

FLYING
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Six Shillings



More about the Finnish Skiers

HUMANOID SEEN AT IMJÄRVI

See page 14

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A TASK

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WE were not being over-optimistic when we suggested recently¹ that there were signs of a change of climate; that here and there scientists, as well as doctors, psychiatrists, historians, clergy and sociologists in slowly growing numbers have found, and retained, an interest in reports of strange UFO and related events. Fortunately they have realised that the flying saucer phenomenon may be of vital importance to all of us, and fortunately again, the quality of this mini-minority is high.

However, it is a sad commentary on man's progress that the bulk of the rest of the scientific community will not look at the UFO "evidence" that has been amassed; that they are no better than their brethren of yesteryear who scorned the idea of meteorites, than Lord Kelvin in his dogmatic pronouncement against the possibility of powered, heavier-than-air flight, than those who wished to lynch Roentgen.

We can only hope that a few others here and there may have bothered to look into the Condon Report² and to thread their way through the padding and verbiage which make up a large part of that document. Perhaps they will have seen that a very good case is made therein for renewed interest in the subject, despite the fact that it was probably Dr. Condon's intention to debunk UFOs once and for all time. Perhaps they were puzzled by the failure of the Condon team and editors to give complete support to their leader by permitting the publication of a number of unexplained cases between covers which also enclosed the Condon "summing-up," a message to the world that UFO reports should be ignored. Is it too much to hope that somewhere a little concern has been aroused that affairs like those at McMinnville, Lakenheath and Kirtland AFB, like the incident involving the RB47 aircraft near the Gulf of Mexico should merely be good for a shrug or a smile? We have seen in *Flying Saucer Review* that Dr. James McDonald's researches have led him to criticise the Condon team's investigation of some of these cases, but the fact remains that the Condon Report was the instrument for making public cases hitherto on the US Air Force restricted list.

Beyond the scientific pale, the message of the Condon summary and conclusions seems to have been understood by major news media; at the time of writing little, if anything, by way of a UFO report has appeared in national newspapers for many a month. The consequent diminishing of public interest has caused several amateur UFO investigative organisations to drift aimlessly into the doldrums. Yet the phenomenon persists, as we have shown in recent issues, and reports keep coming in from investigators and readers who keep their eyes and ears open.

The task ahead of FSR, and its readers, is to ensure that as much as possible is made public and goes on the record to keep informed the few who are with us and await the day when there is a new *general* interest in the subject of UFOs. That may mean waiting for the day when, as Max Planck suggested, the older die-hards have departed from

the scene, leaving the field for a new and more open-minded younger generation.

So, at this unlikely time, we have chosen to launch our new *FSR Case Histories* as we are badly in need of space to carry the wealth of material which at present comes our way. This is our further

contribution to the task in hand, and we ask you all for your unstinted support.

NOTES

- 1) Editorial article, *FSR* Vol. 16, No. 3 (May-June).
- 2) *Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects* (Bantam Books, New York, in association with the *New York Times*).

THE AVEYRON ENQUIRY—1

By F. Lagarde

Investigated by G. Canourges, J. Chasseigne, F. Dupin de la Guérivière and F. Lagarde of the "Lumières dans la Nuit" organisation. Our contributor is one of the editors of the organisation's journal, in which this report is currently appearing. Translated by John C. Hugill.

IN November 1969 we received a long letter containing some rather remarkable information. Doctor Dupin de la Guérivière, one of our investigators, was detailed to make enquiries on the spot. He sent us his report, including numerous photographs, the ordnance survey map, and various supplementary details. After studying it, it seemed to us that while the original story was founded on fact, there were gaps in it which the report had been unable to fill. Further enquiries were needed which our investigator, a very busy man, was unable to undertake.

We told our expert adviser, M. Aimé Michel, about these unaccustomed facts. He judged them to be very important, if authenticated, and asked us to follow them up. Faced with this dilemma, we decided on personal intervention, and to speed matters still further asked two other investigators to join us. The story you are about to read is not a one-man enquiry, but one in which each investigator asked his own questions, made his own deductions and approved the way in which the facts were presented. It is the result of a combination of sighting reports, on the spot sketches, documents unearthed in the Town Hall, photographs, and above all—the bones of the whole thing — tape-recorded interviews lasting for 1½ hours.*

We have also tried to stick as closely as possible to the dialogue, in an effort to re-create local colour, and keep the tale as natural as it can be.

As Aimé Michel wished, strict instructions were left with the witnesses, and with the two local investigators. At the express wish of the interested parties, their anonymity will be preserved. To our great regret, no names will be given which might betray the site; the witnesses wish to live in peace. Our readers will excuse this. Besides, the enquiry is still going on, in the investigation of other evidence which may confirm this story.

*During a recent visit to France, I had the pleasure—with an expert translator by my side, which was as well, in view of the witnesses' accent of the South of France—of listening to these tape recordings—EDITOR.

Two of the illustrations accompanying this article were produced by us. All the others are the work of M. J. L. Boncoeur, Professor of Artistic Design, and taken from documents, photographs, sketches, and other details furnished by witnesses in the course of the enquiry.

It all happened somewhere in Aveyron, on the approaches to one of the many farms there are in the neighbourhood. This one is old, built in 1766, and its stone walls are thick. It has an upper storey where the living quarters are, and which commands an extensive view. The ten rooms are huge, the windows facing mainly south, with narrower ones looking west and north. To the south of the main building is a courtyard with outbuildings on three sides (barns and stables). To the east, a main entrance, leading to the road. To the west, a secondary entrance, also leading to the road by a cart track.

It is a modest holding, based mainly on raising veal calves, and also grass, maize, wheat, oats and barley, with a small patch of vines to produce wine for family use. In short, a farm like so many others in the Mid-Pyrénées region.

The sights witnessed by this agricultural family, who as M. Delphieux wrote, "know what they see, and know nothing of fear", follow one another in such numbers that they are the cause of confusion about the sequence of events which includes even the witnesses themselves, who had some difficulty in remembering the correct order in which things occurred, not having noted or dated them at the time.

The story begins

It is about 21.30 on June 15, 1966. The old grandmother it was, 76 years old and devoted to her grandchildren, who from the window of her room on the first floor was the first to give the alert. She told her story in a lively, well-expressed manner, in the French of our countryside, often

spiced with local patois as her emotions were roused by re-living her experience for us.

In order to let the reader share this, as far as was possible at this interview, we have preserved all the freshness of her replies (patois excepted). Italic type indicates the questions asked by one or other of us, or explanations supplied to others. The Midi accent, alas, cannot be reproduced, greatly as we regret it.

"Granny, tell us what you saw that evening. . ."

"I was at the window—just for a moment—because sometimes at my age you need a breath of air wherever you are. But never have I seen lights like that, nor things like that! They weren't just lights—they were fires! Fires! Fires!"

"Did you see several of them at that moment?"

"At that moment—well now . . . 'twere a bit bigger than three times a man's head."

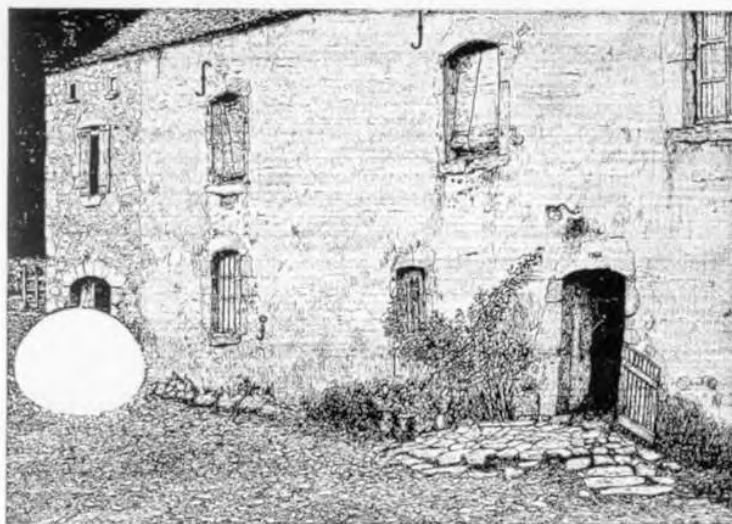
You saw three?" asked another. *"But wasn't it far away at that moment?"*

"Oh yes, they were over by X at that moment," (*X on the map is 1 km away; at first the objects were further away, about 1200 m., then they came closer, over X . . . to Y . . . which is 800 m. away. X is due west from the farm on a nearby hill*). The witness continued: "Then they went over towards Y . . . I said to myself, look they've got a fire over at Y! I dunno—it was moving off . . . I didn't lose sight of it. I didn't notice any change, but one could see this light, and finally it came a bit closer . . . over by the little brook at . . ." (*the spheres were coming lower, distance verified on the map at 600 m.*).

"But then I said 'We shan't see anything more.' Then all of a sudden it came a bit higher . . . there . . . over by A, like you said (addressing her son-in-law). Then we said 'Where's it going to go next? Over towards B?' I know those people over there, I do! Then after a moment it came a bit nearer here . . . then I said 'What are all those fires then? It isn't thundering, there's no storm, what's it all about?' Then I called out . . . 'All these fires—I'm too old, I don't want to see things like that. If this thing's going to move about like that, what's to become of us all?' Afterwards it moved again, over by the corner of the vineyard—you remember, that's when I called you (*turning towards her son-in-law*)—that's when I was frightened (*the spheres were 90 metres away*)—but if that comes any closer, that's going to go in the barn, and everything will go up in smoke, the house and us with it—so I called him—I called him."

Comments on the account so far

Let us put ourselves in the place of the witness, in a peaceful landscape, in the heart of the countryside. It is dark. In front of her there is a hill about 1,200 metres away, 450 metres high at its highest point. There is nothing in between but fields, cultivated plots, and a valley with a stream at the bottom, 130 metres below. From the stream, the slope climbs upward to the farm, which is on the crest of another hill, also about 400 metres high.



Fiery ball in the yard. Drawing by F. Largarde based on a photograph of the house

In the darkness of a countryside which she had known, day in, day out, for 30 years, she sees what she calls "fires." They disappeared and reappeared, and she followed their progress as they drew ever closer. They dropped into the valley, climbed up the slope, moving inexorably nearer to the farm, and soon they appeared to her as a threat. She was not aware of an unknown phenomenon, and so tried to find an explanation: "There isn't a storm," she said. She wasn't frightened of anything supernatural or beyond reason—how could she think of such things? But the haunting thought of fire frightens all country people, and so distracted and scared, she calls her son-in-law to help, and later she will tell us that she went to bed fully clothed, for fear of what might be to come. This is a story with all the ring of truth about it.

Not less remarkable is the progress of these luminous "balls" from such a distance away, crossing obstacles like hedges, woods and fields, and heading towards this farm for some unexplained purpose. How can we deny them some sort of volition, of instinct, even of intelligence? We shall see later what they were like—having no substance, luminous only, neither machine nor plasma, a sort of wildfire, irrational and spontaneous in its behaviour.

The son-in-law's story follows. He is the father of the family, he works the farm, and he, in his turn, will re-live this memorable evening for us.

"When Granny called you, you were in the next room, on the upper floor. Tell us what you saw, what happened?"

"Yes, well, I was at the window, and I didn't see anything at the moment . . . nothing . . . nothing . . . I waited two or three minutes . . . then I saw a ball over there, 15 metres from the house! I said, she was right, my mother—mother-in-law I mean—she was right!"

"It was near the house, by the wall?"

"Yes, 15 metres away."

"What was it doing there?"

"Ah well . . . I dunno . . . it wasn't moving at that moment . . . it stayed there for two or three minutes . . . about that . . . then nothing more . . . flick, like turning off a light . . . I saw nothing more."

"Did they reappear farther away?"

"Ah well . . . yes . . . about 1 kilometer off maybe 500 metres . . . it depends. One minute we saw them . . . then flick, flick. . ."

"Was it long between their going out and their reappearance?"

"Oh no, a few seconds . . . two or three seconds, no more."

"They were round in shape, did you say?"

"Yes, round . . . yes . . . more rounded on top than underneath . . . the underside was more flattened . . . the top was rounder than on your drawing". (We amended the sketch on his instructions.)

"Did you go out at this time?"

"Yes, I went out then . . . went to have a look . . . over there," (he will lead us later to where he stood watching in his vineyard—a point about 50 metres west of the farm.)

"What happened?"

"I watched there a minute . . . a minute . . . they were turning . . . there were six of them at that time."

"You say there were six balls?"

"Yes — about 1 kilometer away — 1,200 metres maybe . . . they turned into a field . . . well into a bit of land . . . I don't know how to put it quite . . . well, a field, a field."

(M. Chasseigne having asked the question in more precise terms, he was able to fix the spot exactly on the side of a slope, with a lone tree in the distance, and the bit of land, which looked like a pasture from where we stood.)

"They were turning some way off . . . how to tell you from here . . . I couldn't rightly see . . . maybe 50 metres from one another . . . perhaps not, I dunno, but I saw them move away."

(His son told us in a letter that they were 10 metres apart. He intervened in the questioning, but his father could not agree. It seems they were more than 10 metres apart, and less than 50 metres.)

"Suddenly . . . ha! They moved off at walking pace . . . maybe at the speed of a tractor . . . when I say tractor, I mean in bottom gear."

"One behind another?"

"Yes, one behind another."

"Six balls, one behind another?"

"Yes, one behind another—they were outlined over there."

"In line?"

"Yes, in line, one behind another—one behind another."

"Did they remain lit when they moved off over there?"

"Yes—yes."

"Or perhaps, did they go out and then come on again?"

"No . . . they were outlined over there, all lighted up, see?"

"They stayed luminous as they moved away?"

"As they moved away, yes . . . they stayed luminous as they moved away. I said it's a tractor, a tractor, but there wasn't any sound. I would have heard it, because at night you can hear an engine a long way off . . . but I didn't hear a thing."

"It wasn't a tractor—its funny—but there wouldn't have been so many, anyhow—so many lights!"

"Then they circled around over there for . . . I dunno . . . half an hour . . . so many lights! I couldn't understand what it was. . ."

"Then, at a given moment . . . that linked up . . . that disappeared (his son whispered the word to him) into the shell."

"You did not see the 'shell' again?"

"Oh yes, yes, yes . . . I'd already seen that!"

"But at what moment?" (We knew this, but had not wished to interrupt the thread of the narrative, or lessen the interest.)

"Just as I went out."

"Still in the same direction?"

"Yes, down there."

"And what did it look like?"

"Well, it was lit up . . . lit up it was . . . me, I thought it was a tree on fire . . . but I saw no flames . . . no smoke, and no flames."

"It was white?"

"It was lit up, see."

"The same colour as the balls?"

"Yes, same colour as the balls . . . similar . . . well, the same colour."

"And then the balls rejoined the . . ."

"Yes, that there 'machine'."

Everything seemed to be normal again — near enough. The "balls" having been swallowed up in the "machine", the witness, puzzled, but tired of watching, reassured that there was no risk of fire, and astonished at the spectacle he had just witnessed, returned to the farm and went to bed.

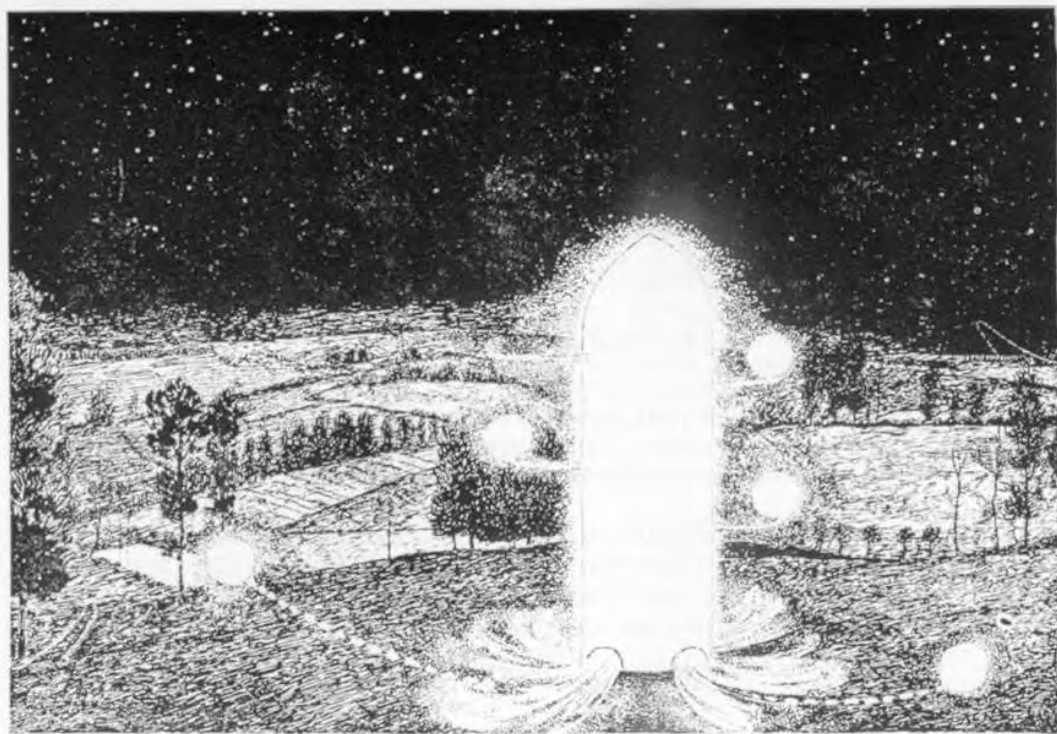
Further Comments

Like the grandmother, this witness intensely relived all he had seen, and made us share in it.

Let us not forget that it was June 15. The countryside was green, the vegetation was full of sap, and as fields and meadows made up nine tenths of the area, fire was unlikely. Our witness, even if he does not express it precisely, does not believe in the likelihood. He is utterly astonished at the sight of these luminous balls; this inexplicable fact is announced by the thrice-repeated remark "She was right!"—and he has no comprehension of what he saw.

The "ball" goes farther away, and, more curious than frightened, he sees far away what he takes to be a tree on fire. The subjective, reasonable explanation he makes for it does not tie in with what he sees: there is no flame, no smoke! So then it isn't a burning tree, so he will call it "the machine". It doesn't occur to him that it might be a spacecraft—how could he think of such a thing?

Then he sees the procession of the six lighted balls. Their alignment, the regularity of their progress make him think of tractors, forgetting for an



The "shell" with fiery balls. Drawing based on witness's description, by M. J. L. Boncoeur

instant the balls he saw from his window. He tells himself that here again the comparison is faulty, and then they link up with "the machine". We shall see in another sequence what exactly is meant by the term "link up".

Everything is disconcerting and irrational. These balls which come close to the farm, which go out (flick!) and come on again, the "machine", the patrol of the balls—all this in the calm night, without a sound, unreal and dreamlike.

What could he think? "I couldn't understand what it was" he will say.

After these pieces of evidence, a general discussion followed to try and establish the chronology of events, which was utterly confused. We shall also hear that various other manifestations took place on unspecified dates. M. Chasseigne tried to put them down on paper, but found it impossible. The

son summed it up for us: "We had lots of 'em later on."

We shall be able to establish, however, that nothing much happened until the beginning of January, 1967, and that from then until Wednesday, January 11, 1967, a series of remarkable and precisely described events took place.

Up until 1969, further facts, but vague and undated, have come to light. MM. Chasseigne and Canourges are busy trying to find outside witnesses who may doubtless help in probing these manifestations.

(To be continued)

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Dr. Hynek's Visit

In August, Dr. J. Allen Hynek visited England to attend the international astronomers' conference at Sussex University: he also extended his visit to enable him to meet people prominently involved in UFO research.

Members of the *Flying Saucer Review* team had a number of private meetings, and useful discussions with the former Civilian Scientific Consultant on UFOs to the United States Air Force. The highlight of his visit, however, was a reception given by the Directors of *Flying Saucer Review* in the Kensington Library lecture hall on Friday, August 28. Dr. Hynek was able to meet more than 100 guests, most of whom have been active in our field for several years. Dr. Hynek delivered a short address and answered questions, and after refreshments, joined in a general discussion with members of the audience.

As there was a possibility that matters of a controversial nature might have been discussed, Dr. Hynek had requested that the proceedings should not be reported. However, in spite of prods from one or two speakers, nobody seemed prepared to take the plunge and, for example, shift the discussion to "alternatives to the extra-terrestrial hypothesis." Nevertheless, during an interesting discussion, Dr. Hynek took the opportunity to stress the need for specialisation on various aspects of the subject: he also emphasised the need for careful classification of cases.

In the chair: the Editor of *Flying Saucer Review*.

In charge of the most excellent arrangements: Mr. R. H. B. Winder.

THE KIRTLAND AIRFIELD UFO

James E. McDonald

In the first part of his article *Twenty-one Years of UFO Reports* which was published in our January/February issue for 1970, Dr. J. Allen Hynek wrote briefly about this incident. Here, in the last of the illustrative cases which Dr. McDonald prepared to support his address to the AAAS Symposium at Boston, Mass., on December 27, 1969, a closer look is taken at an incident which was unknown to the public until it was presented as a case history in the Condon Report. Dr. McDonald, Professor of Atmospheric Sciences at the University of Arizona, Tucson, is highly critical of the Condon Commission's handling of their investigation of the case.

AT Kirtland Air Force Base, on November 4, 1957, two CAA control tower operators observed a lighted egg-shaped object descend to, and cross obliquely, the runway area. The object hovered near the ground for tens of seconds, then climbed at unprecedented speed into the overcast. On radar, it was then followed south some miles, where it orbited a number of minutes before returning to the airfield to follow an Air Force aircraft outbound from Kirtland, Albuquerque.

Introduction

This case, discussed in the Condon Report (on p. 141) is an example of a UFO report which had lain in Bluebook files for years, not known to anyone outside Air Force circles.

Immediately upon reading it, I became quite curious about it; more candidly, I became quite suspicious about it. For, as you will note on reading it for yourself, it purports to explain an incident in terms of an hypothesis with some glaringly improbable assumptions, and makes a key assertion that is hard to regard as factual. Let me quote from the first descriptive paragraph:

"Observers in the CAA (now FAA) control tower saw an unidentified dark object with a white light underneath, about the 'shape of an automobile on end', that crossed the field at about 1,500 ft. and circled as if to come in for a landing on the E-W runway. This unidentified object appeared to reverse direction at low altitude, while out of sight of the observers behind some buildings, and climbed suddenly to about 200-300 ft., heading away from the field on a 120° course. Then it went into a steep climb and disappeared into the overcast".

The Condon Report next notes that: "The Air Force view is that this UFO was a small, powerful private aircraft, flying without flight plan, that became confused and attempted a landing at the wrong airport. The pilot apparently realised his error when he saw a brightly-lit restricted area, which was at the point where the object reversed direction. . .".

The Report next remarks very briefly that the radar blip from this object was described by the operator as a "perfectly normal aircraft return", that the radar track "showed no characteristics that would have been beyond the capabilities of the more

powerful private aircraft available at the time," and the conclusion arrived at in the Condon Report, without further discussion, is that: "There seems to be no reason to doubt the accuracy of this analysis".

Some Suspect Features of the Condon Report's Explanation

It seemed to me that there were several reasons "to doubt the accuracy of this analysis". First, let me point out that the first line or two of the account in the Condon Report contains information that the incident took place with "light rain over the airfield", late in the evening (2245-2304 MST), which I found to be correct, on checking meteorological records. Thus the reader is asked to accept the picture of a pilot coming into an unfamiliar airfield at night and under rain conditions, and doing a 180° turn at so low an altitude that it could subsequently *climb suddenly* to about 200-300 feet and we are asked to accept the picture of this highly hazardous low-altitude nighttime turn being executed so sharply that it occurred "while out of sight of the observers behind some buildings".

Now these are not casual bystanders doing the observing, but CAA controllers in a tower designed and located to afford full view of all aircraft operations occurring in or near its airfield. Hence my reaction to all of this was a reaction of doubt. Pilots don't live too long who execute strange and dangerous manoeuvres of the type implied in this explanation. And CAA towers are not located in such a manner that "buildings" obscure so large a block of airfield-air-space as to permit aircraft to do 180° turns while hidden from tower view behind them (at night, in a rain!).

Search for the Principal Witnesses

The foregoing points put such strong *a priori* doubt upon the "private aircraft" explanation advanced in the Condon Report that I began an independent check on this case, just as I have been checking several dozen other Condon Report cases in the months since publication of the Report. Here, as in all other cases in the Report, there are no witness-names given to facilitate independent check, but by beginning my inquiries through the FAA, I

soon got in touch with the two CAA tower observers, both of whom are still with FAA, one in Oklahoma, one in California.

Concurrently, I initiated a number of inquiries concerning the existence of any structures back in 1957 that could have hidden an aircraft from tower view in the matter suggested by the Report. What I ultimately learned constitutes only one example of many that back up the statement I have been making recently to many professional groups: **The National Academy of Sciences is going to be in a most awkward position when the full picture of the inadequacies of the Condon Report is recognised; for I believe it will become all too obvious that the Academy placed its weighty stamp on this dismal report without even a semblance of rigorous checking of its contents.**

The two tower controllers, R. M. Kaser and E. G. Brink, with whom I have had a total of five telephone interviews in the course of clarifying the case, explained to me that the object was so unlike an aircraft and exhibited performance characteristics so unlike those of any aircraft flying then or now that the "private aircraft" explanation was quite amusing. Neither had heard of the Air Force explanation, neither had heard of the Condon Project concurrence therein, and, most disturbing of all, neither had ever heard of the Condon Project: **No one on the Condon Project ever contacted these two men.** A half-million-dollar Project, a Report filled with expensive trivia and matters shedding essentially no light on the heart of the UFO puzzle, and no Project investigator even bothers to hunt down the two key witnesses in this case, so casually closed by easy acceptance of the Bluebook "aircraft" explanation.

Failure to locate those two men as part of the investigation of this case is all the more difficult to understand because CAA tower operators involved as witnesses of a UFO incident while actually on duty would seem to constitute just the type of witnesses one should most earnestly seek out in attempts to clarify the UFO puzzle. In various sections of the Condon Report, witness-shortcomings (lack of experience, lack of familiarity with observing things in the sky, basic lack of credibility, etc.) are lamented, yet here, where the backgrounds of the witnesses and the observing circumstances are highly favourable to getting reliable testimony, the Colorado group did not bother to locate the witnesses.

This is not an isolated example. Even in cases which were conceded to be Unexplained, such as the June 23, 1955 Mohawk Airlines multiple-witness sighting near Utica, N.Y. (p. 143 in Report), or the Jackson, Alabama, November 14, 1956 airline case, both conceded to be unexplained, I found on interviewing key witnesses as part of my cross-check on the Condon Report, that no one from Colorado had ever talked to the witnesses. In still other important instances, only a fraction of the available witnesses were queried in preparing the Condon Report. Suggestions that the Report was based on intensive investigatory work simply are not correct.

Information Gained from Witness-Interviews

When I contacted Kaser and Brink, they told me I was the first person to query them on the case since their interrogation by an Air Force captain from Colorado Springs, who had come to interview them at Kirtland just after the incident. Subsequently, I secured the Bluebook case-file on this sighting, and ascertained that a Capt. Patrick O. Shere, from Ent AFB did the interrogation on November 8, 1957, just four days after the sighting.

The accounts I secured in 1969 from Kaser and Brink matched impressively the information I found in Shere's 1957 report in the Bluebook case-file. There were a few recollective discrepancies of distance or time estimates in the witness accounts given in 1969, as compared with their 1957 statements to the Air Force, but the agreements were far more significant than the small number of mis-matches.

In contrast to the somewhat vague impressions I gained (and other readers would surely also gain) from reading the Condon Report version, here is what is in the Bluebook case-file and what they told me directly.

The object came down in a rather steep dive at the east end of Runway 26, left the flight line, crossed runways, taxiways and unpaved areas at about a 30-degree angle, and proceeded southwestward towards the CAA tower at an altitude they estimated at a few tens of feet above ground. Quickly getting 7X binoculars on it, they established that it had no wings, tail, or fuselage, was elongated in the vertical direction, and exhibited a somewhat egg-shaped form (Kaser). It appeared to be perhaps 15-20 ft. in vertical dimension, about the size of an automobile on end, and had a single white light in its base. Both men were emphatic in stressing to me that **it in no way resembled an aircraft.**

It came towards them until it reached a B-58 service pad near the northeast corner of Area D (Drumhead Area, a restricted area lying south of the E-W runway at Kirtland). That spot lay about 3,000 ft. ENE of the tower, near an old machine-gun calibration bunker still present at Kirtland AFB. There it proceeded to stop completely, hover just above the ground **in full view** for a time that Kaser estimated at about 20 seconds, that Brink suggested to me was more like a minute, and that the contemporary Air Force interrogation implied as being rather more than a minute. Next they said it started moving again, still at very low altitude, still at modest speed, until it again reached the eastern boundary of the field. At that point, the object climbed at an extremely rapid rate (which Kaser said was far faster than that of such modern jets as the T-38).

The Bluebook report expresses the witness's estimate of the climb rate as 45,000 ft./min., which is almost certainly a too-literal conversion from Mach 1. My phone-interview notes include a quote of Brink's statement to me that . . . "there was no doubt in my mind that no aircraft I knew of then, or ever operating since then, would compare with it".

Both men were emphatic in stating to me that at no time was this object hidden by any buildings. I confirmed through the Albuquerque FAA office that Area D has never had anything but chain-link fence around it, and that no buildings other than scattered one-storey metal buildings ever existed either inside or outside Area D in that sector. The bunker is only about 15-20 feet high, judging from my own recent observations and photos of it from the air. The Bluebook interrogation report contains no statements hinting that the object was ever hidden from view by any structures (although the Bluebook file contains the usual number of internally inconsistent and confusingly presented details).

I asked both men whether they alerted anyone else while the foregoing events were taking place. They both indicated that the object was of such unprecedented nature that it wasn't until it shot up into the overcast that they got on the phone to get the CAA Radar Approach Control (RAPCON) unit to look for a fast target to the east. Kaser recalled that a CPN-18 surveillance radar was in use at that RAPCON unit at that time, a point confirmed to me in subsequent correspondence with the present chief of the Albuquerque Airport Traffic Control Tower, Mr. Robert L. Behrens, who also provided other helpful information. Unfortunately, no one who was in the Albuquerque/Kirtland RAPCON unit in 1957 is now available, and the person whom Kaser thought was actually on the CPN-18 that night is now deceased.

Thus I have only Kaser and Brink's recollections of the radar-plotting of the unknown, plus the less than precise information in the November 6, 1957 TWX to Bluebook. Capt. Shere did not, evidently, take the trouble to secure any information from radar personnel.

As seen on the RAPCON CPN-18, the unknown target was still moving in an easterly direction when the alert call came from the tower. It then turned southward, and as Kaser recalled, moved south at very high speed, though nothing is said about speed in the Kirtland TWX of November 6, 1957. It proceeded a number of miles south towards the vicinity of the Albuquerque Low Frequency Range Station, orbited there for a number of minutes, came back north to near Kirtland, took up a trail position about a half-mile behind an Air Force C-46 just then leaving Kirtland, and moved offscope with the C-46.

The November 8, 1957 report from Commander, 34th Air Div. to ADC and to the Air Technical Intelligence Command closed with the rather reasonable comment: "Sighting and descriptions conform to no known criteria for identification of UFOs". The followup report of November 13, 1957, prepared by Air Intelligence personnel from Ent AFB, contains a number of relevant comments on the experience of the two witnesses (23 years of tower control work between them as of that date), and on their intelligence, closing with the remarks: "In the opinion of the interviewer, both sources (witnesses) are considered completely competent and reliable".

Critique of the Evaluation in the Condon Report

The Kirtland AFB case is a rather good (though not isolated) instance of the general point I feel obliged to make on the basis of my continuing check of the Condon Report: in it we have not been given anything superior to the generally casual and often incompetent level of case-analysis that marked Bluebook's handling of the UFO problem in past years.

In the Bluebook files, this case is carried as "Possible Aircraft". Study of the 21-page case-file reveals that this is based solely on passing comment made by Capt. Shere in closing his summary letter of November 8: "The opinion of the preparing officer is that this object may possibly have been an unidentified aircraft, possibly confused by the runways at Kirtland AFB. The reasons for this opinion are (a) the observers are considered competent and reliable sources, and in the opinion of this interviewer actually saw an object they could not identify, (b) the object was tracked on a radar scope by a competent operator, (c) the object does not meet identification criteria for any other phenomena".

The stunning *non sequitur* of that final conclusion might serve as an epitome of 22 years of Air Force response to unexplainable objects in our airspace. But when one then turns to the Condon Report's analysis and evaluation, a Report that was identified to the public and the scientific community as *the definitive study of UFOs*, no visible improvement is found. Ignoring almost everything of interest in the case-file except that a lighted airborne object came down near Kirtland airfield and left, the Condon Report covers this whole intriguing case in two short paragraphs, cites the Air Force view, embellishes it a bit by speaking of the lost aircraft as "powerful" (presumably to account for its observed Mach 1 climb-out) and suggesting that it was "flying without flight plan" (this explains why it was wandering across runways and taxiways at night, in rain, at an altitude of a few tens of feet), and the Report then closes off the case with a terse conclusion: "There seems to be no reason to doubt the accuracy of this analysis".

Two telephone calls to the two principal witnesses would have confronted the Colorado investigators with emphatic testimony, supporting the contents (though not the conclusions) of the Bluebook file, and that would have rendered the suggested "powerful private aircraft" explanation untenable. By not contacting the witnesses and by overlooking most of the salient features of the reported observations, this UFO report has been left safely in the "explained" category where Bluebook put it.

One has here a sample of the low scientific level of investigative and evaluative work that will be so apparent to any who take the trouble to study carefully and thoroughly the Condon Report on UFOs. AAAS members are urged to study it carefully for themselves and to decide whether it would be scientifically advisable to accept it as the final word on the 22-year-long puzzle of the UFO problem. I submit that it is most inadvisable.

PHOSPHENES AND THE UFO PHENOMENON

Bernard E. Finch M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Ch., F.B.I.S.

UNTIL recently very little was known about the effects of a magnetic field on the human nervous system. For many years, technicians working in the vicinity of large coils carrying strong alternating currents reported visual sensations. In 1910 S. P. Thompson was able to reproduce such an effect by exposing the head of a person to a strongly alternating magnetic field inside a large coil. These so called "visual sensations" were studied by M. Valentinuzzi in 1962 and were called *Phosphenes*, which are defined as visual sensations produced by means other than light.

The application of an electric current on the eyeball or near to it causes phosphenes. W. Rentsch (1965) showed that a rapidly changing magnetic field induces currents in the tissues, that is, currents flowing without the application of contact electrodes to the body. Therefore the application of magnetic fields also cause phosphenes or 'magneto-phosphenes'. Living tissues — due to their electrolytic nature—are therefore stimulated by magnetic fields, by virtue of the electric currents stimulated by these fields.

A considerable amount of work is now being carried out in the Soviet Union on this subject (S. N. Lukyanova 1967, Z. A. Yanson 1962). These researchers exposed the central nervous system to the effects of constant and alternating magnetic fields, and found that the electromagnetic field has a direct action on the brain. W. Rentsch (1965) went further; repeating their work, he tried to influence mental states by exposing the brain to specific magnetic fields, but although he did not 'monitor' his experiments with the electroencephalograph, his results bore a very close relationship to what the Russians had discovered.

Glaser *et al* (1963) showed that electrical changes in the brain induce biochemical events such as the synthesis of a chemical called serotonin. (Serotonin is an amine and is a remarkably potent biological agent. Synthesised within the brain—in millimicrograms — it is capable of influencing the operation of different physiological, chemical and behavioural systems.) Serotonin is involved as an agent acting on the centres of the brain concerned with wakefulness, temperature regulation, blood pressure regulation, and various other autonomic

functions. It also induces sleep. Akert (1952) found that he could produce serotonin in the brain by electrically stimulating that part called the thalamus, using implanted electrodes.

Thus it now seems obvious that a similar effect could be produced by the action of magnetic fields. In other words, the brain (cerebral tissues) can be stimulated by autogenerated currents induced by a neighbouring magnetic field, thereby altering the neurochemistry and bioelectrical activity of the brain, and effecting the functioning of the whole organism.

Hirsch (1968), with this in mind, and working on rats, was able to slow their psychomotor and "thought processes" by exposing them to magnetic fields while they were running in a maze.

Thus a changing magnetic field in the vicinity of a brain induces currents in the nervous tissues, and these small impulse energies which can be transmitted in this manner may lend themselves to the unexplored possibilities of producing stimulus impulses in the brain, with new and far reaching effects.

Now, experiments with rabbits, using a magnetic field of 460 oersted, have demonstrated bioelectrical activity in the cortex. But, what is very significant is that the effect persisted long after the electromagnetic effect was turned off. The most intensive changes were recorded in the hypothalamus and cortex. These are the areas associated with the production of serotonin, and which control sleep and volition.

It has now been shown that the UFO phenomenon could be associated with intense and fluctuating magnetic fields. We have seen, and learned about, the effects of such fields on physical objects like electrical apparatus, motor cars, compasses, metal and chemicals such as paint. But what about the effects on the human brain?

Many of the "contact" cases can now be examined in the light of the foregoing research. It is at once realised that all the reports, statements and accounts, although conflicting, could still be true. For here we may be dealing with "mental phenomena" which are the result of the presence of the UFO. Take away the mental effect and what have you? If an ordinary petrol engined helicopter had, surrounding it, a strong and fluctuating magnetic field, what

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would we see, hear and feel, and what would we say afterwards? Would it be: "A glowing object was hovering in the sky" (magnetic effect of ionisation in the air)? It descends, your car stops, the lights go out, (possible magnetic effect on the car's electrical systems). It comes close to you and "someone" comes out and waves and talks. You are paralysed, and can't think or move; you fall down, become unconscious, and experience vivid dreams for weeks afterwards. This is the pattern.

Although I have described these effects in some detail, I am aware this may not be the true story, for I have considered that the magnetic effects are incidental to the propulsive mechanism of the craft. But what if a magnetic field could be focussed, so that an intense field could be localised and brought to bear on a specific small area, such as a human? Here we have a weapon of some power, a form of temporary disablement which is vastly superior to the methods employed today by us on each other.

One final point occurs to me: as the intense magnetic field of the UFO can stimulate the nervous system directly, this means that the optic nerves could be stimulated without light falling onto the retina. Therefore an important test for UFO recognition could be: "If a large glowing object is seen in the sky, the observer should **close** the eyes, when, if light or flashes are still "seen", then the object is truly "unconventional"—i.e. a UFO. A negative effect does not however exclude a UFO, as the field could be too weak, perhaps due to distance, to stimulate the optic nerve.

On looking back through the reports over the years I recall several cases when UFOs were sensed ("seen") through walls and ceilings and when the eyes were shut (i.e. asleep). I feel there should now be a re-appraisal of all these cases.

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MORE TELEPORTATIONS

Gordon Creighton

IN an article published five years ago¹ I gave a summary account of three examples of what seemed to be teleportation, namely the case of the Spanish soldier who flipped from Manila to Mexico City in 1593; the Bahía Blanca (Argentina) case of the business man who was instantaneously transferred in 1959 to Salta, over 1,000 kilometres away to the north-west; and the case of the vanishing car, full of Japanese bank officials, in November 1963.

In the years since my article we have heard of several more of these fantastic cases of alleged disappearance or teleportation, and our representative in Argentina, Sr. Oscar A. Galíndez, followed on with his account in 1968² of the famous affair of Dr. Gerardo Vidal and his wife, allegedly teleported from the highway at Chascomús, south of Buenos Aires in Argentina, and set down again, still in their car, on a road in Mexico.

In the cases of the Bahía Blanca teleportation, of the Chascomús teleportation, and of the vanishing Japanese car, what seems a highly significant factor is the mention of a mysterious *white fog or cloud or mist enveloping the car*. In our subsequent enquiries we discovered moreover that, on the same night as the Chascomús case and on the same stretch of road, a lorry-driver ran into a strange bank of "fog" ahead of him and experienced symptoms which made him go straight to a local hospital.*

*There was also a report of an earlier case, on May 12, 1962, in which two women, travelling by car from Rosario to Córdoba in Argentina, likewise drove into a mysterious bank of "fog" or "cloud", but apparently emerged from it unscathed.

Some readers will also recall the famous Gallipoli case in August 1915, when a large body of British soldiers are alleged to have advanced into several swathes of low lying mist or cloud and to have never been seen again either by the Turkish foe or by their own people.³

Among the new cases listed below, there are two in which there is specific mention of this white fog or mist.

During the past two years, 1968 and 1969, we have received several more strange reports of this kind from South America. Generally the reports are vague, nothing more than rumours, you might say. But the whole UFO picture has become so fantastic in all its aspects that perhaps what seemed quite impossible a few years ago should now be given at least careful consideration.

Hints and rumours are admittedly not much to go on, and had it been possible we should certainly have liked to have more details in hand before saying anything further about the subject of teleportation.

We find however that conditions in the South American republics are now becoming very different indeed from what they were. Civilian investigators of our subject there are colliding more and more frequently with a very solid and substantial wall which calls itself "*National Security*", and they are finding it necessary to proceed with the utmost prudence. It is therefore highly improbable, under prevailing conditions, that any of our many correspondents in South America will be able to throw much more light on the material which we now have in hand, and another dissertation upon teleportation is perhaps advisable without further delay.

Flying Saucer Review is fortunate in the multiplicity of the channels through which the South American material is reaching us. Not only do we have our good and old-established friends Dr. W. Buhler and Mr. Nigel Rimes in Brazil and Señor Oscar A. Galíndez in Argentina—all three indefatigable investigators of the UFO scene—but we have Professor Húlvio Brant Aleixo in Belo Horizonte, Sr. Gaínza Paz in Buenos Aires, Sr. Jäder U. Pereira in Porto Alegre, Sr. Alberto Astorga in Argentina, and roving correspondents like Hans Bemelmans. Finally, there are also others whose names we should like to quote, but whom we choose not to mention in deference to their wishes.

Some reports received since Chascomús.

1. Sequel to Chascomús.

We have heard that Señora Vidal died (of leukaemia) early in 1969, this information having been revealed, through a slip, by a member of the family to an investigator whose country of origin is in continental Europe.

2. The teleported honeymooners.

From another source, we learn that in 1968 a newly married Brazilian couple were on their honeymoon and had stopped for a rest during their journey by car through the southern Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul. They were sitting in their Volkswagen when suddenly they were overcome by a powerful drowsiness. When they recovered consciousness, they were allegedly in Mexico, like the Vidals before them.

3. And a further case in Rio Grande do Sul.

This case concerns two young men who in 1968 were travelling in a jeep in the same area. When

somewhere near Pôrto Alegre, they allegedly ran into a bank of white fog, and the next thing they knew was that they were in an unknown landscape, which again turned out to be Mexico.

I do not think that cases 2 and 3 are one and the same. On January 15, 1969, the Rio de Janeiro newspaper *Diário de Notícias* carried the following interesting report which speaks of two cases and names a name:

"There are rumours that two persons who were travelling in their car along the President Dutra Motorway were transported from there to a town in the USA and close to the Mexican border. The car bore marks made by the hooks of the transporting vehicle.

"Another Brazilian couple (named Azambuja) are also said to have been transported to Mexico in their car in similar circumstances."

4. The case of Graciela.

This is the story of the eleven-year-old Argentinian girl Graciela del Lourdes Giménez who, according to a lengthy account published in the newspaper *Córdoba* for August 5, 1968, had a terrifying experience in her own home town, Córdoba, Argentina, on the previous day, August 4, 1968. The following is my translation from the Spanish original:

A GIRL OF ELEVEN VANISHES FROM HER HOME "WRAPPED IN A WHITE CLOUD".

Graciela del Lourdes is eleven years old. Those who know her well, and see her almost daily, aver that she is by nature shy, and that her normal conversation is applied closely to reality and to whichever subject is under discussion. She is in the fifth grade in one of the suburban schools of Córdoba, where she earns excellent marks and is highly regarded.

This child, daughter of parents in modest circumstances but of the highest repute among their neighbours, is today in need of medical attention. She feels a strange sensation of coldness throughout her whole body, she trembles, she has bouts of weeping, and she declares that she feels an unknown and inexplicable sensation.

She has been like this since yesterday, when it was her fate to



live through an experience which is incredible, amazing, and very similar to other cases that are unknown to her but have aroused general attention and curiosity on the part of the public of late. The case of Graciela presents us with few choices, and now takes its place in the catalogue, already a bulky one, of happenings that would seem rather to pertain to the realm of science-fiction.

"HELP ME TO GET TO MY HOUSE . . ."

At about 6.30 p.m. last night, Graciela del Lourdes Giménez knocked on the door of house No. 20 on the Pasaje Domingo Funes. The door was opened by a young lady, to whom, with trembling voice and unable to control her sobs or wipe away her tears, the girl said "- - - Please, please . . . it is night-time and I am lost. Help me to get to my house. . . ."

She was unable to go on, her

voice died away in her throat. The young lady spoke a few words with her fiancé who was present in the house at the time, and it was arranged that the young man should accompany Graciela to the Tenth Precinct Police Station. Arriving there with her the young man, whose name is Raúl Román, owner of a property at No. 163 on the Calle Maurizzi, listened to the story that the girl had to tell.

DESPAIRING PARENTS

In the meantime, from about 3.30 p.m. onwards, in the home of Sr. Ramón Antonio Giménez, situated at No. 364, Calle Cuatro, in the Córdoba suburb of Los Naranjos, numerous neighbours were consoling the anguished mother of Graciela and were trying to help her to find the child that had vanished inexplicably. Trying to find Graciela, who never ventured alone from the door of her own home; who, when she went to

school only a few blocks away, was always accompanied by her mother; trying to find this timid, obedient child so incapable of telling a lie and even less capable of venturing forth alone without grown-ups to accompany her.

Ramón Antonio Giménez, an employee at the Fiat Plant, had returned home from watching a football match, and his bafflement and alarm and despair were no less than the bafflement, alarm and despair of his wife, who had already been everywhere around the whole neighbourhood asking at house after house for her daughter. Then, at about 6.45 p.m., more or less, Sr. Giménez went to the Eleventh Precinct Police Headquarters, in whose jurisdiction his house is located, and asked the Police to help. Only a few more minutes elapsed, and then it was learnt that Graciela was at the Tenth Precinct Police Station, to which the father at once went.

"A WHITE CLOUD AND NOTHING ELSE . . ."

This is the story the girl told. "Mummy had told me to put on some thick stockings . . . I put them on, and then I went to the front door and looked up and down the street, and there was nobody there. I wanted to go back indoors and watch the TV, and then just as I was about to turn round . . . a white cloud, like mist, appeared on the front path. It gradually came towards where I was, and then I could no longer see the other houses and I couldn't move, nor call out to Mummy. . . ."

The child starts weeping again. Her eyes are red from so much weeping, for several hours past. Her whole frail little body is trembling, and she says she feels very cold. Then she continued:—

"And after that, . . . I don't know anything more . . . until I found myself on a square where there were lots of people, and lots of little boys. . . ."

The Police were subsequently able to ascertain that it was the Plaza España to which she was referring, and they made enquiries there. But nobody said they had seen her appear there suddenly, or remembered having noticed her there. When questioned, Graciela said that she had simply begun to stroll about there without any fixed objective, until night came and it got dark and she became frightened and began to cry. It was then that she had knocked on the door of

the house on the Pasaje Domingo Funes.

SHE FEELS A STRANGE SORT OF COLDNESS.

The child was seen immediately yesterday, at the father's request, by doctors from the Police Medical Department and was examined by them. They reported that they found no external signs of violence on her, but they advised Sr. Giménez to have her examined again by other doctors and by psychiatrists.

This morning Graciela went with her father to the medical clinic at the Fiat Plant, because she insists that, ever since yesterday afternoon when she found herself on the Plaza España, she feels an intense cold which makes her shiver. We have not yet heard what was the verdict of the Fiat Plant doctors who saw her this morning. In all events, this little girl's experience is rare and strange and rather on the incredible side, but at any rate worthy of inclusion among the many strange happenings in recent times which have attracted the attention of the curious, the erudite, and the observer of the bizarre.

5. The case of Marcilo Ferraz and his wife.

Sr. Marcilo Ferraz, of the big Brazilian sugar concern Açúcar Uniao, and his wife, were allegedly driving down southwards from the city of Sao Paulo, in Brazil, one day in 1968 or 1969. When somewhere near the frontier of Brazil and Uruguay they encountered the usual "white cloud" on the road, and "woke up again" in due course in Mexico. Both suffered severe traumatic shock and the husband began to feel so ill that after a few weeks he consulted a doctor and was found to have a tumour on the brain. Shortly after that, during the Carnival Season, Ferraz shot himself. The colonel in charge of security matters in the Brazilian Air Force is reported by our informant to have admitted that he knows of these teleportation cases (Nos. 2, 3, 5) and that they are authentic, but that they cannot be discussed or even mentioned in the press as they have been classified as top secret

and fall within the scope of *National Security*.

6. Snatched from his horse when going to the pharmacy.

According to reports which appeared in the Rio de Janeiro paper *Diário de Notícias* (May 24, 1969), the inland paper *Folha de Goiás* (June 12, 1969) and a letter dated April 28, 1969, to Dr. Buhler from Sr. Wayner José Monteiro, one of the most bizarre cases of all occurred in the State of Goiás on the night of April 20, 1969.

It is alleged that a certain Sr. Dolor Roque, of the Fazenda Cerradinho, which is some 57 kilometres from Goiânia, was riding into town on his horse that night to buy some medicine from a pharmacy. When somewhere near Itauçu, he saw some lights, after which he knew no more, until he awoke at dawn and found himself, minus his horse, on top of some rocks on the banks of the river Paranaíba at a spot known as Itumbiara. And Itumbiara is no less than 400 kilometres from Itauçu.*

Totally confused and disorientated, he hailed the first person he met, shouting "For Heaven's sake . . . where am I?"

A passing man with a horse and cart took him to the nearest long-distance bus station, whence he was able to get back to Itauçu by the Itumbiara-Goiânia bus.

On arriving home, he found his family greatly alarmed, inasmuch as his horse had already made its way back alone. It was ascertained that other people in Itauçu had seen mysterious lights in the sky that night and that this was already the subject of much talk among the local populace.

7. The case of the flying station-wagon.

According to a report published in the Rio de Janeiro newspaper *O Jornal* for July 24, (continued on page 32)

*About 250 kms. as the crow flies. G.C.

A HUMANOID WAS SEEN AT IMJÄRVI

More about the Finnish encounter in the snow

Sven-Olof Fredrickson

Our contributor, a student of physics, is a member of a Swedish group of investigators, GICOFF, whose aim is to conduct follow-up investigations, usually by letter, of incidents reported briefly in newspapers. Earlier reports of this remarkable case from Finland were published in our last two issues.

SINCE the appearance of my first two reports in *Flying Saucer Review*, "on-the-spot" investigations in Finland have shown that in their letters to us Messrs Heinonen and Viljo did not tell us the whole story. There were two reasons for this. First, Heinonen, who gave us most of the information, appears to have been suffering from a partial loss of memory. This means that, until recently, he had recalled only parts of the incident. Now that personal interviews have taken place, we believe that most of the story has been told. Secondly, Viljo and Heinonen have not spoken to each other about the incident, at least not in any detail [In *Finnish encounter in the snow* in *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* for July-August, 1970, Heinonen's growing fear of Viljo, and how he hadn't the courage to visit him, was described—Ed.]. As a result, Heinonen thought he had seen a grotesquely distorted image of Viljo when he looked through the mist, whereas Viljo considered he had seen something 'that does not exist', and did not speak about it as he did not wish to have people laughing at him about it.

Early in June this year, a Swedish reporter from a weekly magazine went to Finland to investigate the case and to write an article. We have been in contact with him for about six months, during which time he has become very interested in the subject. Together with a photographer, he met an interpreter when he was in Finland. The two witnesses were located and interviewed (we have a tape of this). Photographs were taken at the scene, the doctor was interviewed, and a discussion was had with a professor of electro-physics. The two men also signed a drawing of the object.

It was not until Heinonen and Viljo were confronted with the reporter's questions that they began to tell the whole story, not only to the reporter, but for the first time to each other.

After comparing the material we obtained from the reporter with the contents of our letters from the two Finns, and after studying reports of the physiological effects which were claimed to have resulted from the encounter, we compiled a case report in Swedish. A translation of this now follows.

The case report

The incident occurred on Wednesday, January 7, 1970, at 4.45 p.m., in a forest outside the village of

Imjärvi, 16 km. NNE of the town of Heinola in southern Finland. Heinola is 130 km. NE of Helsinki. The two witnesses, forester Aarno Heinonen, 36 years of age, and farmer Esko Viljo, 38, were out skiing. Both men have been active ski-runners, and also runners in athletics, and they still take part in smaller competitions. They are both total abstainers and non-smokers.

They were descending from a little hill, and halted in a glade where they usually take a pause. It was sunset, and a few stars were visible. It was very cold, -17° Celsius, with no wind.

They had been standing in the glade for about five minutes when they heard a buzzing sound. They moving through the sky (page 17). It approached from the north, made a vast curve, and came towards them from the south. At the same time it descended. The weak buzzing sound became louder. The light halted, and then they could see that a luminous cloud rotated around it. It was like a red-grey mist pulsating with a strange light. At the same time puffs of smoke were thrown up from the top of the cloud. The two men were standing still, staring upwards. Neither of them uttered a word.

The cloud was soon as low as 15 metres, and it was then that they could see, inside it, a round object, flat at the bottom, and metallic-like. They estimate that it was about three metres in diameter. On its under-side there were three hemispheres, and in the centre a tube, some 25 cms. in diameter, which extended about 20 cms. (see page 16).

The object hung in the air a short while, and the buzzing sound continued. Then the sound became louder, and the object descended slowly. At the same time the red-grey mist slowly disappeared. The object stopped moving when it was 3 or 4 metres above the ground, and the buzzing also ceased. Heinonen said it was so close that he could have touched it with his ski-stick.

A bright light-beam was suddenly emitted by the tube. This beam moved around a couple of times before stopping, creating a bright illuminated circle over the snow. This circle was about one metre in diameter, while around it there was a black edge, about 1 cm. wide (see page 16). The two men were standing quite still while a red-grey mist descended over the place.



Springtime in the forest. Aarno Heinonen (left) and Esko Viljo return to the site of their remarkable experience

Said Heinonen: "Suddenly I felt as if somebody had seized my waist from behind and pulled me backwards. I think I took a step backwards, and in the same second I caught sight of the creature. It was standing in the middle of the light-beam with a black box in its hands. Out of a round opening in the box there came a yellow light, which was pulsating. The creature was about 90 cms. tall, with very thin arms and legs. Its face was pale like wax. I didn't notice the eyes, but the nose was very strange. It was a hook rather than a nose. The ears were very small, and narrowed towards the head. The creature wore some kind of overall in a light green material. On its feet were boots of a darker green colour, which stretched above the knees. There were also white gauntlets going up to the elbows, and the fingers were bent like claws around the black box."

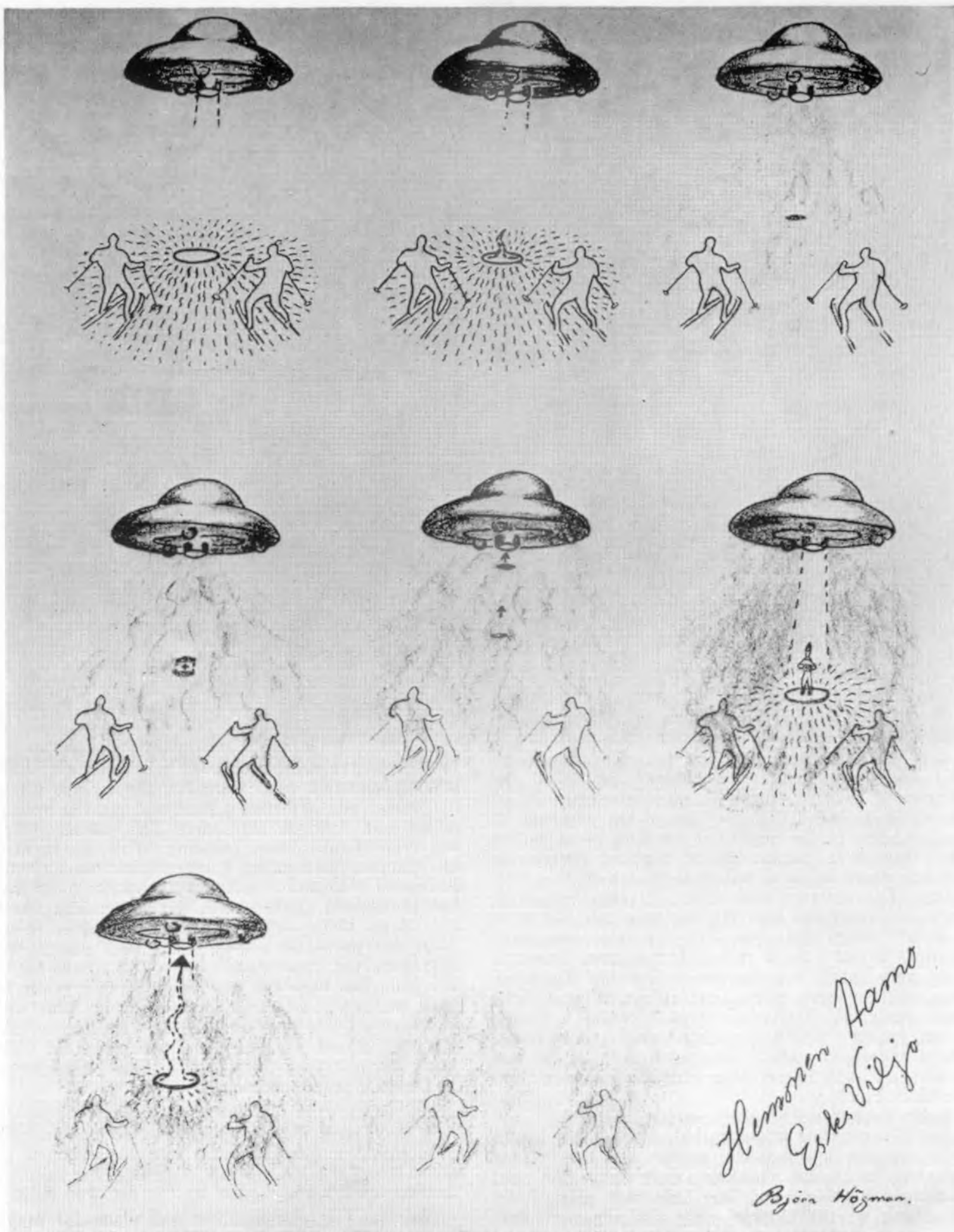
Esko Viljo describes the creature like this: "I saw it too. The creature stood in the middle of the bright light and was luminous like phosphorus, but its face was very pale. Its shoulders were very thin and slanting, with thin arms like those of a child. I did not think of the clothes, only noticing that they were greenish in colour. On its head was a conical helmet shining like metal. The creature was less than

1 metre tall, and very thin" (see Cover illustration).

While the two men were standing there, staring at the creature, it turned a little and put the opening in the box towards Heinonen. The pulsating light was very bright, almost blinding. While the creature was standing in the light-beam a thick red-grey mist descended from the object and big sparks came from the illuminated circle above the snow. The sparks were large, about 10 cms. in length. They were red, green and purple in colour. They were floating out in long curves, and rather slowly. The sparks hit the two men, but they did not feel them. The mist became thicker and thicker, and Heinonen and Viljo could not see one another. At last it became so thick that they could not see the creature in the light-beam. By then, they think they had seen the creature for about 15 to 20 seconds.

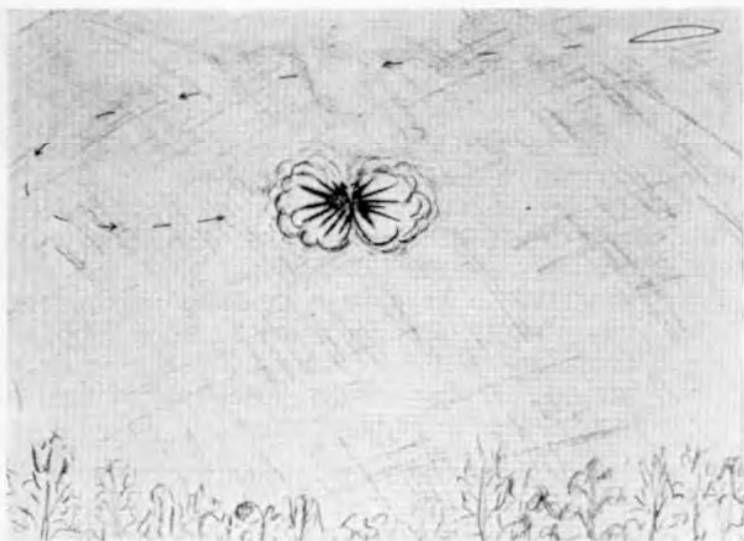
Said Esko Viljo: "Suddenly the circle above the snow decreased, the light-beam floated upwards like a trembling flame and went into the tube of the object (see page 16). Then it was as if the mist was 'thrown apart', and above us the air was empty."

They were standing still at the place for maybe 3 minutes. Said Heinonen: "We were not afraid and we did not talk; we did nothing."



Hannu Hama
 Esker Vilejo
 Björn Höjman.

The January 7th, 1970 event, in strip form, approved by the witnesses



**The approaching light and cloud
Physiological effects**

Aarno Heinonen. Two minutes after the mist had dispersed, Heinonen felt that his right side had become insensitive, and when taking a step forward with his ski, he fell to the ground.

"I had had my right side towards the light: my right leg hurt and I could not feel anything from my right foot upwards. I could not raise myself although I tried several times".

He had to leave his skis at the place, and Viljo helped him. It took an hour for them to move 2 km. When they reached their village and the cottage belonging to Heinonen's parents, he did not feel at all well. He had pains in his back and in all his limbs. He had a headache and after a while he vomited. When he later passed water, his urine was black like coffee. (This symptom continued for a couple of months.) He also had problems with his breathing.

At 8.00 p.m. the same day, he went to Doctor Pauli Kajanoja in Heinola. The doctor took his blood pressure and found it to be much lower than normal, which indicated shock. Heinonen was given some sleeping pills. On January 8 he visited the same doctor who then prescribed a sedative. The symptoms continued, his limbs were sore and he had problems with his balance. He felt cold but had no fever.

On January 14 he went to the doctor for the third time, and was given medicine for the blood-circulation. The symptoms continued and he could not work. In the middle of May he told us in a letter: "I am still sick. I have a headache and I have pains in the back of my neck, as well as in my stomach and my back. My right hand feels very heavy. I cannot work. I have not improved much since winter. The doctors in Heinola cannot help me. Is the government so poor that it cannot help us? I have tried to get contributions from the authorities but have received nothing. I think they ought to pay me, because I do not know why I am sick. I have been to the place where we saw the object, and after this became even more sick."

Heinonen has had bouts of loss of memory. He did not remember the occurrence in full until some time after the incident. In the beginning of June he was still very weak. He has eaten very little since January. Before January 7 his physical condition was excellent, but now he becomes tired when he is doing even the easiest work.

Esko Viljo. Viljo did not feel anything abnormal immediately after the occurrence, but one hour later his face became swollen and reddish in colour, and he walked in an unbalanced way. Doctor Kajanoja prescribed and provided 2 sleeping-pills. The next morning Viljo had difficulties with his balance, with a feeling of lightness, particularly in his legs. His hands and chest became red. On January 9, 1970, he went to the doctor and got a sedative. He suffered from a headache for a couple of days.

On January 12, he visited an eye-specialist in Lahtis, because he had a pain in his eyes. They were swollen. He obtained eye-drops.

On January 14 he went to the doctor in Heinola and got medicine for the blood-circulation.

On January 17 he went to the same doctor who could find nothing wrong with him. When having his sauna, his body became reddish in colour.

In a letter to us in the middle of May he wrote: "Some people visited the site of the occurrence, and they were sick a couple of days later. Could it be some kind of infection?"

Dr. Kajanoja who examined the two men says: "I think the men have suffered a great shock. Esko Viljo was very red in the face, and seemed to be a little swollen. They both seemed to be absent-minded. They talked quickly and incoherently. I could not find anything clinically wrong with Heinonen. He did not feel well, but that could have been his stomach reacting to the shock. The symptoms he described are like those after being exposed to radioactivity. Unfortunately I had no instrument to measure that. As to the black urine, it seems inexplicable. Possibly it could have been blood in it, but this cannot go on for several months. It was impossible to diagnose. Therefore I could not prescribe any particular medicine."

When a friend of ours who is a reporter for a weekly magazine in Sweden, visited the place with a photographer in the beginning of June—together with Viljo and Heinonen—the following happened: after standing a short while at the place, the hands of Viljo, Heinonen and an interpreter became red in colour. Heinonen had to leave the place because of a headache.

Other matters

On the day of the incident, January 7, and at the same time, two other witnesses saw a strange, strong light in the sky. One of them was Elna Siitari, in Paistjärvi village, about 15 km from Imjärvi. The wife of a farmer, she was on her way to the cow-house when she saw the strange light toward Imjärvi.

The same happened in the village Paaso, 10 km

north of Imjärvi, where a man saw the light-phenomenon. The time was then 4.45 p.m.

Matti Haapaniemi, 46 years old, is a farmer and a close neighbour of the Heinonens. He is a member of the communal council in Heinola rural commune. He says: "Several persons in the neighbourhood have laughed at this story, but I do not think they should do that. I have known both Aarno and Esko since they were boys. I trust them. They are both calm persons, and they are also total abstainers. I am sure their story is true."

A year ago, a 16 years-old-boy, Matti Kontulainen from Imjärvi, saw a strange light only a hundred metres from the glade where Viljo and Heinonen saw the object. He says: "It was about 11.0 p.m. in the evening. It was in February, and no stars were visible. I came skiing through the forest after having been to a friend's. I was on my way home. It was dark, but suddenly the forest was lit up by a very bright light going above the tree-tops. It was like a gigantic welding-flame. It disappeared very fast. I have never before seen such a strong light. It came from the south and went to the north. I did not hear any sound, so it could not have been an airplane."

Matti Tuuri, professor in electro-physics at the University of Helsinki, is interested in this case. He says: "The two men say the light was blinding, and white or yellow. This means that it could not have been ultra-violet radiation, which does not go through the clothes. It ought to have been radiation with a higher frequency, for instance X-rays." Professor Tuuri believes that the flying saucers are travelling along the magnetic power-lines around the earth. "There is a lot more to learn in electro-physics. For instance about the fire-ball. According to all physical laws it ought to explode at once, but it does not."

Stig Lundquist, professor at the Institute for Research in High Tension, University of Uppsala, Sweden, has studied some of the accounts. He says in a letter to us: "As far as I can say the phenomenon does not have any connection with any known thunder or electricity. Although I have a great interest in fire-balls, I do not think I can explain the phenomenon as being one."

We at GICOFF have had an earth-sample, together with melted snow, and branches from the place. At the Chalmers Institute of Technology in Gothenburg they have done an analysis of the earth-sample to see if there was any radio-activity. The result: negative.

* * *

I and my colleagues are impressed with the authenticity of this case. Of course one cannot ignore the possibility of a hoax, or even of a delusion, but when one considers the way of writing of the two witnesses, their background in society, the opinion of the reporter who interviewed them, the opinion of the photographer, the doctor and the close neighbour, hoax seems to be ruled out. Then, of course, there is the persisting evidence of their post-incident illness. There are also many details in the descrip-

tions given by them that are commonly-known to many UFO researchers, and I feel these could not have been known to the two witnesses. Among other things I refer to the sound, the descriptions of the object and of the black box; also the manner of disappearance of the object.

Among details which I consider of importance in this report are (i) the rotation of the cloud when the object descended, (ii) the fact that the black box was stated to have been pointing at Heinonen who, subsequently, was far more ill than Viljo, (iii) the description of the creature, (iv) the mode of disappearance of the object, and (v) among the physiological effects, the black urine.

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OF MEN, CATS AND MAGONIA

Aimé Michel

A letter to the Editor of Flying Saucer Review which in the author's own words, is really a "little article." Translated by Gordon Creighton.

SIR; I read Luis Schönherr's article *Observations of a Sceptical Believer* (FSR Vol. XVI, No. 3, p. 16) to my cat. He liked it very much.

"Excellently reasoned," said the cat, "and the proof of this is that I myself reason in the same manner. I too have reflected and I too have found three possible reasons. I have reflected on the incomprehensible behaviour of mankind, and I have found three reasons to explain it."

"And what are those reasons?" I enquired, my interest aroused.

1) "*Miew*"; 2) "*Miaw*"; 3) "*Miow*."

We had a long discussion. I did my best to enlighten his poor cat brain. I asked him whether he accepted that cats are more intelligent than molluscs. He replied "*Miew*," which means "*of course*." Then I asked him whether he accepted that, around about the Precambrian Period, the ancestor of the cats was a sort of mollusc. "*Miew*," he agreed, "*But man's ancestor too*." Then I enquired whether he accepted that evolution had never ceased, from the time of the molluscs up to himself. "*Of course*," he agreed again. And then finally I asked whether he accepted that evolution had continued on beyond the cat to man.

"What nonsense!" he exclaimed. "What the devil do you mean by 'beyond the cat'?"

"What I mean," I replied, "is that for me, *miew*, *miaw* and *miow* are merely three stupid noises, and that I have hundreds of millions of ideas that I can express, and that I am as superior to you as you are superior to the slug—indeed even more so."

He gazed at me for a moment, then turned his back on me in noble fashion and went off to give the neighbour's cat a hiding. Then he returned and sat down in front of me and continued the discussion from where we had left it.

He next asked me whether I accepted that my ancestor in Pre-Cambrian times would have been a sort of mollusc. I replied: "*Miew*." Then he asked whether I accepted that evolution had continued on from the mollusc as far as me without a break. I replied: "Of course." Then he enquired whether I could give him a convincing reason to prove that universal evolution had halted suddenly at the birth of Aimé Michel (there was a sly look in his eyes as he watched me). I replied: "Of course not." Then he yawned, and went on:

"Is the world of the flying saucers (let us call it Magonia) present here, on earth?"

"Obviously it is," I said. "People are seeing them every day."

"Are men present on Magonia?" he asked.

"Of course not," I replied. "How could they be? Apparently, in order to come here from Magonia and get back there again, it is necessary to transcend time and space. Not only do we not know how to do it, but our minds are even incapable of conceiving of it."

"What!" cried my cat. "You can't conceive of what Magonia is doing before your eyes, and you have the nerve to say that you can understand why Magonia is doing it? If you can understand Magonia, then I can understand you, and understand

what you do: your mathematical formulae, your philosophical speculations, the theory of numbers, Maupertuis' principle, and the principle of transmogrification. And if you refuse to grant me the intelligence to know all this, then admit that your speculations on the why and the how of Magonia are *miew*, *miaw*, and *miow*. It's just a lot of yapping and braying. It's as if I explained the behaviour of Anderson and Borman, of Einstein, of Joan of Arc, and of Socrates, by the desire to eat goldfish. How do you know that the concepts of "motive", and "wish" and "aim" mean any more to Magonia than *Miaw* means to you? How do you know even that Magonia *thinks in concepts*? How can you talk about *hostility* or *friendliness* in relation to Magonia? The lamb that you protect against the wolf and that you feed and care for, he imagines, in his lamb concepts (if concepts they be) that you love him. He will go on thinking it right up to when he gets to the butcher. The little child that you abandon to the surgeon, it thinks that you want to cause it suffering. The lamb will never understand what a butcher is. The little child will only learn what a surgeon is by becoming a man, that is to say, by passing in a few years from the beginning of the Tertiary Period (in which the most evolved of the animals were thinking already like our fifteen-month-old children) to the Quaternary Period. You, without knowing it, are perhaps in the slaughterhouse. Or in the hospital. If you are led there by ways that are not the ways of your human reason, you will never know it."

For a moment I was pensive. "Would that mean," I then asked my philosophical cat, "that we must renounce once and for all the study of the UFOs? Is your real name not by any chance *Condon*?"

"Condon," replied the cat, "fell into the same error as Luis Schönherr: he has tried to fit the UFOs into a rational framework (or perhaps he made a pretence of doing so). Not succeeding, he concluded that UFOs do not exist, which is perfectly logical: if you accept at the outset that nothing irrational can exist, all that is needed to show that a thing does not exist is to prove it to be absurd. Now here, quite on the contrary, it's the absurdity of the UFOs that shows that they *are* UFOs. If they were not absurd, they would be IFOs."

"As regards the impossibility of studying the UFOs," he went on, "I shall take my reply from two wise men. The first is Konrad Lorenz, who said: 'All the animal is in man, but not all of the man is in the animal.' We can therefore hope that *all of man is in the extraterrestrial, even if all of the extraterrestrial is not in man*. And, consequently, nothing prohibits our investigating what there may be of the rational in UFOs, at the same time being prepared to recognize the irrational in them when we encounter it.

"My other quotation will refer specifically to these words: 'when we encounter it.' I take the quotation from Rémy Chauvin,¹ the leader of French Ethology, and professor at the Sorbonne: 'Flatworms and dogs may well present very similar conditioned reflexes: there is nothing in this to upset us. *It is merely that, when you are dealing with the dog, it's the flatworm in him that you are studying.*'

"Applied to the relations of men with extraterrestrials, this means that men and extraterrestrials may very well present very similar behaviour: there is nothing in this to upset us: it is merely that when one is dealing with the extraterrestrial, it is

the man in him that one is studying. What there is of extraterrestrial in the extraterrestrial is bound to be non-human and will for ever remain incomprehensible. Your job is to investigate what there may be of the human in the extraterrestrial, and to study *that*."

"But, rather than reasoning," my cat continued, "Permit me, like Socrates, to question you once more. Tell me: in your opinion, what is it that is most important in the dog? What there is of the flatworm in him, or what there is of the dog in him?"

"Naturally, what there is of the *dog*," I replied.

"Why?"

"Because," I answered, "the dog is more evolved than the flatworm. What is dog in the dog thus corresponds to a higher level of complexity than that in him which is flatworm. The *global* behaviour of the dog is thus never the behaviour of the flatworm. He only acts like a flatworm very rarely, and in his most elementary activities."

"And what," continued my cat, "is it that is most important in man? Is it that in him which is man, or that which is animal?"

"That in him which is man," I replied "surely, and for the same reason. That in him which is animal never acts alone, except perhaps for the few gross functions in which his human thought cannot intervene. Even when he eats, even when he makes love, and when he fights, his human thought intervenes and elaborates everything."

"Bravo," said my cat. "*And if there is something of the human in the extraterrestrial, tell me, which is it that is the more important? The human, or the non-human, by virtue of which latter he surpasses you in being able to arrive in your world?*"

I did not reply. I was thinking. I was thinking of all the witless folk who obstinately go on objecting that if "They" were here, "They" would contact us, whereas the correct reasoning is that if "They" acted like us "They" would be *men*, and therefore *could not be here, because our*

minds cannot understand how they arrive here.

Such, Mr. Editor, is the teaching given me by my cat. It seems to me to be all the more excellently reasoned out inasmuch as I myself reason in the same fashion.²

Yours sincerely,

Aimé Michel.

P.S. From Aimé Michel's cat:

My Master is a confounded liar. I never said anything of the sort. It is all invented by him, and if this amuses you, it's because you believe in fairy tales, as it is only in fairy tales that cats talk and reason. And, if you tell me that this is of no importance, or you remind me of the line by that good writer of fables, Lafontaine:

Tout parle dans mon livre, et même les poissons . . . then I advise you to ask yourself whether there are not, in Magonia, fables that make everybody smile because in those fables even the men talk! Finally, if this latter feature amuses you, it is because *you have only half understood it. For it means that there could not be contact without domestication*. This advise is worth bearing in mind. That is why I am adding this P.S. (apocryphal).

Signed,

GRISONNE

("Tabby-Grey")

NOTES

1. Rémy Chauvin: "Psychophysiologie" Vol. II of *Précis de Sciences Biologiques* (Masson et Cie, Paris 1969). The flatworm (French *planaire*, Latin *Dugesia dorotocephala*) is a worm on which numerous conditioning experiments have been carried out, particularly in the U.S.A. (McConnel, Jacobs, Kimbell, Pirok, Best, Rubinstein, Hartry, Morton, Keith-Lee, etc.). See Bibliography in more recent editions of W. H. Thorpe: *Learning and Instincts in Animals* (Methuen and Co., London).
2. Aimé Michel: *The Problem of Non-Contact* in "The Humanoids" by Charles Bowen and collaborators, (Neville Spearman Ltd., London, 1969).

A WEIRD ENCOUNTER IN UTAH

By Jerome Clark

WHAT follows is a story that until fairly recently even ufologists would have dismissed as "unbelievable". Had it occurred, say, five years ago and received publicity then, some of us would probably have attempted to apologise for it, pointing—as a certain late American UFO research organisation was prone to do—to much better-documented but certainly less interesting, less conclusive sightings as proof that "the truth" is not all that hard to swallow.

Fortunately, in the interim we all have had time to grow, and thanks in no small measure to the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*, we have come to *expect* "the facts" (if such, of course, they are) to be fantastic. We are dealing, we know now, with forces infinitely more complex, infinitely less susceptible to easy earthbound theorising, than the interplanetary visitors once so beloved by us all.

The incident to be described, which took place in June of 1969, was related to me several months ago (from the time of writing) in the course of a lengthy interview with the two witnesses, both of them acquaintances whom I had known slightly during my days as college student in Minnesota. There is no doubt in my mind that the witnesses gave me a straightforward, honest account of what happened to them (at least as they understood it).

Wendel Meyer and Nancy Jensen are pleasant young people whose life style would cause some to label them as "hippies", whatever that much-abused expression means. Like others involved in the subculture, they harbour some little interest in the occult, but this interest does not necessarily extend to the topic of UFOs. I am establishing this point so that the similarities between their story and other ones (such as the Barney and Betty Hill case) may be appreciated in their proper context.

The witnesses, along with Aaron, Nancy's son from a former marriage, left Moorhead, Minnesota, in the middle of the month on a vacation trip to California. Leaving in the morning, they passed through the Dakota Badlands that night; early the next day they arrived in Yellowstone National Park. From then on Wendel remembers nothing until he saw the lights of Salt Lake City, Utah, about midnight.

Travelling southwest of Salt Lake City sometime between midnight and 1.00 a.m., Wendel "regained consciousness," as he put it. "All of a sudden it was like I woke up," he told me. "I saw a white post in front of me, and I couldn't turn the steering wheel. So I ploughed right into it and knocked four over in all. At 90 mph there should have been more damage."

Damage to the car included nothing more than a flat tyre, a broken shock absorber, mixed-up turn signals and a very slightly-dented bumper where the collision with the posts occurred.

After Wendel had changed the tyre, Nancy offered to drive. Before very long, however, she began to feel "very uncomfortable", suspecting that they were being followed. She glanced into the rear-view mirror to see yellow and white lights behind the car, but the sight did not especially strike her.

The lights were moving toward them from the wrong side of the divided highway. Nancy finally called Wendel's attention to them and they watched them for about five minutes before the lights made an abrupt turn to the left. "I don't remember seeing any turn-off there either," Wendel observed.

Wendel and Nancy were travelling through the salt flats and through fairly mountainous territory. Seeing something flying over the hills, Wendel said, "It's in the air now."

"That," Nancy remarked to me much later, "is when we started getting paranoid."

The object was travelling the same speed as they were, staying at an even distance behind them. Then, shifting tactics, it flew closer—to within a hundred feet of the car—and emitted a faint humming sound, "like an electronic wail in a flying saucer movie." The frightened couple were nearly blinded by the light, and they felt "funny vibrations" all through their bodies. In the backseat 2½-year-old Aaron started crying.

The back window opened one inch, apparently on its own, then closed. Aaron stopped crying.

At this point Wendel panicked and stepped down on the accelerator, but whereas before the car had been doing 70 mph, now it dropped down to 60. "Oh Christ," Wendel swore as he watched the light loom close behind them, "it's going to get us!" But then the UFO drifted back to where it had been before.

Wendel pulled the car into a rest area and turned it to face the divided highway. The object stopped in the air on the other side and hovered quietly.

It was then that they noticed a "camper" parked nearby. There were lights on inside, indicating that whoever was there might be awake. Nancy suggested that Wendel walk over and inform the inhabitants about the UFO, but he declined, feeling inexplicably uneasy. Shortly thereafter both of them saw what they could describe only as a "ghostly face" peering out at them from the camper. What happened next, however, made them forget *that* for the

For when Wendel looked across the divided highway, he gasped in astonishment and fear. Something

that resembled a "big snowman"—with round head and body—was moving toward them slowly. Although shadows covered the left half of the creature, Wendel could discern roundish arms and legs, bent but without joints in the middle (See accompanying sketch).

Nancy, acting under Wendel's instruction, turned the car lights on. When she had done so, the thing disappeared. Sighing in relief, Wendel opined that it must have been a highway sign he saw. But when the lights went out again, the "snowman" was half again as close as it had been.

Oddly enough, Nancy saw nothing. She offers her own explanation: "I was just trying so hard to keep my sanity. I know how one's imagination can run away with one. Maybe I didn't want to see it."

Switching the lights on once more, they drove away, and when they found some other traffic, they positioned their car between two others—but not for long, because they had to stop to change drivers regularly. Whoever was driving, it seemed, developed extreme "mental strain" and would become too exhausted to continue.

The UFO kept on pacing them until they approached a small town, at which point it shot up into the sky and aligned itself with what looked like a star. Stopping at a gas station, Wendel showed the lights to the attendant, who watched them both go out. "Some drunk fired at a flying saucer yesterday," he said chuckling.

Outside the town, though, the "stars" reappeared and the UFO descended to resume the tailing. But as daylight appeared and other cars dotted the highway, it stayed farther and farther behind them until it entered clouds at the top of a mountain and was not seen again.

Drained of all energy, strained mentally and physically, Wendel and Nancy fell asleep on the side of the road. Two hours later, at 8.30 a.m., they resumed their journey.

An hour later, they passed a camper that they identified as probably the same one parked some hours earlier at the roadside rest area. Nancy glanced over at the camper's occupants, turned away, stared again, almost unable to credit her senses.

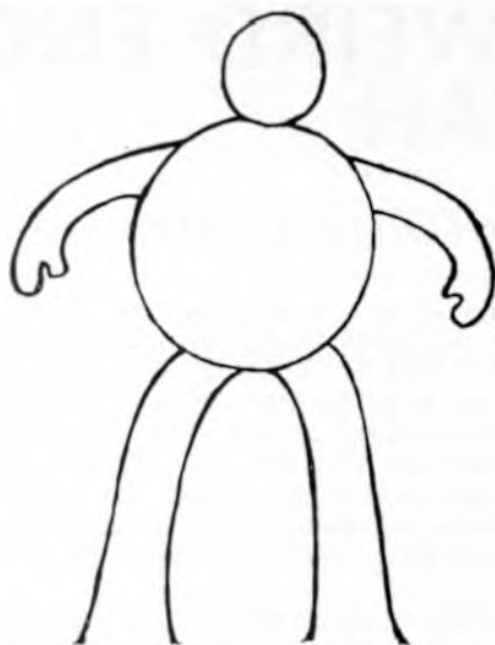
"Wendel," she screamed, "*those people don't have any heads!*"

Before Wendel could see for himself, the car rounded a curve and the camper was momentarily lost from view. Wendel was sceptical, however. "You're just shaken up", he said. "I'll slow down and we'll let the camper pass us—then we'll know for sure."

But the camper did not appear. *And there had been no road on to which it could have turned off.*

Not long afterwards they entered a little town that looked completely closed up. Nothing was moving, not a person could be seen—but there were parked cars all over. "It was like stepping into the Twilight Zone," Wendel remembered. They did not linger to investigate.

This was not to be the end of their experiences



The "snowman"

with strange phenomena. One night the next month, Wendel's car broke down 15 miles north of Moorhead on Highway 75. As he got out to look under the hood, he saw red, green and blue lights that "didn't fit the form of an airplane." The lights turned across the highway, circled around behind the car and drifted closer and closer before stopping and then vanishing.

Since then Wendel and Nancy have been "haunted" by a hooded man without facial features. When Wendel first saw it, it lunged at him and disappeared. Nancy was scrubbing the bathroom floor one day when she got a "trembling feeling". Turning around, she glimpsed a hooded, faceless figure—"a little bit more than an outline, but nothing distinct"—that jumped at her.

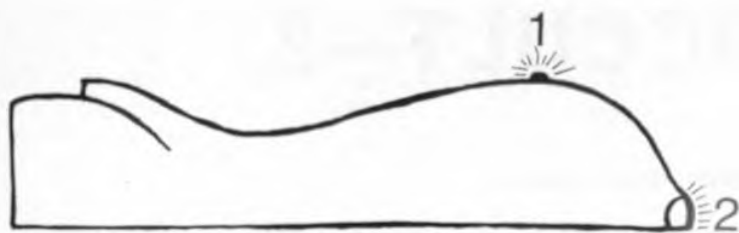
Wendel started to suffer from near-paranoid fears that he was being followed. At work during his noon lunch break he thought he saw the figure walking by. At home, each new time he saw it, the entity had grown larger. Another time, on a trip home from Minneapolis, he felt certain that someone or something was in the back seat. Out of the side of one eye he could sense some sort of "luminous light".

The next February, while resting in a hospital from a minor ailment, Wendel suffered from recurring thoughts of someone "cold and lifeless, like a part of me, like a premonition." At the side of his bed appeared a form without distinct facial features. "I could have seen the face if I'd wanted to. It was a man with long, thin fingers. I could tell it was trying to communicate with me, but I wouldn't let it. It kept coming back, though I couldn't shut it off."

Wendel concluded, "For a long time I felt as if I were fighting evil forces inside me. But I feel cleansed now."

* * *

A few closing observations: Wendel's "snowman" reminds me more than anything else of the entity



The UFO.

Jim Templeton photographed in a field in the English countryside back in 1963.

Finally, as one whose own locks are fully as long as any Venusian's, I have had a fair amount of experience in the "hippie" or "freak" subculture, which is the place one must be, I am firmly convinced, to begin to understand the fundamental, earth-shaking changes our planet is going through—and also the relationship of these changes to the enigmas of the Fortean Era.

For a long time contactees and their followers talked freely of the "New Age", while the rest of us, with the collected works of Ruppelt and Keyhoe clutched firmly to our breasts, merely sneered. Now there is considerable talk, even a popular song, about the coming of the Aquarian Age. One of the features of the New Age, as contactees predicted years ago, is the revival of interest in the occult: astrology, the Tarot, palmistry, telepathy, spiritualism, magic, witchcraft, the ouija board, etc. Also involved, of course, are such obvious features as changes in clothing and hair styles, complicated by the widespread use of powerful hallucinogenic drugs like LSD and mescaline.

All of it seems tailor-made for the unknown forces we are dealing with. On basic strategic grounds it is easier now for "them" to walk in our midst unnoticed (a long-haired blond male, for example, would now attract little if any attention in the streets of most good-sized Western cities, nor would "strange" behaviour patterns be any particular cause for alarm in a culture born of non-conformity). On another, higher level the consciousness of young people and, increasingly, older people as well is opening up to an incredible extent.

But curiously, Wendel and Nancy are rare among their kind in having a UFO experience, for while the hip young (from my own observation) have more "psychic" incidents occur to them than occur to most other people, UFO sightings are fairly rare among them. Why?

Perhaps it is because the whole idea of the UFO is basically a *technological* one and part of the ethic of the young is, to some considerable degree, a *rejection* of technology. Just as in the past the "ultraterrestrials" (to borrow John Keel's phrase) have appeared to us in forms most suited to the temperament of the times (everything from "angels" to "airships" to "spaceships"), now they are assuming new forms for new times.

Could it be (God forbid!) that in the years ahead, as the human race alters its perception of the universe, the UFO will be phased pretty much out of existence? I, for one, would not be much surprised. It may well be that in the future we shall be seeing the influx into our time-space continuum of phenomena even stranger, even weirder, even more mysterious than Unidentified Flying Objects.

MAN SHOOTS AT UFO . . .

UFO Blinds Man

Sensational claim from Brazil: report translated by Dr. P. M. H. Edwards.

News of a startling incident on August 30th came hotfoot in a collection of newspaper cuttings (*O Dia*, *Ultima Hora*, *O Globo* and *Diario de Noticias* of September 3, 1970) kindly sent to FSR by Dr. Walter Buhler. The headlines in *O Dia* were sensational:

WITH WEAPON IN HAND, HE WAS SHOUTING: "DON'T LOOK!" and: MYSTERIOUS FLASH BLINDED A WATCHMAN.

Gordon Creighton was saved an urgent task when, within a few days, there arrived a translation of the *O Dia* story from Dr. Edwards, Professor of linguistics at Victoria University, B.C. It runs:

"Almiro Martins, who became paralyzed on shooting at a strange object, was taken to a hospital of the Guanabara (state). The object was giving off jets of multicoloured lights. He had an uncommon sensation of heat, and heard a deafening sound. Authorities will investigate the case. Doctors say his blindness is from psychological causes. A motorist and another watchman were the first to help him.

* * *

"Already 72 hours have elapsed, and the Security Watchman Almiro Martins de Freitas, 31, married, with 3 children, is still practically blind. His story is being duly investigated, not only by psychiatric doctors and ophthalmologists, but

also by the authorities. Almiro works for the Special Internal Security Patrol Service (SESVI); and all his tests, especially the psychiatric one, are normal.

"Last Sunday, about 21.30 o'clock, he was on duty at the Funil Dam, in Itatiaia, (Rio de Janeiro state). It had rained a lot, and Almiro was concluding an inspection of the area. Upon looking at a nearby mound, he discerned, at a certain altitude, a row of lights, orange, blue, and of other colours. His first reaction was to leave at once; but he changed his mind, and after hesitating, he decided to approach the thing.

"He reached a spot about 15 metres from the place where the

Continued on back cover

UFOs AND THE OCCULT—2

Ivar Mackay

Captain Mackay is Chairman of the British UFO Research Association

THE first part of this article examined the possibility of a new line of approach to the UFO problem from the occult standpoint. In the first three sections I dealt with the need for careful instruction, in view of the dangers that could confront inexperienced dabblers; the action which should be taken by researchers in supernormal involvement cases; the similarities between UFO and psychic phenomena. A number of other important matters need to be considered.

4 FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS—Physical, Atmospheric and Sonic Tensions

a. **Earthquakes and Tremors**—It is now recognised that UFOs appear to have a close relationship to earthquakes and earth tremors. They have frequently been observed in the vicinity of such disturbances. Their apparent interest in geological "fault lines" was thought, at one time, to be associated with their possible magnetic "drive". According to traditional Occult teaching, earth faults set up stresses and distortions in the Earth's etheric envelope which create "weak spots" (or "Gateways", as they are termed) through which other orders of matter from other levels are enabled to leak into, or invade, our space-time-continuum.

b. **Atomic and Thermo-Nuclear Explosions** — Similarly, it is said that great atmospheric tensions and sound waves are capable of producing such "weak spots". Atomic and Thermo-nuclear devices are certainly capable of fulfilling these conditions and, for this reason, might be considered as possible contributory factors in explaining the proliferation of UFO phenomena since the War.

c. **Ball Lightning**—Meteorologists classify these as "natural phenomena" of an electrical nature. What little is known about them is mostly gained from observations of their behaviour but, apart from that, what they think them actually to be is still purely theoretical. Their genesis occurs usually in conditions where high atmospheric pressures, electrical tensions and loud explosions are to be found, namely thunderstorms. They can be hot or cold, disappear and re-form, be of a variety of colours, give off trails of sparks, knock people out, kill people, pursue cars, make right-angle turns, attain high speeds, in fact perform most of the manoeuvres attributed to UFOs. They also show a strange sort of intelligence and produce effects similar to poltergeist phenomena (see section 3, para. "r", in part 1 of this article).

5. ALLIED SUBJECTS FOR RESEARCH

a. **Radiaesthesia**—Very little research, that I am

aware of, has been attempted in this field of analysis, and what has been done is by no means acceptable or conclusive. A brave attempt was made by the Metaphysical Research Group, of Hastings, some years ago, and published under the title: "*Biometric Analysis of the 'Flying Saucer' Photographs*"; the subject matter under investigation being the Adamski and Stephen Darbishire photographs. After pursuing numerous personal experiments which produced, I admit, some very strange results, it became obvious to me that lack of suitable "control" samples when dealing with possible extra-terrestrial phenomena could seriously limit investigation. Investigatory techniques in themselves prove to be very tricky to evolve. In any case it would require a number of individual practitioners, working on a coordinated project, to produce an answer of statistical probability on any given aspect of the enquiry—in other words, should we employ an unproved to prove what is as yet unprovable?

b. **QBLH**—One source which promises to provide the most astonishing information on UFOs is Transcendental Qabalism. This is a vast and highly complex system of Cosmology, both physical and spiritual, which, together with its practical techniques, requires a lifetime of study and devotion. As research into this source, from a Ufological point of view, is in its initial stages, I would have the reader fully to understand that the following descriptions of extraterrestrial Beings or Vehicles from other Planets (or their "parallel-universe" equivalents) as they would appear to Terrestrial Man, are a reasonably free interpretation and adaptation to modern technological standards, from information provided by Qabalistic records:—

Extra-Galactic—Seldom encountered upon this Earth—appear as a formless radiance of brilliant light;

Galactic—Very large pearly-iridescent wheels or discs emitting a white radiant glow and bearing red, blue and yellow flashing lights;

Saturn—Very large dark brown constructions (possibly of "Mother-Ship" or "Box-Car" type); also smaller grey metallic objects (possibly "Scout-Ship" type) emitting a pink glow and red flashing light;

Jupiter—Brilliant white orbs of light emitting intense purple or deep violet glow from within or without, with blue and yellow flashing lights;

Mars—Fast bright scarlet-red objects emitting fiery and smoky exhaust trails;

The Sun—Salmon-pink glowing orbs with golden-amber radiance;

Venus—Golden or yellow-green objects with green and white flashing lights;

Mercury—Smallish coppery-red pulsating objects with yellow lights;

The Moon—Dark purple and grey objects of unusual shapes, such as Cones, Tops, Rods, Cubes, etc. *Usually negative in character and can cause illusions, mental aberrations, apprehension, and general discomfort;*

The Earth—Objects whose descriptions are very similar to Ball-Lightning, having primitive intelligence and impish habits.

(Note:—Considerably more research into this subject is demanded and, as "practice" is involved, this field of enquiry is not without its dangers).

c. **Contact Stories**—A short statement here on a subject which I consider should be dealt with separately at considerable length.

Many "contact" events may well be the result of auto-induced or imposed hallucination, some may be actual physical events within our own space-time, but some, I am sure, are meta-physical experiences of another "level" of consciousness.

Many accounts by contactees are permeated by a definite dream-like quality which, in addition to anomalies of "time-lapse" or "time-gain", are comparable to para-psychological events experienced by practising Occultists.

One example, typical of such an experience, and remarkable for its similarity to contactee "trip in saucer" stories, is that told by the Comte de St. Germain in his rare work "*La Très Sainte Trinité*" (MS.N.2400 in the French Library at Troyes) published towards the end of the XVIIIth Century, from which the following is an extract: "Scarcely had I risen to the surface of the earth, when my unseen guide led me still more swiftly. The velocity with which we sped through space can be compared with nought but itself. In an instant I had lost sight of the plains below. I noticed with astonishment that I had emerged from the bowels of the Earth far from the country about Naples. A desert and some triangular masses were the only objects I could see. . . . The Earth seemed to me only a vague cloud. I had been lifted to a tremendous height. . . . For quite a long time I rolled through space; already the Earth spread out before my confused vision. . . . I could estimate how many minutes would pass until I would be crushed on the rocks. . . . Finally he raises me with him to an immeasurable distance. I saw globes revolve around me and earths gravitate at my feet. Suddenly the genius who bore me touched my eyes and I swooned. . . ."

6. CONCLUSION

The Astronomer Sir James Jeans says, in his book "*Physics and Philosophy*": "Our studies can never put us into contact with reality, we can never understand what events are, until man becomes endowed with more senses than he at present possesses".

The psychiatrist C. G. Jung, who was particularly concerned with the importance of the esoteric aspect of UFO phenomena, says, in his book "*Flying*

Saucers, A Modern Myth of Things Seen In The Sky": "These rumours, or the possible physical existence of such objects (UFO), seem to be so significant that I feel myself compelled . . . to sound a note of warning. . . . It is not presumption that drives me, but my conscience as a psychiatrist that bids me fulfil my duty and prepare those few who will hear me for coming events which are in accord with the end of an era. As we know from ancient Egyptian history, there are symptoms of psychic changes that always appear at the end of one Platonic month and at the beginning of another. They are, it seems, changes in the constellation of psychic dominants, of the archetypes, or 'gods' as they used to be called, which bring about, or accompany, long-lasting transformations of the collective psyche. . . . I am, to be quite frank, concerned for all those who are caught unprepared by the events in question and disconcerted by their incomprehensible nature".

Never before in recorded history have the planet Earth and its population had to bear such colossal impacts of sonic emission, both audible and inaudible, such fierce global mass-emotional stresses, such violent atmospheric and terrestrial artificially produced tensions, as it has borne over the last century. Although, by and large, moral, spiritual, and emotional values appear to be in a state of decadence, technological evolution has been gigantic and bewildering enough to create the compost wherein other facets of human evolutionary growth may germinate.

What are, or will be, the effects of these pressures on the mass human psyche? Will they initiate a break-through of human perception and awareness? A new turn in the spiral of human mental and psychic evolution? The opening up of vistas, of horizons hitherto regarded as fantasy by the Establishments?

Only *time* will tell; but there is evidence to suggest that it is time we broke free from the fetters of the "Rational" and the "Traditional"—and pondered on these things.

* * *

Important Note: The author regrets that replies to correspondence concerning the above matters cannot be undertaken.

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 FLYING SAUCER REVIEW: *UFOs and the Fourth Dimension* by Luis Shönherr. Vols. 9/2, 10/1, 11/6, 14/6. Also articles by Bernard E. Finch, MRCS, LRCP, DCh, FBIS, by John A. Keel and by Berthold Eric Schwarz, MD.
The Humanoids—FSR Special Issue No. 1. Ed. by Charles Bowen
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SOME POSSIBLY RELEVANT INFORMATION

by Richard S. Hack

RECENTLY the author has been doing some studying on the side, in accordance with published suggestions from John A. Keel, C. Maxwell Cade, and others, that psychological and neurophysiological functions of human beings may be affected by outside sources. Evidence is apparently existent suggesting that such sources may be found in connection with the aerial anomaly phenomenon.

The Manipulation of Human Behaviour (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1961) is concerned, as the title implies, with the various means known as of 1960 of directing human behaviour, specifically in an interrogation situation, or in a situation involving "mind reform" or "brain-washing". It is a series of articles by experts in various areas of psychology, edited by Albert D. Biderman and Herbert Zimmer, dealing with such matters as the effects of physiological imbalance on brain function, sensory deprivation, hypnosis, narcoanalysis, etc.

Several bits of "possibly relevant information" appear. I shall mention and comment on several of these. It may be wise to remember that great strides have been and are being made in these fields since 1960, and it may be that some of the phenomena under consideration are no longer accepted or are now considered under new lights.

The quotation which I feel has the most general relevance, deals with the basic nature of mind manipulation: "Raymond Bauer has noted the resemblance

of the concept of 'brain-washing' to demonology: the idea of the 'brain-washed' does not differ from that of the 'possessed'. 'The battle for the mind', sometimes fought against 'the hidden persuaders', has many elements of the occult." This may be taken as a commentary on modern practices—or even as a commentary on ancient practices. It bears thought.

Those who have studied or who have come in contact with UFO percipients, have remarked to me how so many of them exhibit unusual mental aberrations and a lack of concern with everyday affairs. John A. Keel has written in his publication *Anomaly* of parallels in the medical symptoms of alcoholism as compared with UFO percipients. Some of the details seem to jibe with those involved in the "brain syndrome", which is defined as an impairment of those aspects of mental activity which are usually tested to assess a patient's mental status. The more advanced symptoms of this condition include deterioration in dress, behaviour, speech, and orientation; apathy or depression; illusions, delusions, hallucinations, projective or paranoid thinking; perseveration, or the pointless repetition of a fragment of thought, speech or behaviour; confabulation, or the creation of fictitious memories to cover up defects in memory; suggestiveness; faulty judgement; and eventually increased drowsiness.

Brain syndrome may be caused by many seemingly minor bodily malfunctions, as well as sleep

loss, fatigue, and isolation. It is evident that many contactees exhibit at least some of the symptoms of the brain syndrome. It must be considered possible, therefore, that one of the results (or *methods*) of communication with UFO entities involves the induction of the brain syndrome. Whether this is by accident or by design is beyond the scope of this article.

Several interesting hints appear in the articles on sensory deprivation. For instance, it has been argued by some that the UFO entities, and perhaps their vehicles as well, have the ability to become invisible. It has been suggested that it may be a matter of *perception on our part* rather than *deception on theirs*, or perhaps a little of both. The following may perhaps have something to contribute: "A similar finding is reported by Dichburn, cited by Bruner, who showed that if a visual pattern is stabilized on the retina so that it is not even displaced by the natural tremor of the eye, *it disappears from view within about six seconds*" [italics mine]. The implications of this phenomenon are clear, although means of producing this effect spontaneously, outside laboratory conditions, are not immediately obvious.

Hallucinations are also dealt with under sensory deprivation, since this appears to be a very good means of producing them. The hallucinations quoted in the book demonstrate considerable variation from subject to subject, and may involve flashing lights and geometric shapes. The images sometimes involve several senses other than visual perception. Those described are sometimes so real that "it was later difficult to convince them that such shapes had not been included as part of the experimental procedure." However, subjects in another experiment did not believe the hallucinations to be real, basing their opinion on the extreme vividness of the experiences. Perhaps we could have here an explanation for the many different shapes of aerial anomalies. This is not to say that the entire phenomenon is a case of "mass hysteria". It may simply be that a variety of basic shapes are "projected" into the percipient's mind and his own subconscious is then guided into manufacturing various markings, antenna, etc. There is evidence that this or some similar procedure may be employed.

The possible usefulness of mechanical aid for the induction of hypnosis is the next significant point brought up in this reference work. It leads to the following comment: "However, it is also possible, as some of the proponents of these techniques suggest, that a neurophysiological basis exists for the facilitation of hypnosis. In this context it is relevant that road hypnosis and the break-off phenomenon [a dreamlike feeling of isolation] encountered by pilots, occurs in individuals subjected to peculiar types of repetitive, rhythmic stimulation despite a high motivation to retain alertness. An intriguing question on which no evidence exists is the relationship of hypnotizability and susceptibility to road hypnosis or the break-off phenomenon."

Intriguing, indeed! Note the number of percipient

cases occurring at *night* along *highways* in *remote* areas. And has anyone checked the possibility that some pilots who encounter brilliantly glowing objects high in the skies may later have become percipients or "contactees?" We must note, however, that the author of this particular article on hypnosis, Martin T. Orne, questions whether there is an actual relationship between drowsiness and hypnosis itself. It may be that the drowsiness and dream-like condition is merely interpreted by the subject as hypnotic in effect, thus leading to self-induction of the true hypnotic state. But then, we may ask, where might telepathy or subliminal suggestion enter into this, under the conditions of the UFO experience?

Study on these points is sadly lacking, primarily because few physicians and psychologists and neurophysiologists have conducted impartial studies of the percipient phenomenon. Perhaps one area would involve the examination of percipient testimony for the appearance of "trance logic". "Trance logic" is characterised by a mixture of hallucinations and perceptions from the real world. Thus, a hypnotist may induce the hallucination of someone sitting in a chair for his subject, who will then blandly declare that he not only sees the hallucinatory individual—but the chair as well! Orne calls "trance logic" a positive indication of true hypnosis, but warns that some subjects do not manifest it and that it can be simulated by subjects who are aware of it. With reference to our field, I seem to recall one or two cases from South America, if my recollection is correct, that may have included manifestations of "trance logic" in the conscious testimony. It might be wise for those with case histories of UFO percipients to look back and weed out those cases illustrating this weird form of awareness.

It seems possible, merely on the basis of this one highly significant (yet possibly dated) work, that those who advocate study of psychological states may have hit upon something important. A consequence of this possibility is that those who acquire and evaluate percipient reports must learn some of the basics of psychology and the symptoms and causes of mental illness. Qualified assistance should be obtained if one does not have the skills, preferably as soon as it is evident that such aspects are inherent in the particular case under study. These cases are easily botched by incompetent investigation or those who deliberately ignore the possibilities.

Evidence exists that the "hidden persuaders" could be very much so.

MYSTERY AEROPLANES OF THE 1930s

Author John A. Keel regrets that Part 3 is not yet completed; it will appear as soon as possible in a future issue of FSR.

Editor.

A NEW FSR CATALOGUE

The effects of UFOs on Animals; Birds, and smaller creatures Part 5

CASES recorded in this section of the catalogue prepared by Gordon Creighton "bridge the gap" between two major "flap" years, and cover the period which has been referred to by some as the "Dark Ages". As will be seen, however, there were several important incidents during those years.

THE CATALOGUE — (v) 1958-1964

65. Keta, near Accra, Ghana. (Nights of April 8/9 and 9/10 1958)

Commander J. O. S. Wilde, R.N. (Ret'd.), at that time acting as area-investigator in Ghana for *Flying Saucer Review*, was awakened at 3.30 a.m. on April 9 by the loud barking of dogs, quacking of ducks, and general pandemonium among all animals and birds. He then noticed a bright light which rose up into the sky from the sea with a sort of "bobbing motion". He watched the light for one hour and was able to establish that it was the cause of the great excitement among animals and birds. The same thing occurred again at 3.30 a.m. on April 10, the alarm again being given by the dogs and ducks.

FSR Sept./Oct. 1958, p. 6.

66. Wednesfield, England. (7.58 p.m., May 27, 1958)

Pigeon-breeder Mr. Reynolds and his wife were standing by their dovecote when a large bright silvery object passed across the sky. They noticed that every one of their pigeons turned an eye towards it as it went over.

FSR July/Aug. 1958, p. 9.

67. Rio Pardo, Mato Grosso, Brazil. (June 1959)

Three men were hunting crocodiles at night in a boat on this river. Suddenly a large circular UFO appeared, halted over the opposite bank, protruded a long tube in their direction from the centre of its under-portion, and they felt that they were being scrutinised. The feature which unnerved them most of all however was the "awful, uncanny silence" which suddenly descended on the tropical forest, usually so loud with varied forms of life even at night. Not a cicada was to be heard while the experience lasted, all sound seeming to be blotted out as if by a curtain.

FSR July/Aug. 1967, p. 6.

68. Glenora, Canada. (October 2, 1959—approximate date)

Miss G. Wilson was riding horseback when a luminous orange object, emitting a "painful" sound, dived down towards them and terrified both horse and rider.

Jacques Vallée: Case No. 498 of *A Century Of Landings*, in *Lumières Dans La Nuit* and *Passport To Magonia*.

69. Forest of Lond, near Rouen, France. (November 19, 1960)

Monsieur Rémy Carbonnier saw a UFO standing on legs on the railway track near his house during the night. He and his dog "Belote" went to inspect the spot next morning. He found no marks or traces there, but "Belote" sniffed the ground and then dashed away, howling.

FSR March/April, 1961, p. 9.

70. Carignan, France. (8.30 p.m., December 9, 1960)

Three witnesses, in separate locations, observed an oval glowing object some four metres in diameter standing in a park, and a dog barked at it.

Jacques Vallée: Case No. 513 of *A Century Of Landings*, in *Lumières Dans La Nuit* and *Passport To Magonia*.

71. Dundee, South Africa. (Night of April 28, 1961)

Farmer A. P. Chiole and his family were awakened by an "unearthly noise", and saw a fiery object pass over the farm. His dogs were so terrified that one of them ran into a barbed wire fence, while the others cowered on the ground, whining.

FSR, Sept./Oct., 1961, p. 30.

72. New Hampshire, USA. (Night of September 19, 1961)

Driving back from a holiday in Canada to their home in Portsmouth, USA, the American Negro Barney Hill and his white wife Betty had a sighting of a UFO and later discovered that there was a period of two hours for which they could not account. Under hypnosis they produced recollections of being flagged down on the road by the crew of a landed UFO and of being taken aboard the UFO for medical and physical examinations.

Their dachshund "Delsey" was in the car. The various references to the dog in the course of the hypnosis sessions indicate that the animal had become very disturbed as soon as the UFO appeared in the sky. They at first had interpreted this as simply meaning that the dog needed to be put out for a run, but the hypnosis now showed that this was not so and that the dog's condition had grown steadily worse. By the time that they were flagged down by the party of beings from the landed UFO, the dog was lying in a tight tense ball under the seat, trembling violently. When they returned after their experiences with the entities, they found the dog still cowering there in the same condition.

John G. Fuller: *The Interrupted Journey*, pp. 6, 12, 93, 123, 136, 178.

73. Barcelos, State of Amazonas, Brazil. (First half of September, 1962)

The Rio de Janeiro paper *A Noite* (September 18) and local papers at Manaus, Amazonas, of the same date, reported that, some few weeks before, flying saucers had carried off a total of 17 chickens, six pigs and two cows from the Barcelos district and then finally, on the night of September 16, Senhor Telemaco Xavier, the local referee, was seen being abducted by beings from a landed saucer after a football match.*

A Noite, Rio de Janeiro, September 18, 1962, and Amazonas papers of same date.

74. San Pietro, Italy. (11.00 p.m., January 11, 1963)

A farmer was awakened by restless animals and went out to calm them. Fifteen minutes later he saw a machine some 4½ metres long land in the village square and saw dark moving figures inside its translucent dome. He tried to approach it but was paralyzed when at 10 metres.

Jacques Vallée: Case No. 558 of *A Century Of Landings*, in *Lumières Dans La Nuit* and *Passport To Magonia*.

75. Moe, Australia. (7.00 a.m., February 15, 1963)

Farmer Charles Brew and his son Trevor were in the dairy when a thick grey disc about 25ft. wide, with protrusions and a dome on top, came shooting straight down towards the farm and to a height of only 75 or 100ft., during rain. It threw all the animals into a panic. Horses reared up and cows turned somersaults. Many of the cattle broke out and had to be rounded up. All were affected for some days, and would not re-enter the paddock over which the UFO had hovered briefly. The sound made by the UFO was "a whistling, like the whistling of a turbine."

FSR May/June 1963 (p. 23), *Hallucinated Cows*. (N.B. This was one of the cases presented by Dr. James McDonald on March 12, 1968, before the Symposium of the Canadian Aeronautical and Space Institute in Montreal.)

76. Boskloof, Cape Province, South Africa (April-May, 1963)

An outbreak of UFO and poltergeist phenomena kept the small farming community of Boskloof, near Clanwilliam, in an uproar. There were many reports of herds of cattle being frightened by red glowing lights, of dogs fleeing in terror from strange noises, appearances of ghostly figures, falling stones (a typical poltergeist phenomenon), etc.

FSR July/Aug., 1963, p. 27.

Flying Saucer Scare In The Cape.

77. Charlton Crater Case, Wiltshire, England. (July 16, 1963)

Farmer Blanchard's cow, which had been in a field near the one in which a UFO was believed to have landed, was said to bear strange burns. It was also reported that she had suddenly "gone dry" and would give no milk.

FSR Sept./Oct., 1963, pp. 3-7.

78. Trancas, Argentina. (9.30 p.m., October 21, 1963)

Three very fierce dogs inside the house, and two dozen

fowls outside, were for forty minutes cowed and paralyzed by a vivid hot beam of light, varying in colour from red to violet, directed at the house from one of a number of UFOs nearby. As the revolving beam returned and caught the dogs through the windows, they became apathetic and silent, recovering slightly in the intervals.

FSR Jan./Feb., 1966, p. 23.

Argentina 1963-64. Part II.

79. Epping, England. (December, 1963/January, 1964)

Riding instructress Pauline Abbott's horse suddenly stopped dead, refusing to move forward. She heard a "squelching noise" in a nearby field, and saw a UFO take off.

FSR March/April, 1964, p. 22.

Landing In Essex.

80. Burgh Marsh, Solway Firth, England. (April 26, 1964)

The figure of a mysterious "spaceman" is alleged to have appeared on a coloured photograph taken by Carlisle fireman James Templeton of his small daughter. Cattle were bunched together in the field in a strange way at the time, "as though expecting a storm," though in fact the weather was very fine.

FSR. Nov./Dec., 1964.

The Mysterious Templeton Photograph.

*Case 73. In view of Brazil's great prowess at football, it is regrettable to have to record that Senhor Xavier had apparently shown much bias in his refereeing and helped the visiting team to win, incurring thereby the wrath of the local populace. It would be nice to think that lurking UFO entities, observing the game, had been equally incensed by this display of poor sportsmanship. But the stark truth may well be that—like the cows, pigs and chickens—*Senhor Xavier was wanted for the pot.*

MAIL BAG

Correspondence is invited from our readers, but they are asked to keep their letters short. Unless letters give the sender's full name and address (not necessarily for publication) they cannot be considered. The Editor would like to remind correspondents that it is not always possible to acknowledge every letter personally, so he takes this opportunity of thanking all who write to him.

Sir,—Whilst reading "UFOs Yes" by David R. Saunderson and R. Roger Hawkin recently, I came across a statement that "according to Vallée's Curves, the peak of UFO activity used to match the dates of Martian oppositions". This refers to Dr. Jacques Vallée, of course. I think that what may be significant here is the "used to match". Why don't they match any more? It would seem that the only thing which has changed since then is that this correlation between sightings and Mars opposition has been put forward by researchers. Can it be that as soon as researchers get onto a good lead, this is somehow detected and the lead removed? Could this also be the

case with orthoteny? I don't know much about statistics, but I am wondering whether or not it would be possible to analyse when the Mars opposition correlation broke down with respect to the time when it first came to be noticed. The same could also be applied to orthoteny. If any positive results were obtained here it would very much imply that the UFO phenomenon is being intelligently planned even to the extent of monitoring human reaction to it. The fact that UFOs no longer "flap" during space projects may also be noteworthy.

I expect that other people, more knowledgeable than I, have thought of this approach, but if

that is so I have not heard about it.

T. E. Hilder, Eliot College, The University of Kent.

Mysterious Cyphers

Sir, I can quite understand that those who have little familiarity with the Cyrillic type of alphabet (as used by the Russians and, with various minor modifications, by a whole lot of other peoples) might think the emblem shown on the object allegedly photographed at San José de Valderas is $\mathfrak{H}$, the seventh letter of that alphabet, but I am astonished that Dr. P. M. H. Edwards, himself a professor of Linguistics, or that a Romanian,

Mr. Florin Gheorghita, should be among them!

Of course the Cyrillic letter shows some resemblance to the emblem. *But it is not the emblem*, as everyone can see for himself. To say that it is "something like it" means nothing. I can point to no end of pairs of letters, in a dozen scripts, which "look something like each other". H "looks something like" N, for example. But that does not make them identical.

As regards the emblem allegedly seen on the machine reported to have landed at Socorro, Dr. Edwards and other FSR readers will be interested to know that the version always given so far has now been claimed to diverge quite considerably from what was actually seen by Lonnie Zamora, and will probably have to be discarded.

I recently read the manuscript of a forthcoming book by the American investigator who has made what is likely to be by far the most thorough study of the affair at Socorro, and in it he gives what he understands to be the correct form of the emblem. I regret that I am not authorised to divulge what that emblem was, and those who wish for further details will have to await the publication of the Socorro book. Gordon Creighton.

FSR and Public Libraries

Sir,—Following on the reader's letter protesting that no London public library subscribes to FSR, I have decided to do something about the fact that no library I've ever been to does so either. Therefore, I have just sent the necessary cheque and letter to your subscriptions department requesting the REVIEW be sent as an anonymous donation to my local library. Might I suggest that some readers, at least, should be able to scrape up thirty shillings to make similar donations to their local libraries? If you find this idea worth mentioning, in an editorial way, I'd be grateful if you could avoid mentioning my name. [Name and address supplied.]

From Count Magnus Stenbock

Sir,—Allow me to send to you a translation from an article in the Swedish newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet" the 9th of June 1970—about the future of the computers — which perhaps could give some contribution to the discussions that the "Humanoids" sometimes are only robots.

In the article is mentioned the late Dr. Danbridge Cole—in his lifetime "chief thinker" at General Electric—and his draft of a "flying-saucer-man".

Here an extract from the article:

"Cole's reasoning started from (the experience) that it has proved possible to keep a brain fit for function outside the body, for a limited time, and that the brain, if it gets enough oxygen, ages slower than the other parts of the body.

"He thus suggested that all parts of the body other than the brain should be replaced with mechanical and electric apparatus, adapted to the tasks of the 'flying-saucer-man'.

"We must realise that more and more efforts are being made to create him, Cole declared.

"Some resolve to become 'flying-saucer-men' for the reason that their remaining body is worn out, others to be able to undertake special tasks.

"They can move freely in water and in space, they can also endure fire, radioactive radiation, immense accelerations and the climate on other planets".

Count Magnus Stenbock, Herrborum, 61400 Söderköping, Sweden.

More Unipeds

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Creighton's article on "Unipeds" (FSR Vol. 16, No. 3, May/June 1970) you may be interested to know that in the chapter "Apes in Green Hell", in his great work *On the Track Of Unknown Animals (Sur La Piste Des Bêtes Ignorées)* the Belgian zoologist Dr. Bernard Heuvelmans mentions that in the centre and far west of Brazil the tribes have legends of a creature called the *pé de garrafa* ("bottle-foot"), said to resemble a one-legged ape. According to these tales this creature also possesses, in common with some Ufonauts, the ability to paralyze anyone who encounters it.

R. Sandell, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

Gordon Creighton writes: I am most grateful to Mr. Sandell for having jogged my memory on this point. I keep Dr. Heuvelmans' two heavy tomes close by me, along

with Charles Fort, but I confess that I had quite forgotten about the *bottle foot*.

Readers may like to see the text of the passage, which is as follows:

"In Brazil the tales of a large manlike ape sometimes become quite fantastic. They are found . . . in the south-west, in the provinces of Amazonas, Matto Grosso, and Goyaz, as well as Acre and Guaporé on the frontiers of Bolivia. The creature has various names: 'mapinguary', 'pelobo', and 'pé de garrafa' or 'bottle-foot', for it leaves footprints that look as if they were made by sticking the bottom of a bottle in the ground. Its tracks are always regularly spaced and exactly aligned.

"I need hardly say that the attempt to imagine what creature could leave such extraordinary footprints has produced some bizarre results. This is how it was described in about 1954 to Rui Prado Mendonça Jr., a Brazilian hunter, by one of the oldest inhabitants of the Upper Araguaia:

"It is an animal of a fair height, distinctly human-looking, with long flowing hair on its head, and it has only one leg, with which it makes enormous leaps, always leaving a track of deep prints like the bottom of a bottle. Hence its name. As it has only one leg, it cannot walk like other animals, but always stands erect. It is extremely savage and never crosses obstacles in its path. It always goes round them, and is therefore reputed to move in endless zigzags. When it meets an enemy it fixes him with its eyes with such intensity that the victim is quite hypnotized and falls unresisting into its claws."

"Dr. Heuvelmans is a distinguished scientist, and so far as we know the UFO phenomenon has not captured his attention (although it has captured the attention of his colleague Ivan T. Sanderson). Heuvelmans does however see a possible link between the tales about the 'pé de garrafa' and the mysterious 'Devil's Footprints' (resembling the tracks of a one-legged donkey) which on the morning of February 8, 1855, were found in the snow around no less than 18 towns and villages in Devonshire, England."

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World round-up

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about recent sightings

ENGLAND

Buzzing UFO changes size

From the *Sunday Mercury* of February 15, 1970, comes this report by Mrs. J. Hayward, of Stitchley, Birmingham—

"On Tuesday, February 3, at 6.25 a.m., looking out of my bedroom window towards Harborne, I saw what I thought was a very bright star.

"After a few seconds it grew bigger and bigger until it was larger than a full-sized football. It gave me the impression of shining like a huge diamond.

"After a minute or two it started to get smaller and smaller, until it was back to the size of a small star again, then it went out of sight, leaving behind a very bright light behind the clouds.

"All this time I was certain I heard a buzzing."

Credit: **Malcolm H. Drew** of Birmingham 28.

"Full Moon" UFO

From an un-named Lancaster "local paper" dated June 10, 1969—

"Many people in Hest Bank, Carnforth and Warton have reported seeing an Unidentified Flying Object in the sky about midnight on Saturday.

"Among the witnesses was Mr. Geoffrey Hothersall, of 14 Grosvenor Place, Carnforth, a Visitor compositor, who said he looked out of the bedroom window and saw what appeared to be a full moon over the Bay.

"He called his wife and they both watched for half an hour as the 'large, bright spherical object' remained quite still in the sky at first and then became more oval as it moved slowly off in a southerly direction.

"Quite definite that it was not a 'plane, Mr. Hothersall said it was 'a terrific sight'."

Credit: **E. Slater** of Lancaster.

Man in car "chases" UFO

This story was carried by the *Bolton Evening News* of July 31, 1970—

"A mysterious, glowing red and white 'thing' flew into Kearsley last night and was chased by a man in a car. But the chase ended minutes later when the driver, 19-years-old Frank McArdle, lost sight

of the red and white object in the yellow glow of the street lights.

"The glowing object, alternately red and white, flew low and at a steady speed across Kearsley without making any noise at all, said Frank. He added: 'I was sitting in my car outside my home in Jackson Street when I saw this thing go across the sky. I tried to follow it in the car, but I couldn't see it when I came into the street light-

ing."

"Frank, an examinations assistant at the University of Salford, said the object was travelling towards Farnworth when he lost sight of it near Springfield Road, Kearsley.

"It could not have been an aircraft because it was completely silent, or a star because it was too low", he said."

Credit: **M. W. Sharrocks** of Radcliffe.

Another 1967 "Flying Cross"

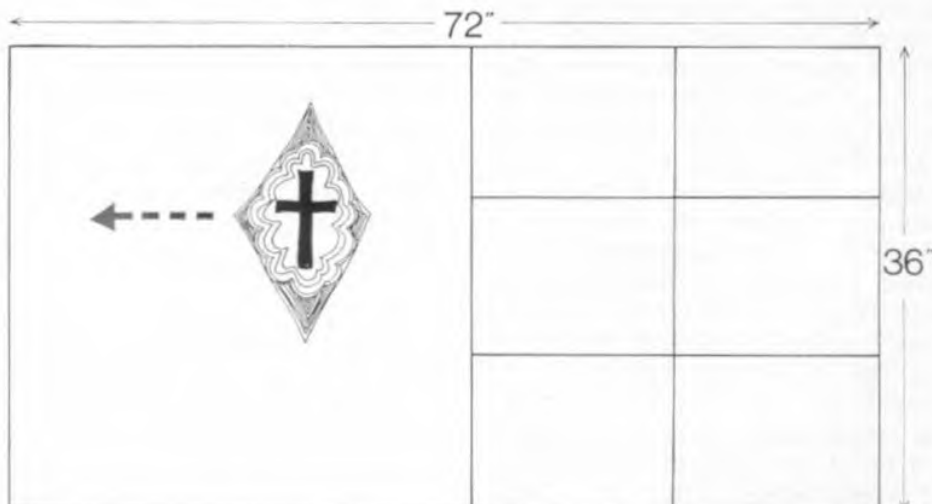
During the autumn 1967 "flap" over Britain and during the period since then, there have been a number of reports of "cross-shaped" UFOs. (See, for example, the reports of "crosses" seen over Edgware, England, and over Gaberones, in Botswana, Africa, given in *World Round-Up*, on pages 33 and 34 of FSR Vol. XIV, No. 2, March/April 1968).

According to a statement now furnished by Mrs. F. M. Stead of 92 Canterbury Road, Morden,



The brilliant orange-red cross with white and gold halo spun on its vertical axis

Surrey, she saw from her bedroom window, as she lay in bed, at 6.00 a.m. one morning in that same autumn (1967) "a very bright orange-red cross-like object whipping round". It was surrounded by a sort of halo which was of white



Movement of the phenomenon as seen through the window

and golden colour. (See sketches by percipient). After spinning on its vertical axis for what she estimated to be about two seconds, the object then began to move away rapidly, towards her left, across the area of sky visible through the window. This portion of the observation she thought lasted about a further two seconds, making a total of some four seconds for the sighting. She jumped from the bed and ran to the second window of the room hoping to catch sight of it again, but did not see it.

Mrs. Stead thought that its rate of rotation was about four times per second and said that its movement of rotation was counter-clockwise. In her opinion it was a "real object", but she knew of no other witnesses. (Her husband did not see it as he was downstairs in the kitchen making tea).

Mrs. Stead claimed to be unfamiliar with UFO literature and to hold no theories about what she had seen.

She said that the weather was dry and the sky clear. Her second sketch shows the apparent relative size of the cross as it passed in front of her window. There were no other objects in view, either in front of or behind the object, so that she was quite unable to guess how far distant it was and what

its real size might be. She heard no sound.

The experience occurred while she was in a relaxed but fully awakened state. It left her very serene and made a deep impression on her. She felt no fear.

(Credit to **Mr. A. G. E. Mobey** of Ewell, Surrey, who questioned the witness and forwarded these details to the Editor).

The Edgware sighting of a "cross"—also by a solitary witness—again a woman, took place, so she reported, at 4.40 a.m. on Tuesday, October 24, 1967, and she watched it, stationary in the sky towards the north-east from Edgware, for at least twenty minutes before going back to her bed. It would be interesting to know if Mrs. Stead's sighting was also on the morning of October 24, in which case she and the Edgware witness may have observed the passage of the same object. EDITOR.

ARGENTINA Police report

This account, taken from *La Nacion* of February 16, 1970, is a report from Bahia Blanca—

"A brilliant unidentified object was seen on Saturday [Feb. 14] midnight between the seaside resort of Chapalcó and Médanos, in the

district of Villarino. The news was widely commented upon by the local broadcast and television stations, but both the municipal authorities and the Town-Mayor denied it.

"The provincial police-officer Ricardo Hector Radice, Argentine, 25, married, who had been three years in that district and five in another, made the following declaration. . . .

"Last Saturday, at 23.50, he was returning from Chapalcó in his utility. He was alone driving towards Médanos, after having left some other policemen on duty in Chapalcó. Exactly 17 km. from Chapalcó and 27 km. from Médanos, at a site called La Salinas, where there are two salt excavations, La Aurora and Las Barrancas, about 30 km. from the road 22 that leads to Zapala, he was taken aback by an unusual sight. At that place there is a bend of 90° after a long straight section. At one side of the road he saw a bright object which suddenly lit up. It was oval, but looked more like an inverted cone, and from its upper part, which was wider, there shot out rays of brilliant light, which looked like those which children draw of a setting sun. The rays seemed to lose themselves in the sky. The strongest light came from this upper part, while the rest of the mass seemed lit up by an opaque light. The object was suspended in the air not far from the ground and some 400 or 500 m. in front of him. He advanced towards it with his car in low gear.

"The light was so strong", he said, "that it was reflected on the windscreen and on the paint of the car, and I was blinded. The sighting lasted a little over a minute, and I was in an absolutely normal physical and psychical state. Suddenly, as it had appeared, the light went out, as if it were switched off. The object changed its position: it became more tenuous, and then it shot away at great speed towards the north-west and disappeared."

"The police-officer continued driving for some 600 metres, then stopped his car and got out. He examined the site for about 15 minutes, trying to find some traces of burnt grass, but found nothing. —Later he was told that there had been some controlled fires in Las Barrancas in order to burn some stretches of grass. He answered that, in fact, as a police-officer he had investigated these fires, but they had taken place earlier in the afternoon. He reaffirmed, that he

MORE TELEPORTATIONS *continued from page 13*

1969, four businessmen of the State of Rio Grande do Sul underwent a strange and hair-raising experience one night earlier that month.

The four men, José Gonzalez, Onílio José da Silva, José Cidimar Barbosa, and Moyses Couto, had left the town of Nova Friburgo (in the State of Santa Catarina) in a "Kombi" station-wagon. As they rounded a bend near the town of Paulo Lopes (State of Santa Catarina) they encountered a low-flying saucer which threw a beam of light on to the car, instantly cutting off the whole electrical system, engine and lights. Then the car and its occupants were lifted by a tremendously powerful magnet and carried up to a great height for a marvellous but terrifying trip, and subsequently put down again at a point much farther ahead on the same road. After they had been brought back by the saucer, they were able to get a much

better view of it. It had the appearance of two basins set face to face and joined at the rims, and it was still shooting forth an intense beam of light of changing colours. They watched it as it halted another vehicle, this time a loaded truck with a number-plate issued in the town of Biguaçu.

The four businessmen, much shaken by their adventure, were lodged in the Hotel Majestic at Florianópolis, where they called for a doctor to come and examine them, and where they made a report to the authorities.

NOTES

1. Gordon Creighton: *Teleportations*. FSR, Vol. XI, No. 2 (March/April 1965).
2. Oscar A. Galindez: *Teleportation from Chascomús to Mexico*. FSR, Vol. XIV, No. 5 (September/October 1968).
3. This Gallipoli mystery, and the claims of an ANZAC soldier, were discussed by Henk Hinfelaar in an edition of *Spaceview* which appeared in 1965 (I regret I cannot be more precise than that). *Spaceview* address: P.O. Box 21007, Henderson, New Zealand.

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Artwork by Pauline Bowen

did not speak of anything that had not existed or that he had not seen, and added that in his position as a police-officer and in view of his service-record, he could not now indulge in inventing visions."

Credit, and thanks for translation, to **Miss E. Greinert** of Argentina.

AUSTRALIA **UFO like basketball**

The following item is taken from the Portland, Victoria, *Observer* of November 19, 1969—

"Three young couples were frightened by a silent, fiery object which appeared over Portland late on Saturday night.

"The young people were parked in cars near the yacht clubhouse at Henty Beach when the object first appeared. About as big as a basketball, with a fiery tail which changed colour, the object appeared above the oil tanks, South Portland, soon after midnight. It appeared from nowhere—one minute there was nothing, the next this fiery ball.

"The young couples all saw the ball and watched it for three or four minutes. It moved from south to north, horizontally, across the sky passing over the new silos at the harbour and eventually disappearing.

"One onlooker told the *Observer* the mystery object appeared to get smaller as it moved across the sky. This indicated it was travelling away from the town.

"The watchers at first thought it was a meteor and this belief was strengthened when the object appeared to disappear in a flash of sparks or coals. But meteors don't usually fly sideways, as the object did — they just plummet to the ground.

"The *Observer* has been told over the past few months of repeated

activity of Unidentified Flying Objects in this area. Usually the reports only reach the papers weeks after the sightings. This is mainly because people are afraid of public ridicule if they tell of strange objects which have been seen in the sky. But the reports have gradually filtered in and it makes one wonder just what these sightings are — natural phenomena or something else. . . ?"

Credit: **Mrs. Judith Magee** of VUFORS.

RHODESIA **From the Rhodesian scene**

The following item has been prepared by Eileen Buckle from reports sent to us by various readers.

On January 30, 1970, at about 9.30 p.m., two policemen on night patrol in a remote part of the Mrewa district in Rhodesia saw three flying saucers appear from the sky and hover for about 1½ minutes. Patrol Officer Brian Walthew got out of the car to observe the spectacle, proving to himself that what he and his colleague were seeing was no optical illusion caused by distortion through the wind-screen. The objects were estimated to be at a height of 200 feet in the sky, and about ½ mile away.

"I saw them very clearly," said P/O Walthew. "They had red lights under them which lighted up their structure. They were flattish and oval. Behind them trailed a white glow."

"I thought it was some sort of miracle happening," declared Constable Munawi.

The objects finally moved away at great speed and disappeared behind a hill. As they watched, the lights of the Mini-Moke suddenly failed. As neither of the two policemen knew much about cars,

no attempt was made to repair them. But about 10 minutes later the lights suddenly came on again. As soon as the lights had returned they headed back to the police station and reported their sighting.

"Had I been on my own I might not have reported seeing the flying saucers," said P/O Walthew. "I think I would have passed it all off as some kind of optical illusion. But we both saw them very clearly."

Several farmers in the area reported seeing objects in the sky at the same time as the two police officers. The story was splashed on the front page of the *Salisbury Sunday Mail* of February 1 where it was stated that Government investigators were understood to have been sent to Mrewa.

A good deal of UFO activity has been taking place in Rhodesia over the last few years. In September 1965, at Bulawayo, more than a dozen people reported seeing a ball of orange-coloured fire over the suburb of Bradfield. It rattled windows, shook fences and put out a row of street lights. Furthermore, on the following day, the same object was reported hovering over another Bulawayo suburb; on this occasion, two policemen were among those who witnessed it.

Several reports of lights moving and hovering in the sky issued from Bulawayo and Salisbury last year. In May, a silver pear-shaped object was seen over Salisbury. Later, in the same month, a UFO was reported hovering over the RRAF's Thornhill air base at Gwelo and was seen by police and airmen.

We are indebted to our correspondents Mrs. Evelyn van Vloten and Mr. M. Imber of South Africa, and Mrs. M. Knaggs of Rhodesia for sending the news on the Mrewa incident so promptly.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM CRADLE HILL — A DATA CORRECTION

Mr. Albert Davey, FRAS, drew my attention to the fact that if the exposure time was as stated in John C. Ben's article (see FSR, July/August, 1970, pp. 4 and 5), namely 0.1 secs., then the vehicle on the hill opposite must have been travelling at, say, more than 250 m.p.h. The next day I received a note from Mr. Ben telling how Mr. Foxwell, the photographer, had stated that there was a mistake in the given data.

Wrote Mr. Foxwell: "The time exposure in FSR was incorrectly stated as 0.1 seconds. In fact the camera shutter was set on 'B' and an exposure of a few seconds was given (I do not know the exact time)."

The error, in fact, was mine when, due to hasty editing, I substituted "tenth" for "ten".

C. BOWEN.

object was emitting the multi-coloured little lights. He asserts that he does not know the exact shape of the object. At that moment, he heard a strange sound, like one made by a jet turbine, and he became almost deaf. Having made up his mind to confront what seemed to him an imminent danger, he took out his service revolver and fired several times. Almiro barely recalls that between the 2nd and 3rd shots, there came from the mound (where he allegedly saw the line of small lights) a violent flash in his direction, blinding him at once. He remembers that his body was paralyzed by an uncommon heat, calculated at above 40°, which inhibited his movements. On the other hand, he is certain that the 3rd shot he made was at random, for by then he hardly knew what

was happening around him.

"A motorist and another Security Watchman, the first to help Almiro, state that he was standing, with his revolver in his hand, still turned towards the mound, and saying: 'Don't look, beware of the flash, I'm blind.' These witnesses also state that, when they reached Almiro, he was standing upright, as though unable to move, and seemingly paralyzed. Only when he was taken into the car, did he seem to recover his ability to move. It had rained a lot; but at the place where Almiro states he saw the row of multicoloured lights, the gently sloping mound was becoming solidified [shades of Valensole—ED.]. A part of it had suddenly dried, and a small circle displayed not a vestige of the downpour that had fallen.

"The first ophthalmological tests indicate that Almiro's blindness is temporary, and is psychological, possibly brought on by shock. The matter is being handled cautiously, and the investigations are beginning to assume a character of secrecy. When Almiro speaks of the incident, he becomes noticeably disturbed; but he displays stability and perfect mental balance. He was immediately taken from Itatiaia and is now in a hospital in the Guanabara (state). The matter was brought to the attention of the Security authorities, especially the department which is studying the UFOs."

We will look into the other accounts. Any further information, either from the newspapers or from Dr. Buhler, will be carried in a future issue of FSR.

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