

DATA-NET

-- The UFO Amateur Radio Network --

7900 Harvard Drive
Ben Lomond, California 95005

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Vol. VI No. 6

June 1972

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REPORT NUMBER 60

NOTES TO READERS before ed van DATA-NET to RIAS ROY GEMMA-neti via HAWAII 2000	Announcements	1
Research in Progress: "Quantification of the Law of the Times" -by Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos and Miguel Guasp	2	RESEARCHES
"CQ" ...de WA5RON	8	
Hoax Suspected in UFO Photos -by Jerold Johnson	9	HOAXES
A List of References on Formal Methods and Speculations for the Automatic Detection of UFO Phenomena -by Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos	10	REFERENCE
To Isieved 1896 Airship Sightings	11	1896 ISSUE
Enigmatological Survey -by Paul Braczyk	13	ENIGMATOLOGY
Clipping the News		
UFO Reports	14	SPACIAL REPORTS
UFO Comments and Opinions	18	UFO COMMENTS
Shop & Swap	19	SHOP & SWAP

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BACK ISSUES are available beginning with December 1969, Report #30. Several of the 1970 and 1971 issues are now out-of-print.

SPECIAL REPORT - "A Study of 100 Iberic Landings" by Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos and Dr. Jacques Vallee. Illustrated. \$1.50.

DATA-NET appreciates receiving all UFO related information; newspaper clippings, magazine articles, books, and sighting reports; also your suggestions and comments. We honor all confidential requests and will return material at your request.

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Network schedule: WEDNESDAY at 7:00 pm PDST = THURSDAY at 0200 GMT on 7.268(LSB).

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

QUANTIFICATION OF THE LAW OF THE TIMES

A method to express the degree of resemblance of a given time distribution curve with another one taken as a model.

-by Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos and Miguel Guasp

Mr. Ballester Olmos is founder and President of CEONI and Mr. Guasp is an advanced member of its research team. Both the authors are students of physics in the University of Valencia (Spain).

MOTIVATIONS FOR THIS WORK

The authors have had the opportunity to make some studies in which the nominated Law of the Times has been reiterately verified. In other similar experiences, we have proven that those samples of data identified as negative or false differed very visibly from this structure. It demonstrated that there might and should be elaborated a method to rationalize that standard rule in the form of simple equations and quantify it in a ratio scale. This is what we have attempted to do here once enough success guarantees were found.

The Law of the Times is that particular distribution, discovered and interpreted by Dr. Jacques F. Vallee, that offers the UFO landing cases as tabulated according to the hours of the day, which contains an extreme inner constancy for any set of data you obtain on it. It is known as one of the most important and best studied patterns of the Type-I phenomenon, and it is a well-documented fact that all researchers that have dared to analyze the problem of landings (no matter what angle was taken), have categorically affirmed that their data fitted into the first description of the time curve, which has been refined in the course of the years because of much complementary work.

Apart from the unsolved problem of the nature and origin of the Unidentified Flying Objects, it is unquestionable that UFOs "faithfully" follow these time regularities, at least in regard to Type-I events:

1. The proportion of daily reports is very low.
2. During the afternoon and evening a progressive increment happens, which reaches a maximum point around 9 p.m.
3. Then begins an almost exponential decreasing, with another lower maximum placed in the first hours of dawn, which seems to indicate that it is a function of the number of potential witnesses.

This repeated constant of the phenomenon has induced us to develop a system that, on the basis of its own coherence and universality, lets the analyst rigorously express himself in this field. It has been taken, through the existing sighting catalogues, a common and valid distribution and some objective formulae with which to obtain numerical values that show the degree of similitude between a random curve and it, as a "perfect curve." It allows us to plan a table that relates the found values to the genuine resemblance of each curve to the model one, which is but a mechanism to quantitatively establish the homogeneity (and, by incidence, the reliability) of a group of data. The results of this methodological essay permit us to perceive new and fructuous research goals that must be ultimately pursued.

THE PRELIMINARY CONVENTIONS

By definition, we shall call satisfactory curve that time distribution obtained from the largest world-wide listing of UFO landings (J.F. Vallee catalogue; 1971 version), containing 1367 entries. Of them, 873 give a precise time, and its repartition along the day has been plotted in Figure 1. In addition, Table I points out the six notable characteristics or basic elements from which will be built the development of this work.

Notable characteristics	Time	Percentage
Sharpest maximum	21:00	11.6%
Second sharpest maximum	02:00	6.4%
Sharpest minimum	13:00	1.0%

TABLE I

Time and Percentage: two coordinates of the notable characteristics

THEORETICAL CONCEPTS

Let us consider two unequal curves defined in a same interval. We shall call the error of a curve with respect to another one in such an interval, to the difference between the values of the magnitudes that have been used. It is said that a curve has a percentage of conformity or resemblance of 100% in relation to another one taken as a model, when for every interval of the curve the committed error is null.

Let us be a curve defined in n intervals; we shall call e_i the error committed in the interval i ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$), and y to the coefficient of importance, that is, the relative weight of an interval on another one of the lowest consideration. So, the values of the noted errors will be indefinitely determined by the value of its respective coefficient of importance, and the total error of the curve will be the sum of the n found errors. Its calculation will follow this expression (*):

$$e_t = \sum_{i=1}^n e_i \cdot y_i$$

For two identical curves (percentage of conformity - 100), e_t will be zero. We shall define Degree of Resemblance or Conformity, and, it will be noted by C , as:

$$C = 1 - e_t \quad (1)$$

In this way, C will vary from 0 to 1.

Each region of a plain curve is given by the ratio between two intervals, according to each cartesian axis. So, when finding an error we should then calculate differences between intervals' ratios, which would unnecessarily complicate the operation and overpass the aims of our study. Moreover, in order to do a strict calcule we should take a considerable number of intervals and the task would become extremely prolix to the investigator. For these reasons we will use in this work a series of notable characteristics, instead of intervals.

Among all the characteristics that we could choose, we have picked as the most significant and representative ones of the statistical distribution of the UFO phenomenon, the following parameters:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. The sharpest maximum | 4. Percentage of the sharpest maximum |
| 2. The second sharpest maximum | 5. Percentage of the second sharpest maximum |
| 3. The sharpest minimum | 6. Percentage of the sharpest minimum |

The magnitude which gives the sharpest maximum will be the time on which there is the highest proportion of cases. The magnitude that gives the second sharpest maximum will be the time on which there is the second highest proportion of cases. The magnitude

(*) When making the cartesian product of the coefficient of importances' sums and the errors' sums, the product of any $e_i \cdot y_j$ cannot be considered. This is: $(y_1+y_2+\dots+y_n) \cdot (e_1+e_2+\dots+e_n) = (y_1 \cdot e_1 + y_2 \cdot e_2 + \dots + y_n \cdot e_n)$.

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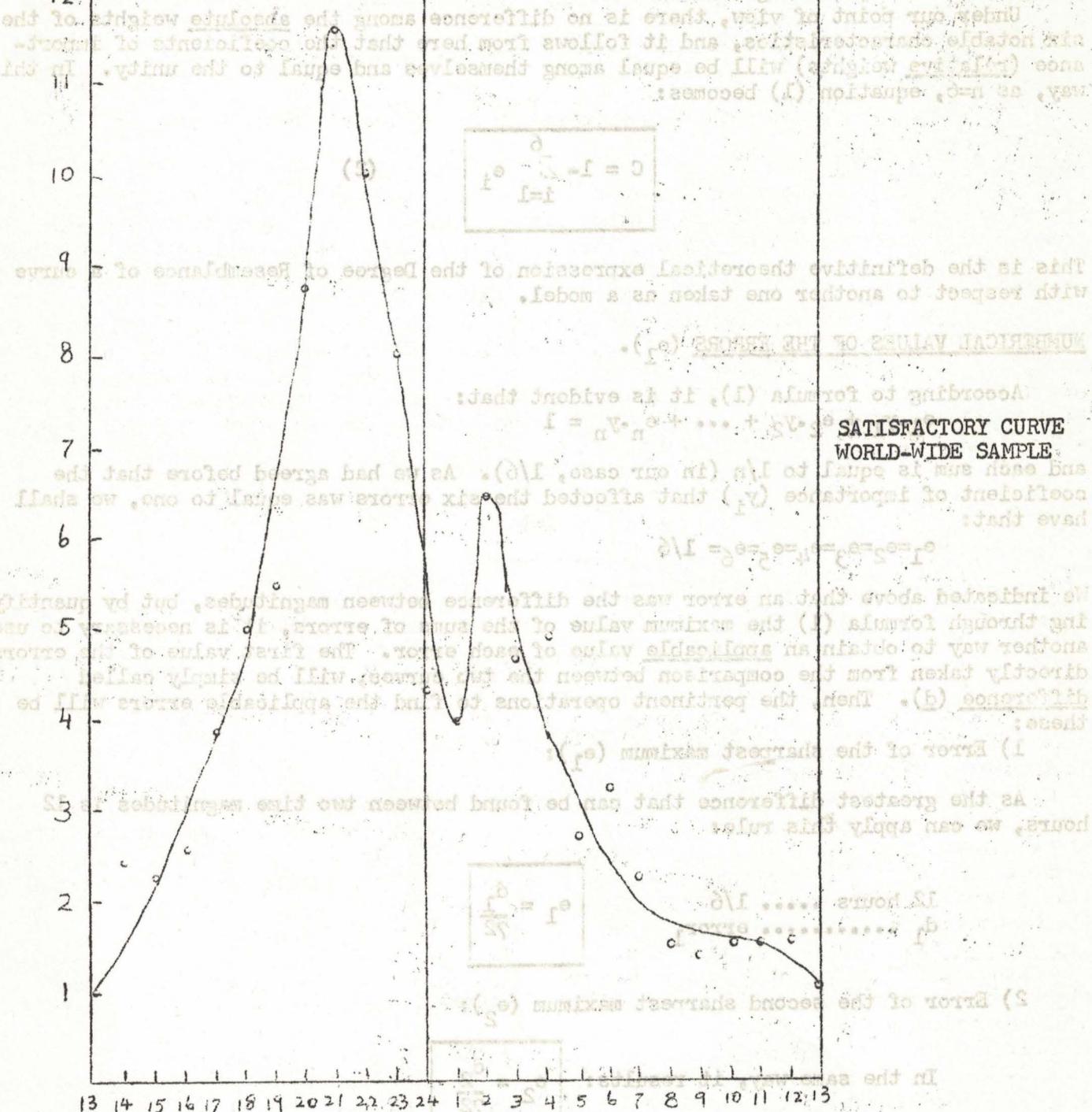


FIGURE 1 (a) missing fatalities lost to world (1)

Percentage of landing reports versus time of the day.
 (Model of the time distribution of the Type-I phenomenon. Evaluation
 of 873 cases from a world-wide catalogue of 1367 reports.)

that gives the sharpest minimum will be the time on which there is the lowest proportion of cases, whenever the minimum point is difficult to find because of the general low percentage of daily sightings, it is convenient to take a middle value of the lowest activity zone. Consequently, we shall call e_1 the sharpest maximum error, e_2 the second maximum error, e_3 the sharpest minimum error, e_4 the error of the sharpest maximum percentage, e_5 the second maximum percentage error and e_6 the error of the sharpest minimum percentage.

Under our point of view, there is no difference among the absolute weights of the six notable characteristics, and it follows from here that the coefficients of importance (relative weights) will be equal among themselves and equal to the unity. In this way, as $n=6$, equation (1) becomes:

$$C = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^6 e_i \quad (2)$$

This is the definitive theoretical expression of the Degree of Resemblance of a curve with respect to another one taken as a model.

NUMERICAL VALUES OF THE ERRORS (e_i).

According to formula (1), it is evident that:

$$e_1 \cdot y_1 + e_2 \cdot y_2 + \dots + e_n \cdot y_n = 1$$

and each sum is equal to $1/n$ (in our case, $1/6$). As we had agreed before that the coefficient of importance (y_i) that affected the six errors was equal to one, we shall have that:

$$e_1 = e_2 = e_3 = e_4 = e_5 = e_6 = 1/6$$

We indicated above that an error was the difference between magnitudes, but by quantifying through formula (1) the maximum value of the sums of errors, it is necessary to use another way to obtain an applicable value of each error. The first value of the errors, directly taken from the comparison between the two curves, will be simply called difference (d). Then, the pertinent operations to find the applicable errors will be these:

1) Error of the sharpest maximum (e_1):

As the greatest difference that can be found between two time magnitudes is 12 hours, we can apply this rule:

12 hours $1/6$
 d_1 error₁

$$e_1 = \frac{d_1}{72}$$

2) Error of the second sharpest maximum (e_2):

In the same way, it results:

$$e_2 = \frac{d_2}{72}$$

3) Error of the sharpest minimum (e_3):

So, we shall have:

$$e_3 = \frac{d_3}{72}$$

4) Error of the sharpest maximum percentage (e_4):

As the greatest error that may be committed is 100%, we shall have that:

$$100\% \dots\dots 1/6 \\ d_4 \dots\dots \text{error}_4$$

$$e_4 = \frac{d_4}{600}$$

5) Error of the second sharpest maximum percentage (e_5):

We obtain:

$$e_5 = \frac{d_5}{600}$$

6) Error of the sharpest minimum percentage (e_6):

By the same rule we shall have: $e_6 = \frac{d_6}{600}$

Once we have calculated the values of the six errors we shall obtain, by using formula (2) that:

$$C = 1 - (e_1 + e_2 + e_3 + e_4 + e_5 + e_6)$$

By substituting their right values, we get:

$$C = 1 - \left(\frac{d_1 + d_2 + d_3}{72} + \frac{d_4 + d_5 + d_6}{600} \right) \quad (3)$$

This is the practical expression of the optimal formula to obtain the Degree of Resemblance in relation to the direct differences, for $n=6$. Its result will vary from 0 to 1 and its conversion to percentage form is just immediate.

DISCUSSION OF THE LIMITS OF THE DEGREE OF RESEMBLANCE

It is evident that such a percentage as $C=0\%$ would imply that the total error would be the unity (100%). In other words, the difference between the values of the two magnitudes would have to be the maximum one, but this is unreachable due to the next mutually-connected reasons:

a) Looking first at the differences in the time distribution: the maximum point of the problem curve (a curve to be studied) should be placed 12 hours higher up than the situation of the maximum of the satisfactory curve, because the largest possible lapse of error is 12 hours. So, it would pass to the minimum's zone. As to the minimum point of the problem curve, it would pass to the maximum's zone.

b) On percentages: In the satisfactory curve there is no maximum that gives a percentage of 100%, but even if there were one, its percentage in the problem curve should be, then, 0%, that is, it would become the minimum of the satisfactory curve. As to the minimum, its value would be 100%, that is, it would pass to the maximum of the model curve. The problem curve would convert itself, in this way (for $C = 0\%$), in an almost identical version of the satisfactory curve.

As a recapitulation we may say that for a degree of resemblance of zero the two curves tend to be very alike, which conduces to affirm that low values of C are identified with high ones. The most unequal curves that can be found, therefore, will

have a degree of resemblance value of the order of fifty percent and on this basis, we will locate the limits of its values between 50% and 100%. After examining a random set of distributions we have come to determine a scale of values for the degree of resemblance, which is shown in Figure 2.

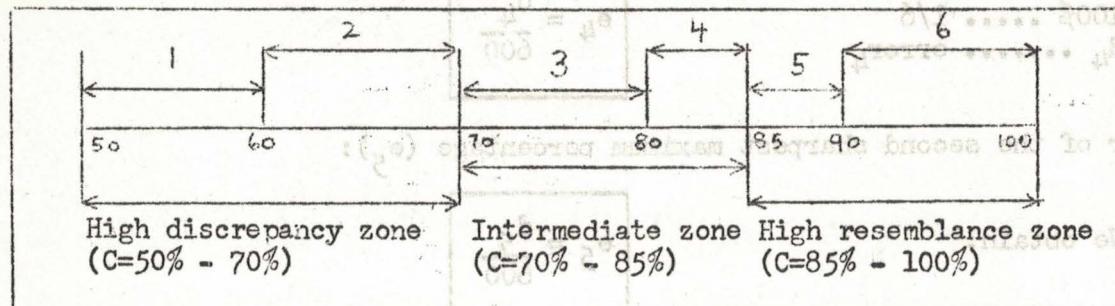


FIGURE 2
Scale of the Degree of Resemblance ($C = 50\% - 100\%$)

The study of the proposed divisions is the following:

1. The 50-60% space reunites those curves in which distribution is completely aleatory with regard to the satisfactory one, with wide errors in percentages and time repartition. In these cases, in general, the second maximum is fortuitously placed on the left of the mid-night and the sharpest maximum on the right (just the reverse of the satisfactory curve).
2. The 60-70% division covers those curves, absolutely discrepant ones, which maximum points are placed in parallel positions to the ones of the model curve.
3. The 70-80% interval gathers curves which present a certain similitude with the Law of the Times, although containing high errors on percentages and time distribution. The more increases in the value of the Degree of Resemblance, the more the curves lose their random character.
4. The 80-85% division meets those curves which have some resemblance with the satisfactory distribution and it seems that they have lost their aleatory character, that is, they are curves that although they have no structures identical to the Type-I UFO phenomenon time behaviour, indicate that they are produced by some determined principle.
5. The 85-90% zone groups very similar curves to the satisfactory distribution, with minor differences in several data. They are not chance curves and their notable likeness with the model curve indicates they are representative of the phenomenon we study.
6. The 90-100% division contains extraordinarily similar curves with the ones produced by the UFO landings and they can be considered identical to it for values very near to 100%.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

By selecting a model time distribution, deduced from the largest existent sample of Type-I UFO observations, equation (3) has been developed that expresses the degree of resemblance or conformity of any curve compared with the first one, in relation to the differences found between well-defined parameters of both distributions.

Certainly, other investigators could oblige equation (3) by adding more values to n when they believe it is useful. This measure would constrain the problem curve to fit more forcedly within the constants of the satisfactory curve. The application of the current work that seems more immediate might be the comparison of new sets of data. If, thanks to the effort of students from countries in which UFO activity is poorly documented, new catalogues of inedit landings are gathered, these can be analyzed by using the quantification method shown here.

When frauds are removed, it may be an accepted fact that landings are the part of the UFO phenomenon with the lowest percentage of misinterpretations, mistakes, etc. because of their own nature: "objects" that have been observed at a short distance,

whose shapes and dimensions can be estimated without ambiguity. It is logical to think then that a time distribution obtained from data of this class will be the most complete and accurate record of the UFO activity in the course of time, which in turn can appear to us as a convenient measure of the "originality" of the perceived phenomenon. Consequently, if catalogues of other types of sightings are collated with the satisfactory curve, it is expected that the value of the Degree of Resemblance will increase when the value of the strangeness index (Hynek, 1967, 1970) of the elements of the chosen sample grows. This will be a direct correlation: the higher the index of strangeness (The UFO has been better observed), the higher will be the value of the conformity. In this way, suddenly, C is shown to us as a practical mark of a sample's reliability.

The reader will see that we lack a system that gives us information on the relative resemblance between two curves with a same value of C. Other works may be designed, and the authors foresee complementary studies realized in this new field of analysis.

Notes: The authors are indebted to Dr. Jacques Vallee for his assistance in the development of the Law of the Times curve, by submitting the adequate computer listings of his world-wide landing catalogue.

Address of the Circulo de Estudios sobre Objetos No Identificados (CEONI): Paseo al Mar, 23. VALENCIA-10. Spain.

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"CQ" de WA5RON

Jerold Johnson

30 May 1972 - Last night we actually saw it! We were deep in the rough Texas hill country, half-way between San Antonio and nowhere, - miles from any highway, airstrip,

or town. Through the stunted forest we could see it, the twisted trees backlit by a flickering, eerie light, like red, yellow, and green all at the same time. A single cone of white shot skyward, pulsing intermittently, illuminating the dusty Texas air. It was on the ground there before us, multicolored lights racing around the outer ring at a dizzying speed; more than 80 feet in diameter I would make it. Near the center, amid the riot of light and shadows were several people. One figure was bent over a control panel as if making repairs, another turned and moved toward us, unnoticed until he was very close. He raised his hand and spoke, "Glad you could make it...."

The strangest sight in Texas (at least!) is this device dreamed up by Ray Stanford to attract the interest of passing UFOs. Built by members of Stanford's group, PROJECT STARLIGHT INTERNATIONAL (see DATA-NET Report #56, February 1972, p. 3) it consists of 105 powerful spotlights in a circle pointing at the sky. The lights are colored with the seven tints of the spectrum and arranged in proper order. A central device controls the lights, flashing three at a time, 60 degrees apart in sequence around the circle. The effect produced is three "devils" of bright light chasing around the ring, trails of light dimming out several feet behind, and changing through all colors of the rainbow. To observers on the ground it is impressive, from high above, it would look truly weird. In addition, there is a single white spotlight in the center flashing out a simple but recognizably intelligent sequence; "... -" up into the night sky. The speed of the spinning circle of light is variable from the central control unit, as is the "message" of the flasher.

Ray Stanford hopes that UFOs will notice that someone is trying to signal them, or at least be curious enough to investigate this strange object in a desolate area. Stanford also hopes that other groups in the U.S. and other countries will build these devices, details of construction are provided upon request. Rumors that a giant, rocket-propelled net is being considered are only rumors, for now.....

HOAX SUSPECTED IN UFO PHOTOS

-Jerry Johnson

27 May 1972. - After several hours of interviewing Les Roll of Mart, Texas and examining his photographs of a disk-shaped object made on 27 Feb 72 (see DATA-NET #57, p. 18, and #59, p. 7), author and UFO researcher Ray Stanford came away convinced that the sighting was a hoax. Stanford asked me to convey his feelings to DATA-NET, which had given Roll's sighting much publicity in an article by Mr. Tommy R. Blann appearing in Report #59, May 1972.

Ray Stanford became interested in this sighting report after some personal communication from Tommy Blann, and Les Roll was invited to Stanford's home in Austin. Roll brought with him the original Polaroid prints of photographs he took from his porch of an object alleged to be 500 feet across and from 5 miles distant in the first photo to not closer than 1 and 1/2 miles in the later shots. A "man" is supposed to be visible within a "dome" on top of this object, although if the object's size and distance estimates were correct, this figure of a man would have to be enormous.

Stanford reports that the first thing he noticed about the witness's pictures was that they had been cut apart with sissors. The top 1/2 to 2/3 of one was missing. Another had its top cut off as well, plus the two sides of the print were cut at such an angle that the remaining portion was more narrow at the top than at the bottom. All of the photos had been cut in this manner immediately above the image of the "UFO". Stanford believes this was done to hide the support for a wire or string holding a small model disk.

There is no atmospheric diffusion in any of the photos (as there would be if the object were any distance away from the camera as reported by Roll). The lines are sharp, the shadows a dark black. The photographs, said Stanford, show an object apparently not more than 8 feet away. The photos also reveal an inconsistency with Roll's story of stepping off the porch while taking them. Power lines in the background of the later shots are at such an angle that the photographer must have stepped up onto something. The plastic dome of the "space ship" is almost unmistakably food

wrap suspended by a bent wire.

Even after he had taken the photographs, Roll had told reporters that he did not believe in flying saucers, and had not read books on the subject. But in Ray Stanford's home, Roll compared his experience with those of George Adamski, Dan Fry, etc. and exhibited some knowledge of UFO lore, particularly the contactee aspect.

Ray Stanford also interviewed Tommy Blann, who sent the reports on Roll's sighting to DATA-NET. Stanford said that Blann would be "predisposed to accept this type of claim as genuine," due to what he describes as a "strong belief in cases of telepathic communication with spacemen, witnesses who claim repeated close-range sightings, etc." It came out that a power failure "exactly 25 minutes" after the sighting (see Blann's report in DATA-NET #59, p. 7) could be placed no sooner than several hours after the alleged incident, and no connection with UFOs is apparent. The "animal reaction" mentioned also seems to have little connection with any UFO incident.

Significantly, no other person in the area on this Sunday morning saw the huge object, as it "zig-zagged" in the sky long enough for Les Roll to reenter his house, get his camera, shoot and tear-off the three disputed photographs. The other central-Texas sightings mentioned in Blann's report have no connection with the photograph case, and just might be genuine.

No photographic evidence of UFO activity can be accepted unless it is supported by the integrity of the witnesses involved. Ray Stanford has interviewed the people directly involved with this case, and I am reporting his observations and opinions. Your Assistant Control reserves opinion on the matter until given an opportunity to examine the original photographs. I do feel at this time that \$2.00 for one of the copies being sold by Mr. Blann would be a waste.

A LIST OF REFERENCES ON FORMAL METHODS AND
SPECULATIONS FOR THE AUTOMATIC DETECTION
OF UFO PHENOMENA

-Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos

In the course of the years I have been studying the UFO problem I used to keep a careful tally of all the released scientific or technical articles about a few precise fields of interest within the general UFO question. Now that I have been able to organize my material, I have considered it would be very useful to send the bibliography I have collected to DATA-NET for publication. A two-fold purpose aims me to make it: 1) to serve as assistance to some UFO investigator who may need such data (in the months to follow I shall send the entire bibliography on UFO propulsion, statistical and research papers, UFOs and fault lines, etc.), and 2) to encourage DATA-NET members to pursue this documentation by adding new items (recent ones or simply those unknown to this writer). I trust that you will be willing to contribute, so please send to the REPORT new references in a clear fashion to complete the "lists."

This reviewer does not affirm that he has covered all the UFO literature. This bibliography has and must have vacuums and there will be articles that have escaped his scrutiny, so the necessity of the cooperation of other students to fill these gaps is evident.

There are -in the current list- a couple of writings that I have not acquired yet. If some reader wants to exchange one of these items against some of the articles I have noted here, I shall agree to such a trade. You can write to: Mr. Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos, CEONI, Paseo al Mar, 23, VALENCIA-10, SPAIN.

The first list of data, of a series soon to be finished, is given below and gathers the published (and known to me) material on the automatic detection of UFOs. Best use of it!

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(USAF, 21 September 1954) (Not consulted)
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(PS, II, 6, December 1965 and following: III, 7, March 1966, 12-16)

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13. "Instrumentation for UFO searches" (Ayer II) (Scientific Study on Unidentified Flying Objects, Bantam Books, New York, January 1969, 761-804)
14. "Como construir un detector electromagnetico" (Parra) (ALGO, 1 July 1969, 466-467)
15. "Detection UFO" (Hardy) (LDLN, XIII, 104, February 1970, 11-12)
16. "Detection UFO" (Hardy) (LDLN, XIII, 108, October 1970, 22-24)
17. "Observation photographique du ciel" (Hardy) (LDLN, XIII, 109, December 1970, 18-19)
18. "Geomagnetism and UFO-induced disturbances - An aid to detection" (Hunkins) (1971 Midwest UFO Conference Proceedings, June 1971, 65-72)
19. "Detection UFO" (Hardy) (LDLN, XIV, 115, December 1971, 21-22)
20. "UFO detector plans" (GEOS) (GEOS, Switzerland, no date)

Abbreviations used: FSR for FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

PS for PHENOMENES SPATIAUX

LDLN for LUMIERES DANS LA NUIT

1896 AIRSHIP SIGHTINGS

Mr. Donald H. White of Oakland, California has located several articles on the mysterious 1896 airship which appeared in the OAKLAND TRIBUNE. The following is the first of the series.

FLOATING IN THE AIR

The Mysterious Bark Is Seen By Many Reputable Oaklanders

ALL THE STORIES COINCIDE

It Was Plainly Visible About 7 O'clock Last Night

MANY RUMORS ARE AFLOAT

Attorney Collins' Story Is Believed By His Friends

23 Nov 1896 - Oakland, Calif. (Mon/1900)-(4)

That a huge airship has been hovering over Oakland for the last few nights has in the minds of many been conclusively proven. A number of persons whose integrity is unquestionable have seen the strange navigator of the air and this number includes many whose skepticism has been pronounced.

Last evening at about 7:30 o'clock, the passengers on an Alameda car were startled by the sight of a brilliant stream of light high in the heavens off in the direction of Hayward. The passengers distinctly saw the outlines of an airship and watched its maneuvers high in the skies.

The ship resembles a huge bird in its outlines and seemed to rise and fall in its course. A light streamed from the head of the ship, throwing a white stream of light for several hundred yards.

As the outlines of the airship were plainly discerned. The passengers in the street car became greatly excited. The phenomenon had first been noted by a man who had been idly watching the heavens. As soon as he perceived the light he attracted the attention of the other passengers and all intensely interested, watched the peculiar machine as it made its way through the skies. It was high in the heavens and appeared to be of huge size. When first seen it seemed to be floating over San Leandro. It moved rapidly, going at least twenty miles an hour. It shot across the skies to the northwest, then turned quickly and disappeared in the direction of Hayward.

Not only was the airship seen by the passengers, but many other residents of this city distinctly saw the brilliant light and the huge bird-like body floating in mid-air. None of the spectators were acquainted with each other and yet their stories are startlingly similar, agreeing as to time, direction of the airship and description. These facts leave little doubt in the minds of many people that a successful airship has been invented and is navigating the heavens.

Miss Wilson, a daughter of Captain Wilson of the police force, and her friend, Miss Hunter, are among those who viewed the strange sight. The two friends accompanied another young lady to the street car about 7 P.M. yesterday, when their attention was attracted by the peculiar light in the skies. The huge bird-like body from which the light emanated was clearly visible and both young ladies are positive that it was an airship. It followed the same course as described by the passengers on the Alameda car.

Other Oaklanders bear similar testimony. Officer Carson was startled by the strange sight and his story is not to be shaken by scoffers. His experience was like others.

Attorney A. A. Moore told a Tribune reporter this morning that Attorney George D. Collins of Alameda informed him (Moore) two days ago that a successful airship had been invented and that the inventor was a client of Collins. The story of its aerial navigations was a fact, he declared, and the public would learn more concerning it in a few days.

A clerk in Attorney Collins' office corroborated this statement and also said that it was a fact that the airship has been navigating the heavens above Oakland, Hayward and vicinity. He furthermore added that the airship left that evening for Los Angeles. This will account for its maneuvers last evening when it was seen hovering in the northwest.

As all the persons relating the accounts of the airship are reputable persons, a general belief in the story is gaining ground.

The inventor's attorney, George D. Collins, withholds his client's name at present. The machine is run by compressed air and generates its own electricity for the powerful arc light. Further particulars in regard to the invention Mr. Collins declines to give at present.

THROWS A DAMPER

What Attorney Collins Says Regarding The Inventor

Attorney Collins, who figures in the airship mystery, was interviewed by a Tribune reporter this afternoon with regard to his connection with the affair.

He was somewhat put out by the statements which were made in some of the morning papers and declared that many which were attributed to him were false.

"I have never seen the air-ship in my life," he said, "and I know very little about it. A very wealthy acquaintance of mine called on me about a week ago and asked me to draw up papers for a practical patent on an air-ship. I believe him to be thoroughly sane, and listened with interest as he discussed the apparatus. However, from his description I could not draw up the papers without first having a personal knowledge from a model. He left me and promised to return today with a model to show me. So far he has not appeared."

The attorney refused to give any names whatever, or enter into the details of the supposed invention. He said the matter was as much a mystery to him as to many others.

Up to a late hour the inventor failed to materialize with his model.

SEEKING THE PATENT

Inquiry Is Made Among The Various Attorneys At Washington

Washington, Nov. 23 (AP) - At the Patent Office today nothing could be learned of an application for a patent on the flying machine alleged to be making successful flights in the neighborhood of Sacramento.

The rules of the office forbid any disclosure of names of applicants or the character of inventions for which they seek protection.

Inquiry among the patent attorneys known to control the Pacific Coast business, failed to disclose any knowledge of the alleged success in aeronautics.

Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, who has experimented scientifically for some time to demonstrate the best methods of solving the question of aerial navigation, excused himself from discussing the matter. His manner indicated plainly that he gave little credence to the Sacramento reports. (Oakland Tribune, Oakland, Calif., 23 Nov. 1896)

ENIGMATOLOGICAL SURVEY

-Paul Braczyk

Roy Norton's article MONUMENTS TO UFO SPACE PIONEERS? in the June/72 SAGA is a good article about the enigmatic Egyptian pyramids although, it seems to me, that he doesn't tell us anything we already didn't know, and what he does tell us, does not live up to what we expect from the title of the article. Mr. Norton states that he went to Egypt on assignment from SAGA. Well, SAGA could have saved quite a bundle by visiting their local library; they would have gleaned all the same facts, and perhaps a few more. Now I am not trying to say that the facts are not interesting - for they certainly are - and so is this article. The thing is, that from the title of the article we are led to believe that we are about to be told new revelations concerning the pyramids and their connection to UFOs. Unfortunately, the only references to UFOs we find are quotes from Morris Jessup's THE CASE FOR UFOs (sic) which was first published in 1955, and a re-hash of the contactee claims of Reinhold Schmidt.

A calm port in the storm-tossed seas of re-hash is Ivan Sanderson's latest enigmatological effort INVESTIGATING THE UNEXPLAINED: A compendium of Disquieting Mysteries Of the Natural World. I suppose that if Mr. Sanderson can't come up with original material, as director of The Society for the Investigation of the Unexplained, no one can. There are all kinds of goodies in this book, including all kinds of "extras" that you always want to see included in books of this type but never are, e.g. good references, appendices, charts, diagrams, photos, etc. Written in the true fortean vein, the book contains what can only be described as forteana; monster reports, sky falls, spontaneous human combustion, and so on and so forth... I can truthfully say that this is one of the best books that I have read lately. It is available through Publishers Service Company, 485 Main Street, Fort Lee, N.J. 07024 for \$7.95 + .55 postage or in your local bookstore (Prentice Hall is the publisher).

Following my policy of bringing to you information concerning new and interesting

contactee material, I would like to mention a book called THE SHOCKING TRUTH by Albert Coe. The "storyline" is familiar enough - Earthling stumbles across being from another planet who takes him into confidence and reveals the usual contactee-type stuff - the difference, and there IS a difference, is that Albert Coe is exceptionally articulate and his story has no religious overtones. These two facts alone cause the reader to sit up and take notice. Could it be that Albert Coe is telling it as it happened? I don't know, but he tells it like it did. Another unusual thing is the quality of the illustrations; usually the author scratches something out and labels it "flying saucer" or "Venusian" or something, but here we have some of the most artistic sketches that I have seen in any book, let alone a contactee-oriented one. These were done by Thomas Lulevitch. Quite a curious book, this one! It is available through Franklin O. Pease, P.O. Box 413, Philadelphia, PA 19105 for \$5.95 + .75¢ shipping and handling - Pennsylvania residents must add .36¢ sales tax.

For the past few months I have been mentioning UFO books published by Exposition Press. For anyone interested in their material I would also like to mention that a large catalogue of books is available by dropping a note to Exposition Press Inc., 50 Jericho Turnpike, Jericho, New York 11753. And you know you don't hardly get nuttin' for free these days.

John Keel's ANOMALY has changed its image somewhat in issue number 7; it is now subtitled "A Journal of Forteana" and has the look of a professional magazine. This one is also free! Send a 9 X 12 manila envelope, self-addressed and stamped with .16¢ postage, to Specialized Research, P.O. Box 351, Murray Hill Station, New York, N.Y. 10006 for your copy. I suppose that the "gimmick" here, if you can call it that, is that Keel uses this magazine for gathering material for his books.

You may recall reading about some "Viking runestones" found at Popham Beach, Maine awhile back in the papers. If you are a pre-Columbian discovery of America buff, you might like to get a copy of THE SPIRIT POND RUNESTONES published by the New England Antiquities Research Association. This contains all the up-to-date info on the runestones, including photographs and maps. To non-members of the association it sells for \$2.00 and is available from NEARA, 4 Smith St., Milford, N.H. 03055. If you are interested in unusual archeology you might consider joining NEARA. Write to Andrew Rothovius at the above address for details.

The June/72 issue of FATE contains two good articles of interest to enigmatologists: A FLAP OF GLOWING CROSSES by David Techter and ON THE TRAIL OF PUMAS AND ULAS (unidentified leaping animals -- a touch of Keelian humor there) by Jerome Clark and Loren Coleman.

THE OUTSIDERS: True Documented Accounts of Their Activities is a new nicely-printed bulletin being put out by Robert Goerman. This first issue contains some MIB material and an interesting piece on how to turn your TV set into a UFO detector. The subscription rates are \$4.00 per year for four, 4-page issues: THE OUTSIDERS, 615 Earl Avenue, New Kensington, PA 15068.

THE FLITTERING FINGER OF FORTEANA This month's poison projectile goes to Wilfred Grist of Devises, England. Why you say? Simply because Grist's horde of 968 pigs ate Brian King's airplane! They also ate four gates, two-and-a-half tons of hay, a hay wagon, 30 asbestos sheets, half-a-ton of cattle food, electric wires and damaged three acres of pasture land, but that's another story.....

CLIPPING THE NEWS

UFO REPORTS

8 Jan 1971 - Tafe Viejo, Tucuman, Argentina (Sat/Day)-(I-#) - UFO LANDS--LEAVES TRACES

A farmer and his nephew working in the fields sighted a mysterious object which settled to the ground, burning pastures, part of a cornfield, and dried up lomon plants. The object was shaped like two dishes joined at the rims, and emitted a whistle "like the wind;" its lower part was reddish and its upper part, whence emerged 2 antennae in the form of a V, appeared to be aluminum like an airplane's fuselage. It was 2 meters in diameter and 1 meter in height, was very flat, and lacked windows. They said that they had been afraid and thus had not attempted to approach it. Witness Andres Angonio Lopez, 32, who is in charge of the Alberto Zorzosa estate, said the "thing" settled

down some 30 meters from where they were. His nephew said, "Look! There come the Martians!" The boy wanted to approach the object, but Antonio Lopez thought it might be an evil thing. Antonio Lopez said that the flying object came from the highlands, paused in the indicated place, and rocked back and forth until concealed by some reeds. (El Comercio, Lima, Peru, 19 Jan 71 & Clarin, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 18 Jan 71)

23 June 1971 - Grenaa, Denmark (Wed/1330)-(4-b) - NEWS PHOTOGRAPHER SNAPS UFO

Kurt Leth Jakobsen, of Grenaa, on assignment at Grenaa harbor, noticed nothing in the sky until he developed his film and saw a mysterious object over Kattegat with an unusual sharply-outlined fog-trail behind it. Enlarged pictures were thoroughly studied by SUFOI, Copenhagen. Section chief Erling Jensen, experienced in all sorts of aeronautical matters, describes the snapshot as one of the best he has seen. It has been established that the film was not defective and that the camera was not smudged or otherwise contributory to the development of false images. No jets were in the area at the indicated time. Moreover, the exhaust from a jet plane is always "woolly" and quite different from the sharp-edged fog-tail in the picture. The picture is being forwarded to APRO, Tucson, Ariz. for further examination. (Amts Avisen, Randers, Denmark, 5 Jul 71)

19 Sep 1971 - Bahia Blanca, Argentina (Sun/Night)-(I-c-.) - UFO RADIATION BURNS

Osvaldo d'Annunzio, 19, an agricultural worker, claims to have been burned on the face by the radiations from a flying saucer. D'Annunzio was calling on his fiancee when he noticed something in the sky resembling a very bright star. As he watched the stationary object it suddenly began to fly over the countryside at a dizzy speed, but at a low altitude, stirring up whirlwinds of dust. When he tried to take his hands out of his pockets he found that he could not budge. He said the phenomenon was caused by the mysterious power of the 'saucer.' He states that the cows in the surrounding meadows changed color and did not resume their true color until after the device's departure. After it had gone, he put his hand to his face and felt intense burns. Since then Osvaldo has also suffered from a persistent migraine headache. (Le Nouvelliste, Quebec, P.Q., Canada, 25 Sep 71)

25 Sep 1971 - Itaperuna, Brazil (Sat/Dawn)-(I-c-0\$#) - TWO REPORT BLUE SAUCER OCCUPANTS

Paulo Caetano da Silva, a traveling salesman, reports taking a trip in a flying saucer the size of a VW with a crew of strange 40 cm blue beings. He says they were sky-blue and resembled children 7 or 8 years old, and that inside the disc there was an intense brightness which impeded detailed examination of its interior; the tumult was infernal when the space vehicle was put into motion, flashing green and red lights on its outside. Da Silva's experience was ratified in all details the next day by Mr. Benedito Miranda, a resident of Cataguases who said that he too had encountered the strange little beings while driving a car in the city of Itaperuna. According to both accounts, the flying saucer is piloted by little bluish beings 40-50 cm tall, who made themselves understood only by gestures. The ship, a little larger than a VW, looked like 2 basins placed one atop the other, with lights which incessantly grew brighter and dimmer on the exterior, and with an obfuscating brightness inside. Several residents of Natividade and Itaperuna reported a ball of fire moving very rapidly in the sky on the day of da Silva's encounter. In his report da Silva said, "First I saw only a ball of fire moving toward my car. Then, when it sat down ahead on the road, the transmission disengaged and the car began to obey the commands of the little men who were descending from the ship carrying a type of lantern with an obfuscating light." When the lantern was turned on the car's engine died, the car door was opened so that he could get out. He was taken to the ship, he said, where he stayed for about 5 min. The device started to move, causing an infernal racket inside; soon it sat down again in a different place. He said that he had no will during his contact, obeying the little beings blindly, lacking the energy to react. Both cases were recorded by the police and the narrative of da Silva and Miranda coincided in a great number of details. Investigators sent to the locations of the occurrences encountered nothing except a small mark, as if the body of da Silva had been dragged, near the place where his car was stopped. Afflicted by a fit of nerves, da Silva went to the Itaperuna medical post.

Dr. Munir Bussabe found no wounds on his body and he soon returned home. Miranda, despite showing great nervousness and fear, received no medical aid, and only appeared at the police station to report the incident. Da Silva is a respected man in Itaperuna society, and many believe his story. (Ultima Hora, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 2 Oct 71)

2 Nov 1971 - Delphos, Kansas (Tue/Eve)-(I-c-#) - GLOWING RING SOIL SAMPLES BAFFLING

Soil samples from the "glowing ring" discovered on the Durel Johnson farm have been subjected to independent laboratory tests. Dr. J. Allen Hynek, one of the members of the ENQUIRER's UFO investigative panel, said the soil mysteriously resists water, retards plant growth, has a calcium content up to 10 times higher than the earth around the area and contains a "white fibrous substance" that is not in nearby soil. So far there have been two independent reports of a bright glowing object seen descending near the Johnson farm on the night of November 2. Elton Smith, Principal at the Delphos School, saw "a bright streak of light in the sky about 6:20 p.m. that night which seemed to be descending in the general direction of Delphos. I got the impression that it might have hit the ground or landed." Lester Ernsbarger, 61, a Delphos reserve policeman, said, "It must have been about 6 p.m. when I saw the object for about 10 seconds coming in from the East. It was headed in the direction of the Johnson farm as if it were going to land somewhere." The Delphos farm owner, Durel Johnson, 54, has entered a claim for the ENQUIRER's \$50,000 UFO reward. (National Enquirer, 28 May 72)

19 Dec 1971 - Vic. Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (Sun/Night)-(I-@) - UFO EMERGES FROM SEA

Young Lino Osvaldo Saul reports that he was making love on the beach at Assuncao when he saw an object emerge from the waters and move in his direction. He grabbed his girl and ran. Despite his fear, he saw that it was gaining altitude without emitting any sound. Mr. Victor Soares of Gravatai described the object as measuring 5 cm in diameter on a scale held at arm's length, was enveloped in a sort of fog, and moved in a northeasterly direction. Residents of Sao Leopoldo, Viamao, Carazinho, and others on the Guaiba beaches described the object as orange-colored, passing by at low altitude. (O Globo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 21 Dec 71)

25 Dec 1971 - Toolie Hill, S.A., Austr. (Sat/x)-(#) - GROUND CIRCLE BEING INVESTIGATED

Two investigators from the Australian Flying Saucer Society, Trevor Mackereth and Ken Ianson, collected soil and vegetation samples from a mystery circular marking the size of a large tractor tire which was first discovered on the farm of Mr. & Mrs. Rob Habner at Christmas. (News, Adelaide, S.A., Austr., 5 May 72)

3 Mar 1972 - Muskegon, Mich. (Wed/2115)-(3-ac) - COAST GUARD RECEIVES STRANGE CODE

An object was sighted in the sky west of Muskegon by police officers, County Airport personnel, U.S. Coast Guard men and numerous citizens. The first report came from Carl Van Dam, 480 Oak, owner of Norton Manufacturing Co., who spotted it as he left his firm about 9:15 p.m. When first observed the object was approximately 30 degrees above the horizon and giving off a "yellowish white" light, Van Dam said. He pulled into a car wash on Apple and he and the attendant watched it travel slowly across the sky with the light dimming to blue then to a green and then going out. As he was about to leave, the object reappeared, traveling extremely fast with the light of brighter intensity than before. "Suddenly, it stopped," he said, "About where it was originally and the light dimmed and appeared to grow larger in size." Van Dam telephoned Central Dispatch shift supervisor Ralph Sircher who contacted Muskegon Township officer Fred Taylor. Mr. Taylor had also observed it. Police Chief Lawrence Clarke watched it through binoculars and to him it appeared to be oscillating and appeared to be real bright, and seemed to change colors slightly. Sgt. Orville Smith of the Whitehall police also watched it through binoculars. Other citizens called and most described it in the same way. North Muskegon Police Chief Robert L. Kerschner and Sgt. Harold Merkle also sighted it. The Coast Guard sighted it, so did a Chronicle photographer who reported that it seemed to drift in a steady movement to the west. The Coast Guard frequency, Channel 16 on the UHF band was filled with a code transmission that was so strong it

blocked out voice transmission. Coast Guard personnel on duty said they were receiving the coded sounds but were unable to make any sense out of it. They didn't know where it was coming from. (Chronicle, Muskegon, Mich., 9 Mar 72)

5 & 8 Mar 1972 - Salt Lake City, Utah (Sun&Wed/Day&x)-(4-b) - UFO PHOTOS

On March 5, photographs were taken on two separate occasions of UFOs as they posed leisurely over Salt Lake City. On the 8th, one re-visited the area and posed long enough to have a series of seven photos taken, drifting silently over the downtown area from northwest to southeast. (Sun-Chronicle, Roy, Utah, 23 Mar 72)

5 Mar 1972 - Orland, Calif. (Sun/2030)-(I-A..) - UFO SPOTLIGHTS YOUNG CYCLIST

Marco Rotting, 16, was driving his motorcycle from Capy to Orland when he glanced over his shoulder and saw lights above him. Slowing to about 15 mph to check, he said he noticed some white and blue lights in the sky slightly to the rear of his cycle and about 100 feet up. One of the white lights seemed to have him spotlighted on the road. Concerned, he speeded up, but the lights moved right along with him, keeping about the same distance. He said he could not make out the form of the object the lights were coming from. A high-pitched sound, somewhat similar to that of a pump motor, accompanied the UFO. As Rotting went into the Tony Bettencourt dairy barn, the UFO lights veered off into the sky headed towards an airplane that was passing and then disappeared. Others reported hearing the same sound and may have seen the same lights. (Unit-Register, Orland, Calif., 8 Mar 72)

11 Mar 1972 - Wiltsdown, Auckland, N.Z. (Sat/x)-(c#) - MYSTERY CIRCLE

A circle of bare earth appeared on a paddock on Mr. Len Baldwin's farm. He discovered it while wandering through his fields. All the surface grass had disappeared from an almost completely circular patch of earth about 15-17 paces across. His next door neighbor, Dave Hammond, said it was exactly like the one he saw at Ngongotaha. Many visitors to Baldwin's farm say it was caused by a flying saucer. Mr. Hammond said "The patch is peculiar, the edges are not burnt, but they are sort of frizzled. Everything is dead on the top, but the grass roots are alive." It was not grass grub that had caused the patch and it was not caused by stock. In fact, says Mr. Hammond, sheep did not walk on the circle for some time. (Putaruru Press, Putaruru, Auckland Prov., N.Z., 17 Mar 72)

22 Mar 1972 - Wyandotte County, Kans. (Wed/Night)-(I-@) - YOUTHS REPORT LANDING

Several teenagers reported that a flying saucer landed briefly in a field in western Wyandotte County. Patrolman Jim King of the Sheriff's Dept. said they saw a long object with red lights all around it in the sky. They said it kept stopping and going and then landed briefly in a field before taking off in a northwesterly direction. "They were real serious about it," King said. (Kansan, Kansas City, Kans., 23 Mar 72)

2-13 Apr 1972 - Ashburton & Hakataramea Valley, South Canterbury, N.Z. (#) - THREE TITANIUM ALLOY BALLS FOUND

During the first week of April two titanium balls were found near Ashburton and on April 13 a third was found in the Hakataramea Valley. A marking on one ball, NL35, seems to indicate that it was manmade, perhaps space junk. Since the balls are not damaged and left no indentation when they landed, Captain Bruce Cathie of New Zealand questions that they came from a spacecraft. Cathie said the DSIR has said that they are a titanium alloy, but "titanium and what?" Two titanium balls similar to these were found in 1963 near Broken Hill. Neither the space authorities of the United States or the Soviet Union would admit any knowledge of them. (Christchurch Star & Press, Christchurch, N.Z., 11 Apr 72, Waikato Times, Hamilton & 8 O'clock, Auckland, N.Z., 15 Apr 72)

13 Apr 1972 - Tokoroa, New Zealand (Thu/x) -(#) - BURNED CIRCLE

Mr. M. Jansen found another mysterious circle of dying grass, about half the size of the one found on March 11 on Mr. Baldwin's farm. This one is 17 yards in diameter.

and the grass inside has faded to a yellow, dying color. (Herald, Auckland, N.Z., 13 Apr 72)

16 Apr 1972 - Greensburg, Penn. (Sun/Eve)-(I-@) - UFO TAKE-OFF WITNESSED

UFOs have been reported consistently during the last week throughout Central Westmoreland County, according to Stan Gordon, director of the Westmoreland County UFO Study Group in Greensburg. During the evening of April 16 numerous witnesses reported that a bright orange object rose up off the ground and continued to move over the city for about 6 minutes. About 20 minutes later, witnesses near Pleasant Unity reported that a bright, circular object had projected down a light beam on a house trailer, lighting up the area. There also have been some close-up sightings of an object about 20 feet in diameter with a fin tail on top and a flat bottom. The object had three rectangular windows that emitted a bright light. (Standard Observer, Irwin, Pa., 24 Apr 72)

17 Apr 1972 - Wiener Neustadt (Mon/Eve)-(4) - 'SAUCER' OVER AUSTRIA

A UFO was sighted in the vicinity of Wiener Neustadt (Vienna New-town) 50 km south of the Austrian metropolis. The object flew at an estimated altitude of approx. 12,000m. It shone brightly with a white cross. Aircraft that were sent up to investigate what was going on had to return since they weren't capable of finding out what it was. Several motor-car drivers did stop their vehicles in order to get a better view. As a consequence of that people had to meet with a congestion in the traffic. (Dagens Nyheter, Stockhold, Sweden, 2 May 72) (Cr: Sven Tommy Helmer)

22 Apr 1972 - Greensburg, Penn. (Sat/2015)-(4-B-#) - TRACES FOUND

UFOs have been reported in the area since March. On April 22 witnesses reported that three UFOs flew over east Greensburg. They were described as being bright in color and emitting orange sparks. After 15 minutes, one object split apart, then the UFOs ascended vertically into the sky and disappeared. Stan Gordon, director of the Westmoreland County UFO Study Group in Greensburg, said similar reports came from Derry, Youngwood, Carbon, Blairsville and Youngstown. The police barracks at Kiski Valley received calls that a bright circular object dropped debris toward the ground. In a field near West Point, investigators found a metallic substance which is almost identical to that found from UFOs around the world. It presently is being analyzed by the Study Group. (New Edition, Latrobe, Penn., 10 May 72) (Cr: S. Gordon)

UFO COMMENTS AND OPINIONS

1 May 1972 - LEADING SCIENTISTS ADMIT FLYING SAUCERS EXIST...AND COME FROM OUTER SPACE

After years of controversy in the scientific community, some of the nation's leading space experts have bluntly admitted that flying saucers are real. In a revealing series of interviews, these highly respected scientists also have confided the following: -The so-called flying saucers seen by thousand of people over many years came to earth from distant planets. -Many of these strange space vehicles have been occupied by alien beings with intelligence capacities far beyond anything earthlings can imagine.

"I am firmly convinced that the earth is being visited by intelligently controlled extraterrestrial vehicles," Stanton Friedman says flatly. He is one of the most highly regarded nuclear physicists in the country and for the past 14 years he has been among the leaders in developing advanced nuclear space systems for the United States.

Dr. E. K. Birnbaum is a nuclear physicist who for years served as a consultant to the U.S. Air Force on unidentified flying objects. "Any scientist who objectively analyzes all available material on UFOs can reach only one logical conclusion -- the earth has been and is being visited by spacecraft from planets beyond our solar system. Unfortunately, too many scientists are not willing to be objective," he added, "And the press has not helped matters. The press has a bad habit of labeling anyone who reports a UFO as a nut," he said. "I have personally witnessed UFO flights on two occasions and I certainly do not consider myself a nut."

Dr. J. Allen Hynek is a renowned astrophysicist, and he has been a scientific adviser to the Air Force on UFOs for more than 20 years. "After you explain everything that

can be explained, there is a hard residue of 10 to 20 percent of all UFO reports that are simply not explainable," he said. "It is an excellent subject for scientific study if we can just lift the ridicule barrier." According to Dr. Hynek, there are more sightings of UFOs today than ever before. "And the sightings are better documented," he said. "The only thing that has dropped off is the newspaper publicity about UFOs."

Dr. M. K. Eriksen, an aerophysicist and longtime watcher of the skies says, "It's no longer a matter of simply believing. There is too much hard, cold evidence available for the scientific community to continue disputing the existence of alien spacecraft in our atmosphere. The objective now is to find unquestioned physical proof. And I think that may happen very soon." Dr. Erikson bluntly admits that he and two assistants are presently working on various communication systems designed to establish contact with a UFO. "We intend to move into an area where heavy sightings are reported and send out various patterns of radio signals," he said, "Any response will be recorded. And, I am thoroughly convinced that there will be response," Dr. Erikson quickly added.

(Midnight, 1 May 1972) (Cr: J. Schuessler, UFO POTPOURRI)

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