

UFO RESEARCH NEWSLETTER

A REPORT ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

. VI, No. 7

August - September 1979

OCCUPANTS, E-M AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS HIGHLIGHT WORLDWIDE SIGHTING REPORTS

Occupants; a UFO that apparently caused a waterspout to appear; objects that caused electro-magnetic (E-M) and physiological effects, and animal reactions; others that paced a ship, car, and van; UFOs that landed and took off; an object that apparently turned the sky blue; another that passed a jet aircraft "in a second"; UFOs that lit up buildings and surrounding areas; an object that hovered over a water tower; and others that emitted sounds and frightened witnesses were characteristics of sighting reports from at least nine states and nine foreign countries during the period January-May. Witnesses included pilots, police, a scientist, a design engineer, a fire chief, a boat captain and crew, teachers, a newspaper reporter, and a nurse.

It was about 8 p.m., March 1. Linda M. Rancourt, a newspaper reporter, was driving north of Plainfield, Conn., when she saw the sky suddenly turn light blue.

"I looked up to my left and saw a white round object speeding upward through the sky," she wrote in the March 3, 1979, edition of the Norwich, Conn., *Bulletin*. "The... thing disappeared and the sky was inky black again."

Meanwhile, a police officer also observed the phenomenon while cruising.

At around 10:45 p.m., March 24, Hal Sperling, a pilot for Festus Flying Service, Inc., and his co-pilot, Paul Lewis, had just left a Pittsburgh, Pa., airport in a twin-engine Cessna 404 Titan cargo plane. Sperling set the plane on autopilot.

The men saw a UFO about 50 miles ahead at an altitude of approximately 14,000 feet -- 2,000 feet above their plane.

"The object started moving, and the light alternated from red to green to a bright white light..." Sperling stated in the April 6, 1979, edition of the St. Louis, Mo., *Globe-Democrat*. "At one point, it moved vertically up or down 20 degrees in pitch in either direction. It also moved horizontally back and forth from an 11 o'clock position to a 1 o'clock position. The movement was erratic and sporadic."

The UFO paced the plane 110 miles to Cleveland, Ohio, where it "just blinked off, disappeared."

While driving in Barnegat, N.J., Deborah Rante and Julie Stinson spotted two "box-like flying ships outfitted with various colored lights" that hovered 200-500 feet over some homes at about 9:45 p.m., March 28. The UFOs emitted "a humming sound."

During the sighting, the automobile's "dashboard lights mysteriously dimmed and static on the radio developed."

"We followed them and, when we speeded up, so did the UFOs," Julie reported in the March 29, 1979, edition of the Atlantic City, N.J., *Press*.

After about 10 minutes, the objects disappeared over the home.

About 20 witnesses, including two teachers, at the North Carolina School for the Deaf observed lights approach the school near Morgantown at approximately 7:30 p.m., March 16, stated the Morgantown *News Herald*, March 23, 1979.

There were two blue-white light sources "of almost blinding intensity" on the front of the object. It passed extremely close to Goodwin Hall, then "rose sharply" and passed over the three-story dormitory. Three more lights could be seen in the rear. The UFO also emitted a high-pitched, "woo-woo-woo" sound and lit up the back of the building.

The object disappeared "over the treetops."

At one point, some of the children "had felt vibrations caused by the noise."

About two hours later, more lights were spotted. They grew alternately bright and dim and flew both horizontally and vertically. Then they "scooted south over the horizon."

Residents of South Carolina observed the mysterious objects.

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Early on the morning of January 7, Mrs. Ada Gilstrap heard a "zooming, whirring, grinding" noise, and her home in Belton lit up with a "grayish kind of light."

Looking outside, the witness observed a huge object that looked somewhat like a church. It was flashing multi-colored lights. Mrs. Gilstrap "was petrified."

"All at once the round side went away and it seemed like a bunch of wings appeared," she stated in the January 11, 1979, edition of the Williamston, S.C., *Journal*. "It looked like there might have been windows."

The UFO hovered over the witness' back yard for about 20 minutes, then "slowly eased away." Mrs. Gilstrap said her dogs and those of a neighbor were "having fits" of barking while the object was in the area.

Bill Osborne, a design engineer, and his family were driving near Spartanburg at about 7:30 p.m., March 6, when they observed a UFO hovering a couple of hundred feet over a field.

"All we could see was lights," Osborne related in the March 8, 1979, edition of the Greenville, S.C., *News*. "It had one very strong light, and, while we were sitting there, it shined this light right in the car window."

Osborne executed a turn onto Highway 221, but the UFO followed.

"At that time, we could see two white lights and between them and above was a little red light," the engineer continued. "The red light wasn't nearly as bright as the other lights."

The light followed the Osbornes home, where Billy retrieved his binoculars. The family continued to watch the UFO, which hovered, moved at right angles, and went up and down. About 30 minutes later, it moved southeast.

"All during this time, there was a very strong light that moved about and shined down toward the ground," Osborne said. "Sometimes it would shine straight towards us. Then the light... moved right toward us. It came right across our house, not more than 500 feet up... When it got within a hundred yards of the house, we began to hear a sound... It sounded like an old wind organ with a sprung reed. It made a noise like a piston engine... The thing changed speeds about three times... It appeared to be going much faster before it got to the house. Just before it got to the house, it slowed down to... about 200 m.p.h. After it passed over the house, it picked up speed again. My wife described it as looking like a big badminton birdie, only the big end was going first. I would estimate its size at between 80 and 100 feet long and 25 to 30 feet wide. Right where the real strong bright light was shining out the end, it appeared to be a gray metallic color. It looked like the surface had been sandblasted... There was a blue light on the opposite side from the red light.... The big searchlight moved about all the time... The... light was shining on the woods near the house like it was searching for something. The whole place was lit up as bright as day.... Once it... decided it wanted to leave, it accelerated tremendously."

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Green and their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, were in the yard of their home near Winfield, Ala., at 6:35 p.m., February 26. They spotted "a large, bright red object with a circle around it" in the north. The UFO appeared to dim.

Mary Elizabeth reported the sighting to police, stated the Hamilton, Ala., *Journal Record*, March 1, 1979. A state trooper and a Fayette County Deputy Sheriff responded. The trooper reported seeing "strange lights."

Meanwhile, Winfield Fire Chief Ray Westbrook saw four discs with brilliant red and blue lights over the town. The UFOs moved erratically, stopping and taking off. At one point, he saw one of the objects zip past a jetliner "in a second."

It was approximately 10:30 p.m., April 23. While driving in Winter Haven, Fla., Pat Boss, a student, and Jude Macion, a counselor at Polk Community College, observed two lights.

"I saw these two round white lights, something like headlights, but one higher than the other, heading toward us, then zoom past us," Boss related in the Winter Haven *News-Chief*, April 25, 1979.

Boss added that "even though she had the accelerator to the floor, the car would only about 30 miles an hour." The incident was repeated half-an-hour later.

At around 5:15 a.m., March 2, Bob Shirley was driving near Maywood, Nebr., when he observed "a bright flashing blue light" in the northwest. Whenever the light flashed, "there was static on his car radio," stated the March 3, 1979, edition of the North Platte, Nebr., *Telegraph*.

As the witness pulled off the road, his car engine ceased functioning. Then the object sped south, and what "looked like a streak or streamer came down from it."

A Federal Aviation Administration official in North Platte said the flight service station there had no reports of aircraft in the area at the time of the sighting.

Mrs. Polly Anderson observed a UFO with "real pretty amber lights" hover over a field 75-80 yards from her home near Smithville, Okla., at about 3:30 a.m., March 23.

"I heard the dogs barking and barking....," she related in the Idabel, Okla., *McCurtain Sunday Gazette*, March 25, 1979. "It was like a great big ball of fire... It was one solid amber color... between... two trees."

Mrs. Anderson said "the brightness... mainly illuminated around the object," and she was "scared... to death." The UFO revolved, then was stationary. A series of lights blinked on and off.

A couple of minutes later, the object rose about 10 feet, stopped, emitted "a slight whirring sound," and disappeared toward the southeast.

On January 25, a young girl, Marta Isabel Carabajal, was playing in a house in El Dean, Santiago del Estero Province, Argentina, when she saw a rectangular-shaped, metallic object land near a tree, according to the Buenos Aires, Argentina, *La Nacion*, January 25, 1979.

Two humanoids only one meter tall emerged from the craft and were later followed by five others. One of the occupants, who appeared to be the leader, asked Marta, in Spanish, to come nearer, but she drew back.

The leader wore what looked like a black suit, a small arm band covered with bright beads, black boots, and a cap. The entity then "operated a kind of flashlight engraved into the body," which temporarily blinded the girl.

Marta had difficulty ascertaining what happened next, but she did see the two tallest creatures reenter the craft. The five smaller occupants "were lifted with a metallic arm" and deposited into the UFO, which quickly took off.

UFO Lands, Emits Occupants

While driving a heavy truck near Casanare, Colombia, on January 23, Hernando Pineda observed a UFO "emitting yellow and green sparkles of light" land, said the January 26, 1979, edition of the Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Spain, *La Provincia*.

A second, metallic object also descended. It "shot out three legs to anchor itself to the ground." A hatch opened and three occupants with "huge helmets on their shoulders" emerged.

Other witnesses in the Casanare area also witnessed the event. They said that, during the takeoffs and landings, "a waterspout was produced all over the surface of the earth."

About 30 Municipal Supply workers in Rivera, Uruguay, near the Brazilian border, observed an oval-shaped UFO "with changing colored lights which alternated light blue and red, yellow and white" on March 3. The object moved over the workers' truck at a distance of approximately 30 meters, stated the Buenos Aires *La Razon*, March 3, 1979. One worker waiting for the truck became so frightened he began running across a field.

Meanwhile, Plinio Fagundez, 13, saw the UFO as it flew around a transmitting tower and emitted "a piercing humming noise." He observed "some beings whose heads were covered with some kind of a helmet."

Robert McAlley was driving his van in the Glens of Foudland, Scotland, at about 3:30 a.m., March 27, when he observed "a fierce light" traveling slowly in the sky. It disappeared, but returned approximately 10 minutes later.

The light reappeared on the passenger side of the van.

"It was shining through the trees so brightly that I didn't have any focus in my own lights," the witness stated in the Aberdeen, Scotland, *Evening Express*, March 28, 1979.

"This light disappeared, and a vertical light came on shining directly onto my cab. It was at the rear of me and also about 10 feet in front. The beam was so bright you would have thought I had a hundred electric bulbs inside my own cab."

The UFO paced the van for about 10 minutes. Then it disappeared, leaving McAlley "hardly able to see."

Near Fochabers, the UFO reappeared at about 100 feet altitude and headed north.

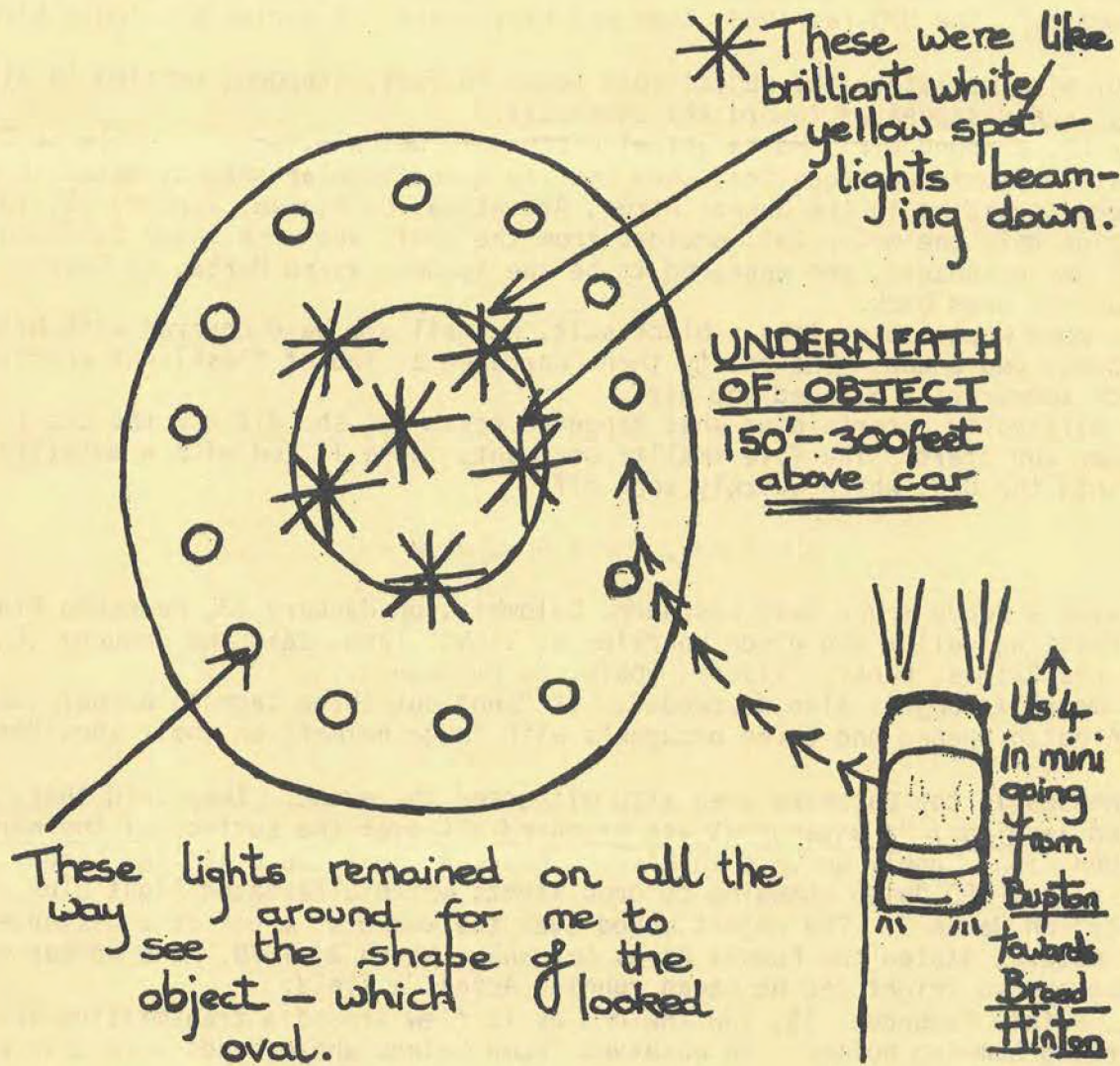
"I could not hear anything until the light was above my cab, and then I heard a noise like an electric generator humming and dying down again," McAlley concluded.

Witnesses in England reported seeing UFOs.

At 6 p.m., February 8, Mrs. Susan Jeffery was driving with her son and two other children near Bupton when they saw a UFO that came within a hundred feet of the car.

"We were all absolutely terrified," Mrs. Jeffery stated in the February 15, 1979, edition of the Devizes, England, *Wiltshire Gazette*.

The object was a very brilliant white light "with a tinge of red." It flew low over the automobile. A cluster of bright lights ringed the bottom of the UFO. (See sketch, below). There was also a larger group of glowing lights. The object's lights lit up the ground.



UFO Sketch, Bupton, England, February 8, 1979.

(Courtesy: Wiltshire Gazette)

The UFO apparently stopped and hovered over a water tower. Then it began moving, and Mrs. Jeffery followed it for more than a mile.

"It turned very sharply in a V shape," she reported. "An airplane couldn't have done that."

A husband, wife, their daughter, and son-in-law were driving in Hertford at 7 p.m., March 17, when their car headlights dimmed "and the music from their cassette player faded," stated the *Hertfordshire Mercury*, April 6, 1979. They saw a large, round, yellow ball of light approach from the south.

The UFO "had two red lights on the top and two on the bottom," Also, it "appeared to have four legs, two at the top and two at the bottom." The object was spinning around.

A vapor cloud formed around the UFO, "partially obscuring it." Then the object moved away. It appeared to grow smaller and descend.

As the UFO passed over the car, the wife and daughter "both felt sick and very heavy. They also experienced misty vision, with colours in front of their eyes."

At about 11 p.m., March 19, the coastal region of Catalonia, Spain, experienced a wide-spread electrical blackout. At the same time, residents around Alicante spotted UFOs, according to the March 22, 1979, edition of the Buenos Aires *Cronica*.

Witnesses said they heard "strange and piercing noises accompanied in some cases by powerful luminous projections." One observer saw about 60 luminous objects in two formations. The UFOs changed color and "moved from one group to the other at incredible speed." Most of the objects were pointed, but some were shaped like half a coin. The largest UFO "resembled a Z."

Ron Kruppa, an American scientist, and about 600 others observed a round UFO over Upper Baracatan in the Philippines at 8 a.m., May 20, according to the May 21, 1979, edition of the Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette*.

The UFO "gave off a strobe-like effect similar to one produced by a camera flash." There were also "objects moving inside the UFO..., as if pictures of the surroundings were being taken."

Then the object landed behind some trees," and the frightened villagers ran into their huts." Twenty minutes later, the UFO took off and disappeared.

There were also numerous other sightings in the Philippines during the Spring.

An unidentified nurse, her neighbor, and about 20 others observed an elliptical, shiny object that sparkled hover over a paddy field in Kampung Pertama, Malaysia, at about 7 p.m., April 20.

The UFO reportedly landed in the field. As it touched down, the object "began to get smaller," and the witnesses "saw one of the lights split into three smaller UFOs."

"We were frightened and my neighbor rushed home to close the window shutters and doors," the nurse remarked in the April 25, 1979, edition of *The* (Singapore, Malaysia) *Straits Times*.

At about 3:15 a.m., January 22, the ship *Ngaroma* had just passed Mayor Island off the Coromandel coast of New Zealand when its captain and crew observed a formation of UFOs. The objects emitted intense lights. One was "a perfect disc, like a saucer on its side," crew member W.H. Kerlake recounted. "It had green and white lights around the edge and a red glow in the middle."

Capt. L.A. Sowerby saw one of the objects land on the remote coast between Tokarahu Point and Whangapoua Harbor.

"It landed with a huge flare of red light which lit up the coast," he remarked in the New Zealand *Herald*, January 24, 1979. "I was really scared. I get the jitters every time I think about it."

The UFOs suddenly disappeared, but reappeared a couple of minutes later. Sowerby alerted his son, the assistant captain, as one of the objects approached to within 400 meters of the 30-meter launch. The UFO was "at least the size of the launch."

Shortly after, the three witnesses counted up to 14 of the UFOs "at one time." The UFOs completely disappeared just before daylight. They had been in view for more than three hours.

A DISAPPEARING SHIP, STUDY OF CULTS, UFO TERMS, AND AN "OFFICIAL GUIDE" (Book Reviews)

A top secret Office of Naval Research (ONR) project that culminated in the apparent reportation of the U.S.S. *Eldridge* and its crew from the Philadelphia Navy Yard to Norfolk, Va., and back again in a matter of minutes in July or August, 1943? Was this

project used partially "as a basis for later research into possible methods of antigravity propulsion similar to the power source... used to power the UFO?" And, as a result of this experiment, did the U.S. government achieve contact with an alien civilization during mid-World War II and maintain that contact to the present? The ravings of a psychotic? Well, yes and no. Unfortunately, much of a new book by William L. Moore, in consultation with Charles (The Bermuda Triangle) Berlitz, entitled *The Philadelphia Experiment: Project Invisibility*, is based upon two rambling, rather psychotic letters from Carlos Miguel Allende, who also claimed Dr. Albert Einstein witnessed parts of the experiment in invisibility. The claims of Allende, of course, are hardly new to serious UFO researchers, who have labeled him a solid citizen of Kookdom. This book does little to change that image. The evidence that such an experiment occurred, as related in this book, is weak, based upon hearsay and anonymous sources. Further, the evidence that such an experiment, if it occurred, somehow put us in touch with an alien civilization is nonexistent. In denying that ONR ever conducted "any investigations on invisibility," the Department of the Navy makes an interesting, though hardly irrefutable, point: "A scientific discovery of such import, if it had in fact occurred, could hardly remain secret for such a long time." A curious fact: ONR was established in 1946, three years *after* the alleged project. (According to news reports, Academy Award winning actor Richard Dreyfuss, star of *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*, has bought this book for filming by his own production company).

[William L. Moore, in consultation with Charles Berlitz, *The Philadelphia Experiment: Project Invisibility* (Grosset & Dunlap, Inc., 51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010, 1979), \$10, 177 pgs., photographs, introduction by Berlitz, acknowledgments, bibliography, index].

It has become fashionable these days to label UFOs as anything *but* extraterrestrial. One of the foremost opponents of the ET theory is Dr. Jacques Vallee. In *Messengers of Deception; UFO Contacts and Cults*, he says that UFOs may be under "the control of a human group" here on earth who desire to undermine our religion, science, and social structure. Vallee presents a rather thorough, well-researched case involving an in-depth look at the Adamski-type contactees and cults, but it is not very convincing. The author proposes "*that the UFO we see is a device which creates a distortion of the witness' reality; that it does so for a purpose, which is to project images or fabricated scenes designed to change our belief systems; and that the technology we observe is only the incidental support for a worldwide enterprise of 'subliminal seduction.'*" (Author's italics). Just who or what this group is remains unclear, but Vallee does hint that some top UFO organizations may be in on the deception -- or manipulation. Even the Betty Hill star map, he states, "is another deliberate attempt to lead us astray." Vallee falls into the trap of mainly including only those cases that could fit his theory. He may be right, but this work, while fertile ground for interesting speculation, doesn't prove his contention.

[Jacques Vallee, *Messengers of Deception; UFO Contacts and Cults* (And/Or Press, P.O. Box 2246, Berkeley, Calif. 94702, 1979), \$6.95, paperback, 243 pgs., photographs, prologue, epilogue, appendix, notes, bibliography, index].

According to its author, Robert Stevenson Somerville, the privately-published reference book, *UFO Terms*, "is directed to the members of the general public who do not have the time or inclination to follow the many developments in the UFO field, but would like to have a foundation for studying the basics." Hardly. Not many members of the general public are going to have access to the work in the first place and, second, not many would wade through its rather dry listing of more than 1,400 entries, many of which, at best, have borderline connections with the subject. Actually, it's more than you've ever wanted to know about UFOs -- and less. The public would be turned off, but, hopefully, the serious researcher wouldn't. There is some outdated material, misspellings, typos, omissions (the usual drawbacks of a privately-printed work), but, generally, it is one of the better and more thorough reports on UFO terms, acronyms, organizations, publications, and researchers in print.

[Robert Stevenson Somerville, *UFO Terms* (UFO Schools, Inc., P.O. Box 21, Warren, Mich. 48090, publication date: September 1, 1979), \$8, paperback, 197 pgs.].

The *Official Guide to UFO Sightings*, by Carl Sifakis, is anything but. It is not official, and the "guide" part is wholly inadequate. It is a state-by-state listing of UFO

sightings and purports to be a guide for intrastate travelers who may wish to do their own investigatory work and interview witnesses. Except that, in many cases, even the important sightings, names of witnesses, are not included, and much of the information is too sparse to even consider further scrutiny. Also, the vast majority of reports listed are five or more years old, with only one as recent as 1978. Sifakis is described as a former newspaper reporter, magazine editor, and author of hundreds of articles. That's difficult to believe. Any freshman college journalism professor who would grade him higher than a D+ for this weak, juvenile effort should be summarily dismissed.

[Carl Sifakis, *Official Guide to UFO Sightings* (Drake Publishers, Inc., 801 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, 1979), \$4.95, paperback, 128 pgs., photographs, epilogue, appendix, index].

NEW POLL: MOST SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS BELIEVE UFOs EXIST

"Do applied scientists and engineers laugh at people who believe in Unidentified Flying Objects? Do they express sympathy for those poor, deluded believers in the unbelievable?"

"No way. A large number of them believe in UFOs, themselves. And only a few of them believe that most UFO sightings are reported to authorities."

These were some of the general conclusions of a recent "survey of more than 1,200 scientists and engineers in all fields of research and development" (R&D) conducted by *Industrial Research/Development* magazine, Barrington, Ill. The publication, with a circulation of more than 103,000, reported the results in its July issue.

"Do you believe that UFOs exist?" was the primary question asked. Sixty-one percent responded with a definite or probable "yes" while 20% said probably not. Only 8% preferred a definite "no." Twelve percent were undecided.

Even more surprising, the largest percentage (44%) believe the objects originate in outer space while 28% think they are some form of natural phenomena. Only 2% think UFOs originate here in the U.S. and less than 1% picked the Communist countries as places of origin. Undecided: 26%.

Additionally, 8% said they had seen a UFO while an additional 10% think they may have observed an unexplained object. That adds up to more than one out of every six scientists and engineers in the R&D arena.

Only 14% believe that most UFO sightings are reported. Fifty-two percent said some are reported while 34% stated that few come to the attention of authorities.

The poll results also clearly showed that researchers below the age of 26 are "more than twice as likely to believe in the existence of UFOs" than those older than 65 -- 82% for the young folks as opposed to about 34% for the oldsters.

The respondents were pretty well divided as to whether or not they thought the government should support further research into the subject, with the "yeas" having a slight edge -- 51% to 49%.

FRIEDMAN LAUDS NEW FILM AS OBJECTIVE ENTERPRISE

A new full-length motion picture -- *UFOs ARE Real* -- "takes a definite stand that some UFOs are intelligently controlled extraterrestrial vehicles," according to Stanton T. Friedman.

Friedman, well-known full-time UFO lecturer and nuclear physicist, was co-author of the film script and technical adviser. He also arranged all interviews for the motion picture, which employs no professional actors, and perused more than 2,000 UFO photographs and films, some "never seen by the general public."

UFOs ARE Real was produced by Brandon Chase, head of Group 1 Films of Hollywood, the nation's second largest independent film distributor. Chase, a UFO skeptic while a newsman with NBC, changed his mind about the subject "when confronted with the vast quantity of evidence available but not generally distributed." The new film will premiere next month and will be in general distribution to theaters in October.



Friedman

According to Friedman, the film abounds with UFO photographs and motion picture footage, including the object filmed over New Zealand last New Year's Eve. Dr. Bruce Maccabee, a research physicist with the U.S. Navy, spent more than two weeks in New Zealand and Australia analyzing the footage "and states on camera his conclusions that the film is of a genuine Unidentified Flying Object."

Others interviewed include three additional Ph.D. scientists, three pilots with the rank of lieutenant colonel, two abductees, UFO landing experts, and others, including Friedman.

Wendelle Stevens, a retired Air Force lieutenant colonel, "has what is probably the largest private collection... of UFO pictures and has traveled around the world from his Tucson base to investigate UFO sightings." He has thoroughly investigated the claims of a witness in Switzerland who allegedly took hundreds of UFO photographs and has received "hundreds of thousands of words of messages from an alien civilization." Stevens "has been unable to find any fraudulent aspects to this extraordinary story."

The film also reports the findings of Ted Phillips, probably the top expert on UFO landing or "trace" cases. He has personally investigated some 300 landing sites, but has information on nearly 1,500 physical evidence cases from 59 countries. Phillips reveals that, in 22% of these reports, humanoids were seen near the UFOs. Also, "many military personnel have not publicly disclosed excellent sightings in the vicinity of military installations."

Two famous abduction cases are analyzed: the Betty and Barney Hill incident in New Hampshire in September, 1961, including a report on the star map research of Marjorie Fish, and the ordeal of Travis Walton, who was kidnapped on board a saucer for five days in November, 1975.

Dr. Richard Haines, Los Gatos, Calif., has a computerized file listing of more than 3,000 pilot sighting reports from 40 countries. One such case he investigated -- the helicopter that nearly collided with an object over Ohio on October 18, 1973 -- is included in the film. Its pilot, Army Reserve Lt. Col. Lawrence Coyne, was interviewed.

Dr. James Harder, professor of mechanical engineering at the University of California at Berkeley, has investigated more than 50 abduction cases involving more than 100 people. He has hypnotized such witnesses as Betty Hill, Travis Walton, and Charles Hickson, the Mississippi fisherman who was abducted on board a UFO on October 11, 1973. But, Harder says, about 80% of the cases he has investigated have not been publicized.

"I was delighted to be involved so heavily in the movie because I believe it will... bring some of the best UFO evidence to a far wider audience than I can reach with my lectures," Friedman noted. "Viewers will be aware of the research findings of people who have not yet had the exposure their fine work deserves.... *UFOs ARE Real* also takes a stand about the coverup of some of the best UFO data by an official government approach of not divulging the best military cases to the public. A newly-discovered memo written in 1969... proving that the military sightings are 'not part of the Blue Book system' will be discussed along with a 1947 find of portions of a UFO which were intentionally described as parts of a weather balloon though the general doing so knew he was lying. A major who escorted some of the wreckage to Carswell Air Force Base in Ft. Worth was interviewed for the movie."

The crashed UFO claim was uncovered by Friedman "during one of his lecture tours" and "is the subject of a book project funded by Grosset and Dunlap, who have already sold overseas publication rights for more than \$100,000."

Also included in the film are pro-UFO statements by Astronauts Gordon Cooper and Eugene Cernan as well as Senator Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), among others. Director of the movie and co-author of the script is Ed Hunt, who says that "only people whose first hand research or experiences can be checked and documented" are included in the film.

The First London International UFO Congress is scheduled to be held August 26-27. It will be hosted by the British UFO Research Association (BUFORA). Principal speakers will be Drs. J. Allen Hynek and R. Leo Sprinkle. Planned activities include a welcoming reception, a special dinner, the showing of a documentary film, and a special London Planetarium show.

The next edition of *UFO Research Newsletter* will be ready for mailing around October 15.