

ANOMALY

No. 1 May 1969

FLYING SAUCERS. This is the first and last time you will see those two words in this publication. We hope to establish ANOMALY as an irregular newsletter devoted entirely to the statistical and scientific analysis of all the many neglected ecological, parapsychological and psychiatric aspects surrounding the study of aerial anomalies (AA). We are primarily concerned with collecting and correlating all known AA events in a systematic manner so that we may eventually produce a valid body of statistical and corroborated evidence. This project will in no way compete with existing organizations. It is not a "club". No membership cards will ever be issued. We do not seek or desire publicity. Our only purpose is to assemble the available facts and present them to the press and the public in a logical, unbiased manner. We have no ax to grind, no "cause" to prove.

A large proportion of all the available UFO literature is based upon hearsay and speculation, and many of the real and important problems have been suppressed at the source by the witnesses themselves, or have been ignored by superficial investigations which were concentrated on obtaining descriptions of the objects rather than studying all of the events and factors surrounding the sightings. A massive body of sighting data has now been published but has gone uncorrelated. The practice of concentrating on the objects alone has produced a very low yield of "hard" facts. The failure of this method-or lack of method- demands that we develop and utilize a new system for collecting and analysing the data.

This issue presents some concrete suggestions for investigating the phenomena and it explains briefly some of those findings which appear to contradict the popular speculations. We hope that you will begin to apply these methods in your own immediate area and that you will participate in our study by submitting new reports (and

MAY 0 1 1969

compiling old ones) along these lines. For many valid reasons we have found that it is more fruitful to shift the emphasis to the witnesses and certain unusual manifestations which they frequently experience.

Many of the aspects which have preoccupied ufologists for years have proven to be misleading or have failed to contribute to a better understanding of the whole. The UFOs represent only a small part of a much larger phenomenon which is now occurring on a world-wide scale. By being more thorough and objective in our investigations we can-and will- learn more about the main phenomenon itself.

Tape recordings are useful documentation but, unfortunately, we can not possibly audition hundreds of hours of tapes. Try to prepare transcripts and written summaries of your tapes whenever possible. On each tape you make, begin with the date of the recording, the locale, identify yourself fully, spell out the names of the witnesses to be interviewed, and conduct the interview so that all events are discussed in chronological order.

Thousands of UFO photographs have been taken in the past twenty years but very few of these have advanced our knowledge of the phenomena. This study is interested only in superbly detailed photographs taken in the presence of two or more witnesses who are willing to sign notarized affidavits. Photographs are too easy to fake and too difficult to authenticate.

Emotional "causes" frequently blind researchers to important but hidden facts. We must abandon the tiresome tactic of trying to prove any cause. Don't jump to conclusions about the reliability of witnesses or the validity of their stories. Simply collect all the facts and report them. Thousands of important cases have been slighted in the past because unqualified investigators have made hasty negative judgements.

ANOMALY

AN IRREGULAR NEWSLETTER
EDITED BY JOHN A. KEEL
not copyrighted

SPECIALIZED RESEARCH, P.O. Box 351; New York, N.Y. 10016

MAY 02 1969

PARTIAL INDEX TO FLAP OF JANUARY 1969. (See pages 9-12 for explanation of the Data Reduction System used.)

69-02-?-Mo.-F3-HM-III		
69-03-2000-Minn.-D6-HM-III		
69-05-2100-Fla.- B5-HM-II		
69-06-1830-Fla.- F5-HM-III	}	PROBABLE UNREPORTED NATIONAL "FLAP".
69-06-1900-S.C.-D3-HM-III		
69-06-1900-S.C.-F4-HM-III		
69-06-2000-Man. (Can.)-F6-HM-III		
69-07-1900-S.C.-F4-HM-III		
69-09-2030=2130-O.-C4-HM-III	}	PROBABLE UNREPORTED NATIONAL "FLAP".
69-09-200=2300-Ill.-A6-HM-III		
69-09-2030-Ia.-G9-HM-III		
69-11-2200-Ariz.-E3-I		
69-12-2130-Mo./Ia.-A7-HM-III		
69-13-2245=0130-Mich.-C5-HM-III		
69-16-1845-Ore.-E1-NW-SE-III	}	PROBABLE HEAVY BUT UNREPORTED "FLAP" IN ORE.
69-16-1900-Ore.-B3-NW-SE-III		
69-17-1200-Ill.-G3-HM-I		
69-18-1915-S.C.-F6-HM-III		
69-20-2000=2030-Miss.-H5-HM-III		

METEORS - The individual sightings in Oregon on Jan. 16th seem to be meteor reports at first glance. However, when organized by the DRS and studied as a whole it becomes apparent that several objects were in action and were viewed from points which would not lie along a single course. Do not accept meteor explanations hastily. For a summary of eccentric "meteor" reports see MALE magazine, March 1969. Also see meteor section of the FSR special NORTH AMERICAN REPORT.

We suggest that all UFO publications list on their last page the DRS code for all the sightings detailed in each issue. This will give us a ready index of sightings for each month. By collecting the DRS indices from all regional publications we can quickly organize and assess the national "flaps" and "flap dates". With this system, seemingly minor "lights-in-the-sky" reports become important and can help us to map the courses of the objects, etc. Instead of trying to itemize and detail every l-i-t-s report, simply include them in your index as type IV sightings.

It is essential that we build up complete and comprehensive indices of sightings for our statistical studies. Quantitative studies have been sadly lacking in the UFO field. Individual sightings are so numerous that they lose all importance unless they are reduced to valid statistical form. The process is a complicated one but it will eventually pay big dividends in helping us to sift out and analyse the factors of geography and time. The first step to any useful research is to develop and introduce a common methodology which will be understood and utilized by everyone in the field. We hope that the DRS will fill this need.

MAY - 03 - 1969

OBJECTIVITY. Most ufologists confuse skepticism with objectivity. A trained investigator expresses no opinions but merely collects and records all of the available facts. In ufology we are dealing in large part with personal testimony and testimonial evidence must be collected in the manner approved and utilized by law enforcement agencies and newspaper reporters for centuries. The investigators' personal opinions and evaluations must not be reflected in the final report. The main body of the report should consist only of the available facts as reported by the witness. Phrases such as "flying saucer", "spaceship", "mother ship" etc. should be carefully avoided (unless the witness actually used such terms).

ESTIMATES. It is virtually impossible to estimate the altitude of an object seen at night unless you have certain knowledge of its' size. It is impossible to estimate the speed of an object unless you know both its' altitude and its' size. In daylight, a jet airliner cruising at 400 mph at an altitude of 30,000 feet appears to be moving very slowly across the sky. A Piper Cub traveling at 100 mph at an altitude of 75 feet seems to be moving much faster. Everything is relative. Even pilots, police officers and military men are unable to make accurate estimates of size, speed and altitude under the usual UFO sighting conditions. Such estimates can therefore be worthless and misleading. While we must ask the witnesses for such estimates, and should include them in reports, they should be clearly labeled and can not be regarded as "hard data". Objects seen close to the ground can be exceptions, particularly when terrain features are present for valid comparisons.

DIRECTIONS. Many witnesses (the majority) have a poor sense of direction and often state that an object moved eastward when actually it was moving south. Where-ever possible, recreate the sighting and take compass readings to ascertain the actual direction pursued by the object. Try to locate other witnesses along the possible route.

EMOTIONAL REACTIONS. In low-level sightings, auto pursuits, etc. the emotional and physiological responses of the witnesses are extremely important. Get them to explain in detail how they felt immediately before, during and after the sighting. Did they suffer fear, nausea, dizziness? Did they have unusual dreams afterwards? In some cases these reactions are more important than the sighting itself.

MAY 04 1969

ELEVATION. The angle of elevation is a minor factor and its' primary worth is in determining the nature of the object. Objects seen low on the horizon are often non-UFO phenomena.

SOUNDS. The sounds accompanying the objects can be of great importance. Many of these sounds have proven to be "mental", that is they were not audible movements of air but were electrical responses in the brains of the observers. Beeping sounds frequently indicate that the witness was subjected to an unconscious experience. Such witnesses may find that they are unable to explain lapses of time or geographical transfers during such sightings. Such witnesses should be examined by a qualified psychiatrist whenever possible.

HYPNOSIS. Under no circumstances should any witness be hypnotized by anyone other than a qualified psychiatrist. Amateur hypnotists have ruined several important cases in recent years.

LANDINGS. If you should investigate a landing report in which definite markings were left on the ground, photograph these markings and make careful measurements. For the past twenty years hundreds of landings have been neglected even though the markings are always similar in size and formation. If we had collected and documented photos of all these landings we would now have an impressive body of correlative evidence.

EYE BURN. Witnesses who suffer from burned or inflamed eyes after viewing a UFO should be immediately examined by a professional doctor and a full medical report should be obtained. In those cases involving "eye burn" weeks or months previous to the investigation, the investigator should get the witness to draw up a full statement explaining in full the reactions suffered. Medical documentation is most important.

DREAMS. Many witnesses suffer unusual nightmares weeks before their UFO sighting. Others have strange nightmares for weeks afterwards. These dreams are important and you should obtain full descriptions of them. Some witnesses begin to have prophetic dreams after their UFO experience.

RADIOACTIVITY. Radioactivity is quite rare, even in landing cases. Geiger counters can be easily mis-read. If you own a Geiger counter make certain that you know how to use it properly.

MAY 0 5 1969

THE DIVERSIONS. A large part of the UFO phenomenon is deliberately deceptive. From 1897 on it has been a common practice for the UFOs to leave behind ordinary debris such as newspapers, pieces of metal, articles of ordinary clothing, mundane chemicals, etc. Investigators who have discovered such items have often been led to believe that whole incident was a human hoax or prank of some kind. It is also quite common to find ordinary tire tracks in inaccessible fields where landings have been reported. Do not permit yourself to be misled by these "negative factors". Perform a thorough investigation anyway. We have discovered that a multiple group of "negative factors" often leads to positive proof that a UFO event did occur.

Ancient Greek is often employed by the UFO occupants. Greek names and phrases are frequently used for their non-existent planets. Many of the entities adopt Greek nouns as their personal names. The witnesses very rarely realize this or understand it. Prepare yourself by obtaining and studying a book on Greek mythology.

Our own techniques of psychological warfare are often employed by the UFOs. Diversionary landings or seemingly important incidents frequently are staged a few miles from an area where a truly significant UFO activity is taking place. The diversion wins all of our attention and publicity and the important activity goes unnoticed.

Before you can even begin to understand any of this you must alter your frame of reference and discard all of your preconceptions, as we have stated before. You must learn to accept only the correlative evidence and ignore the assorted speculations which have dominated ufology. We are interested only in hard facts. All of these facts indicate that we are dealing with an environmental phenomenon but that we have been misled into believing the extraterrestrial thesis. So long as we accepted the ET concept, the phenomenon and its' source was safe and free from interference. Deliberate hoaxes were executed to sustain skepticism and convince governmental agencies that the phenomenon was non-real. The UFO buffery was convinced of the ET thesis, which was unacceptable to both the general public and the scientific community, and by loudly advocating it they succeeded in heaping ridicule upon the subject. Thus the UFO source was able to operate unhindered for twenty long years.

All of the evidence, both historical and contemporary, indicates that the ET concept is completely erroneous.

MAY 05 1969

HALLUCINATORY EFFECTS. UFO believers usually rebel at any suggestion that the phenomenon may be hallucinatory or psychological. However, in the past three years many psychological factors have been discovered and various groups of psychologists and psychiatrists are now actively engaged in UFO research. Unfortunately very few ufologists are trained or equipped to understand or even to investigate the underlying psychological factors. You should read at least one good book on psychiatry and/or psychology.

At least some of the "contact" cases investigated in the past three years have proven to be hallucinatory. We have termed these "induced hallucinations" because it seems that the effects were produced in the witnesses' minds by an exterior influence. These effects are similar to hypnosis. While the witnesses' bodies undergo one sequence of experiences, false memories (confabulation) of another sequence of experiences are planted in their minds.

Frequently the true (but "forgotten") experience surfaces from the witness' subconscious later on in the form of a dream or nightmare. We can not outline the whole process here but it must be considered as a very important factor in many cases. Never even hint of this when interviewing such a witness. Do not attempt to analyse such cases yourself. Simply extract all of the remembered details from the witness and include them in your report. These reports will be correlated and studied by qualified psychiatrists.

If we make the mistake of discussing these factors publicly on radio, TV, etc., many witnesses will refuse to submit to interviews because they will fear that we think they're "crazy". So the hallucinatory factor must remain a ufological secret until we have built a body of medical evidence to support and explain it.

It is now probable that some UFO sightings are not of real objects but are actually a variation of this hallucinatory effect. The method and purpose of this effect is now known to a select handfull of competent researchers.

MAY 07 1969

REPORT IMPORTANCE SCALE

Indicating those cases which are most important in providing correlative evidence and those which are least important.

MOST IMPORTANT

- | | |
|----|--|
| +6 | Contacts accompanied by verifiable "predictions", physical and psychological effects, hallucinatory experiences (trips to other planets). |
| +5 | Occupant sightings without contact; particularly those including physiological or psychological effects (amnesia, time distention or contraction). |
| +4 | Low-level sightings involving children or adults possessing contactee characteristics. |
| +3 | Sightings accompanied by poltergeist activities, animal injuries or disappearances, falls of metallic or silicon substances, and telephone interference. |
| +2 | Sightings in which the objects responded to or transmitted light signals, radio signals, etc. |
| +1 | Cases in which the witness(es) have a series of sightings or sequential experiences. |

LEAST IMPORTANT : USEFUL ONLY FOR QUANTITATIVE ANALYSES.

- | | |
|----|--|
| -1 | Cases in which photographs of aerial objects were obtained. |
| -2 | Low-level lights or objects without accompanying manifestations. |
| -3 | Overflights: high altitude objects in motion. |
| -4 | Aerial lights and objects observed by pilots. |
| -5 | "Staged" diversionary sightings and landings. |
| -6 | Deliberate events: group sightings. |

NOTE: All witnesses in type +6-+1 cases should be given a psychiatric examination.

MAY 08 1969

REDUCTION OF DATA:

Thousands of reports will be received and examined by this study and it is essential that a universal system for reducing and organizing the incoming data be implemented. We have developed the following DRS (data reduction system) and recommend its use to all independent researchers. We also suggest that all UFO magazines and publications add a page to each issue, listing all sightings in those issues with the DRS. This could serve as a handy index for future study and correlation. An adequate general index system has been notably absent in the ufological field and published data is often lost because of this lack.

The DRS is accomplished by a kind of numerical shorthand. The key factors to be isolated and recorded are: 1.) the date of the sighting. 2.) the time of the sighting. 3.) the geographical location of the sighting. 4.) the movements of the object sighted. 5.) the type of object seen. 6.) the number of the file containing the full report.

THE DRS PROCEDURE:

- 1.) **DATE:** Purchase a standard desk calendar. Such calendars not only give the date but they also give the date's numerical order within the year. In 1969, April 16th is the 106th day of the year. Instead of writing "April 16, 1969", we write 69-106. The first two numbers in our DRS code are thus the year and numerical date of the sighting.
- 2.) **TIME:** Whenever possible, give the exact time of the sighting. This is written in military style, the hours being numbered from 0100 (1 a.m.) to 2400 (midnight). Noon is 1200; 1 p.m. is 1300. You simply add twelve to all hours after noon. If the sighting occurred at 4:45 p.m., the DRS code number becomes 12 + 4:45 or 1645. Assuming that our sample sighting took place at 10 p.m. on April 16, 1969, our DRS code becomes: 69-106-2200.
- 3.) **LOCALE:** It is very important that we pinpoint the general locale of the sighting, first by state and then by the quadrant on a given map. While you will undoubtedly use detailed local maps

MAY 09 1969

in your own studies, we ask that you obtain a copy of the RAND McNALLY ROAD ATLAS (\$1.95, Rand McNally, 405 Park Ave., NYC. 10022. Also available in many stores and gas stations.) This is a book of maps of each of the 50 states. In the interest of uniformity we must all use the same maps. Assuming that your report is about a sighting in Lame Leg, N.C., locate the quadrant containing Lame Leg on your RM map of N.C. If Lame Leg does not appear on the Rand McNally map (many small towns are not included), locate its position on your more detailed local maps and then try to pinpoint its approximate position on the RM map. Let's say that Lame Leg is located in the G-9 quadrant on the RM Map. The next letters in the DRS code would be the state (N.C.) and the map coordinates (G-9). Our code now reads: 69-106-2200-N.C.-G9.

4.) DIRECTION OF OBJECT. Next we want to know the direction in which the object appeared and the approximate route it followed. The following code letters will be used for this information.

N= North	H= hovered
E= East	M= maneuvered (assorted motions)
S= South	
W= West	C= circled
L= landed	A= ascended
D= descended	CG= color changes seen
O= occupants seen	LX= contact claimed
B= beeping heard	PL= object exploded
V= markings or debris found at site	RK= witnesses physically effected (burns, amnesia, paralysis, etc.)

For our sample case, let's assume the object was first seen hovering in the north (HN). It then gyrated up and down (M) and finally disappeared eastward. The code would be HN-M-E. Our full DRS code for this sighting now reads: 69-106-2200-N.C.-G9-HN-M-E.

5.) TYPE OF OBJECT. To describe the object in the DRS we use Dr. Vallee's classification system for the four basic types. These are:

MAY 10 1969

- I = An unusual aerial object, spherical, discoid or other complex form, maneuvering close to the ground or even landing.
- II = Cigars and cylinders, also strange cloud-type formations such as self-luminous elongated structures apparently gaseous in form.
- III= An unusual object, spherical, discoid or other complex form, remaining stationary in the sky during most of the observation.
- IV = An unusual object or light pursuing a course across the sky without pausing or performing excessive maneuvers.

Our sample case can best be fitted into the description in type III. So now this is the DRS code:
69-106-2200-N.C.-G9-HN-M-E-III!

6.) FILE NUMBER. Each researcher participating in this study will be given a specific file number. All of his reports must carry this number. Suppose your number is LT3. Each report you submit will carry LT3 at the top of each page. In addition, each new report you submit should contain a numerical identification. Assume that your report of the April 16th sighting is the 14th report you submit to the study: the full code number of the report is thus - LT3-14. (Instructions on how to compile and submit a full report are included elsewhere.) Your report LT3-14 will be placed in the general file while a card bearing the DRS code will be placed in the "instant reference file". The full DRS code for our hypothetical case is now: 69-106-2200-N.C.-G9-HN-M-E-III-LT3-14.

You can see that we have successfully reduced all the basic data of the sighting to a single line of numbers and letters. This system will enable us to make instant comparisons with sightings from April 16th and check the time and geographical coordinates with a minimum of delay. This would not be possible if we had to wade through piles and piles of individual reports. Although this system may seem unduly complicated at first, you should be able to master it quickly and with ease.

MAY 11 1969

SUBMITTING REPORTS. This study is being conducted with a minimum of funds and is dependent upon volunteer workers. Postage costs will be a serious problem. We ask that you include return postage with all tapes and other materials. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed postcard with each batch of reports so we can acknowledge receipt. If you wish to receive the next issue of ANOMALY, send a stamped, self-addressed business-sized envelope.

If you send newspaper clippings, please mark the name of the newspaper and the date of publication on each clipping.

Full reports should be typed on 8½"x11" sheets with the DRS code at the top of each page. Two typed index cards (3"x5") should be included with each report. One card should contain nothing but the DRS code typed across the top. The other card should contain the Vallee class code, the normal date, and the geographical location. This double card system will enable us to save much time when organizing "flap" studies.

Each report should begin with a one-paragraph summary of the event, followed by a detailed review of the event laid out in chronological order, including every available detail ranging from a description of the terrain and weather conditions to physical descriptions of the witnesses and a general outline of their lives and background, including their full birthdates. Your personal comments on the case should be confined to the final section of the report.

Seemingly irrelevant details often prove to be more important than the main event itself so try to overlook nothing. If the witness had a toothache prior to the sighting, get all the facts, etc.

We recommend that you write to the Geological Survey Office, Washington, D.C. 20242, and obtain a copy of their magnetic map for your immediate locale. You will find it interesting and useful. These maps cost about 50¢. Very often UFO activity is concentrated around magnetic faults and deviations.

MAY 12 1966

MEN IN BLACK. There has been a great deal of controversy about the mysterious individuals known collectively as "Men In Black" (M.I.B.), particularly since Brad Steiger and I have independently uncovered and reported upon cases in our respective areas. Many different investigators in "flap" areas have now had confirmatory experiences with the M.I.B. and only a small percentage of these cases have been published. There are several different types of M.I.B.s. One group appears to be more psychic or hallucinatory than real. They appear and disappear suddenly in bedrooms and the witnesses often experience paralysis or a sudden rise in temperature during their presence. We now have dozens of such cases in our files. An article on this aspect will soon appear in MALE magazine.

Another type now common throughout the U.S. is represented by men who travel in pairs. The same description is always given. One man is tall, blond (usually has a crewcut), fair-complected and seems to be a Scandinavian. His companion is shorter, with angular features and a dark olive complexion. The blond usually does most of the talking while the other remains in the background. There seems to be several identical pairs of these individuals operating simultaneously in several states.

Men with Oriental features, dark complexions, slight stature and a heavy, undefinable accent are also frequently reported. These men sometimes pose as salesmen or poll-takers. The witnesses usually regard them as "a little strange" but think nothing further about them. Always ask witnesses if they have recently received any "unusual visitors or salesmen" but do not offer any descriptions. See if the witnesses can offer correlative descriptions to the above. Naturally, every stranger is not an M.I.B.

Never alarm witnesses by displaying unusual interest in such visitors. Never discuss "silencings" or M.I.B. with witnesses.

Dark complected, dark-haired females of about 18 years of age have occasionally been described. It is not unusual for some M.I.B. types to pose as photographers and offer to take free photos of the witness' entire family.

Vehicles used range from traditional black Cadillacs and Lincolns to assembly-line Fords and Volkswagens. White station wagons have now been mentioned in a number of widespread incidents.

Do not attempt to apprehend M.I.B. yourself. Do not attack them physically. Approach them with great caution. They frequently employ hypnotic techniques. Collect adequate testimonial evidence before reporting them to the local police or F.B.I. You must prove that these individuals are breaking the law before the authorities can take any action.

If men in military uniforms approach your witnesses, contact your local Air Force or military base and determine the validity of their

MAY - 13 - 1969

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. A comprehensive review of ufological events in the United States will soon be released by the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW of London, England. Titled NORTH AMERICAN REPORT, this special issue contains outstanding articles by such distinguished ufologists as Dr. Leo Sprinkle of the University of Wyoming; Dr. Berthold Schwarz, author of "A PSYCHIATRIST LOOKS AT ESP" and other important works; the full text of the neglected 1952 UFO Study carried out by Ohio Northern University; Otto Binder, author of "WHAT WE REALLY KNOW ABOUT FLYING SAUCERS" and "FLYING SAUCERS ARE WATCHING US"; Mort Young, author of "UFOS - TOP SECRET"; Brad Steiger and Joan Whritenour, authors of several important books and articles on UFOs; John A. Keel, well-known UFO writer, and other noted ufologists including Jerome Clark, Richard Hack and Jennifer Stevens. NORTH AMERICAN REPORT will be filled with charts, graphs, analyses and detailed studies of important cases never before revealed. It will cover many hitherto neglected aspects of the phenomenon and offer startling new evidence. Due to be released early in the spring of 1969, only a limited number of copies will be available. To assure obtaining your copy of this important contribution to the subject, send \$1.50 to FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, 49a Kings Grove, Peckham, London SE 15, England.

identification. In several cases the AF impersonators have adopted the names of existing officers but changed the rank. Thus, when you try to check out a "Colonel Robert Withers" you may find that a Lt. Robert Withers is actually stationed nearby and knows nothing of the incident.

ALWAYS ACT RESPONSIBLY AND INFORM THE PROPER AUTHORITIES OF YOUR FINDINGS.

Two booklets summarizing published M.I.B. reports are available. We recommend both.

MIB, by Robert S. Easley and Rick R. Hilberg. \$1.00. Order from Robert Easley, 834 E. Second St., Defiance, Ohio 43512.

THE MEN IN BLACK, by Kurt Glemser and Robert Benesch. \$2.00. Order from Kurt Glemser, 489 Krug St., Kitchener, Ontario, Canada.

NEW UFO BREAKTHROUGH, by Brad Steiger and Joan Whritenour also covers the MIB scene. 75¢. Paperback. AWARD BOOKS, 235 E. 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

UNUSUAL RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT: The "underground" Hippie newspapers are filled with interesting items. On page 14 of the April 2, 1969 issue of the EAST VILLAGE OTHER there was an intriguing letter describing the activities of a high powered religious movement on the West Coast. Members of the group known as the Nisherin Shoshu were reportedly soliciting new members on the streets of L.A. and San Francisco.

According to the letter writer, "We noticed the same gleam or blindness in their eyes...and we amused ourselves by picking them out of the crowd by their eyes, and we were 100% correct. They all hold a paper. They all have a car waiting to take you to a meeting immediately, from about 6 p.m. till 4 a.m. They approach everybody. A few orientals, a few freaks, a few kids, but mostly straight. They all give the same programmed story...We never went to a meeting because we never met anybody who had gone and was not on the street the next day with their eyes glazed over. Once two groovy chicks talked me into going, but this car came that was to take us to the meeting, a '69 metallic gray Cadillac, 3 college-type Junior Detective types in crisp suits jumped out and opened all the ~~doors~~ and beckoned us and shook our hands and we just started running."

May - 14 - 1969

DOORS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

February 7, 1966

Mr. John A. Keel
330 East 33rd Street
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Keel:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter on so-called "unidentified flying objects".

Many reputable scientists agree that there must be other beings in the universe. Dr. Harlow Shapely, for one, has stated that there is a high probability that there is other life in the universe.

To believe that there is other life in the universe is not, however, to believe that "UFO's" are manned vehicles. One explanation of this phenomenon connects the lights that are seen with the gaseous tails of comets. A careful analysis of sightings to date has not given us any indication that "UFO's" are manned.

I appreciate hearing from you on this matter, and hope you will write again on matters of mutual interest.

Sincerely,



Robert F. Kennedy

OFFICE OF
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
January 16, 1967

Dear Mr. Keel:

In the absence of General Eisenhower, your letter of January 9th has been referred to me for response.

I regret to advise that the General cannot comply with your request as there is no basis in fact to the statements you present. I am sorry.

With appreciation for your interest in writing,

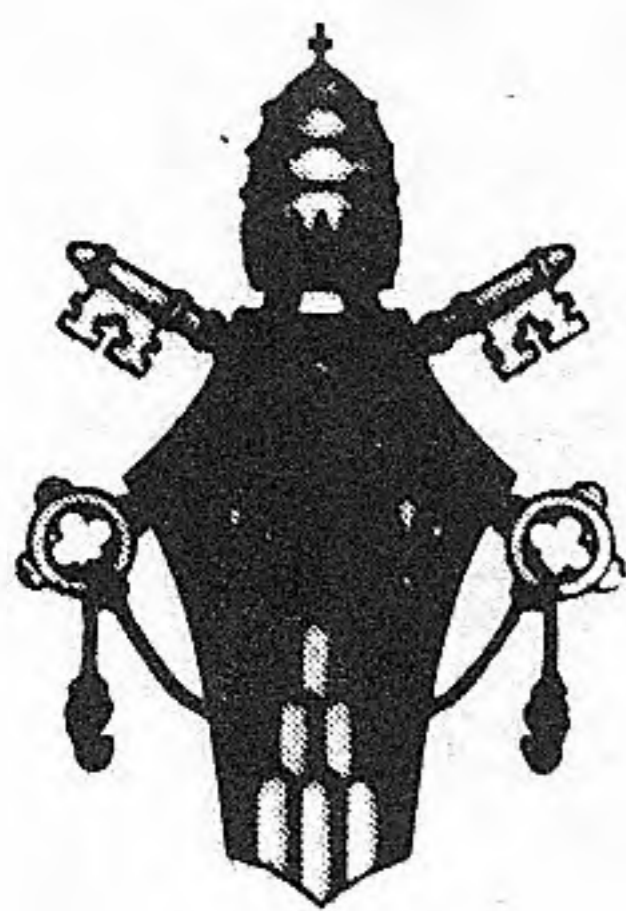
Sincerely,



ROBERT L. SCHULZ
Brig. General, USA (Ret)
Executive Assistant

Mr. John A. Keel
330 East 33rd Street
New York 16, New York

[REPLY TO QUERY ABOUT THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE
RUMORED UFO LANDING AT MUROC AFB, 1954.]



PONTIFICAL MISSION ORGANIZATIONS

The Society for the Propagation of the Faith

NATIONAL OFFICE • 366 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK • NEW YORK 10001



SOCIETY OF ST. PETER THE APOSTLE
MISSIONARY UNION OF THE CLERGY

Most Rev. Fulton J. Sheen, Ph.D., D.D.
National Director

April 26th, 1966

Mr. John A. Keel
330 East 33rd Street
New York, New York 10016

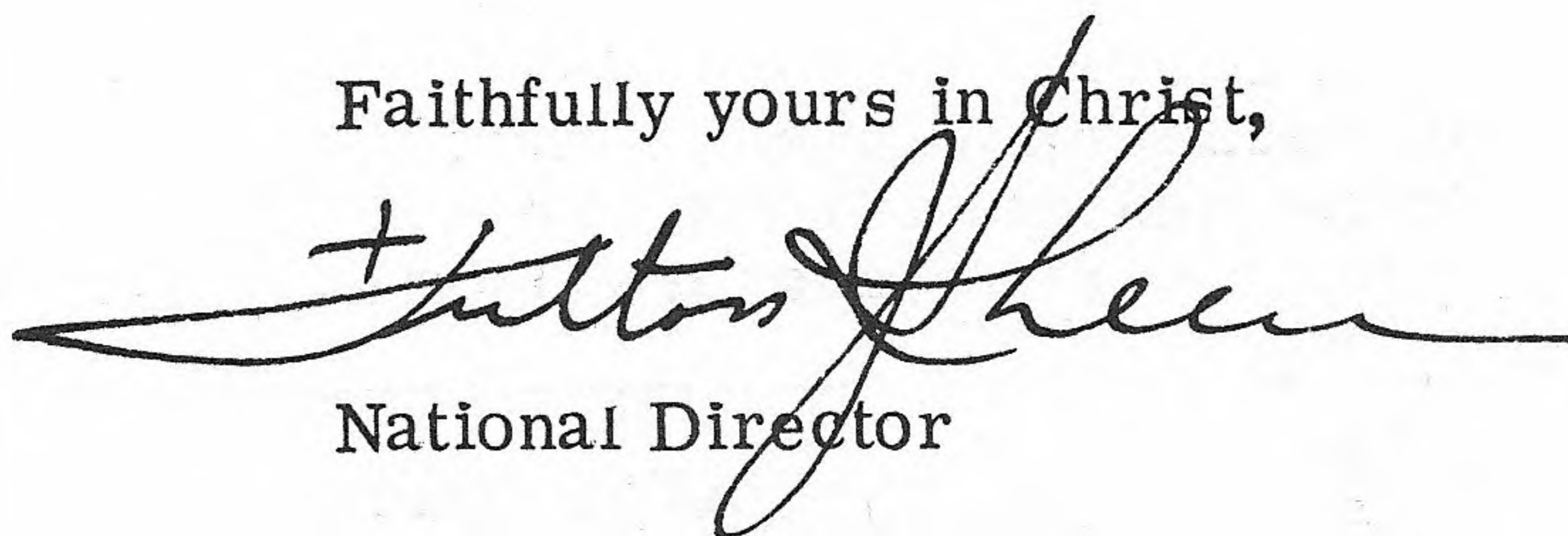
My dear Mr. Keel,

Your kind letter of April 15th has been received in which you request an appointment.

Inasmuch as there is nothing in the Bible that would relate to flying saucers, nor could the events in Portugal in 1917 even remotely be related to it, I am such I have nothing to give you. The question of flying saucers resides in the field of science, and not in the Scriptures.

Be assured of my prayerful good wishes, and with every blessing, I am

Faithfully yours in Christ,



National Director

FJS:fl



BRUSH-OFF LETTERS. The foregoing are good examples of non-committal "brush off" letters which have long been accepted as "documentation" by Ufologists. The Kennedy letter (note date) is a typical form letter sent out to UFO queries in 1966. Later, a revised pro-UFO letter was sent out by Kennedy's office and has been widely printed in the UFO literature. Recently we encouraged a medical doctor to write to a friend of his at the Mayo Clinic and inquire into the controversial Michalak case. (Mr. Michalak suffered UFO burns in 1967 and, according to recent newspaper reports, visited the Mayo Clinic for an examination in 1968.) A reply dated April 1, 1969, states in part: "I have checked through our registration desk and I find that we have never had a patient by that name registered at the Mayo Clinic. If he had been a patient I suspect that I would not have been able to send you information without a release from him, state laws being what they are, but I can tell you that we don't know anything about him."

It is possible, of course, that Mr. Michalak entered the clinic under an assumed name. The above correspondence is reliable and honest. Letters in general and "official" letters in particular can not be accepted as documentation. Such letters are often written by secretaries and staff members and signed by machine, not by the actual dignitary involved. The Kennedy letters are a good example of this.

ANOMALOUS RADIO SIGNALS: In the past three years we have received many reports of unusual unidentified radio signals, usually calling out meaningless numbers over telephones, television sets and, oddly enough, over the public address systems in churches. Very few of these reports have been published. On November 22, 1968, an AP dispatch from Portland, Ore. revealed that such signals were baffling congregations of the All Saints Roman Catholic Church there. The April 27, 1969 issue of the NATIONAL ENQUIRER (page 13) describes a similar series of incidents at the St. Laurence Church (Catholic) in Cambridge, England. Anomalous messages, apparently number-calling signals, spread through the Church's PA system whenever the electric organ there is switched on. (See SAGA, Nov. 1969, for an article on mysterious radio signals.)

TELEPHONE POLL. For the past several months we have been conducting an in-depth survey of the telephone problems being experienced nationwide. If you have suffered truly unusual telephone problems or harassment please notify us and we will send you the poll forms and questions. We are trying to isolate and study the many types of problems now taking place.

STRAY LIGHTNING BOLTS. There has been an unusual increase in deaths by lightning. A whole herd of cattle was recently killed by lightning. We are conducting a study of this phenomena. Please send us any clippings or reports from your area describing dangerous or lethal lightning manifestations.

MAY - 18 - 1969