miles south of the heart of town. The area is rural, a few homes and trailers sparsely placed on a lonely stretch of country road surrounded by wooded hills. According to the witnesses, the sky was clear and star-studded.

It all began when Jerry McAlister, a forty-year-old electrician laid up with a broken leg, was awakened by a loud screech. It was similar, he said, to a "crashing helicopter." Hobbling to a small bedroom window that faces southeast, he was amazed to see a rounded, seamless "saucer" (see witness sketch) hovering over his backyard trees. These trees were measured by Allan Hendry to be 110 feet from his window (not the "fifty-foot" figure quoted in the press).

The saucer was gigantic in angular size. Using trees as endpoints, McAlister indicated a visual breadth that spanned around 35° of an arc! The forward edge did not extend beyond the stand of trees, so a lower limit for the object's actual size works out to be about ninety feet. This conforms well with McAlister's guess of seventy feet.

The "hundreds" of steady white lights surrounding the perimeter were so bright, they illuminated the area all

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

A "UFO" is any anomalous aerial phenomenon whose appearance and/or behavior cannot be ascribed to conventional natural or man-made sources after study by analysts who possess technical qualifications the original witness(es) may lack.

Abbreviations used in this section follow six categories of UFO reports developed by Dr. J. Allen Hynek:

NL: Nocturnal Light. Any distant anomalous source (usually illuminated) seen in the night sky.

DD: Daylight Disc. Any distant objects (often disc-shaped) seen under daylight conditions.

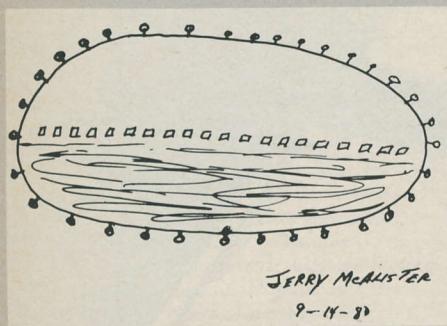
RV: Radar/Visual. UFOs seen simultaneously by vision and radar; good agreement between the two is essential.

CE I: Close Encounter of the First Kind. UFO seen within five hundred feet.

CE II: Close Encounter of the Second Kind. CE I that influences the environment, including physical traces, physiological effects and electromagnetic interferences.

CE III: Close Encounters of the Third Kind. CE I or II associated with creatures ("UFOnauts").

around the yard. Yet while these lights were clearly rotating around the form in a clockwise direction (as seen from above), it is less clear whether the row of square, white windows was also



McAlister's sketch of the UFO he saw. His wife and daughter drew similar sketches. rotating as the witness could see through them so well. No features of the interior of the form could be resolved, though. The shading drawn by the witness on the underside of the form indicates a surface that looked like black steel.

The UFO rotated and wobbled about twenty-five feet over his forty-foot pine trees for three minutes. McAlister used one of his crutches to awaken his wife, Faye, thirty-four. She never heard any noise from the saucer, but spontaneously remarked, "Oh, my

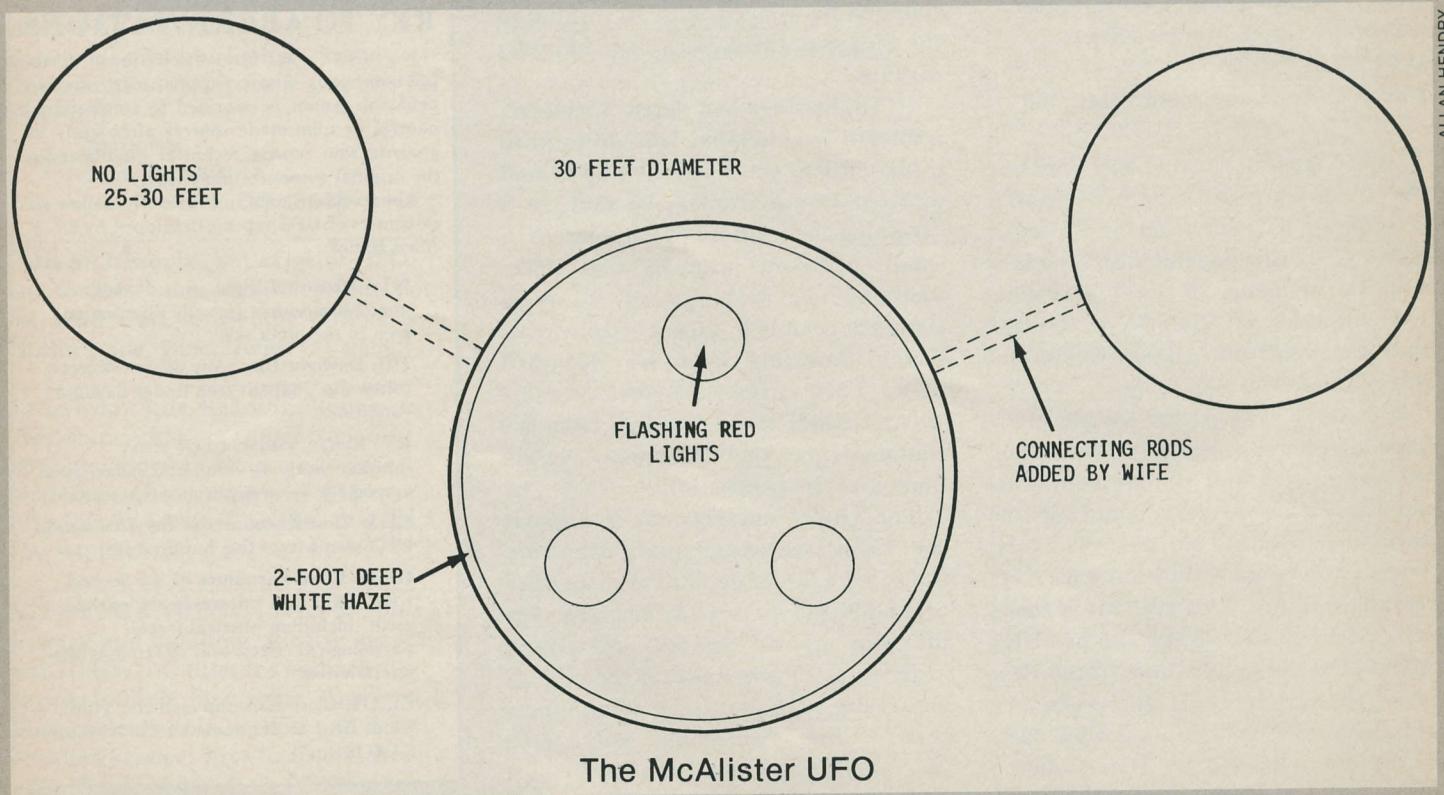
God, how beautiful!" when she saw the sight. But by the time she and her oldest daughter, Shirley, eighteen, saw it, the saucer was already receding toward the east-northeast at a good rate of speed. Mr. McAlister said it did this by tilting up in a fashion that revealed the full circular face of the form and flying off "flatways."

The lights were still rotating in a circle around the saucer, while the straight row of windows seemed detached from the action. The windows remained fixed and steady across the middle of what had been the top view of the saucer. Needless to say, this results in a geometry that is rather hard to visualize. Further complicating matters, Mrs. McAlister drew a sketch of the UFO moving away which still indicated an edge-on perspective, coupled with large, white "spheres" flanking the sides of the saucer, which her husband said he did not see. He saw the UFO shrink from its huge angular size down to what the witnesses generally called "one-half that of a full moon" in the space of three minutes.

The distant phase of the sighting is more problematic. The UFO settled into place as a large, white light source until 7:05 a.m. when it was gone from

view in a now-brightened sky. This was the fashion in which the UFO was observed by the remaining fourteen witnesses. These included the four younger McAlister daughters, the four neighbors immediately adjacent to the McAlisters, two other neighbors who came to join them and four members of the Anderson County Sheriff's Department. The controversial aspect of this part of the sighting is that the light behaved so much like an astronomical target—specifically, Venus.

McAlister placed the distant light source in the east-northeast about forty-five degrees up above the horizon. His wife placed it due east. This is where Venus would be. Furthermore, Venus rises steadily in the east, just as the stars would, disappearing only when dawn brightens the sky. Watching the early morning sky at that time reveals Venus to be eminently visible until 7 a.m. During the long time the light was visible, the only "antics" it performed included up-and-down motion and a "spinning" effect through a 60X telescope and binoculars. No one on the scene seemed to possess a confident knowledge of the night sky. Jerry McAlister, for example, claimed he could see the Big Dipper on previous



occasions rise above the southeast part of the horizon, which, of course, is impossible.

On the other hand, both Mr. and Mrs. McAlister, when independently questioned outdoors, placed what they believed to be "the morning star" below and to the right of the UFO approximately fifteen degrees away. Could the witnesses have been mistaking Venus for the UFO, thinking an unrelated star nearby was Venus? Watching the early morning sky showed the only star with appreciable brightness, Procyon, to be slightly higher than Venus. Sirius, the other likely candidate, was a full forty degrees away to the right at the same apparent angle above the horizon. Thus, there doesn't seem to be an appropriate candidate for a mistaken "Venus."

The other saving feature is the angular size claimed for the distant UFO. Even Deputy Mike Burton from the Sheriff's Department agreed that the UFO was smaller than a moon but larger than a star. The McAlisters all seemed to agree that the UFO was about half the size of a full moon. Furthermore, Deputy Burton watched the real Venus on subsequent nights and said that it looked quite different than the UFO. Still, he could not claim that he saw the UFO and Venus on the 11th at the same time with confidence.

Other problematic features: Jerry McAlister claimed that the noise initially generated by the UFO was so loud that his ears were ringing for three days. Yet no one else in his house heard the noise the saucer reportedly made. His next-door neighbor told IUR that he was lying awake at that time of morning and heard a noise he described as "unusual" but "muffled." And the neighbors across the street also claimed they were awake at the early hour, yet heard nothing.

Jerry McAlister also was adamant about other temporary physiological effects, including red, burning eyes, swollen glands in his neck and a headache the following day. The other members of his family noted similar ailments, but were more willing to write them off to other causes, such as getting up so early to watch the UFO (Jerry

McAlister had been up prior to the sighting for hours, listening to his police scanner radio)...not to mention their normal working conditions that sometimes create eye irritations.

Because a pair of UFO researchers informed the local papers that they had successfully measured radioactivity near the trees where the UFO hovered, a Geiger counter was brought to the site. Nothing other than background count could be found. It could be argued that radiation measured one day after the event would have successfully dissipated two days later. Yet the idea that a measurement that was only twenty-five percent higher than the average background count is significant in the first place seems rather dismissable.

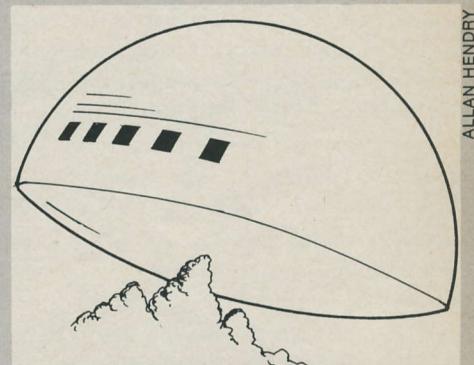
While the event was in progress, the deputies called for radar confirmation of the distant light source. The Greenville and Anderson Municipal airports were not yet open. Air Control at the Greenville-Spartanburg Airport was open, but reported nothing.

Exactly one hour after the disappearance of the UFO in Anderson, and thirty miles to the north, another witness would report to the Pickens County Sheriff's Department that he saw a huge UFO...in daylight conditions. Whether he saw the same UFO under better viewing conditions or a totally unrelated object is difficult to assess.

The sole witness was Larry Garrett, forty, a retired power company worker. While his wife slept, he worked on a car outdoors until his attention was attracted at 8:05 a.m. by a strange sound, not especially loud, but "like a car in trouble" or a "swarm of bees." Looking north in a sky now shaded by clouds, he saw a huge UFO. The sketch below is based on one drawn by a police artist from the Sheriff's Department, and is regarded as accurate by the witness. The windows looked black except where the sun hit them. Then, they appeared to be a purplish-ruby color. The body of the form was a metallic color unlike any he had ever seen before, a sort of grey with a purplish tint. Most remarkable, again, was the huge angular size. Mr. Garrett would not have been able to cover his view of it with an outstretched hand at arm's

length! The witness said he was numb with amazement just watching this seamless form. He guessed it to be eighty to a hundred feet in size. It hovered over a hill to the north for a while, the tip of tall oak trees just covering a portion of the UFO's base. Then it drifted off further north and downward behind the trees until it was out of sight. Total duration: thirty to forty-five seconds.

Garrett stated there are no homes between that hill and his own. But there are plenty in the direction the UFO was going. Thus, he is puzzled as to why no one else saw it—and reported it—on their way to work. He was not aware of the McAlister sighting until after he reported his own.



IUR's sketch, based on a police artist's impression.

Actually, there *were* other daylight sightings reported that morning by others in the area, apparently promoted by the day's extensive news coverage. These are currently being pursued by local MUFON investigators.

Could something like a hot air balloon have been responsible for that latter daylight sighting? There was one launched at the Haywood Mall in nearby Greenville. But it didn't travel far and it was launched after the 11th, anyway. It was learned that an air show was on progress at the Anderson Airport on Sunday the 14th. Could these sightings have had anything to do with it? There *was* a balloon present, according to the Greenville-Spartanburg ATC. The chief of the Flight Service Station, however, informed us that it was raked in on the day of the event. Could an advertising plane have created the first sighting at the unorthodox hour of 4:30 a.m.? Again, the FSS chief said "no." "I don't know of anything around here it could have been," he told IUR.

"It might have been a UFO."

An ironic note for UFO conspiracy theorists. Allan Hendry and investigator Dr. Willy Smith drove right through the heart of Anderson seven hours before the events began!

Knocked Back by a Light Beam

TYPE: CE I with physiological effects

DATE: August 17, 1980

TIME: 1:15 a.m.

DURATION: 5 minutes

WITNESSES: 3

PLACE: Lima, Ohio

Phil Battle, forty-two, a security guard for the Teledyne-Ohio Steel plant, believes he has seen a number of UFOs since he was thirteen-years-old in Alabama. Like so many others, he never reported them for fear of ridicule. When he drove his truck through the north parking lot, he spotted an unusual, bright light in the foggy sky. Battle realized he was about to have another sighting and there was no one around to witness it with him.

When he stepped out of his truck, he beheld a round, flat, silvery form to the east an estimated ninety yards away. Little holes could be seen on the surface as well as a flashing, yellow light and white floodlights all around it. These lights were apparently not "flashing" or "rotating" in the manner of an advertising plane. The angular size was larger than that of a full moon. Unfortunately, the darkness prevented the outline of the form from being seen clearly. It remained stationary for about five minutes, moving back and forth. Suddenly, a yellow light shot out of the UFO at him, knocking him back against his truck. Battle reported that this scarred his knee, and hurt his back and kidneys while the beam reddened his left eye. The UFO then took off and dimmed in brightness.

The beleaguered witness ran to the guard office to secure his partner and third worker to come with him to the lot. The UFO was nowhere to be seen, however.

The men walked along toward the north parking lot and saw a bright light an estimated four hundred yards to the north, just high enough to clear the

north plant building. According to the other men, the white light was shapeless but slightly larger than a moon and hard to watch because of its brightness. After about fifteen to twenty seconds, the light drifted westward out of view behind the building. Battle went after it alone. He watched it fly over a pond before it left for good.

The guard tried to use his CB-radio to contact the others during the initial sighting, but couldn't make contact with his partner. Yet it worked fine after the incident was over.

Battle would later report another, less dramatic sighting of a UFO with different illumination of 11:36 p.m. on the 20th. IUR checked with the Air Route Traffic Control Centers at Cleveland and Indianapolis, the Flight Service Station for Lima and the Allen County Airport in Lima (which was closed down at the times of the two sightings). No light could be shed on the probable cause of the sightings.

Investigator John Timmerman of the Center for UFO Studies is continuing to examine the case locally.

Connecticut Close Encounter

TYPE: CE I

DATE: April 6, 1980

TIME: 9 p.m.

DURATION: 3 minutes

WITNESSES: 2 (plus an infant)

PLACE: Sturbridge, Connecticut

William Meara, a twenty-nine-year-old sales engineer, sometimes discussed the topic of UFOs with his family, but he never made a point of reading about them. His twenty-four-year-old wife, Brenda, thought they were "ridiculous." All of this changed for them last Easter as they drove off the exit of Highway 90 and proceeded southwest on 86.

When they were a block past the toll booth, Mr. Meara spotted a red blur in the clear, night sky over a road sign. As they got closer, the blur resolved into the illuminated form seen in the witnesses' sketches. With the main disc seemingly thirty feet in diameter and the outboard discs somewhat smaller, the UFO filled up their view of the sky quite impressively since it passed direct-

ly over their car an estimated thirty feet up. Mr. Meara stuck his head out the open window, but no sound could be heard as the UFO proceeded back toward the area of the toll booth at a very slow speed. The Mearas got out of their car to watch the UFO move off and upward in a forty-five degree angle climb until it was gone from view.

When William Meara tried to start his '77 Oldsmobile Cutlass a half-hour *after* the incident, it acted completely dead. Yet it started well the next morning. Naturally, it's hard to draw a cause-and-effect relationship between this behavior and the UFO. A serviceman familiar with their car could find nothing wrong with it. After three months of intermittent problems, however, they sold it.

After the witnesses got home, they called many agencies seeking advice, from the State Police to Westover Air Force Base to the Weymouth Naval Air Station. They found no explanation for their experience.

What really bothered them, however, was the lack of additional witnesses. They were preceded by twenty other cars at that toll booth (though none were immediately obvious during the sighting). Investigator Larry Fawcett was also bothered by this. He located one of the toll booth employees who worked that night. That he didn't see anything comes as little surprise, however, as the rooftop overhang prohibits a good view of the sky in that direction.

Fawcett also checked with five advertising plane companies, the Goodyear blimp company, four airports...with no luck in identifying it. Checks with the neighbors about the Mearas themselves revealed they thought highly of the family.

September Seventeenth Sighting: SOLVED!

If you were awake just prior to 1 a.m. and outdoors in Tennessee, Georgia and Florida on Wednesday, September 17, you probably saw a burning red ball of light shoot across the sky in a southeast direction. If you were in central Florida, you may have seen this light "explode" and appear to crash.

These are typical of the details that were provided to IUR by rangers, deputies and air traffic controllers in those states. If all of this sounds like a spectacular meteor, you're close to the answer. According to NORAD's Space Computational Center, it was probably the re-entry of the rocket body that launched the Soviet Cosmos 549 satellite into orbit in 1973. Their predicted time and location of re-entry conforms well to the trajectory delineated by the various reports we've received. Judging by the inquiries made to the Center for UFO Studies, a lot of people must have seen this...all except the Contributing Editor in Atlanta, who was sound asleep!

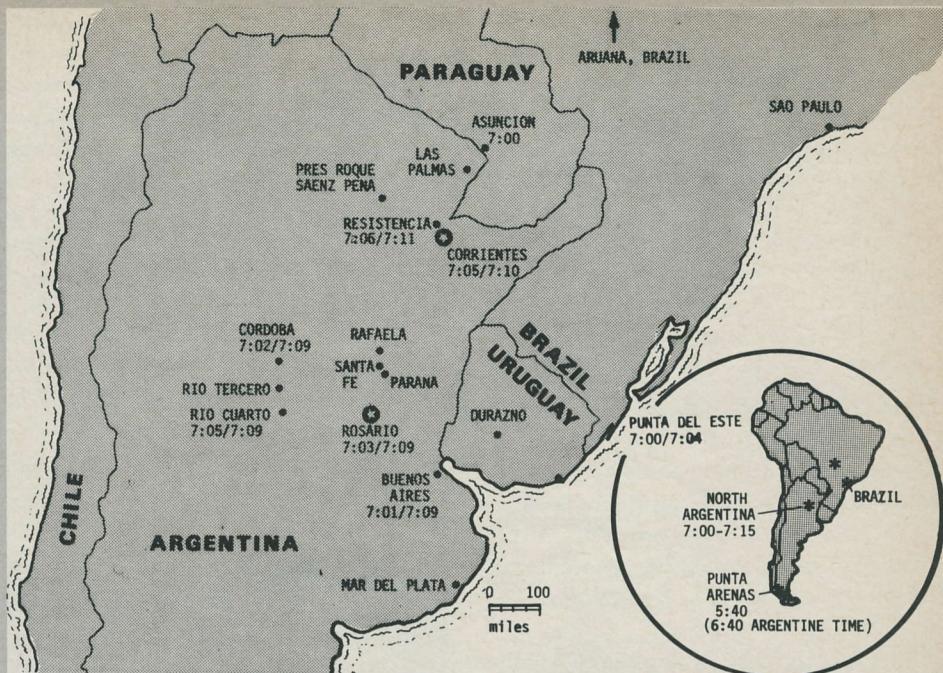
Foreign Forum

The editors cannot exert the same "first-hand" control over foreign cases as domestic ones. However, it is certainly of value, at least, to compare the reported characteristics of the phenomenon abroad with sightings in the United States.—A.H.

The UFO "Flap" in South America

If that "luminous halo" has a natural explanation... what is it?

The month of June produced one of the lowest turnouts of U.S. sighting reports to the Center for UFO Studies in four years, but that wasn't the case in other countries. Judging by numerous South American newsclippings, most of the continent underwent something of a flap. The primary event, however, happened just after sunset on June 14. So many cities in a five-country area—including Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Chile and Paraguay—reported seeing the same type of "UFO" at approximately the same time that the initial press treatment spoke of a "fleet" of UFOs. In retrospect, a single, high-altitude phenomenon appears to be behind it all. One very useful feature in this incidence was the independent photographs of the phenomenon with useful "landmarks" contained in both pictures. The trouble with "UFOs" that are successfully photographed at widely separated locations is that they don't



Locations in South America where the glowing phenomenon was seen, with times of sighting where known. Circled stars show where photographs were taken. Inset map notes location of an incandescent UFO in southern Chile seen 20 minutes before the Argentine sightings.

usually stay "unidentified" for long. So far, however, the exact nature of this one remains a mystery.

Actually, the visual testimonies and photographs provide a fairly uniform description for the strange apparition. It looked like a dimly incandescent white sphere, extremely diffuse in outline and dimmer in the center. The resulting photographic images look like rings or "doughnuts" as a consequence. Verbal descriptions such as "halo" and "cloud" help to underscore this impression of tenuousness. The appearance of the moon in the photographs allows us to accurately determine the angular size of the form as being just under one and a half degrees, almost three times the moon's visual diameter. It is clearly much dimmer than the moon as well.

The fact that so many people appeared to see the "doughnut" at the same time in cities separated by hundreds of miles on either side of its north-bound trajectory demonstrates the very high altitude involved. The two newspaper photographers who snapped the two available photos of the "UFO" (now the property of the *National Star* tabloid newspaper) were separated by almost four hundred miles, one north-northeast of the other. Jose Granata was in Rosario while Omar Vallejos was in Corrientes. Yet, both of their pictures

were aimed in the same direction—northwest—as indicated by the moon's presence. And the two pictures were taken only minutes apart.

Thus far, the "UFO" seems more like an upper atmospheric launch of a barium cloud, say, than the kind of anomalous object normally encountered. What makes it unusual are the claims of rapid motion across the sky...especially rapid given the high altitude. You may refer to the map of South America for the locations of the following sightings:

BUENOS AIRES: *Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport (Aeroparque):* Julio Cantero, in charge of the control tower, said the luminous ring was first spotted at 7:01 in a completely clear twilight sky. It "hovered" for four minutes at a bearing of three hundred degrees northwest. Controllers Cantero and Recalt thought it was only four hundred meters high and less than a kilometer from the tower.

The pilots of two planes preparing to take off, Austral flights 408 and 22, also reported seeing the phenomenon. The tower delayed their take-offs until the light ring was gone.

The foggy halo seemed to be approaching the planes and the tower on a

collision course. However, we note that NASA personnel watching doughnut-shaped barium clouds in the upper atmosphere have also interpreted the expansion in size of the cloud as motion directly towards them. The form seen in Argentina seemed to change course and move away from them. Point of disappearance: 350° north and 45° above the horizon at 7:09 (another source says 7:04). Nothing was detected on radar at this airport.

Buenos Aires: Ezeiza Airport: Controllers at this airport fifty kilometers from town stated they could "see" the UFO as a dot on their radar at 7 p.m. No details were provided in the press as to range or bearing, though it is known that the radar system has a range of 250 miles.

The fact that the form was reportedly seen at the same time in places far beyond the reach of radar—keeping in mind the proximity of the visual sightings to the horizon—puts this "contact" in doubt. Captain Pizzaro, piloting a Lan Chile flight out of the airport, and Captain Lara, climbing out of a take-off, both acknowledged seeing the same form flying south to north for about two minutes. It was gone from view at 7:09 p.m.

Cordoba: Pajas Blancas Airport: Four hundred miles northwest of the action in Buenos Aires, air traffic controller Edward Barey saw the "incandescent cloud" from the tower. It was also seen from an Aerolineas Argentinas plane that was on the runway. There was no radar confirmation. Time in view: 7:02 to 7:07 p.m. Another source said 7:01 to 7:06 p.m.

Aruana: banks of the Araguaia River: Four professors from the Institute of Mathematics and Physics at the Federal University of Goias were camped here when they spotted the light form "between 7 and 8 p.m." It rose in the southwest, passed under the moon and faded away in the northeast, climbing higher above the horizon. Estimated duration here was one of the longest: thirty minutes.

Theories, Anyone?

One of the earliest explanations to appear in the press seemed a good one: the aforementioned barium

cloud, launched by rocket high into—or even well beyond—the earth's atmosphere. It perfectly fits the "foggy halo" appearance, even if it does not conform to the reportedly rapid motion across the sky. This would also explain the consistent observation of a spherical shape. Indeed, the UFO was written off early as a barium cloud due to be released about that date by a satellite launched on May 23. The catch is that the satellite never made it into orbit. It fell into the ocean. IUR called one of the administrators of "Project Firewheel" to see if the launch had been rescheduled. It will be, apparently, but not for a couple of years.



NASA

Photographs of the "ring" were similar to this high atmosphere barium cloud launch.

What about a local launch? The El Chamical rocket launching base in La Rioja disclosed there were no experiments on that date. IUR also checked with Goddard Space Flight Center. They, too, performed no launches of cloud experiments.

An explanation that fits the trajectory, if not the appearance of the sighting, would be a spectacular re-entry of a satellite into the earth's atmosphere. NORAD told IUR, however, that there were no definite orbital decays for that date. But Cosmos 1183, which should have been a routine re-entry, did come down at an uncertain time and place that *might* fit.

The next explanation, from some local meteorologists, followed in the tradition of the late Dr. Donald Menzel. The UFO, accordingly, was a "frozen

cloud front" acting as a prism for the sun's light. Air Force and weather bureau officials dismissed the idea. They noted that the motion of the phenomenon across the sky, and the clear weather conditions precluded such a solution.

Pinning down the actual speed of the phenomenon is tricky, since the times of appearance from north to south across South America are confined to a fifteen-minute stretch and occur in no exact geographic pattern. IUR has encountered this problem before when many people seeing one meteor have reported wildly different times for it, not to mention directions.

The latest theory that accounts for both speed and appearance is from an Argentine priest, Rogelio Pizzi. Pizzi claims that a French neutron bomb test in Antarctica at 6 p.m. produced an ionized "bubble" that raced across Argentina at one hundred miles per minute. The problem is that the Defense Nuclear Agency in Washington, D.C. assures IUR that Antarctica is a nuclear test-free region by U.N. treaty. The French tests, according to NASA's James Oberg, are on Tuamotu in the middle of the South Pacific. This is almost a quarter of the way around the world *due west* of the South American continent. Yet the glowing sphere moved from south to north by all accounts. IUR tried to track down the "neutron bomb" scheme by checking with the Defense Attaches of the French and Argentine embassies, the Department of Defense, the Short-Lived Phenomena Group and others, with no success.

Incidentally, this same priest made an earlier appearance in the press, claiming that the earthlit crescent moon was the "answer"...ignoring the fact that the moon was seen and photographed in addition to the phenomenon.

IUR is sympathetic to the idea that this "UFO" can be ascribed to some natural or man-made agency. The problem is that we haven't found out what it could have been! Captain Augusto Lima, head of the central division of the Argentine Space Research Center, stated that his agency is gathering information on the mystery cloud.

UFO News and Views

Latest Statistics on Close Encounter Sightings

CE II—Physical Traces

Ted Phillips' collection of case studies from the UFO literature involving lasting effects on the environment now includes 2,031 reports from 64 countries. Some of the more interesting statistical features of this collection compiled by Phillips include:

The presence of close encounters of the second kind throughout most of the twentieth century...even fifty-five reports before! Yet ninety percent of the reports occur from 1954 on;

- New reports are on the increase. The last decade saw an average of ninety reports per year, an all-time high;
- Sixty-four percent were reported by single witnesses;
- 75% occurred at night;
- 40% were allegedly seen for over five minutes duration within a fifty-foot distance;
- 77% of the traces are described as circular;
- 49% are burned;
- 11% involve imprints, usually three in a triangle.

CE II—Vehicle Interference Cases

The collection of alleged electromagnetic effects on vehicles in the proximity of UFOs as compiled by Mark Rodeghier at the Center for UFO Studies now exceeds 400, but the statistics were based on 363 sightings:

- The earliest date of a vehicle interference effect attributed to a UFO in this collection is 1949...yet cars had been on the road for decades prior to this;

- Again, the bulk of these cases began in 1954;
- 50% were reported by single witnesses;
- 72% happened in rural or undeveloped areas;
- 86% were at night;
- These is no correlation between the strength of the interference effects versus the estimated distance of the UFO. Complete car shutdowns have been claimed over a two-mile distance!
- 94% of these events took place in non-precipitating weather (ball lightning theorists, take note).

CE III Cases

From the collection of 2,053 "UFOnaut" reports taken from the literature by Ted Bloecher and David

Webb (approximately 1,500 involving concurrent sightings of UFOs):

- Sightings since the turn of the century, but 87% from 1954 on;
- At least one hundred CE III reports per year since 1973—even in non-flap years;
- 81% at night;
- 47% single witnesses
- 21% of physical trace CE IIs involve the presence of UFOnauts;
- General absence of radar and photographic support.

CE III Abductions

- 237 known to date;
- Reports are on the increase, half of these in the last decade alone;

Continued on page 44

Read NO Book About UFOS!!!

...Until you have read Allan Hendry's *The UFO Handbook*.

This book can save you far more than the cover price in time, wasted effort and frustration. It will give you the tools you need to evaluate statements from both UFO writers and witnesses. It will help get you "behind the scenes" in UFO reports and cases. To penetrate beneath apparent "sincerity" to the hard facts. There is no easy way to probe the question of witness reliability, of course. But *The UFO Handbook* can tell you what to look for and how to recognize the clues you'll need to follow up and analyze.

Allan Hendry is the Chief Investigator for the Center for UFO Studies. He investigates hundreds of cases each year, and has been working steadily in the field since 1976.

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Chapter 4: The UFO Imposters: Radar Visual IFOs
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Chapter 9: The UFO Message
Chapter 10: Animal Reactions
Chapter 11: Hypnosis
Chapter 12: Lie Detection
Chapter 13: Optics
Chapter 19: Radiation Detectors
Chapter 21: UFOlogists & UFO Groups
PLUS an appendix on *Suggestions and Procedures for Special UFO Sightings, Animal Effect Cases, Electromagnetic Interference Cases, Entities Associated with UFOs...and more.*

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REPORT

"Is Your Husband Still Mad?"

Australian television reporter Quentin Fogarty didn't plan to get involved with one of the best documented UFO cases on record—it just happened.

"I don't have a great interest in UFOs as such," Fogarty says, "but I have a great interest in my particular story."

Fogarty's story is that on December 30-31, 1978, he and a television film crew were on a freight aircraft shooting background footage for a story on a wave of UFO sightings over New Zealand ten days earlier. During the two-hour flight, Fogarty and his crew saw and filmed dozens of mysterious lights in the midnight sky. Most of them appeared as pinpoints of light which grew to large balls of fire. Many of the visual sightings were confirmed by ground radar.

The reaction from government authorities and "UFO experts" was almost instantaneous. The New Zealand government first said the UFOs were actually Venus under unusual weather conditions—that is, until someone pointed out that Venus had not risen yet. Then the official position was that the lights were from squid fishing boats. An Australian astronomer insisted the filmed objects were Jupiter and its moons, or meteors. And an ornithologist contended the source was flocks of mutton birds.

Enter Dr. Bruce Maccabee, a Navy physicist who specializes in optics at the Naval Surface Weapons Center in White Oak, Maryland. Maccabee analyzed the film, interviewed most of the witnesses, and—after studying the case for over a year—concluded that the lights in the New Zealand film defied a conventional explanation.

Despite the evidence, Fogarty continues to be the object of personal ridicule. Some Australians believe the whole case was a hoax by the television station to boost ratings. A cab driver asked Fogarty's wife if her husband were

"still mad." A reporter called Fogarty to check a rumor that he was in the United States for psychiatric treatment. UFO skeptic Phillip Klass allowed that Fogarty was just "stupid."

To refute the critics, Fogarty took off for six months to write a book, "just to get it out of my system." The book's title: *Let's Hope They're Friendly*, his first verbal reaction to the mysterious lights. Fogarty is now in search of a publisher.

In the meantime, Fogarty has some advice for UFO witnesses. Says the former television journalist, "Don't go near the news media...they won't get it right; there's no way they can possibly get it right, even if they wanted to."

"It's just that it's not a subject that... can be translated...by somebody else."

CAUS Goes to Court

Citizens Against UFO Secrecy (CAUS), a Washington-based public interest group, has filed suit against three federal agencies to obtain government documents relating to UFOs. Two years ago, CAUS successfully sued the CIA and won the release of almost a thousand pages of UFO-related documents.

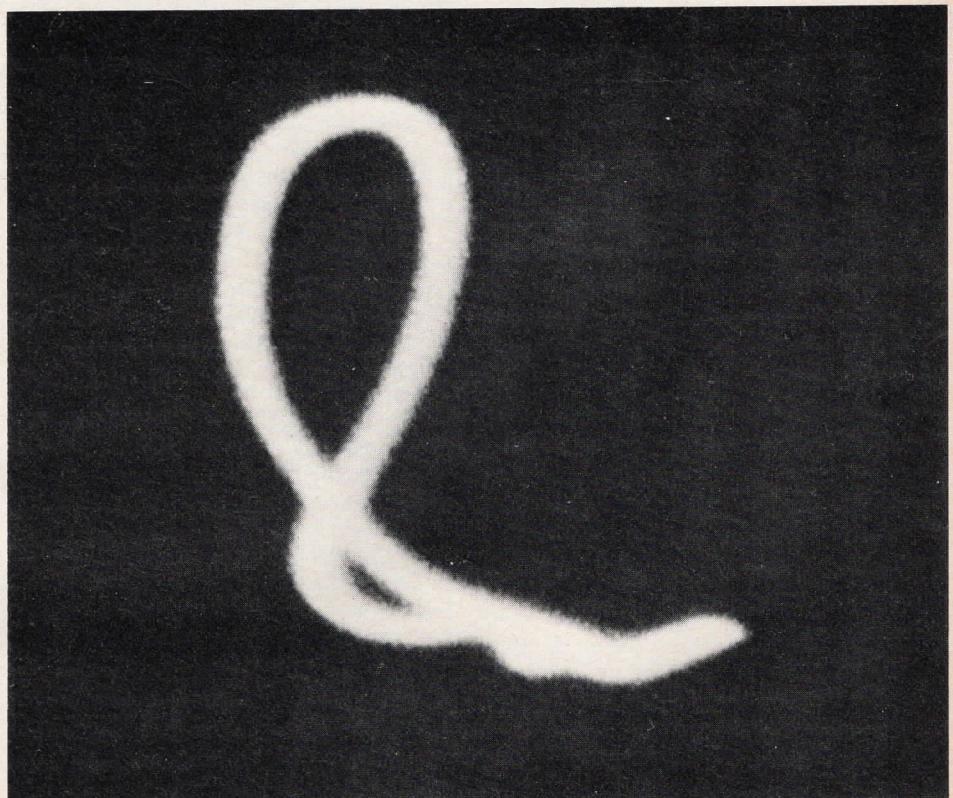
In this action, CAUS alleges that the National Security Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency and the Federal Aviation Administration have failed to comply with the Freedom of Information Act, which allows public access to unreleased UFO data.

"The suit against NSA is expected to result in major disclosures about the effect UFOs have on national security," says CAUS attorney Peter Gersten of New York. "It is the contention of NSA that [eighteen UFO documents] are being withheld for reasons of national security, despite the government's public position that UFOs constitute no threat to the nation's security."

In the case against the CIA, Gersten asserts that the agency's records search was inadequate. In the past, says Gersten, the agency denied possessing any UFO-related documents, only to be embarrassed when other agencies, in their own search, surfaced CIA-originated UFO documents.

In the FAA suit, the group complains that the administration conducted an inadequate search for its UFO documents and levied unreasonable fees for the new documents it did locate.

—FRED WHITING



MACCABEE

A frame from the 16 mm film of the New Zealand lights. Navy physicist Bruce Maccabee says the slight fuzzy effect is due to camera movement.

Opinion

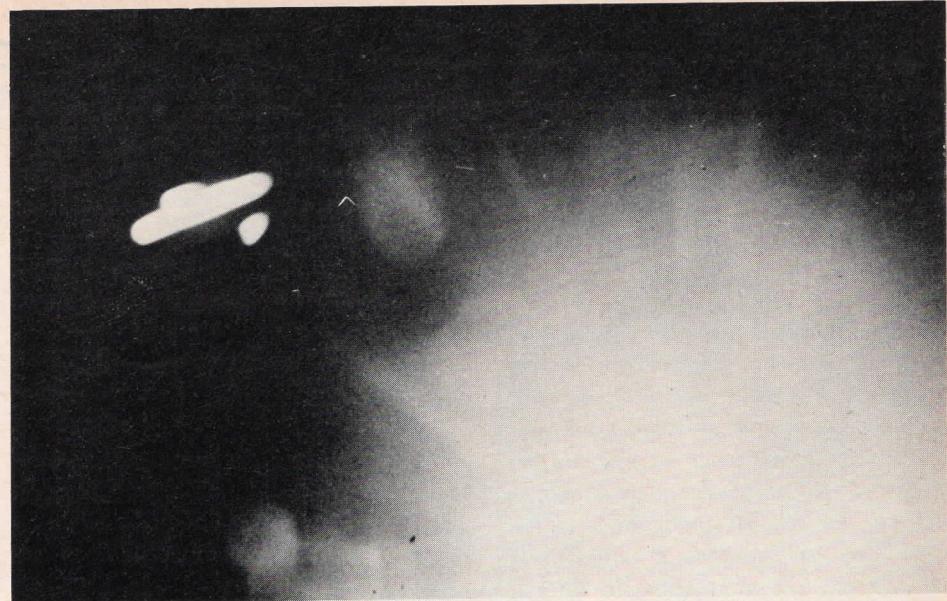
The Intellectual Bankruptcy of Ufology

by JAMES OBERG

In the year that followed my "Cutty Sark UFO Scientific Paper Competition" Award, the UFO world has gone through numerous gyrations and gymnastics about it. Some have said that the selection was rigged in the first place. Others have promised stunning rebuttals...someday. A few leading UFO critics have offered grudging but low-key endorsements of the gist of my article. My point is simply that whatever causes UFO perceptions, the way such reports have been studied and represented to the public is lousy.

The only published attempts at replies have been two pieces by John DeHerrera, one in *Second Look (Frontiers of Science/Second Look)*, March-April 1980) and one in *MUFON Journal*. Both articles were so disorganized and rambling, with little if anything to do with my essay, that I feel the best reply is to point to the articles and ask: "These are the best responses of the UFO community to my criticism? What better evidence is needed for intellectual bankruptcy?" The only way most leading UFO proponents seem to be able to reply to my writings is to misrepresent them.

The best recent example of such misrepresentation is in a paper by noted UFO historian David Jacobs, in the *Fate* UFO Conference Proceedings just brought out by Warner Communications. Perhaps the high reputation



One of the acclaimed photographs of an "astronaut UFO."

Jacobs has in the UFO world is tribute to the fact that he never studies the skeptics or their writings enough to understand them. He is thus in no danger of being intellectually seduced by them. His paper on the skeptics, in any case, shows an alarming tendency to stereotype and character assassinate.

Most amusing is his put-down of my widely published claims about the "astronaut UFO" sightings and about how I had solved them after ufology had embraced them without any attempt at investigation. Sniffed Jacobs, "Most ufologists didn't believe most of the stories anyway." Oh no? The leaders of the movement—Hynek, Harder, Andrus, Keyhoe—and the publicists of the movement—Edwards, Beckley, Barry and dozens of authors and editors and reports—and the leading foreign "experts"—Zigel, Azhazha, Chatelain, Clancarty—embraced the stories with public passion. Few voices were raised in opposition. *Fate* magazine published one debunking article, by Stuart Nixon, which nobody seems to have read. But Jacobs assures us that whatever the public posture was, in private these men were skeptical of the stories. Hypocrites all, or so we are told. Hey world, that's what I'm saying is wrong with UFO studies today!

JAMES OBERG writes the "UFO Update" column in *Omni* magazine, and contributes to Britain's *New Scientist* in the same vein. Last year, he won the Cutty Sark Essay Contest for his piece, "The Failure of 'Ufology,'" and is a member of the Committee on the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal. James Oberg is a *Frontiers of Science/Second Look* advisor. □

rigged to pick a skeptic. Nobody has claimed that the *National Enquirer* Blue Ribbon panel has been rigged to pick a sensational UFO case, have they? I challenge the cynics to point to any essay that was pro-UFO and also scientifically valuable.

I wrote the essay based on the knowledge that *New Scientist* magazine people would be reading it, but had no real idea what they might feel about UFOs. I wrote the article based on a speech I gave for *Omni* in Michigan on June 1, 1979, and had no expectation of winning. But I planned on selling the essay to a magazine in any case, so it was worth the effort and the token submission. Lo! A phone call from London invited me to fly over to pick up my prize ...and at that moment I could have done so without an airplane.

None of the judges had any idea it was *me* who wrote it, but all picked it as the best essay, independently. The most they could tell was that the author was American and had a scientific background. The real incestuous appearance was that all four of us were associated with *Omni* magazine. But I suppose that just shows that *Omni* seeks out and recruits the best people in the field.

The criticism in my essay was meant to be constructive. The study of the UFO phenomenon and its public incarnation is important—so let's cut out the nonsense and get serious about it. Otherwise there's no hope for the "science of ufology." □

Another hypocritical swipe at the Cutty Sark essay was that it was

IUR from page 17

- "Memory loss" feature a recent trend.

The most notable distinctions between the high-strangeness cases and the more "garden variety" forms of UFOs include:

- The seven-year lag between the start of the modern UFO era in 1947 and the 1954 "kick-off" for all of these close encounter cases. Even the 1952 flap year in the United States failed to produce a substantial number of these kinds of reports.
- The emphasis on single witness sightings. Both IUR's collection of distantly seen UFOs as well as the "low-strangeness" reports in the Center for UFO Studies' computer file, UFOCAT, show a figure of about 67% multiple witnesses for the more abundant Nocturnal Lights and Daylight Discs.
- The general increase in published accounts of CE reports in recent times—even in non-flap years!

Attempts to develop a hypothesis—or hypotheses—for UFO sightings will have to find a way to account for such figures and trends. □

Magic from page 41

change from fruitless pursuit of the Loch Ness monster.

Costello treats over two dozen "fabulous animals" out of mankind's past in his book. He even treats totally fictional heraldic creatures—and therein lies the nub of my complaint: his focus is, I feel, unwarrantedly on the past. Despite civilization's encroachment on the "hidden lands" of the world, ample evidence, some anecdotal and some far stronger, argues for the existence of a number of still-unknown creatures both on land and in the waters of the world. Yet Costello virtually ignores the present, giving the reader, in addition to a few contemporary references scattered throughout his book, a mere three-page chapter on "Modern Monsters."

Unfortunately, most of his references will be lost on the non-specialists to whom this book is presumably aimed, since they presuppose knowledge the neophyte lacks. True, there is an ample bibliography, arranged by chapter, for those who do choose to Dig Deeper, but I feel Costello has done modern cryptozoology a disservice by not using his historical researches as a lead-in to a detailed examination of some of the

lesser-known "fabulous animals" under investigation today. Sasquatch, the Abominable Snowman, and the Loch Ness monster are internationally-known celebrities, while, to a lesser degree, many people are aware of New York's Lake Champlain monster, Ogopogo in Canada's Lake Okanagan, Florida's skunk ape and a few others. But what of the buru, mokole-mbembe, the kongamato and one, or perhaps more, unknown species of seal? And there are others.

So, in that sense, I am disappointed in *The Magic Zoo*. It's a fine examination of the historicity of unknown beasts, but it fails to provide the continuity between past and present that would enable non-specialists to make a critical yet open-minded assessment of current reports of mystery monsters rather than merely accepting garbled press accounts and the disdainful dismissals of skeptical scientists.

Perhaps in your next book, Mr. Costello... □

—GEORGE W. EARLEY

GEORGE W. EARLEY is a free-lance writer and lecturer on unexplained phenomena and the paranormal. He is the editor of the science fiction anthology *Encounters with Aliens*. □

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EVENTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Apparition Cases Wanted

The American Society for Psychical Research is conducting a study of apparitions. Anyone who would like to contribute an account of their own sighting should send a short written description to: Dr. Karlis Osis, ASPR, 5 West 73rd St., New York, NY 10023. Names and addresses will be held confidential.

January 23

"Science Results from Voyager Saturn Encounter." Lecture given by Edward C. Stone, Jr., physicist with California Institute of Technology at Goddard Space Flight Center. See above.

February 5

Meeting of Northern Ohio UFO Group Network. Parma Regional Library, 5850 Ridge Rd., Parma, OH. 7-9 p.m. Call 216/826-0225.

February 13

"Continental Collisions and the Evolution of Tibet." Lecture given by M. Nafi Toksov of the Dept. of Earth and Planetary Sciences, M.I.T., at Goddard Space Flight Center. See January 6 listing.

February 13-14

Southwestern Regional Parapsychological Association 8th Annual Conference. At Durham, North Carolina. Papers for presentation at the conference should be sent to: SERPA Program Committee, c/o Sarah Maginn, FRNM, Box 6847 College Station, Durham, NC 27708 no later than January 9, 1981. Write for details of submission.

April 10-12

Society for Psychical Research (London) Conference. At University of Bristol, Churchill Hall, Stoke Bishop, Bristol BS9 1JG. Write for

details to: SPR Conference, 1 Adam & Eve Mews, Kensington, London W8 6UG.

April 25-26

Association for the Scientific Study of Near-Death Phenomena Symposium. In Bethesda, Maryland. Write to the Association at: Box 2309, East Peoria, IL 61611.

May 24-25

The 2nd London International UFO Congress. At the Mount Royal Hotel—Marble Arch, London. Send SASE for details to: The Hon. Secretary, BUFORA, 6 Cairn Avenue, London W5 5HX.

ERRATA

"Books—Yes, Virginia, There is a Manticora" (September-October 1980): "William" Ley's proper Christian name is "Willy."

"International UFO Reporter" (September-October 1980): Page 11, column 2: "35% of an arc" should read "35% of arc."

Page 12, "The McAllister UFO" was the mistaken caption for the illustration for "Connecticut Close Encounter."

Is Stonehenge a Neolithic Computer?

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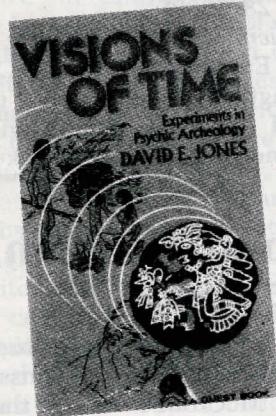
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