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2. "The Roswell Investigation, Update and Conclusions" - William L. Moore. \$3.50
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URGENT REQUEST

Headquarters is re-vamping the investigative system currently in use by APRO. To aid us in accomplishing this, we need the following information from our current investigators: Current field of endeavor (employment), past fields, interests and hobbies and recently acquired skills.

Also, it would be helpful if those members who had not been able to participate in the past, but feel they can do so now, would also furnish Headquarters with the same information.

We hope to be able to institute (or at least begin to) the new system by the first of 1985, and the foregoing information is vital, so get *your* skill profiles in soon.

THANK YOU!

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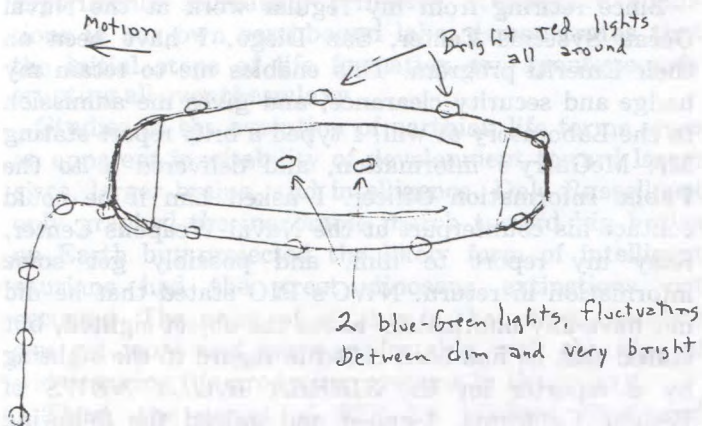
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VOL. 32

TUCSON, ARIZONA

NO. 8

OBJECT NEAR WEAPONS CENTER



Sketch of object seen near Naval Weapon's Center on 9 January, 1984 - made by Anthony McGarry. (see column two)

SOVIETS LAUNCH NEW UFO PROBE

Wire services around the globe carried a story out of Moscow on May 30 this year, to the effect that the Soviet Union has set up an official commission to investigate UFOs after an incident involving a "flying cigar" at Gorky in 1983. The trade union daily *Trud* said the commission was established in February and is headed up by Pavel Popovich, who is a former cosmonaut. According to *Trud*, Popovich said that there were hundreds of UFO reports in the USSR and that most could be explained, but that scientists were disturbed by the events in Gorky, which defied rational explanation.

Trud gave the following information about the Gorky case: On the evening of March 27, 1983, air traffic controllers at Gorky's airport had located a craft flying toward them that did not respond to radio signals. The controllers described the object as a "steel-grey cigar" about the size of an airliner, but with no wings or tailfin. *Trud* said the object was flying at about 900 meters altitude, and at a speed of 170 to 200 kilometers per hour. Popovich said that the craft was visible on radar screens for about 40 minutes and then it vanished after it had travelled 40 kilometers north of Gorky, which is situated approximately 400 kilometers east of Moscow.

(see "Probe" - page three)

The case described below was referred to APRO by Robert Gribble of Phenomena Research in Seattle, Washington (UFO Hotline) and investigation completed to date was carried out by Vance E. Dewey. APRO hopes to interview as many as possible of the witnesses whose names are on file in the report. However, it was felt that the basic information was complete enough to give some idea of the nature of the initial case.

Please note that when the UFO departed, it was headed north-northeast, and, if it continued on that track, would have passed over the Naval Weapons Center. Mr. Dewey's report:

On the 9th of January, 1984, Anthony McGarry, Eddy Bozza, and their wives were returning from a visit to Lake Tahoe by way of U.S. Highway 395. Mr. McGarry was taking a turn at driving the Bozzas' Volkswagen van. Mr. Bozza was in the front passenger seat and the two ladies were reclining in the back. At about 7:30 PM, shortly after leaving the four-lane portion of 395 just south of Pearsonville, California, they topped a low rise and noticed some bright red lights ahead. The two men both assumed they were clearance lights on power line towers or an electrical distribution substation until they realized the lights were over the highway and moving slowly toward them. The object passed directly over the car at a height both men estimated to be 100 feet. A pickup truck ahead of the VW stopped so suddenly that McGarry had to swerve to avoid hitting the truck. He then pulled over and stopped also. They got out of the van and watched the object continue to move slowly northward, veering toward the northeast, and disappeared over some low hills. The ladies, who had not seen the object until the van stopped, were quite agitated and did not want to remain there. The pickup also did not remain stopped very long, and when it passed the van, an occupant leaned out and called "UFO!" as they went by. The location of this sighting was close to the Inyo and Kern Counties line, and very close to the west boundary of the Naval Weapons Center.

VIEWED BY OTHERS

About ten miles south, the above group stopped at a Mobil service station at Homestead. Mr. McGarry first called the Pearsonville police to report the incident, but they did not seem to be interested. He then called the California Highway Patrol, who were

(see "Weapons Center" - page two)

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Weapons Center

(continued from page one)

more receptive to the information. While at the service station, two other cars came in, and their occupants were questioned to see if they might have observed the object also. They had, with one passenger estimating the object's altitude to be about 1,000 feet at the time they observed it, possibly as much as ten minutes after the sighting described above.

The object sighted was described as resembling a small submarine or blimp, which carried a number of very bright red lights around its periphery and on a boom or probe extending down from the forward part of the object. In addition, in the central part of the surface visible to the witnesses were two bright blue-green lights which pulsed from dim to very bright. The surface of the object appeared to be metallic, although it was difficult to observe because of the bright lights. Its length was estimated to be about 45 feet, but the width was more difficult to estimate, varying from 15 feet to the same as the length, implying the possibility of a circular disc. No effects

were noticed on the VW's diesel engine or headlights and the van has no radio. No noise was heard from the object.

On 18 January 1984 I called Mr. Bozza, who lives in Los Angeles. He verified Mr. McGarry's statements very closely, and was more strongly of the impression that the object was circular.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Since retiring from my regular work at the Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego, I have been on their Emeriti program. This enables me to retain my badge and security clearance, and gives me admission to the Laboratory at will. I typed a brief report stating Mr. McGarry's information, and delivered it to the Public Information Officer. I asked him if he could contact his counterpart at the Naval Weapons Center, relay my report to him, and possibly get some information in return. NWC's PIO stated that he did not have any information about the object sighted, but stated that he had been called in regard to the sighting by a reporter for the *SIERRA DAILY NEWS* of Bishop, California. I called and gained the following information:

Ms. M. (the reporter) first became aware of the UFO sighting by hearing a California Highway Patrol transmission on her scanner receiver, at 8:45 PM on 9 January 1984. Later Mr. A. W. and his daughter, returning to Bishop from the south, reported seeing the same kind of UFO along U.S. 395 north of Pearsonville at 7:05 to 7:15 PM on 9 January. Since Mr. W. is well-known to the newspaper's reporter and editor, the sighting was mentioned in the paper. C.R. also reported seeing the same kind of object near Little Lake at about 4:30 PM of the same day.

(None of the above people have given permission to have their names used in a published report.)

Combining the above reports with those on the preceding page, it would appear that this UFO (or two or more similar ones) were seen by at least 14 to 18 people.

The following are the weather conditions at the time of the sighting: The sky was clear, there was no precipitation, no wind and no clouds. The temperature was approximately 45 degrees Fahrenheit. There were no artificial lights in the vicinity, and the moon was two days before first quarter, well out of the field of view of the UFO.

* * * * *

Please!
Send your address change!

Probe

(continued from page one)

ONE MYSTERY SOLVED

Popovich told the press that the sighting was being taken seriously because the witnesses were trained aircraft experts who could be relied on to give accurate and dispassionate accounts of what they saw. He said the new commission will be called the Commission on Abnormal Atmospheric Phenomena which had already solved the mystery of an object observed several months later. On December 2, 1983, a bright sphere followed by several smaller lights swept across Byelorussia and central Russia. Many who saw it were terrified. But exhaustive analysis of the data revealed that the object seen was a satellite burning up after re-entering earth's atmosphere.

Trud also described the February 6 sighting of "bright spheres" which cruised through the air and one witness said that two of the orbs joined together to form a "flying saucer". The newspaper quoted Anatoly Loganov, a vice-president of the Academy of Sciences, as saying that most so-called UFO reports provided too little information to be of any value. However, he added that Soviet scientists take the subject seriously.

(Editor's note: In view of the current and on-going propagandist battle between the Reagan administration and the Soviet government, we must consider that this "UFO Commission" is just another part of it. Or it could well be that the Soviets are borrowing a tactic from the U.S. When UFOs "got out of hand" in the middle 1960s, the federal government created the "Condon Commission" which ultimately served to put the UFOs on the back burner for quite a while. Perhaps UFOs have become such a problem that the Soviet hierarchy decided that a "fact-finding body" might lay tensions to rest for a period of time, at least.)

* * * * *

The Extraterrestrial Hypothesis

by Vincent-Juan Ballester Olmos and Miguel Guasp
(Translated by Richard Heiden)

CONCLUSION

The authors, who came from the University, force ourselves to convert UFO investigation into another way of doing Science, and we are then, conscious that it implies a certain level of scientific information, ac-

quired in the classroom, and a necessary level of rigor in computing, purifying, treating, analyzing and interpreting UFO data. As the academic community continues to become more and more preoccupied with the UFO phenomenon, the methods of study become more complicated day by day, the setting forth of the results seeming more and more like a university discipline. It is equivalent to saying, by definition, that that part of the public eager for fantasies and lacking in critical ability, as well as those well-read in the subject of UFOs, will become increasingly detached from the development of serious ufology, principally due to ignorance of the more advanced specialized literature. As a result, if theories are born in which it seems that the computer has no place, or in which the theory of relativity does not belong, for example, around them will crowd all those who want to impede--because of knowing their serious limitations--the scientific progress of ufology. Hence some try to collapse this advance by the most varied means, attempting to impose a generalized anecdotal and superficial treatment, where there is no place for a rationalism that aborts unrestrained fantasy. Scientific ufology implies an approach that is invalid for those who distance themselves from the new subject matter, and before which they react with a certain intransigence.

The second reason set forth by Dr. Gille (of CNRS, the French NASA), which we think is essential in that shift toward non-mechanistic hypothesis, is the feeling of disappointment and frustration by many when faced with the lack of incontrovertible evidence of a material kind. For us it is due simply to the naivete of having thought that some day we will find the bolts of the UFOs. It is, then, the result of a mistaken presumption, which they now repay with such "disillusions." But neither disappointments nor hasty premises form part of the scientific method.

To conclude, let us pose this question: What does the support of the ETH mean for us? It should be very clear that it does not have the same motives as Religion. Here, Evidence substitutes for Faith. It is not a blind belief that the authors have in the supposed cosmic origin of UFOs, but the result of a line of logical and--at least we encourage it--objective reasoning that has taken us to that conclusion. Any student with enough experience will know of the long road travelled by the authors before reaching this point. Reviewing the statements in our interviews and the opinions expressed in our writings of the late '60's and the first half of the '70's, when we did not even suspect the plausibility of this idea, the evolution of our thought is discerned, dominated by a constant search for the *true* UFO phenomenon, isolating their characteristic patterns and subsequently defining a model that, combining the characteristics of UFO experiences, optimally fits the facts. We think we were

free of preconceived ideas about the nature of UFOs--we refer to the literature we have written since 1966--but, with the very coherence and fit to the obtained data, we now affirm that the UFO phenomenon represents a certain intelligent activity whose source is located someplace in the Universe, and which is manifested on our planet.

But this does not conclude our research. On the contrary, it harnesses it. We now have a conviction, a guiding idea, that one must continue to verify, about which one must continually reflect and which we are prepared to back off from as new facts may demonstrate its inadequacy, since, following Albert Einstein's advice, the authors also think that *the important thing is not to stop questioning.*

¹ Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, N.Y., 1980, pp. 360-364.

² Claude Poher and Jacques Vallée, "Basic Patterns in UFO Observations," AIAA paper 75-42. AIAA 13th Aerospace Sciences Meeting, Pasadena, Ca., Jan. 1975.

David R. Saunders, "Extrinsic Factors in UFO-Reporting," AIAA paper 75-43. AIAA 13th Aerospace Sciences Meeting, Pasadena Ca., Jan. 1975.

J. Allen Hynek, "The Legion of the Bewildered Silent and Related Topics," in *1979 MUFON Symposium Proceedings*, Mutual UFO Network, Seguin, Tx., 1979, pp. 142-150.

³ Aimé Michel, personal communication to Antonio Ribera, Dec. 19, 1973.

⁴ Cited by Thomas M. Gates, "UFOs: What's Your Ball Game," in *1977 MUFON UFO Symposium Proceedings*, Mutual UFO Network, Seguin, TX., 1977, pp. 19-20.

⁵ Aimé Michael, "The Strange Case of Dr. X." Part I in *UFO Percipients (Flying Saucer Review Special Issue no. 3, Aug. 196)*, pp. 3-16. Part II in *Flying Saucer Review XVII:6*, Nov.-Dec. 1971, pp. 3-9.

⁶ J. Allen Hynek and Jacques Vallée, *The Edge of Reality*, Henry Regnery Company, Chicago, Il., 1975, p. 52.

⁷ P.M. Molton, "The Physical Appearance of Intelligent Aliens," *Journal of the British Interplanetary Society—Interstellar Studies* 33:11, Nov. 1980, p. 395.

⁸ Aimé Michel, "Sur l'Hypothèse Extraterrestre" ("On the Extraterrestrial Hypothesis"), *Lumières dans la Nuit*, vol. XX, no. 164, April 1977, pp. 3-4.

⁹ Jacques Scornaux, "Une Question Que Se Posent les Savants?" ("A Question That Scholars Ask?") *Lumières dans la Nuit*, vol. XXI, no. 176, June-July 1978, pp. 3-4.

¹⁰ A. Bond et al., "Project Daedalus," supplement of the *JBIS—Interstellar Studies*, 1978.

¹¹ "Way Out Ideas for Interstellar Travel," *New Scientist*, vol. 74, no. 1047, April 14, 1977, p. 61.

¹² Gerard K. O'Neill, *The High Frontier/ Human Colonies in Space*, William Morrow and Company, Inc., New York, N.Y., 1977.

¹³ "Living Out There," *New Scientist*, vol. 74, no. 1057, June 23, 1977, p. 720.

¹⁴ T.B.H. Kuiper and M. Morris, "Searching for Extraterrestrial Civilizations," *Science*, vol. 196, no. 4290, May 6, 1977, p. 618. Case (ii) is given on p. 617.

¹⁵ Laurence J. Peter and Raymond Hull, *The Peter Principle*, William Morrow and Company, Inc., New York, N.Y., 1969.

¹⁶ "Quelques Reflexions sur l'Impopularité Actuelle de l'Hypothèse Extraterrestre" ("Some Reflections on the Present Unpopularity of the Extraterrestrial Hypothesis"), *Lumières dans la Nuit*, vol. XXII, no. 190, Dec. 1979, pp. 5-7.

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THREE ATTEMPTS TO NULLIFY PUBLIC INTEREST

by Robert F. Creegan, Ph.D.

This paper outlines in the briefest possible instruc-

tive terms, the history of three attempts to reduce or nullify public interest in UFO reports. The first of these was concentrated through the work of the Robertson Panel in 1953.

The Air Technical Intelligence Center had taken UFO Reports seriously, and some of its officers in Project Blue Book gave a strong case when a group of leading scientists were convened that year at the request of the Director of the CIA. Air Force statistics classified nearly twenty-seven per cent of the more serious reports under the category of indications of unknown types of objects. Four films were shown as corroborative evidence. Especially important were motion studies made by Major Dewey Fournet, assisted by Captain Edward Ruppelt. The officers concluded that some UFOs are intelligently controlled and probably represent extra-terrestrial technology, or at least should be so considered as a reasonable operational precaution.

The scientists on The Robertson Panel gave a three point reply. Continued Air Force study was recommended. There was a call for public education to reduce hysteria by informing people of the many kinds of error in reporting. A "firm belief" was stated to the effect that the phenomena constitute no direct physical threat to national security.

This mixed result of the scientific evaluation resulted in a tendency of the Air Force to release only the most reassuring information to the public. Thus Blue Book soon lost public confidence almost entirely.

UFO Reports continued, and in the 1960s became more dramatic in character with more landing cases and the like. By Congressional demand a more extensive scientific review was organized under the leadership of E.U. Condon. Its final report at the end of the 1960s contained many unsolved cases, a few of which appeared to represent a possible alien presence. Condon observed that the military could not escape involvement in investigations of reports, but he denied that any special agency was necessary and even recommended the closing of Project Blue Book. He doubted that a large, publicly funded study would produce anything of value to scientific progress. His advice was followed and there as no longer an agency like Blue Book primarily concerned with UFO Problems. The Freedom of Information Act has made it possible to prove that covert official involvement is the order of the day, as it always has been in that post-Arnold epoch. We may say that Condon represented the second attempt to nullify interest.

The third effort to such end has been and is more subtle. It includes efforts to unify all amateur groups, so that opinion might be shaped more easily. It includes the infiltration of moles to inform upon and weaken strongly independent and effective interest groups in the UFO field. It includes spectacular campaigns of "disinformation" and "dirty tricks" to

discredit or intimidate individuals and groups. While the leading figures in the first two nullification waves were persons of great integrity as well as scientific distinction, the leader in the third, if one exists, is a shadowy figure who, if a scientist at all is without the real distinction of a Robertson or a Condon. If one exists, a kind of double agent game is being played, but this is of minor historical interest and we need not moralize about it here. The outline should speak for itself.

State University of New York at Albany

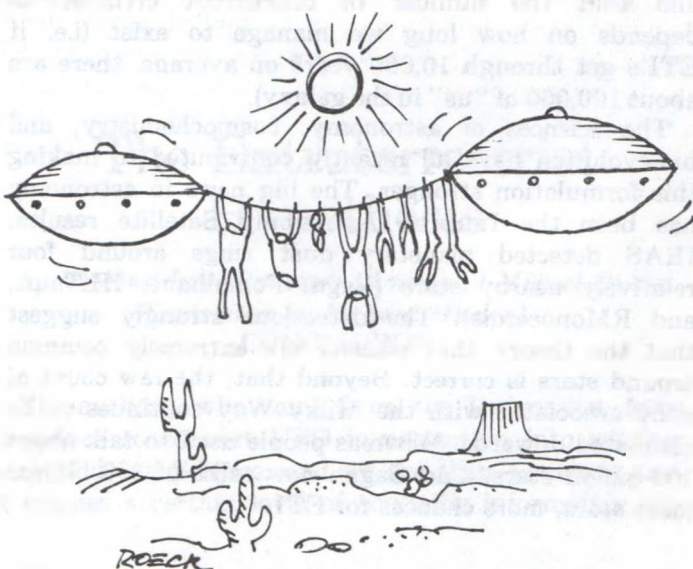
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SIGHTING 'SPARKS' BASEBALL STAR

Darrell Evans was one of the Giants' hottest hitters in their 1982 stretch drive, and his 30-homer season in 1983 led to a rich, free-agent contract with the Detroit Tigers. Evans said that his rejuvenation started with a UFO sighting at his Pleasanton, California home in 1982.

He and his wife, LaDonna, were sitting on the back porch that summer night when they suddenly saw an object 30 feet wide, triangular in shape, with no wings. It had green and red lights on each side and white lights in back. The couple watched the silent object, about 100 yard, away, for about a minute to a minute and a half. Evans went to get his camera, "but as soon as I got up it sort of tilted." By the time he returned with the camera, the object was out of range. Then it was gone.

Evans said the experience "definitely helped my career. It gave me something to think about besides myself. It sparked things for me."



EXTRATERRESTRIALS AT THE AAAS:

information of interest to Ufologists
from the Halls of Science

By

Dr. Michael D. Swords

General Studies Science

Western Michigan University

The 1984 edition of the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting held a special session on "The Edges of Science" in which parapsychology, ufology, and the search for extraterrestrial intelligence were discussed. Several points arose which were worthy of our notice.

1. James Oberg presented an argument against UFOs as having any anomalistic or extraterrestrial or paranormal reality. His position, which he labelled the "null hypothesis", should be understood by ufologists along with its assumptions and weaknesses;
2. Frank Drake presented the arguments in favor of the existence of ETI, most of which are familiar to students of ufology. But, it is of interest to note whether the latest knowledge from the sciences is making these arguments stronger or weaker. The answer seems to be: They are continually getting stronger;
3. Eric Jones presented an anti-ETI argument based on the scenario of space colonization and the "filling time" of the galaxy. Paradoxically, these exact same arguments, using slightly different assumptions, can be used to support the arrival of the explorers during our time as a "reasonable" possibility.

Let's look at these three presentations in a little detail.

First, Oberg's "Null Hypothesis": This idea begins with a statement, the type of which everyone reading this journal is familiar. "No extraordinary stimuli are required to account for all the reports we have been getting." What makes this old declaration more than just skeptical bias are two further points, one of which is an undocumented (and unprovable, but probably true) social observation, and the other of which is a "case study" generalized to include all ufology experience.

The "social observation" is that "in any body of reports there will always be a residue of unexplained cases", whether those reports be of UFOs, murders, robberies, sasquatch, or whatever. The "case study" involved Russian rocket launchings, consequent "high burn" rocket ignitions and their clouds, and a rash of South American UFO "experiences" allegedly tied to

these phenomena. Oberg contends that all UFO experience phenomena were reported following sightings of the rocket clouds (hovering, accelerations, erratic motions, close encounters, illnesses et al). His point, then, was obvious: if a Soviet rocket maneuver can create every type of UFO "reaction" in the public of Argentina, why try to find any more esoteric stimuli for such reports, especially since there will always be a few of anything that you won't be able to precisely tie down?

Well, what if anything is wrong with this argument? The general statement of the hypothesis need not be addressed since it rests on the two statements which followed it. As long as everyone remembers that "hypothesis" is simply a methodological word for "guess", there are no problems at this point. The social observation, however, is another matter. It is one of those vague truisms which hides dangerous assumptions in its quick and easy phrasing. The complexities of human observations and behaviors will certainly leave "residues" of the unexplained but what sort of residues? The amount of "unexplainables" will certainly vary with many factors. What sort of phenomena are we dealing with? How good are the investigations? How sophisticated are the experiencers in dealing with the particular types of experiences? How organized are the channels of communication and feedback and follow-up? How good is our data base? One could conceive of "unexplained residues" varying between 100% and 1% depending on some of these factors. So what's the relevance of this statement to Ufology? Oberg admits that the unexplained residue is 10 to 20%. Given what we're dealing with and the answers to the factors above, is that reasonable or surprising? One would think that the percentages of unexplaineds should differ markedly in different countries if "human limitations" is the explanation of such large residues, simply due to cultural and technological differences. The world and the ufological community is hardly homogeneous. Where are the baseline studies on "typical" or "reasonable" residues of unexplained cases comparable to the UFO phenomenon? Is asking Oberg for this sort of data unfair? Not if someone is going to make authoritarian or skeptical assertions about the nature of something and pretend that it's solidier "science" than the alternative positions. Science is a sword which cuts all ways. Skeptics hold no privileged position. They must defend their opinions as rigorously as those proposing "new" ideas. There is not, or should not, be "scientific immunity" for the "establishment".

Now what about the "case study"? On face value the study seems interesting and significant. Since little time was available at the AAAS, the presenter probably couldn't go into the details. But the details need going into at great depth, or the promulgation of these "results" will become only one more piece of

obscuring fog in a field filled with far too much "swampgass" already. The metaphor was not chosen simply for flippancy. The "swampgas explanation" fiasco well-known to all ufologists was a poorly conceived skeptical "explanation" which took years to expunge from its damaging influences on the search for the truth in UFO phenomena. James Oberg has been pretty conscientious typically about what he says, so we must assume that he can defend his statements about the Argentinian cases with the depth required. We need to know the details: *all* the details. We need the case count, the "array" of types (to see if this is indeed a similar array in classification and in percentage to UFO flaps elsewhere), the reporting dynamics (how did the stories surface, how good were the investigations, were peculiar cultural factors involved), how each case was solidly linked to the appearance of the rocket clouds (anyone could say that the clouds were up there, the stories down here, so one must have triggered the other, but why is that "link" obvious?), and were *all* the UFO "evidential types" really present (ex. marks on ground with soil testing done, electromagnetic interference on multiple cars, daylight disc photos)? Certainly, Oberg will present (and perhaps he already has somewhere) some details on this case study. He should, and undoubtedly does, know that those details need to be quite extensive if he is to use this study as strong support for the hypothesis that "prosaic stimuli can produce the entire gamut of UFO experiences," let alone the Null Hypothesis that they *do* produce them.

Second, the new evidence strengthening the odds for extraterrestrials: The so-called "Drake Equation" for estimating the possibilities for ETI civilizations in the galaxy is written as follows:

The factors relate to the galactic stars, the planetary systems, the possible "earths", the potential for life and intelligence, and the lifespan of civilizations. Most estimators feel that the factors come out to about "1", and that the number of concurrent civilizations depends on how long we manage to exist (i.e. if ETI's get through 10,000 years on average, there are about 100,000 of "us" in the galaxy).

The sciences of astronomy, cosmochemistry, and bio-evolution have all recently contributed to making this formulation stronger. The big news in astronomy has been the Infrared Astronomy Satellite results. IRAS detected planetary dust rings around four relatively nearby stars (Vega, Fomalhaut, HL Tauri, and R Monocerois). The detections strongly suggest that the theory that planets are extremely common around stars is correct. Beyond that, the raw count of stars associated with the Milky Way continues to be estimated upwards. Whereas people used to talk about 100 billion stars, Carl Sagan now talks of 250 billion: more stars, more chances for ETI.

Cosmochemistry continues to contribute more determinations of normal organic chemistry occurring in space itself within star-building clouds, but even more significant has been the discovery of natural amino acids (protein-building pieces) in the Allende and Murchison carbonaceous chondrite meteorites. Other isotopes measurements indicate that such meteorite material was formed prior to the time of the sun, and likely in space itself. This, and ongoing experiments recreating primitive atmosphere conditions in our own earthbound labs, demonstrates that the initial steps of life formation are spontaneously erupting all over the galaxy.

Studies of the evolution of earthian life forms show an apparent inevitability of development toward larger sizes, larger brains, and intelligence. Dale Russell not only graphed the inexorable march toward big brains on Earth but projected the likely form of intelligent saurians had the great dinosaur extinctions not occurred. The point of all this is that most theorists can get more and more comfortable with the idea of wide-ranging life-producing systems in the galaxy.

Third, the denial of ETI by Michael Hart and Eric Jones:

Eric Jones of Los Alamos National Laboratory presented one of those wonderful mind-expanding thought experiments envisioning how humanity might get ready for the great exploring leap into the cosmos. He used this as an entrance thought to his exposition of Hart's Scenario for the complete colonization of the galaxy by an ETI civilization. The primary assumptions in Hart's thesis are not outrageous:

- 1) a desire or even need to expand beyond the home system;
- 2) a desire to reach new systems in travel times of at most 60 years;
- 3) an average distance between stars colonized of 6 light years;
- 4) a significant waiting time between one leap and the next (Jones' number was 750 years).

The last number was gained through an assumption that the "leaps" would be governed by population pressure (very unlikely in this author's mind, as 500 colonists would hardly make a dent in 1 trillion; and 750 was the number of years needed to go from 500 to a trillion at current Earth doubling rates. It should be noted that *less* delay between leaps only makes Hart's anti-ET argument *stronger*, however.

When Hart and Jones calculate how long on this scenario it would take ETs' to fill the galaxy, the figure (in *millions* of years) is far less than the age of galaxy itself (about 10 billion). Therefore, they argue, space-faring ET's do *not* exist, because they would have been all over long ago. This, of course, would delight ancient astronaut theorists, but since Hart's ideas would involve establishment of large colonies taking over all bio-niches (and we don't see such

evidence) perhaps Von Daniken and friends have no real solace here. This idea should be of real concern to ufologists since we *require* space-faring ET's if the commonest UFO theory is to be maintained. *But*, there are several bright spots in this, one of which was mentioned in rebuttal by Frank Drake himself.

Drake's point was this: The speed of galactic takeover depends greatly on the type of diffusion pattern used by the ETI civilization. For example, 1 world colonizes 2, then 2, 4, then 4, 8 goes far quicker than 1 colonizes 2, then 2, 3, then 3, 4 etc. One colonizing one, then one, then one, goes far slower. Using different expansion patterns leads to wildly different results. Drake then stated that one intermediate pattern would have the *aliens arriving here soon, perhaps at any time*. In fact, an intermediate (say 1 to 2 to 3 to 4 etc) makes plenty of sense, since population seems very unlikely to be the driving force. Exploration and curiosity are more likely drivers, yet they would also have a large waiting time at the new "colony" to build the civilization and population up enough to afford to create a next starship. It may be that by trying to defeat the idea of ETIs, Hart and Jones have created another argument in favor not only of them but of UFOs as their products.

Summary: The AAAS convention, as always, is a fertile field of new insights and discoveries, all of science in fact is. We, in ufology, need to continually monitor the "establishment" to keep abreast of those developments relevant to our studies. If we are serious about our business, we need to interface with the sciences at all points available. There is great strength there, and all we have to lose is our ignorance. If there are wonderful truths to be uncovered in ufology, we will not risk losing them by proper open-minded assimilation of all that the main-line sciences can give to us.

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PRESS REPORTS

by Doris and Joe Graziano

SWEDEN, December 17, 1982 - Malmby - Swedish army captain Lennart Bergstrom was returning from his usual after-work jogging run around 5 p.m. when he saw a "thing" he described as a huge "flying bus" gliding slowly down to earth. The object made no sound apart from a barely perceptible whine.

The object appeared to sink slowly into a forest clearing about 3 km from where Bergstrom stood. Two other, smaller, objects came hurtling out of nowhere and seemed to "home-in" on the position. They

"braked" and settled with the bigger object into the clearing.

Bergstrom described the two smaller objects as having the "classical" UFO contours. They were metal-gray discs which shone brightly on the underside, with small pinpoint of light coming from "windows" along the circumference. Their color changed downscale through pink to scarlet "as they joined up." The larger object was estimated to be 30 meters long by 4 or 5 meters high.

Maria Bosund had just left a grocery store in the village when she was stopped in her tracks by a "huge lighted shape" pulling into position and descending into the forest clearing. Reverend Karl-Erik Dalsgaard had just driven up and also watched the unusual object.

AUSTRALIA, July 23, 1983 - Leeton, New South Wales - Doreen Shepherd was driving her daughter home from ballet classes when she spotted an unusual, brightly lit object at about 8:25 p.m. The oval shaped object became bright red as it moved closer and hovered around the car. "It seemed to be blue on top and had lights which seemed like windows all over it," said Mrs. Shepherd.

She followed the object as far as Leeton Veterinary Hospital where it seemed to stop and hover over the car again. Becoming frightened, Shepherd hurried to her home and the object seemed to follow.

When they arrived home, Shepherd's husband, Ted, came outside to look at the object, which was then hovering over a tree in the area. He watched the completely silent craft for 10 minutes before it finally disappeared. UFO sightings were also reported in Victoria on the same night.

AUSTRALIA, July, 1983 - Griffith, New South Wales - Mrs. Pat Burns reported that her young son had witnessed a strange object with red and blue lights while traveling through the Binya State Forest between 8 and 8:15 p.m. Her 10-year-old son, Damien, had seen the lights and wanted her to stop for a better look. However, she was reluctant to do so and by the time she looked out the car window, she was unable to see anything.

Earlier in the month, Anne-Marie Constable was returning home with her sister-in-law, Kerry Constable, and Phillip Greig, when they saw a low-flying object just above the trees. The object, which remained stationary, appeared to have a light which flashed from point to point in a diamond shape. As the light shifted from each spot, it changed colors from a very bright, white light to blue and red.

VERMONT, January 1, 1984 - Montpelier - Stephen Cody and Michele Trudel spotted a pulsating orb flying low and slow at 12:50 a.m. Cody described it as

"just a dark, eerie green color" about the size of a stoplight. The couple watched the object for about 10 seconds as it moved toward a heavily wooded area.

OKLAHOMA - January 4, 1984 - McAlester - An explosion-like noise rattled much of McAlester at about 9:15 a.m. The concussion shook homes throughout much of the city, particularly in the northern part, but no damage was reported.

Phil Bothwell, a meteorologist with the National Weather Service, said McAlester was the victim of a "substantial inversion" at around 9 a.m. and that may have led to the thundering boom. Others thought the noise may have been a sonic boom caused by military aircraft but James Ramsey, a supervisor with the FAA, said he couldn't explain the rumbling noise afterward.

NORTH DAKOTA, January 4, 1984 - Fessenden - A man was driving north, at about 8 p.m., when he noticed what appeared to be headlights on the road a couple of miles ahead. As he drew closer, he observed that the lights were not moving and assumed that a car was stopped at the bridge crossing the New Rockford Canal.

When he was less than a quarter of a mile south of the canal, "It took off to the east." It appeared to follow the canal at an altitude of less than 100 feet and then turned to the south where he lost sight of it.

It was at approximately that point, and that direction, that two other men reported seeing the object. They followed it to the southeast to Emerick, then east to Hwy. 52, then north where they last saw it near Fessenden.

The two men reported a flashing red light when the object was viewed from the side or rear and said they heard no sound from the object. The single observer did not notice a red light, but could hear a "rushing" sound.

SOUTH CAROLINA, January 21, 1984 - Clinton - An unidentified object landed in a field near Presbyterian College at about 12:05 a.m. and took off again when P.C. security officers and Clinton police approached. Described as "a light, 18 to 24 inches in diameter," the object was seen by at least 5 P.C. students, two P.C. security officers and two Clinton policemen

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