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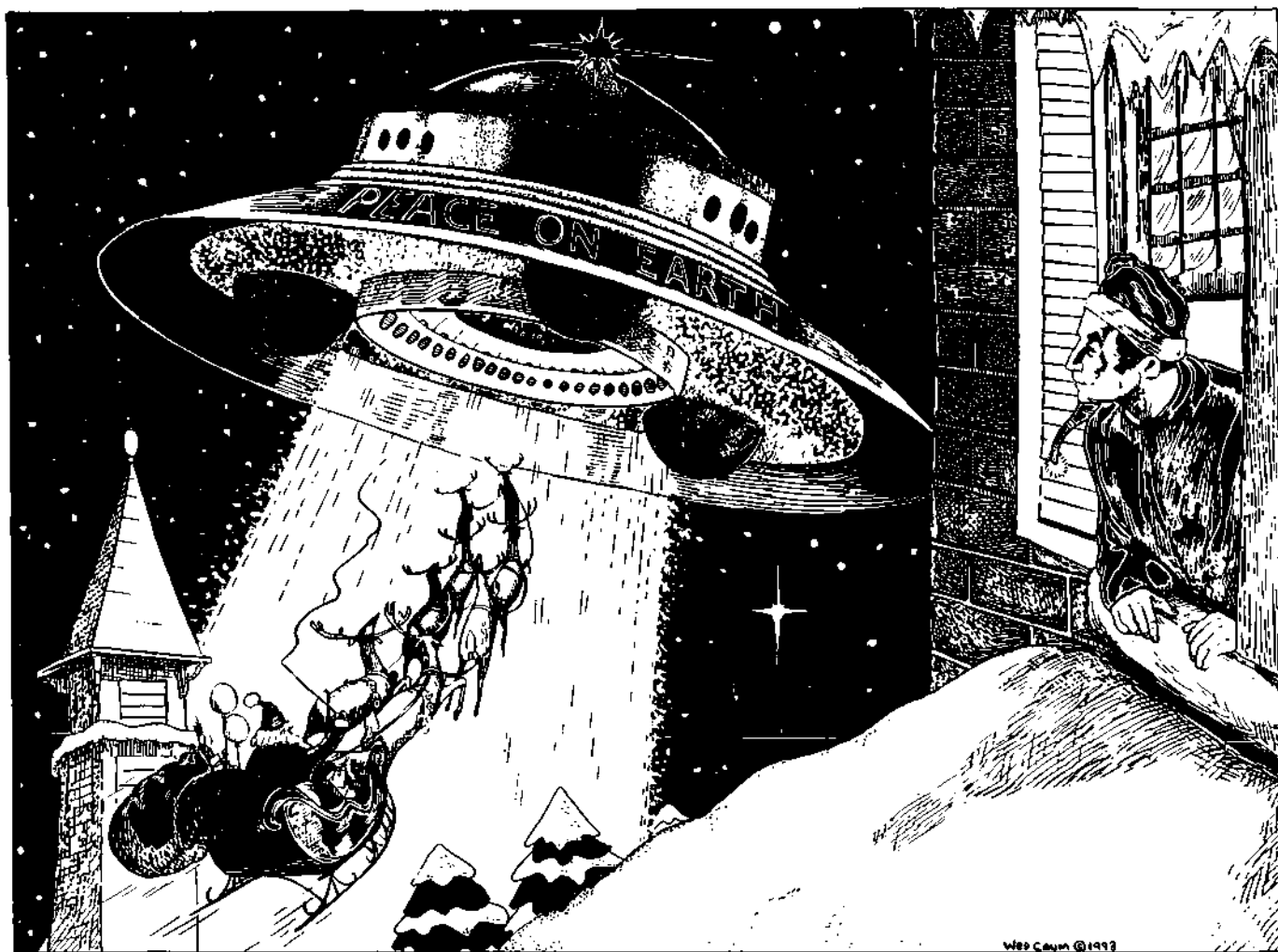
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*Merry Christmas and
a Happy New Year*

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“CRUISE-MISSILE” UFO DISAPPEARS

By Bruce Maccabee and Jeffrey Sainio

Aside from shape, speed and lighting, the most unusual—and unbelievable—UFO characteristics which have been often reported are the “right angle” turns and the sudden disappearances of apparently solid objects in the clear sky. These characteristics are reported by witnesses who are, very likely, not completely accurate. Perhaps the turns were not perfectly abrupt, they only appeared to be. Perhaps the objects did not disappear in the sense of material objects vanishing without a trace, perhaps they only appeared to vanish.

The witness saw the UFO travelling north to south past his house on Pensacola Beach. At first he thought it was a "fat, round-looking cruise missile" from nearby Eglin Air Force Base. Then it disappeared!

Physics and technology as we know them indicate that it is physically impossible for massive objects to make instantaneous right angle turns or to seem to disappear by instantaneous acceleration to a high speed because of a fundamental property of matter called inertia, which is the "reluctance" of a massive object to change its state of motion. Because of inertia, rapid changes in speed require powerful forces. An instantaneous change in speed along a given direction would require infinite forces. For this reason scientists have "solved" the problem of explaining UFO sightings which describe these "impossibilities" by rejecting the reports, even though they have been made by credible people.

Disappearances in the clear sky have been reported since 1947. The first official reference to the ability of UFOs to disappear by rapid acceleration is in the draft of an intelligence requirements memorandum written for Brigadier General Schulgen by Lt. Col. Garrett in October, 1947.¹ This memorandum (released to the public in 1985) was written in response to General Nathan Twining's letter of September 23, 1947, which said that flying saucers are "real and not visionary or fictitious" and which outlined reasons for collecting information about flying saucers.² Lt. Col. Garrett referred to sightings by "many competent observers including USAF-rated officers" and listed a number of "commonly reported features that are very significant." This list includes "the ability to suddenly appear without warning as if from an extremely high altitude" and "*the ability to quickly disappear by high speed or by complete disintegration.*" (emphasis added) Sudden appearance and disappearance could be two aspects of the same capability: extremely high acceleration/deceleration: (Note: the suggestion that a flying saucer could disappear by "complete disintegration" indicates just how puzzled the top Air Force officers were by the sighting reports.)

In the past some investigators, including one of the authors (Maccabee), have conjectured that an object accelerating fast enough (traveling many times its own length in a second) might seem to the observer to "disappear." If the observer blinked at the time of the acceleration, the object could be out of the observer's central field of view by the time the blink was finished. Up until now there has been no hard evidence to confirm the conjecture. Now, thanks to an astute witness who prefers anonymity,³ we have a videotape which provides new information related to the question of UFO disappearance.

The witness first saw the UFO at about 1:30 PM on March 24, 1993. It was traveling north to south past his house on Pensacola Beach. He thought it was a "fat, round-looking cruise missile" from Eglin Air Force Base.⁴ (Note: the Navy does occasionally launch real cruise missiles which pass over populated areas along the shore of the Gulf of Mexico near Pensacola, Florida!) A few minutes later he saw another (or the same) one and this time he realized that it wasn't a cruise missile. It was "crown-shaped with a bottom layer."⁴ Since he had now seen it twice coming from the same direction he decided to try to videotape it if it flew past again. He set up his 8mm videocamera (Sony CCD M8; fixed focus; 29° field of view) on his deck and pointed it in the direction which the "missile" had gone. The camera ran for two hours, the duration of the videotape. Upon reviewing the tape he saw only some helicopters flying along the beach. The next day he set the camera up again and "I went into the house and went to the bathroom. When I started to return to work—about 1:30—I saw the UFO moving fast from the east. The video camera caught it."⁴

The video of the object lasts for 29 frames—almost one second—and shows an object which moved so fast that its true shape was stretched and distorted by the speed with which it passed from left to right through the field of view of the camera. The actual speed is indeterminate since the distance was unknown. However, by assuming that the altitude was constant and using projective geometry we determined that the track of the object was not straight and that, if it was 1,000 ft away when it was first picked up by the camera, then it probably was traveling several thousand miles per hour (proportionally faster if at a greater distance).

The witness next saw the crown-shaped UFO as it was hovering southeast (about 160° azimuth, 40° elevation) of his house on March 31, 1993 at about 2:00 PM. He ran to get his videocamera and three batteries (he didn't know which one was charged). He placed the camera on the railing of his deck to steady it and turned it on. The UFO was substantially motionless. In the video one sees the tops of hazy clouds moving from right to left, whereas the UFO image stays near the center of the field of view. The first battery ran out after about 40 seconds and he quickly replaced it, but the second battery was dead. He replaced that with the third battery and videotaped the UFO for another 9 seconds or so at which time it suddenly disappeared so quickly that the witness was startled and uttered an expletive (deleted).

In replaying the video frame by frame the investigators found that the disappearance was actually the result of an extreme acceleration toward the right combined with a loss in contrast against the background sky. The extreme acceleration made the motion impossible to follow with the eye (or camera) and the high speed decreased the time that the image spent at any point on the

The Polaroid picture shows that the crown-shaped UFO is really more like a layer cake, with the top cylindrical layer larger in diameter than the bottom layer. There is a red "hole" in the bottom.

focal plane. The decreased image time on the focal plane reduced the contrast with the background sky, making the blurred image very difficult to see on a video monitor.

About a week later (April 2, 10:15 AM) the witness again saw the UFO hovering near his house. This time he knew that none of his videocamera batteries were charged, so he ran for his Polaroid 600 camera. He was able to take one picture from an outside stairway looking nearly straight upward at the object before it again "disappeared." This shows that the crown-shaped UFO really is more like a layer cake with the top cylindrical layer larger in diameter than the lower layer. There is a "hole" in the bottom which is red. Figure 1 shows the full frame picture, which includes a wall and a railing and a blowup of the UFO. Again the distance is not known. If it were 1,000 ft. away then its maximum diameter was about 11 ft.

The authors independently analyzed the video imagery. The independent analyses show that there was an extremely rapid acceleration. The specific results reported here were obtained using a VHS copy of the 8 mm videotape, a Sony "shuttle"-type VTR and a 13-inch TV monitor. The images of the UFO are compact and very easy to see up to the point where the acceleration becomes large. There is a bright spot, which is probably a glint caused by sunlight reflected from the object, and darker areas near the bottom (darker than the background sky). The image has a compact, nearly circular shape with a width and height of 4 - 5 mm on the monitor screen.

Tests carried out by investigators Bland Pugh and Gary Watson provided the effective focal length (EFL) of the camera-monitor combination: 535 mm. The size, i , of the image therefore corresponds to an angular size of $i/EFL = 0.008$ - 0.009 radians. Multiplying the angular size in radians by the distance gives the actual size as measured transverse to the line of sight. Unfortunately there was no triangulation during this sighting, so the actual distance is not known. However, if the object were 1,000 ft. away, then it was 8-9 ft. wide, and it was proportionally larger or smaller as the assumed distance is made larger or smaller.

Once the acceleration begins the images become stretched and difficult to see because of the contrast reduction discussed above. In spite of the difficulty in determining the boundaries of the blurred images, measurements were made of the distance from the right

side of the object in the last stationary frame to the rightmost end of each succeeding image after the acceleration started. These measurements provide estimates of the (angular) distance traveled each frame time of 1/30 second. (Experiments with the camera confirm that it has a 1/30 sec. exposure time at 30 frames per second). These distances increase as time goes on. There are five frames of data before the object leaves the field of view.

The distance of the right edge of each image relative to the right side of the image in the last stationary frame is plotted in Figure 2. The difficulty in determining the exact location of the right end of each elongated image is indicated by the vertical line (error bar) at each data point. The continually increasing lengths of the blurred images indicate that the object underwent an unusually large acceleration. In order to determine the nature of the acceleration the data were plotted on log-log paper: $\log(x)$ vs $\log(t)$, where x (vertical axis) is the distance in mm starting at the right side of the image in the last stationary frame and t is the time in seconds (each frame time is 0.033 seconds). The data, except for the first point, are quite well represented by a straight line with a slope of 2. This line corresponds to the mathematical relation, $x = At^2$. This is also mathematically equivalent to the "constant acceleration law," $x = (1/2)at^2$ when we set $A = (1/2)a$, and where a is "the acceleration constant." (Note: the acceleration law, with $a = 32$ ft/sec², or 9.8 meters/sec², describes how massive objects fall near the surface of the earth, ignoring the effects of air resistance.)

The solid line through the data points in Figure 2 provides an estimate of the acceleration. The slope of the line corresponds to $a = 8,500$ mm/sec² on the TV screen. Combining this with EFL = 535 mm yields an angular acceleration of 15.9 rad/sec² transverse to the line of sight. In order to relate this to an actual speed one must know the distance. Since the distance is not known, one must assume a distance in order to estimate the acceleration. If the distance were only 1,000 ft. this would be 15,900 ft/sec² or about 500 times the acceleration of gravity! (If the object was moving some amount toward or away from the camera then the actual acceleration was greater than the value estimated here.) If the distance were not 1,000 ft. the acceleration would be larger or smaller in proportion to the assumed distance (e.g., 31,800 ft/sec² at 2,000 ft).

Motion which obeys the constant acceleration law is also consistent with the following velocity equation: $v = at$, where v is the velocity. Hence after three frames ($3/30 = 0.1$ sec) the angular velocity was about 1.59 rad/sec. At 1,000 ft. this would correspond to 1,590 ft/sec, greater than the speed of sound at sea level (1,090 ft/sec). By the time the object left the screen after 5 frames ($5/30 = 1/6$ sec) it was moving at about 2.65 rad/sec or 2,650 ft/sec if 1,000 ft. away and proportionally larger or smaller if it was at a greater or lesser distance.

Such extreme acceleration immediately raises several questions. How was the acceleration achieved in the absence of any apparent means of propulsion (no rocket blasts, no explosions, no obvious electric or magnetic phenomena)? Why was there no noise associated with the departure (engine noise, sonic boom)? What happened to the occupants, if any?

Such extreme acceleration immediately raises several questions. How was the acceleration achieved in the absence of any apparent means of propulsion (no rocket blasts, no explosions, no obvious electric or magnetic phenomena)? Why was there no noise associated with the departure (engine noise, sonic boom)? What happened to the occupants, if any? These are questions which have been asked repeatedly over the last nearly fifty years. Because these questions have been based on visual observations of possibly questionable accuracy they have generally been ignored by scientists. But now, with some "hard" data to go on, it appears that we must confront the ridiculous (by our standards) evidence that phenomenal acceleration without the usual apparent action-reaction is possible.

So far as we know, acceleration is a result of the application of a force to an object. However, a force does not "act alone:" a force on one object requires an "equal and opposite" force on some other object. This is the famous "action-reaction" principle of Isaac Newton. Rockets work because the hot gas molecules, rapidly expanding out through the rear of the rocket, push hard—exert a force—on the rocket body before they are ejected. Firing a bullet out of a gun is another example of action-reaction. Over a short distance in the barrel (inches) the force of expanding hot gases (the exploding gunpowder) accelerates the bullet to velocities so great that the bullet cannot be seen as it leaves the muzzle. If the barrel of a gun were transparent so you could watch what happens, you would see the bullet "disappear" from the barrel as the gun itself kicked backward.

The examples of the action-reaction principle at work in our flying machines should be contrasted with the video image of the UFO acceleration: there is no evidence of action-reaction occurring...no propellers, no jet exhaust...nothing. Yet, the fact that the UFO accelerated somewhat uniformly, rather than just instantaneously achieving a high travel velocity, suggests that a force was applied.

Where, then, did the UFO get the force to accelerate? What did it push against? Was there something invisible in the sky pulling or pushing it? Did it have an invisible jet-like exhaust? Trying to answer questions such as these have led theorists to speculate that the UFO uses magnetic fields to push against the earth's magnetic

field. However, even if one were to assume that extremely high fields could be created by the UFO, this mode of propulsion is questionable because of the dipole or multipole nature of magnetic fields (one tends to get rotation about an axis rather than linear motion of the magnetic body).

Other suggestions are even more bizarre. If the inertial mass were reduced a smaller force could produce the same acceleration. If it were possible to reduce the inertial mass to near zero, then a small amount of ejected matter or even photons of light (a light beam) could propel an object. Alternatively, some people have proposed warping space or travel into another dimension or time travel. Unfortunately, "reduction of inertial mass," "space warp," "travel into another dimension," "time travel," travel to a "higher plane of existence," and other similar terms have no operational meaning...that is, no one knows how to do these things, or even if they can be done.

Returning to the "right angle turns" mentioned at the beginning of this paper, the discovery that UFOs have the capability of extreme acceleration provides a possible explanation for the abrupt changes in direction that have been reported. To change direction the UFO would apply to itself, in some way, a decelerating force to arrest its motion in one direction while applying to itself an accelerating force for a sufficient time to achieve the desired speed in the new direction. These forces would be of such extreme magnitude that to the human observer it would appear that the UFO "instantaneously" changed direction.

This videotape is not the only evidence of extreme UFO acceleration. Three previous still photos, all taken by Ed Walters in Gulf Breeze, Florida, have evidence of UFO acceleration. The UFOs in two of these (January 24, 1988 and March 8, 1988) were seen by Ed alone.⁵ Both of these photos have the image of an "Ed-type" object which has linear streaks upward to the top of the picture, as if the object zoomed upward while the camera shutter was open. The linear streaks decrease in brightness in the upward direction indicating an acceleration of the craft.

The light depicted in Ed's photo of January 8, 1990 was seen at the same time by eight or so other witnesses.⁶ The witnesses reported that the light was at the center of a much larger circular object which was seen as a silhouette against a background of dull grey cloud cover. The object would alternately hover and then dart to a new location not far away and hover again. Ed's photo shows an overexposed compact image with a thick line extending rightward to the edge of the photo. Since the camera was on a tripod the thick line must have been made by the light as the object darted away to the right. The width and brightness of the thick line diminish with distance along its length, consistent with the line being the image of an accelerating light.

The acceleration is estimated to have been about four times that of gravity.⁶

Conclusion? A newly acquired video shows a UFO "disappearing." This video provides, for the first time, reasonably clear evidence that UFOs are capable of extreme acceleration and speed. The video does not answer the question of how the acceleration and speed were achieved.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

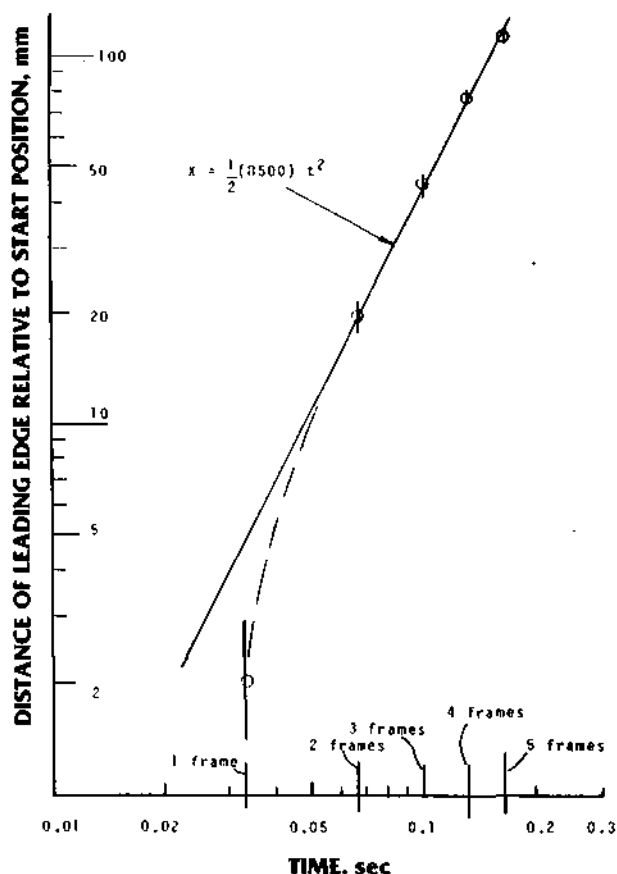
The authors thank the witness for providing the videos and the photo. We also thank Bland Pugh and Gary Watson for investigating the sighting, for providing needed information and video copies and for carrying out important experiments with the witness' camera.

NOTES

1. Document in the files of the National Archives.
2. Document published in *Scientific Investigation of Unidentified Flying Objects*, D. S. Gilmour, Ed., (the "Condon Report"), Appendix R, Bantam Books, NY (1969).
3. The witness is known to MUFON investigators.
4. Letter from the witness to Maccabee.
5. Walters, Edward and Frances, *The Gulf Breeze Sightings*, Morrow Pub. Co. New York (1990).
6. Maccabee, Bruce, "Not Just Another Evening Stroll," available from the Fund for UFO Research, Box 277, Mt. Rainier, Md 20712

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FIGURE 2
POSITION OF ACCELERATING OBJECT



UFOs IN THE NEWS

In November, the *New York Times* and other newspapers reported the results of a Canadian psychological study of 49 UFO percipients which essentially concludes that such people were normal. In fact, compared to 127 control subjects, the UFO observers scored slightly higher in intelligence. Most of the UFO subjects were also described as relatively content and anxiety free.

Authors of the paper, which was published in the November issue of the *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, were Nicholas Spanos, Patricia Cross, Kirby Dickson and Susan DuBreuil. The study was conducted at Carleton University in Ottawa, Ontario.

TABLOID TV

According to the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Weekly World News*, sister tabloid to the *National Enquirer*,

may soon have its own TV series devoted to UFOs, aliens and other "far out" subjects, which can hardly bode well for scientific ufology.

The program is a joint production between the *Enquirer*/Star Group, Inc. and Brandon Tartikoff, former chairman of Paramount and NBC-TV's Entertainment unit. Two half-hour segments, taped in Florida in November, have been purchased by CBS for airing sometime next year. Depending on ratings, the program might become a regular series.

GOVERNMENT SECRECY

As part of the Clinton administration's promise of a more "open" government, the Energy Department revealed that 204 previously unannounced nuclear tests had been conducted in Nevada between 1963 and 1990.

The Department also said that it had 32 million documents awaiting declassification review.

WRITING RIGHT

How To Avoid Common Grammar And Usage Errors In UFO Reports

By Budd Hopkins

George Bernard Shaw once wrote that whenever an Englishman speaks, his accent makes another Englishman hate him. He was referring, of course, to the upper-class snobbism and the underclass resentment so deeply embedded in British society, distinctions which language and accent so vividly reveal. For those of us privileged to have grown up here in the United States, such class distinctions are usually more a matter of embarrassment than pride.

However, damaging prejudicial distinctions based on race, gender and level of educational attainment obviously do exist here in our country. The last prejudice — regarding a person's educational background — can be less of a handicap if one learns to write and speak well. It is crucial to avoid the many common errors that point to educational inadequacies. No matter how clear the import of one's message, certain mistakes of grammar and usage can powerfully undercut its effectiveness.

The skeptics almost always speak well, with the air of a solid education behind them. The problem is that their ideas and reasoning are flawed and their belief systems are absurdly rigid. All too often UFO investigators have this situation backwards: their reasoning is logical, their ideas incisive and their belief systems flexible; it is only their style of presentation which seems less than solid. And so I offer this piece with the hope that this condition can be ameliorated and that we can learn to avoid a few common errors when reports are compiled and lectures prepared. The following is a mock UFO sighting account, containing some of the most frequently committed errors:

A REPORT ON A UFO PHENOMENA OVER SAN DIEGO

This important sighting occurred on October 31, 1993, and the data it provides is very valuable. The story begins about 11:00 p.m. when Mr. Joseph Smith was sitting in his living room watching TV. Then he suddenly jumped, looked out the window and seen a large, red, oval-like object over the nearby trees. It didn't move — it just hovered there while he watched in amazement. The UFO had red and yellow and blue rotating lights moving around its center. Mr. Smith called a neighbor, Mr. Brown, and asked him to look out his window because he needed someone to collaborate his amazing story.

A minute or so later Mr. Brown sees the huge craft from his front porch and described it the same way as Mr. Smith. He was able to run outside because he had

just came downstairs to answer the phone; thus he was able to see the object clearly before it shot off at a terrific speed.

Mr. Smith told me that Mr. Brown's description of the craft was exactly like his; they both saw the same thing. Though neither man spoke to any other neighbors about their joint sighting, Mr. Smith told me that he didn't want me to get the wrong idea. He wasn't trying to infer that there weren't other witnesses; he was sure that other people would of had to have seen such a huge and brightly-lighted-up UFO.

This is truly a dramatic and strange phenomena. Mr. Smith and Mr. Brown — and probably some of their neighbors — are as much amazed by it as me. Neither the appearance of such a large, round, well-lighted up object, nor when it speeded off so incredibly fast are in any way like the behavior of any known aircraft.

Whew! Now to repair the damage. First, the title of the sample report, and one of the most common errors UFO researchers make. *Phenomenon* is the singular form of the word, and *phenomena* is the plural. Thus, one refers to the crop circle *phenomenon* and to abductions and sightings as UFO *phenomena*. This is the kind of error which immediately earns the innocent UFO researcher the absolute contempt of the conventional scientist.

In the first sentence another error appears, but it is one that is so common as to be acceptable in many quarters. Technically, *datum* is the singular form and *data* is the plural. Thus, we should say "these data" or "this datum" if we are to be strictly correct. Scientists characteristically employ these usages, though *data* as a singular form is more common with the public at large. Decide, when you write or speak, which group you're addressing, and use the form which seems the more appropriate.

Next, when one presents a narrative, decide on either the present or past tense and stick with it. "The story begins..." should continue "... and Mr. Smith *is* sitting..." (not *was* sitting). "...He *jumps*..." (not *jumped*), and so on. Simple consistency is the rule.

Next, a grating but all too common problem of tense: "he *seen*." The proper usage for the past tense is "he *saw*." "I, you, he, she, they *saw*." The past perfect tense is "I, you, he, she, they *had seen*." *Oval-like* is another, different kind of error. *Oval* is an adjective and as such it is sufficient merely to say "an *oval object*."

"Hoovered" is, of course a misspelling — not the subject of this piece — but I include it here, misspelled,

to suggest a common mispronunciation. *Hover* should be pronounced like *lover*, but never like *hoover*. If you describe a craft as *hovering*, you may get an unexpected chuckle because you're using the popular English term for cleaning a carpet.

A less than clear description comes next, and I offer it as an example of the need to reduce the ambiguities in our accounts. The term *rotating lights* implies lights that spin on their centers, the way a helicopter's rotor spins. If you mean to describe the lights as seeming to travel around the circumference of a UFO, then you should say the lights *rotate around* the ship. They are not, within themselves, *rotating lights*.

Next, an extremely embarrassing, but all-too-common error, the use of *collaborate* when you mean *corroborate*. To *collaborate* means "to work together" or "to cooperate treacherously." Thus, if Mr. Smith and Mr. Brown *collaborate* on their story, cooperative planning is implied and that suggests a hoax. On the other hand, to *corroborate* means "to confirm" or "to make more certain." Here, since the independent accounts of the two witnesses support one another, the proper word is *corroborate*.

In the second paragraph there is, again, a painful mix of present and past tenses. Worse, in the second sentence we read that Mr. Brown "had just *came* downstairs." The proper usage is, of course, Mr. Brown "had just come downstairs." The same problem in a slightly different form occurs in the next sentence: "they both seen the same thing." *Had seen* is, of course, the correct phrase.

Next, a nearly ubiquitous problem, the confusion between *imply* and *infer*. To *imply* is "to signify, mean or suggest." On the other hand, to *infer* is "to derive by reasoning, to conclude or to judge from evidence." The correct usage is this: "Mr. Smith was not trying to *imply* that there weren't other witnesses..." *Infer* is absolutely wrong in this context. To understand these two words, this sentence may help: "From the way the UFO flew, the witness *inferred* it was under intelligent control, but by his sarcasm, the skeptic *implied* the witness was lying."

Another common error: "...other people would of had to..." This mistake really comes from a mis-writing of common speech forms; we mean to say "other people would have had to," but when we talk, we often contract. *Would have* becomes *would've* which then gets written phonetically as *would of*. Take note.

In the next paragraph, though I do not want to stress this kind of error, I slipped in just one common misspelling. *Truely* should, of course, be *truly*, and in this first sentence phenomena as a singular noun makes its second incorrect appearance. The next common error occurs in the phrase "they are as amazed as *me*." The proper pronoun is *I* — "as amazed as *I*." When in doubt, continue in your mind the unspoken remainder of the sentence, which in this case goes like this: "They are as

amazed as I am amazed." If you've incorrectly used the pronoun *me*, our example would sound like this: "They are as amazed as *me* am amazed." Your ear will tell you the truth in these situations.

The last sentence in our dreadful UFO sighting report contains a vast and depressing collection of errors, a cacophonous coda of confusion. First we have a major lack of parallelism. The conjunctions *neither-nor* must be followed by parallel parts of speech. But here, the two forms are grossly out of sync: "Neither *the appearance*" is followed by "*nor when it speeded off*." *Appearance* is a noun and *when it speeded off* is a clause incorrectly substituting for the required parallel noun. (On top of this error, there is yet another — the verb should be *sped* off.) One can undo the damage by pairing "the *appearance* (of the craft)" with "the *way* (it sped off)," or something similar, but as it is, the wording is a disaster. Again, let your ear tell you the truth. If you say "neither *the appearance*," then follow it in your mind with this: "*nor the... (whatever noun you wish)*." I've added one last awkwardness to the injuries I've previously inflicted, in the phrase *well-lighted-up object*. *Well-lit object* is not only more graceful, but it saves space, too. Economy counts.

A few final suggestions. When you write an article or a report or prepare a lecture, read the manuscript aloud and have someone else go over it for you — preferably someone who reads a great deal and is not afraid to suggest improvements. I edit myself by reading over what I've written, paragraph by paragraph again and again. Then I read it aloud to myself, quietly and behind closed doors, of course, lest friends and neighbors think eccentricity has become my permanent state. Then I have a trusted friend, with experience in editing, carefully check it once more.

Nothing comes easy in life, least of all smoothly flowing, accurate and graceful prose. We all make embarrassing mistakes. But in the context of UFO research, we must also realize that, one way or another, we're in the public eye. The last thing we need is a gaggle of CSICOPPERS chortling over our writing mistakes, rejoicing in the false perception that these errors give them license to bury the UFO phenomenon beneath their snobbish contempt. Let's not give them that chance. Let's write (and speak) as well as we possibly can.

**UFOs, MJ-12 AND THE GOVERNMENT:
A Report on Government Involvement in
the UFO Crash Retrievals (113 pages)**

by Grant Cameron and T. Scott Crain

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E-T ARTIFACT TESTING

Testing for the extraterrestrial origin of an alleged artifact may not be as easy as it first appears. Do's and Don't's.

By Stanton T. Friedman

Based upon the enormous amount of research done in connection with the recovery of crashed flying saucers in New Mexico, it appears at least possible that pieces of wreckage may come into the hands of UFO researchers. Rumors have persisted that at least some of the hundreds of GI's who were involved in the recovery operations may have picked up souvenirs. For example, dentist John Kromschroeder was handed a piece of very strange material in the late 1970s by Pilot Pappy Henderson. As life winds down for those involved in these 1947 events, one might indeed be faced with the problem of evaluating a piece of such wreckage. The question is how to go about it.

ASSUMPTIONS

One of the silliest suggestions is that a piece of wreckage from an ET spacecraft would have to be made from elements not known on earth. One merely tests for all known elements (not such an easy task). If none show up, then the specimen is of ET origin. It is implied that if the specimen contains elements known on Earth, it is not of ET origin. What is crazy here is that such a suggestion has actually been made by astronomer Carl Sagan. Yet, it is the astronomers who have been telling us for decades that their spectroscopic and other measurements of light radio waves, particulate radiation, etc. coming to Earth from the distant and near solar system environment, reveal only the elements and compounds we already know. We are assured that physics and chemistry are the same out there as here, so Sagan's suggestion is absurd.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR?

I think it is reasonable to look for physical, electrical, thermal and mechanical properties that are of importance in the construction of specialized equipment able to perform functions that we cannot duplicate, even though made of elements we know. Composition of the material is important, but won't answer most questions.

Obvious properties to determine are melting point, density, hardness and grain structure, along with tensile and creep strengths, thermal and electrical conductivity and magnetic susceptibility, both as a function of temperature and in different directions within the sample.

It is very important to note that many of today's materials have properties that could not even have been determined 100 years ago, including radioactivity, superconductivity and fissionability. We could not have measured isotope ratios, parts per billion of vari-

ous dopants or contaminants, or properties at a few degrees above absolute zero.

Development of better superconductors over the past 35 years gives us some clues. The phenomenon of superconductivity was discovered in 1911. There were limits in terms of critical temperatures and critical magnetic fields that greatly limited the utilization of the very special characteristic of zero resistance to the flow of an electrical current.

One breakthrough occurred in the early 1960s which substantially raised the temperature, still very cold, to which certain hard superconductors would remain superconducting and enormously increased critical fields. A few years back, whole new families of oxide superconductors were discovered. These had critical temperatures so high that liquid nitrogen could be used making the cost of construction far easier and cheaper than if liquid helium were still required. The peak temperature stayed near the same value for several years, and yet once again a breakthrough has recently been made and the temperature is moving up again. In all cases the elements of which the superconductors were made were ones native to Earth. It is the recipe that matters. Theory has, in general, lagged behind experiment. There is also a long way from lab testing of a small piece of exciting new material to the manufacture of miles of wire at a reasonable cost and with no defects.

One must reasonably expect that different pieces of a flying saucer perform different functions. Microintegrated circuits and turbine blades do very different things and operate at very different temperatures. One key factor in the design of any airborne system, no less spaceborne, is weight. Thus, often the design criteria is not cost or efficiency, but rather computing power per unit weight, or energy production per unit weight. I was made particularly conscious of this with regard to the development of space nuclear power systems. Pounds per kilowatt, not efficiency was the concern. One reason is that excess heat normally must be eventually radiated to space. The amount of heat radiated per unit area goes as the 4th power of the temperature. Thus, doubling the temperature of the radiating surface decreases the required area (and weight) by a factor of 16.

An important concern is whether the piece of wreckage is from a structure or from a specialized electronic or other component whose function we might not even know. Fiber optics and windows are both made of glass.

An important concern is whether the piece of wreckage is from a structure or from a specialized electronic or other component whose function we might not even know. Fiber optics and windows are both made of glass.

It should also be stressed that any study of the development of technology shows that technological progress almost invariably comes from doing things differently in an unpredictable way. A nuclear reactor is not just a better furnace. A laser is not just a better light bulb. A microintegrated circuit is not just a better vacuum tube. This concept is very important because there is a strong tendency to claim that certain objectives are impossible, when what is actually meant is this particular method of accomplishing a particular objective doesn't work. It may be impossible to go faster than the speed of sound with a propeller-driven airplane. Trips to the moon with single stage rockets constructed similarly to the very heavy German V-2 rockets would not have been feasible. Limiting the acceleration of a moon rocket to 1 G would rule out such a mission with our rockets.

It is also very important to realize that the mode of preparation of material can have an enormous impact on its properties. Boiled steak and broiled peas might well turn off restaurant patrons. Recent work, for example, suggests that the properties of certain steels can be substantially improved if they are prepared in a high electric field which seems to orient the grain structure in new ways. Nitrogen ions can be accelerated into the surface of a material to greatly increase hardness. This gives very different results than adding nitrogen to the material when it is being smelted or rolled or drawn.

What characteristics would be particularly important for a piece of the outer skin of a saucer? One would think that surface hardness, high strength to weight ratios, and resistance to oxidation, corrosion and heating would be of particular importance. Electrical properties (such as conductivity as a function of temperature) might also be important if the vehicle used some sort of external electromagnetic propulsion system and/or wanted to control its radar profile.

WHO TESTS AND HOW?

Suppose one has a small piece of material ostensibly recovered at the Corona site, and wants to test these properties. Where should one go? Before selecting a testing laboratory, I believe that certain criteria must be met.

- The lab should be a certified or licensed lab for the tests that are to be done.

- It must have performed those tests often and on many different materials so that direct comparisons with "conventional" materials are feasible.

- The lab must be willing to sign off on test results with a full description of the techniques and equipment used, the standards employed, reproducibility and accuracy, and so on.

- The lab must be willing to maintain a no-release policy on whatever test results are made.

- In advance of testing there must be detailed discussions of destructive and non-destructive tests and what techniques will be used, if necessary, to subdivide the samples. Obviously a destructive test requiring the use of the entire available sample would be foolish.

- A protocol should be worked out in advance as to the sequence of testing. Thus a sample may be used for several non-destructive tests, hardness, density, etc., before being used for a destructive test. Certain test results may suggest a different sequence and new tests.

It should be obvious from the above comments that samples should be examined and tested by licensed commercial laboratories under the direction of very experienced materials specialists. Having a professor have a graduate student check things out would seem to violate all the rules, especially if they say, as has been the case in the past, "Oh, of course you can't use my name." Test results without full information are, frankly, almost worthless.

Also it seems necessary that assurance be provided all along the way that no test samples can be clandestinely removed, replaced, withheld or substituted for. Perhaps this means keeping a videotape record of what is happening.

It should be noted that fissionable materials such as U-235 and plutonium are considered accountable materials. Custodians must know how much of each is located where at all times. Standard specialized procedures are used by the International Atomic Energy Agency, for example, to prevent diversion of these valuable materials to clandestine nuclear weapon programs.

Agreement must, of course, be reached prior to testing on the intellectual property rights. Who can publish the data? Will there be any release prior to publication in a technical journal such as *Science* or *Nature* which require peer review? The cold fusion fiasco demonstrated the need for peer review prior to publication as opposed to publication via press release.

Perhaps the most important step to be taken before testing begins is to have a detailed discussion with the

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We spoke in this space last time about the current status of ufology—in some ways now more popular than ever—and the implications, good and bad, of same for the future of UFO studies. We spoke about the need to find allies out there in the world at large, particularly within the scientific community, and cited the case of Steven Aftergood, chair of the section on Government and Secrecy for the American Federation of Scientists. What we didn't address was *how* such alliances might be forged and maintained, if not actually nurtured, to our own mutual benefit.

THE LONG DISTANCE RUNNER: PART II

Before continuing, let me explain why I didn't give out Aftergood's address in the last issue. For one thing, I didn't want the poor man suddenly besieged with letters from true believers uttering, in effect, now that we're on the same page about the government cover-up of UFOs, what are we going to do about the millions of Americans being abducted every year, the underground bases harboring captured flying saucers, and the secret treaty between our own government and aliens-from-whenever which permits such abductions to continue? You know all the rumors.

The fact of the matter, of course, is that we aren't on the same page with most members of the Federation of American Scientists, at least as far as UFOs are concerned. That doesn't mean we don't share similar concerns or that we shouldn't support one another when and where possible. The same is true of most of our congressional representatives, along with many members of the media and the military. But as long as we regard everyone in science, journalism and government as our intransigent enemies by definition, the more we isolate ourselves and our subject of study from the mainstream of American thought, save as a topic for the more sensational tabloids.

Unfortunately, with the approach of the Western Millennium, the "tabloidizing" of the UFO phenomenon is only going to get worse. Increasing apocalyptic and end-of-an-age thinking can only result in a growing climate of increased expectations, a demand for heavenly "revelations" that can't possibly—or simply *won't*—be fulfilled, if past UFO "behavior" is any indication.

Indeed, while ufology is likely to "profit" in the short run from its inevitable association with New Age millennial aspirations, it's just as likely to suffer in the long run. Why should anyone in government, the American Federation of Scientists or NASA bend over backwards to ally themselves with the scientific study of UFOs if the latter is publicly perceived, by and large, as merely another New Age cult, high on impending deliverance from above, whose main form of afterhours entertainment is listening to channeled knowledge received from ethereal extraterrestrial entities? *Of course* they want to maintain their distance, if for no other reason than to retain their own credibility.

Again, the question is how *do* we forge a wider alliance with the American public at large? How *do* we get ourselves taken seriously by government, the media and science? The answer is simple, although not obvious, because it flies in the face of common sense. *One way to get ourselves taken more seriously may be to avoid the subject of UFOs altogether.*

Those members of the American Federation of Scientists who support the panel against government secrecy, for instance, are engaged in a crusade against bureaucratic secrecy on principle, not because they believe their government is necessarily hiding the truth about extraterrestrial spaceships. Those members of the media who run up against a stonewall in their pursuit of classified documents don't feel themselves threatened by imminent abduction by a UFO—they feel threatened because they're routinely denied access to information of several stripes. Similarly, many members of Congress feel thwarted and outraged not because the government lies about its knowledge of UFOs, but because it lies to them, period.

Inasmuch as we can support these other "disaffected" segments of society we should, even if it means biting our own tongues. Ask your congressman: "Forget about UFOs, what happened at Roswell? If it was a 45-year-old secret project that crashed, just *tell* us." Now what about Groom Lake and Area 51? "Forget the rumors of retrieved flying saucers, what's going on? With the Cold War over, why does the Air Force need to seize another 3900 acres of public land adjoining the Nellis AFB Test Range?" What about the Paul Bennewitz Affair? "Forget the rumors of UFOs, why was the Air Force Office of Special Intelligence passing apparent doctored documents to a citizen of the United States in the first place, presumably resulting in the latter's virtual nervous breakdown?"

All sorts of issues relevant and common to science, the media and the day-to-day operations of the political body can be raised and supported by the UFO community without ever once resorting to the subject of UFOs, or without demanding that the answers from our public officials necessarily address the UFO question head-to-head.

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MUFON VERSUS THE NEW AGE:

Is your local group part of a scientific investigation — or potential pickings for a cult mentality?

By W. L. Garner, Jr.

In the last couple of years, MUFON meetings, publications, and conversations at all levels have seen an escalating tempo of controversy between the "pseudo scientists" on one hand and the "new age psychics" on the other. Like a festering wound, the controversy is beginning to affect MUFON's effectiveness and reputation. Unfortunately, many of the noisy antagonists on both sides are venting their emotional wants and have little or no concern for MUFON's stated purpose or the scientific method.

MUFON purports to be an international scientific organization that believes a concentrated scientific study by dedicated investigators and researchers will provide the ultimate answer to the UFO enigma. A scientific organization dedicated to scientific study must establish and must demand adherence to protocols for its investigators and researchers, or its reports and conclusions simply become more meaningless babble. Personal beliefs are threatened only to the extent each individual chooses to expose his beliefs to the available scientific evidence.

The scientific protocols for the MUFON Field Investigator (FI) are well established in the *MUFON Field Investigator's Manual*, the essence of which is laid out in Chapter II, "The Field Investigator's Code of Ethics." Properly documenting the evidence is an essential scientific first step. Simply stated, the FI's primary responsibility is to identify and document the evidence as objectively as possible without causing any harm to the percipient or others. It is not to publicize the incident or to pass final judgment on the evidence or the percipient. Thus, every effort should be made to record a percipient's experience exactly as that person experienced it. In practice, the FI first must make a decision as to whether there is the potential for acquiring enough factual evidence to justify the time and expense he/she will spend acquiring and documenting it. If he/she decides to proceed, there are provisions in the protocol that provide the investigator an opportunity to question or express doubt about any part or all of the evidence reported, but he/she must not ignore or change any part of that evidence.

Protocols for scientific researchers in the various disciplines are much more complex and demanding, and usually require extensive training in each particular discipline. Protocols for the scientific method began in mathematics with rules for logic, stemming from the protocol that all propositions which are not themselves self-evident must be derived from others that are self-evident. From this simple beginning with clear-cut an-

swers, protocols have become far more complex, encompassing, and difficult as the scientific method has been applied to more and more areas of nature and life.

UFOs, extraterrestrial aliens, abductions, telepathy, out-of-body experiences, etc., are all valid areas for scientific investigation, but scientific investigation demands the protocols of specific research objectives, techniques, and proofs. One or more individuals espousing grandiose revelations may sound authentic and compelling, but without scientific validation it is useless gossip. One major hurdle in investigating these types of claims is the necessity for *independent* confirmation (feedback); without it nothing is scientifically established. Another is the patience and self-discipline to avoid jumping to conclusions until enough scientific evidence is in to be able to draw valid conclusions.

The human mind is still the greatest mystery, capable of creating or wiping out memories, biomedical conditions and even whole personalities. These changes can result from a wide variety of traumas, and sometimes from just wishes, desires or needs. Interactions with entities or extraterrestrial aliens may or may not be one of the causes. Those of you who have suffered through the terminal illness of a loved one, or who have worked with the results of childhood trauma, may have witnessed some of these psychological manifestations. Science is just beginning to scratch the surface in trying to understand the reality behind all of this.

For MUFON to be a viable scientific organization there must be continuous, aggressive efforts at all levels to keep all activities directed toward scientific objectives. At the level where activities are directed primarily towards the investigation of alleged UFO incidents, that mandate is comparatively simple to pursue. The protocols for that are laid out in the *MUFON Field Investigator's Manual*. At any level where activities are more involved with public relations, meetings, and publications, that mandate is infinitely more difficult. Keeping discussions, meetings, and publications aimed towards improving scientific skills and understanding is much harder, particularly if you also want to keep it attractive for a wide variety of members.

The conflict between MUFON's stated objectives and the New Age proponents' practices are most obvious at meetings. Personal, even if sincere, tales of otherworldly experiences presented as unquestionable, factual events may improve attendance, but they add little or nothing to anyone's scientific understanding of whatever may be going on, or to the skills needed to investi-

One or more individuals espousing grandiose revelations may sound authentic and compelling, but without scientific validation it is useless gossip.

gate such claims. It is not even an acceptable method of documenting these incidents. At its best, it risks psychological damage to fragile personalities, both speakers and attendees, for the sake of attendance. At its worst, by definition it turns your organization into a cult.

The director who plans your meetings and issues your publications has a narrow and difficult path to follow. The difference between presenting a controversial experience as part of a training program to improve investigators' skills versus presenting it as entertainment or recruitment may be difficult for some to fathom; but, when scientific objectives and standards are sacrificed for entertainment by unverified propaganda, your group has already begun the transformation from a scientific organization into a cult.

Mr. Garner is MUFON's State Director for Louisiana.

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head of the testing laboratory or a team of his experts, whose expertise would be invaluable. The problem is an interdisciplinary one, requiring a great deal of experience so that one doesn't, for example, test dirt spectroscopically instead of using agricultural test procedures.

One must also note that the intelligence and military agencies of the U. S. government have clearly demonstrated their very strong desire to cover up substantive material about flying saucers. Therefore, it is to be expected that they would try to obtain any samples, to prevent publication of test results, and perhaps to intimidate those who possess the sample and those doing the testing. Our security must be excellent. In addition, considerable care must be taken as to how the news of any truly exciting test results should be broken. The implications of proof of ET Visitor reality are significant and numerous.

Nuclear physicist Friedman lives in New Brunswick, Canada, when he isn't on the UFO lecture circuit. He is co-author with aviation writer Don Berliner of *Crash at Corona*, published by Paragon House.

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By not couching our questions in such confrontational terms—UFOs: yes or no!—we may find that we can learn more than we thought we could. We may also find that we had more friends than we first thought.

— Dennis Stacy

NEWS & VIEWS

FOWLER RECEIVES AWARD

(Washington, D.C.) The Fund for UFO Research announces that Raymond Fowler has received the organization's Isabel L. Davis Memorial Award for 1993. With the award comes a check in the amount of \$1,000.

Fowler is a veteran UFO investigator and author of six books on the UFO subject. "The 1993 publication of Ray Fowler's *The Allagash Abductions*, an important and carefully documented case, caps a productive career of over 30 years," said Fund Chairman Richard Hall.

"Fowler has set investigation standards, first for NICAP, and later for MUFON. His six UFO books include three on The Andreasson Affair, culminating with *The Watchers* (1990). His work has greatly enhanced our knowledge and understanding of UFOs."

The Isabel L. Davis Memorial Award was established in 1986 "to recognize long-term accomplishments and excellence in promoting rational inquiry into reported UFO sightings and related phenomena."

Isabel Davis was a pioneer in the field of ufology. She was a co-founder of Civilian Saucer Investigation of New York and a frequent contributor to the organization's high-quality newsletter.

She is perhaps best known for her outstanding investigation and report, co-authored by Ted Bloecher, on the famous Kelly-Hopkinsville (KY) entity case, which was published by the Center for UFO Studies. She was also a valued staff member of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena. In 1979, she was one of the founders of the Fund for UFO Research. Ms. Davis passed away in 1984.

Nominations for the 1993 Isabel Davis Award were made by the Executive Committee of the Fund for UFO Research. The recipient was chosen by the Fund's supporters.

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ABDUCTION NOTES

John Carpenter

"Coping Responses and Credibility"

MYTH #1:

"Aliens always abduct mentally stable people."

The notion that alien life forms could possibly detect in advance how psychologically sound any individual is and always be able to make an accurate selection is an extraordinary concept. For an otherworldly being to always be able to predict how any human being is going to react emotionally or choose to cope is highly unlikely. Research into UFO abductions has indicated that there are frequent reports of "tests" or "staged events" to elicit emotional responses from abductees. When these abduction participants react, there is frequently a subtle acknowledgement that the subjects did well by *just responding* with intense emotions. This implies that they have not understood our human emotions well and have undertaken a study of this unexpected or less known variable—as any sensible scientist would—if indeed this is the assumed logic of their actions. There are many abduction accounts in which the little grays have reacted with apparent surprise at sudden emotional displays made by captive humans. The creatures tend to "stand back" or simply leave at such moments; they do not challenge the feelings. It therefore seems unlikely that they could be superior in the emotional assessment of humans prior to an abduction.

As researchers and mental health professionals we have constantly stressed our assessments of sanity and normality among abductees to establish credibility for the phenomenon. However, how many experiencers have not coped well and lapsed into dysfunctional coping behavior such as alcoholism, drug abuse, delinquency, overeating, gambling, or explosive and detrimental displacement of anger? How many have buried their confusion, anxiety, anger, and fear in these ways for years without knowing the source of their irritations? How many personalities have been shaped by years of silent intrusions upon the mind and emotions of these humans?

Will these unfortunate people be judged as having less credible encounters because they are alcoholics or poorly coping individuals? We cannot judge the nature of their original incidents by simply assessing their present level of functioning. Researching the encounters may be next to impossible due to dysfunctional behavior and fragility in coping ability. But we should *not* conclude that their encounters are *created* by their present-day coping deficiencies. Skeptics will claim that the alcoholism, for example, manufactured the anomalous event. In fact, the opposite is more believable—that the

bizarre experience led the witness to drinking excessively as a dysfunctional method of coping. Nor should we conclude—without a careful investigation of the facts—that their experiences are imagined or self-serving. We would be naïve to assume that all abductees will cope well, given time—and that all would even make the revealing connection to UFO's in order to begin appropriately processing their unresolved feelings, phobias, and non-productive behaviors.

MYTH #2:

"Abductees that cannot withstand public scrutiny are less credible."

The second line of trouble is the public ridicule, debunking, and disbelief that overwhelms the experiencer who may be barely managing their emotions under such pressure. We have seen some publicized cases break down certain witnesses into psychotic episodes, erratic behavior or claims, and depression with withdrawal into seclusion. The skeptics gleefully make their claims of "hoax" or "insanity" as these witnesses crumble under the intense weight of public scrutiny. Can we even begin to know how that pressure would feel? Are we to conclude that their encounters are not real just because they fail to survive these kinds of pressures? The public typically makes an instantaneous assessment based on a media critique or brief witness interview (shaped by editing, of course). Those words and images are unlikely to represent the individual's entire experience and full range of emotions, but, like a timely snapshot, this is what will be recalled.

MYTH #3:

"All Abductees who speak on TV, at conferences, or sell books have not suffered badly and just like attention."

On the other end of this discussion are those experiencers who are seen and assessed by the public—even the UFO community—as "coping *too well* to have been genuine abductees." Judged as attention-seekers, book peddlers, or New Age "crusaders," these individuals are often only seen and known to the public in the latter stages of their years of coping. Coping is a *process*. Many of these same abductees struggled for years, privately, trying desperately to comprehend the confusion, mixed feelings, and anguish of having their perception of reality shattered forever. Documenting their experiences and personal growth in book form has become a therapeutic catharsis—a way of organizing, releasing, and gaining some form of control over their feelings, while hopefully helping someone else out there with their private disclosures.

This handful of advocates, bravely speaking publicly to sincerely promote the existence of this wide-

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The UFO PRESS

UFO for Windows—"This Planet's Most Complete Guide to Close Encounters"

Software Marketing Corporation, Phoenix, AZ,
\$29.90

Reviewed by Dennis Stacy

That commercial computer software developers have finally discovered UFOs is not so surprising; that it took them so long is. Actually, a DOS "digital book" - *UFO Research in Australia and New Zealand* - appeared down under last year, although it left a lot to be desired. Essentially, *UFO Research* was little more than one long scrolling text file; it lacked onscreen graphics and had only rudimentary search capabilities, and of course was limited to southern hemisphere cases.

UFO For Windows takes full advantage of the Windows GUI, or Graphical User Interface, a Macintosh-like shell that sits atop the antiquated DOS command line structure. To run *UFO* you'll need an IBM PC or compatible, Windows 3.1 and at least 2MB of Ram. The program ships on four 3.5-inch diskettes. A CD-ROM version with video clips (and presumably sound) is also being advertised at the same price, but was unavailable at the time of review.

Two products are actually involved here, one being the program itself, and the other of course being the program's *content*, that is, the UFO information being disseminated to the general public. It gets better marks on the former than the latter, although the material presented isn't nearly as outright sensational as it might be, considering that the two primary sources for same appear to be Jim Dilettoso and Lt. Col. Wendelle Stevens, who is described on the back of the package as being with "United States Air Force Technical Intelligence." On the other hand, it's not as good and reliable as it could be, either. I suspect that Stevens supplied most of the pictures from his immense photo collection, including, as one might expect, several of Billy Meier's UFOs, and that someone else (Dilettoso?) did the final writing. Both crop circles and animal mutilations are simply subsumed to be part and parcel of the UFO phenomenon; in fact, crop circles account for almost all of the cases covered since 1980, which is a definite disappointment. What happened to the Cash-Landrum, Hudson River Valley and Belgium UFO cases? For that matter, what happened to a general introduction to the UFO phenomenon in general?

On the other hand, the program itself is a real charmer. After installation it opens with four windows or individual screens showing, a finder map in the upper

left-hand corner opposite a case description, below which is a longer section of accompanying text, to the left of which is an associated graphic in the great majority of cases. Some 500 cases are covered in varying degrees of detail.

Searching for a particular case is a snap and can be done in several ways. Cases can be menu-listed by topic or date and then selected, or they can be opened simply by clicking on one of the dots on the map. If the map seems too small you can enlarge it to a full screen and then zoom in on even smaller sections for additional control and choice. Images can be enlarged to an entire screen, too, but they're of such low resolution to begin with that it's hardly worth the exercise. Graphics and text can both be pasted to the Windows clipboard for import into other programs. Bravo, Windows! It may not be the ground-level-up GUI that the Macintosh operating system is, but it's a wonder that it runs on top of DOS in any form at all, let alone as miraculously as it does.

In the final analysis, *UFO for Windows* is a better advertisement for what can be done with computers than for what can be learned about UFOs. It is, however, an interesting, if flawed first approach, and some of you will wish to check it out, just to see how it can be done. I got my copy out of the Tiger Software catalog, Tel: (800) 888-4437. Postage is an additional \$5.95.

I've also seen another piece of UFO software recently advertised, *Explore: The UFO Phenomenon* by Exploration Publishing, in the Electronics Boutique catalog, but when I last called the program wasn't yet available. The price is listed as \$49.99, EB's telephone number is (800) 800-0032.

"LIES OF THE MIND"

Time Magazine

We first published an article on the so-called False Memory Syndrome by Dr. David Gotlib in the July issue of the Journal, in which the author warned that the FMS was "like a locomotive coming down the track, straight at us." The train has been chugging for some time on the tabloid TV shows, but I suppose, now that *Time* has made the subject "official," that it can at least be said to have pulled into the station.

"Lies of the Mind" is part of a *Time* special report on the status of contemporary psychoanalysis. (A puzzled Sigmund Freud is on the cover.) Subtitled "Repressed-memory therapy is harming patients, devastating families and intensifying a backlash against mental-health practitioners," the article is written by Leon Jaroff. Jaroff is a CSICOP fellow-traveller, Randi apologist, and, if memory serves, the former editor of another Time-Life publication, the science magazine *Discover*, which I mention only for your infotainment benefit.

Those who claim to have been ritually abused by satanic cults also tell of "missing fetuses" and buried bodies, but the courts and law enforcement officials keep asking a simple question: "Where are the skeletons?"

The article itself is straight forward reporting, and there is even a box by another reporter on the abduction phenomenon, "It Came From Outer Space," on page 56, which quotes both Hopkins and Jacobs. It's not quite as detailed a treatment of False Memory Syndrome as two earlier articles which appeared in *Vanity Fair* and *The New Yorker*, but it gets the job done, so to speak. The main thing to remember, and the main point of interest for ufologists, is that proponents lump abductions into the FMS stew along with many accounts of childhood sexual abuse and ritual satanic cult abuse.

I am one of those who happens to think that there are phenomenological parallels between all three types of reports, not only in the context of the content of the accounts themselves, but in how such accounts are routinely investigated. As far as abductions are concerned, I personally would like to see a lot less emphasis on regressive hypnosis, and a great deal more emphasis on independent, physical verification, but mine is probably a minority opinion among the UFO community at large.

Whether you agree or not, the current debate over the False Memory Syndrome is indeed the hottest topic of the day among therapists and other mental-health professionals in general, and will profoundly affect how the public at large perceives the abduction phenomenon. As a sort of third party to the debate, it would behoove ufologists to bone up on the basics of the argument, and the *Time* article (along with the proceeding one on Freud and psychoanalysis) is as good a place to begin as any.

At issue is the nature of memory itself, the human response to trauma, and the question of whether or not repeated unpleasant childhood experiences can be successfully repressed, only to erupt later in life (and if so, *how?*). The psychiatric community seems to be dividing into two hostile camps over these and related issues. As much as "abductionology" might prefer to be left out of the fray, that now seems unlikely if not patently impossible. Like it or not, we are reduced to the position of having to prove the physical existence of "Satan," or, at the very least, hordes of invading extraterrestrial demons, if we expect to be taken seriously.

It's not an envious situation, obviously. And it's certainly not a case that can be proved by anecdotal accounts, the sole confirmation of which is typically hypnotically retrieved, however many of same we amass. Those who claim to have been ritually abused by satanic cults also tell of "missing fetuses" and buried bodies, but the courts and law enforcement officials keep asking a simple question: "Where are the skeletons?"

Regardless of how one feels about the subject, the warnings to be derived from the False Memory Syndrome debate are abundantly clear and loud. Without a bona fide bag of bones, some practicing abduction therapists are inevitably scheduled for an unwanted appearance in court, as sure as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. In fact, it's already happened to one west coast therapist who probably now wishes there really was a skeleton in his closet.

1993 Keyhoe Journalism Award Fund for UFO Research

The Fund for UFO Research, a nonprofit scientific organization based in Washington, D.C., announces cash awards for the best articles or stories published or broadcast in 1993 concerning the subject of Unidentified Flying Objects.

The award was established in 1989 to honor the memory of Major Donald E. Keyhoe, a retired Marine Corps pilot and former director of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena. Maj. Keyhoe was an aide to Charles A. Lindbergh after the aviator made the first solo, non-stop flight from New York to Paris in 1927. During the 1930s, Keyhoe was a freelance writer whose work appeared in such publications as *The Nation*, *The Saturday Evening Post* and *Readers Digest*. He passed away on November 29, 1988.

The recipients of the 1992 Donald E. Keyhoe Journalism Award were:

- Christopher Evans of the Cleveland, OH, *Plain Dealer*, for an article describing a U.S. Coast Guard investigation into the March 4, 1988, landing of an unidentified flying object;
- Annette Gillespie of the Bradenton, FL, *Herald*, who wrote about the UFO abduction phenomenon; and
- Dawn Shurmaitis, a reporter for *The Times Leader* of Wilkes-Barre, PA, for a detailed examination of UFO activity and interest in the subject throughout the state.

The three winners shared a cash award of \$850.

Eligibility Requirements

Any journalist working for a newspaper, magazine, radio or television station whose story on UFOs was published or broadcast between January 1 and December 31, 1993, is eligible to enter the competition. In order to be considered, the story must be submitted with an entry form, signed by the principal author of the story, and a newspaper or magazine clipping, audio cassette or videotape on VHS format. Foreign language stories

must be accompanied by an English translation in order to be considered.

A winning entry will be one which—in the opinion of the judges—makes the most significant contribution to public understanding of the UFO phenomenon. Entries should emphasize scientific research. Possible topics may be, but are not limited to: the U.S. Government's involvement in the UFO subject; the phenomenon of UFO "abduction" cases; or investigations into eyewitness reports of UFO sightings. Awards are made without regard to any particular theory about the source of the UFO phenomenon.

The deadline for submissions is February 1, 1994. The panel will make its decision by April 1. Entries should be mailed to:

Journalism Award
Fund for UFO Research
P.O. Box 277
Mt. Rainier, MD 20712

To receive an entry form or an information package on the UFO subject, call Don Berliner at (703) 684-6032.

UFO ABDUCTIONS IN GULF BREEZE

By Ed and Frances Walters

An Avon Paperback Book
Scheduled for release in mid-December 1993

Since the publishing of *The Gulf Breeze Sightings* and the resulting publicity, I have received thousands of letters from all over the world. Most are from UFO witnesses who send me reports and photographs of what they saw. This has been a truly amazing and humbling experience.

Are all the UFO photographs actually true UFOs? I don't know but many of the daytime shots show structural details and interaction with the surrounding area such as shadows, illumination on clouds, etc.

Four years ago as the onslaught of letters began, I noted that many people had questions about my hypnosis sessions with Dr. Dan Overlade. What had I discovered? Plus, almost everybody wanted to know if there had been further UFO sightings since my last encounter, May 1, 1988, as described in the book. This was reason number one for Frances and me to write our follow-up book, *UFO Abductions In Gulf Breeze*.

At first I rejected any more of the public spotlight and refused to write a follow-up book. Being fair game as a public figure was a shocking experience. Some of the lies uttered by debunkers were truly extraordinary. They sent out fake UFO photographs, planted a UFO model, and attacked my character without conscience. But as time passed, the fake photograph debunking plot was ex-

posed by none other than Jim Moseley. The UFO model was examined and conclusively proven by witnesses, Mr. & Mrs L. Thomas, to have been built almost two years after I took photographs of the real UFO.

I passed four lie detector tests with three different examiners, but even so, the debunkers to this day promote their rumors and lies. And that is the second reason we decided to release the new book.

What is the book about? It presents an exact transcript of the hypnosis sessions as videotaped by Dr. Overlade, along with several chapters written by the now deceased Dr. Overlade to whom I dedicated the book.

The second half of the book concentrates on scores of UFO sightings documented by a local research team and witnessed by hundreds of people at a time.

Is this the last word on Gulf Breeze? Certainly not; the debunkers have already gathered their forces to attack the ongoing UFO sightings as being emergency flares, and of course, a massive hoax. But unfortunately for the debunkers, the Gulf Breeze UFO sightings continue with some amazing day time and night time videotaped encounters.

Daily my mail box is filled with letters from witnesses which I try to answer. My sincere thanks to all of you for your continued support.

— Ed Walters

MORE GOOD WRITING HINTS

Don't use no double negatives.
About them sentence fragments.
Try to not ever split infinitives.
Verbs has to agree with their subjects.
Between you and I, case is important.
Correct spelling is essentail.
When dangling, watch your particples.
Use your apostrophe's correctly.
Avoid cliches like the plague.
Don't use commas, that aren't necessary.
Proofread you writing.
And of course, never use a proposition to end a sentence with!

— Supplied by Mike Stacy, a professional translator.

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MUFON FORUM

Letters to Mufon UFO Journal

FPP NO FANTASY

John Carpenter's comments on "Fantasy Prone Personality" (FPP) in the October 1993 issue of the *MUFON UFO Journal* are highly inaccurate.

First, Carpenter says that Keith Basterfield created the term Fantasy-Prone Personality (FPP). In the paper "UFO Abductees and Contactees: Psychopathology or Fantasy Proneness" (*Professional Psychology* 1991: 22(3), 215-22), Basterfield and his co-authors clearly cite S.C. Wilson and T.X. Barber as originally describing FPP. They also identify preliminary research by J.R. Hilgard as contributing to the concept, and work by S. Myers and H. Austrin, and S.J. Lynn and S.W. Rhue, as supporting Wilson and Barber's original findings.

Second, Mr. Carpenter states "[FPP] is only discussed in UFO-related articles and research." In fact, a quick scan of my files (as well as the references from the Basterfield article above) shows there are numerous papers on FPP in the mental health literature, including journals such as *British Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis*, *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis*, and *American Psychologist*. Of all the citations I have come across, only the Basterfield article deals primarily (if at all) with UFO abductees and contactees.

Third, FPP does not appear in "Diagnostic and Statistical Manuals of Disorders" because it is not a disorder, but a psychological construct, thought to be related to those of "imaginative involvement" and "absorption."

I agree with Mr. Carpenter that the FPP construct by itself is insufficient to explain away every abduction case. However, FPP is neither discredited, nor dead, nor buried, as Mr. Carpenter asserts. If we want other professionals to stop reflexively taking a dismissive or reductionist approach to the abduction phenomenon we should resist the temptation to do the same with the work of others, at least without first seriously studying the body of work we are addressing.

— David Gotlib, M.D.
Toronto, Ontario

(Dr. Gotlib is the editor of BAE, the *Bulletin of Anomalous Experience*, 2 St. Clair Avenue West, Suite 607, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4V 1L5.

Letters to the *Journal* should be addressed to the editor, Dennis Stacy, Box 12434, San Antonio, TX 78212.

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE - Continued from Page 23

band for several weekends, David believes that the frequency 7.233 MHz each Saturday morning at 0930 MDT (1630Z) would be the most conducive time for the convenience of both time zones and minimum foreign broadcast interference. Since this is the first announcement in the *Journal*, W6LEV will inaugurate this net on January 8, 1994 at the prescribed time as the Net Control Station on 7.233 MHz single side band. We invite all of our MUFON amateur radio operators to check in to this new net. The feasibility of organizing a 75 meter net is pending.

MYTHS - Continued from Page 15

spread mystery, are doing what they believe is important. For most it is a peak in their adjustment to a new reality—to take great personal risk in order to speak from the depths of their feelings in hopes of helping others. To fairly assess them one must know of their *complete* journey through fear, pain, confusion, self-doubt, and terror—not just what you observe in a few public moments at the finish.

I wish to thank many of you for your kind letters of support as I come to the end of my first year of writing columns for this journal. Merry Christmas to all. May we all be kinder and more humane to each other in the coming year as we all continue our difficult work on this quest for truth.

UNITED NATIONS VIDEO

On October 2, 1992, a UFO presentation was made at the United Nations in an effort to reopen Decision GA 33/426. The two-hour VHS video tape includes Mohammad A. Ramadan, Stanton T. Friedman, John F. Schuessler and Robert H. Bletchman. Tapes of this monumental UN presentation may be purchased by Postal Money Order, personal check made payable through a U.S. bank or U.S. cash for \$19.95 plus \$2 for p.&h. to MUFON, 103 Oldtowne Rd., Seguin, TX 78155-4099, U.S.A.

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EASTERN REGIONAL DIRECTOR ELECTION

Three very qualified candidates have been nominated for the position of Eastern Regional Director on the MUFON Board of Directors for a four-year term. Each gentleman has agreed to fulfill the position to the best of his ability if elected. Photographs of Dana M. Schmidt and David F. Webb appeared in the November 1993 issue of the *MUFON UFO Journal*. A photograph of George A. Filer appears with this article. A short biography of the three candidates in alphabetical order follows, so that you may become acquainted with their qualifications before voting.

GEORGE A. FILER

Mr. Filer graduated from Bradley University with a Bachelor of Science Degree, in 1976 he received an MBA from Central Michigan University and in 1977 from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. A retired Major in the U.S.A.F., Mr. Filer has accumulated 5,000 hours of flying time, visited 65 countries, and worked as an Intelligence Officer conducting thousands of briefings to general officers. He is presently the Director of Marketing for Auditec, Inc.

Since joining MUFON in 1988, George has successively served as a Field Investigator, State Section Director, Assistant State Director and is presently the New Jersey State Director. He first became interested in UFOs as a high school student, when a German scientist friend told about her closeup sighting at White Sands Proving Grounds. While in the Air Force, he chased a UFO and believes they are manned by intelligent life forms. George has interviewed 50 abductees and regularly speaks on the subject of UFOs.

DANA M. SCHMIDT

Mr. Schmidt obtained a B.S. degree in Engineering from the University of Michigan in 1962 and a Juris Doctor Degree from George Washington University in 1965. Dana is employed as a Patent Counsel for Eastman Kodak Co. He is a member of the Bars of Illinois, Michigan, New York, and the U.S. Patent Office.

Dana has been the State Section Director for Rochester, NY and the surrounding counties since 1980. He had his first sighting of UFOs in 1957 in Peoria, IL. Mr. Schmidt was a member of NICAP and CUFOS before joining MUFON. He has investigated numerous UFO sightings, including New York "crop circles" and those with unusual photographs. Dana organized the annual upstate NY MUFON meetings at Auburn for the past five years and has developed a corps of experienced Field Investigators for the Rochester area. He has represented MUFON on numerous radio and TV talk shows about UFOs. Also,

he has worked with abduction investigators utilizing hypnotic regression.

DAVID F. WEBB

Mr. Webb has a B.S. degree in Physics and is employed as a research scientist in the Boston, MA area specializing in space physics research. He has been active in UFO research and case investigations since 1960. After joining MUFON in 1974, he has successively held the positions of Massachusetts and New Hampshire State Directors and Eastern Regional Director on the MUFON Board of Directors. He has also been a field investigator for both APRO and NICAP and a member of the Society for Scientific Exploration.

David Webb specializes in the collection and analysis of CE III Reports, including abduction cases. He maintains HumCat, a computer-based catalog of CE-III reports (formerly co-chairman with Ted Bloecher). He is also affiliated with CUFOS which published his booklet *1973 - Year of the Humanoids*. He is the author of about 15 UFO articles and papers, and has presented invited lectures at numerous UFO conferences. Mr. Webb was a featured speaker at MUFON's International UFO Symposium in Ann Arbor, MI in 1976.

Deadline for voting is January 31, 1994

Only members in the Eastern Region composed of the following states may vote for this prestigious position: ME, VT, NH, MA, CT, RI, NY, PA, NJ, DE, MD, WV, VA, NC, SC, GA, FL, PR, and VI. A ballot has been enclosed in this issue of the *Journal* for your convenience. Please detach, vote for one candidate, affix your signature, and mail promptly. If a family membership exists, each member may vote on the same ballot identifying the person you are voting for and signing your own name. It is imperative that each member votes promptly so the ballots will be returned to MUFON headquarters in Seguin, TX by January 31, 1994. This prestigious position is only one of the four MUFON Board of Directors elected by the membership that they represent. These gentlemen need your support, therefore do not allow the Christmas holidays to deter you from voting immediately.



George A. Filer, Candidate for Eastern Regional Director

READER'S CLASSIFIEDS

FREE READING LIST & other sources of reliable information on the UFO phenomenon, including more than 50 book titles, organizations & publications. Also lists 45 publications (books, reports, videotapes & gov't documents) offered by the Fund for UFO Research. Send name & address to: Fund for UFO Research, P.O. Box 277-M, Mt. Rainier, MD 20712.

AREA 51 VIEWER'S GUIDE: Detailed milepost log of Nevada Hwy 375, home of Black Mailbox & many UFO reports. Viewing sites, back roads, services, maps, references. \$15 + \$3.50 priority postage. Glenn Campbell, HCR Box 38, Rachel, NV 89001. (702) 729-2648.

CRASH COLLUSION is Your Quarterly Guide to the Fringe. We publish serious articles on such uncommon topics as UFOs, Weird Science, Conspiracies, Altered States and more. A sample issue is \$4.00. Please make checks payable to: Wesley Nations, P.O. Box 49233, Austin, TX 78765.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE ISLANDER NEWSPAPER, your UFO connection in Gulf Breeze. One year subscription, 52 issues by mail, \$18. Limited number "Gulf Breeze Sightings" magazine still available, \$2.00+\$1.50 postage. The Islander, P.O. Box 292, Gulf Breeze, FL 32562.

VIDEO/AUDIO TAPES ON UFOs, crop circles, aviation mysteries, near-death experiences, Face on Mars & other fascinating topics. Free list & sample newsletter from The Eclectic Viewpoint, Box 802735-M, Dallas, TX 75380. Future lecture hotline (214) 601-7687.

NEW VIDEOS—Budd Hopkins: "Hidden Memories: Are You a UFO Abductee?" (92 mins); Brian O'Leary: "The Second Coming of Science" (90 mins), \$29.95 ea. "UFO Secret: The Roswell Crash" (75 mins), "UFOs: The Secret Evidence" (110 mins), \$39.95 ea + \$4 shipping/\$1 ea. additional tape. **LIGHT-WORKS**, P.O. Box 661593MU5, Los Angeles, CA 90066. (800) 795-TAPE.

TAMPA, FL. Feb. 19-20: "Do We Have Visitors From the Unknown? Scholarly Study of Extraterrestrial Intrusions." Holiday Inn. Linda Howe, Dr. John Mack, George Knapp, John Carpenter, Yvonne Smith, Skye Ambrose, others. \$50 until Feb. 12, \$55 after. Banquet, workshops optional. Call (417) 882-6847 or write TRIAD Research Conferences, 4033 S. Belvedere, Springfield, MO 65807.

SAN DIEGO, CA, MARCH 26-27: "Is There Hard Evidence for Extraterrestrial Visitations?" Hotel Del Coronado. Budd Hopkins, John Mack, John Carpenter, George Knapp, Colin Andrews, Skye Ambrose, more. \$50 until March 19, \$55 after. Banquet, workshops optional. Call (417) 882-6817 or write TRIAD Research Conferences, 4033 S. Belvedere, Springfield, MO 65807.

NEW ORLEANS UFO CONVENTION: March 11-13. Features Dr. Raymond Moody, Colin Andrews, Linda Howe, Budd Hopkins, Dr. Bill Roll, Bob Oechsler, Donald Ware, abductees Scott Maas, Katharina Wilson & Debbie Jordan. Workshops, networking, abductee support available. Call PROJECT AWARENESS for information (904) 432-8888 24 hrs/day or write P.O. Box 730, Gulf Breeze, FL 32562.

TAMPA UFO CONVENTION: May 20-22. Six intriguing lectures & 7 fascinating workshops by Dr. Scott Jones, Dr. Karla

Turner, Dr. Michael Grosso, Stanton Friedman, Budd Hopkins, Dr. Raymond Moody, Zecharia Sitchin, Betty Andreasson Luca & others. Sponsored by Project Awareness. For complete information call (904) 432-8888 24 hrs/day or write P.O. Box 730, Gulf Breeze, FL 32562.

ESCORT INTERVIEW—I will pay \$25 for a photocopy of the interview of Dr. Edward Condon that was published in the April 1968 issue of Escort magazine. Eric Herr, P.O. Box 15044, San Diego, CA 92175.

SPECTACULAR 1993 GULF BREEZE VIDEO. 2 hrs of raw footage over Gulf Breeze, Florida. A must see UFO extravaganza. \$25 to Gulf Breeze Raw, UFON Jim Gialpis, 50 Sleepy Hollow Road, Niantic, CT, 06357.

NEW AREA 51 BOOKLET. 21 pages. "The Secrets of Area 51." Discover what is really being tested in Nevada. Includes critique of Campbell's "Area 51 Viewer's Guide." All latest findings. Author Jon Erik Beckjord. Send a mere \$5 to UFO, Bigfoot & Nessie Museum Project, Box 2534, Malibu, CA 90265.

PHOTO ID's \$3.89 (send no \$\$, SASE for info): UFO Curious Contact Service (coded names), info, SASE. "Alien Presence Analysis," \$3.00, "Suggested UFO Contact Protocols & Procedures," \$2.00, postpaid, money order only to: Mutual Interests MU10, P.O. Box 10041, Scottsdale, AZ 85271.

THE UFO EXPERIENCE. Audiotape & videotape proceedings of six annual conferences. Researchers, contactees & abductees including Betty Hill, Budd Hopkins, Whitley Strieber, Colin Andrews, George Knapp, John Mack, Charles Hickson, Betty Andreasson, Jerry Clark, Walt Andrus, John Timmerman, Stanton Friedman, "Kathie Davis." Omega Communications, P.O. Box 2051-A, Cheshire, CT 06410, USA.

UNITED NATIONS LECTURES: Hoagland & Andrews have recently made a big deal of this, but in reality be advised that this is merely the U.N. Parapsychology Club, and if one lectures there, one is not addressing the U.N. General Assembly in any way, shape or form. Sorry, folks. Jon Erik Beckjord.

UFO CONFERENCE MAIL LIST: Project Awareness, sponsor of the 1993 Gulf Breeze UFO Conference, will be holding conferences across the country, presenting information on all aspects of the UFO phenomena. To obtain a brochure on all conferences, write to: Project Awareness, P.O. Box 730, Gulf Breeze, FL 32562, or call 1-904-432 8888.

41" ALIEN FULL FRONT wall hanging sculpture, cast in resin and fiberglass reinforced. Wall hanging UFO SET relief sculptures, cast in resin. 8 1/2" Plaster ALIEN BUST. Write to TAYLOR STUDIO 7307 Beaty Avenue, Fort Wayne, IN 46809.

READERS' CLASSIFIEDS: To place your own personal ad in this section simply enclose a check for \$15 for each issue of the *Journal* in which you wish it to appear. Limit 50 words, please. Acceptance is at the discretion of the editors and in no way implies endorsement by the Mutual UFO Network, its Board of Directors or the *Journal*. Send sample, ad copy and check or money order (payable to MUFON) to Dennis Stacy, Box 12434, San Antonio, TX 78212.

The NIGHT SKY

Walter N. Webb

January 1994

Bright Planets (Evening Sky):

Although Venus moves into the evening sky January 16, it won't be seen away from the Sun's glare until the end of next month.

Saturn (magnitude 0.9), in Aquarius, is low in the SW at dusk, setting in the W shortly after 7 PM in midmonth. The lunar crescent lies above the ringed planet on the 14th. Toward the end of January, tiny elusive Mercury approaches to within 1-1/2° of Saturn (on the 31st).

Bright Planets (Morning Sky):

Jupiter (-1.9), in Libra, rises in the E about 1:30 AM in mid-January. The gas giant swings around to the S at dawn. The crescent Moon is below Jupiter on the 6th.

Moon Phases:

Last quarter—January 4



New moon—January 11



First quarter—January 19



Full moon—January 27



The Stars:

During the midevening the wondrously bright constellation of Orion the Hunter confronts the Bull Taurus in the S, the V-shaped Hyades outlining the angry animal's face. In the bull's shoulder the little dipper-shaped Pleiades cluster denotes a spear wound inflicted by Orion. The Pleiades, Hyades, and beautiful Orion Nebula in the hunter's sword all merit the observer's attention at this season.

The delicate Pleiades is a relatively young star cluster, having condensed from a gaseous nebula less than 100 million years ago. Although several hundred stars actually comprise the group, only 6 can be seen normally with the naked eye. (One Arizona observer claims that he spotted 20 without optical aid in the clear desert air!) Binoculars reveal 30 to 50 stars in the cluster. Increasing magnification adds more and more to the total.

The Hyades constitutes a moving cluster of older (800 million years) stars. This group drifts eastward through space and eventually will converge toward a point east of Orion's red star Betelgeuse. Aldebaran, the right eye of the bull, is not a member of the cluster. The orange star is more than twice as close to us than the Hyades and merely lies in front of the cluster from our viewpoint.

The middle "fuzzy star" in Orion's sword (located below his trio of belt stars) is actually the spectacular Orion Nebula. Marvelous to behold in binoculars or a telescope, the object

glows from the impact of intense ultraviolet radiation emitted from a tiny star cluster in the center of the cloud. Four of these hot young (8 million years) stars are easily visible in a small telescope, forming a trapezoid-shaped pattern called the Trapezium.

CALENDAR

January 22-23, 1994 — "Are There Intelligent Life Forms Out There?" Sunburst Hotel & Conference Center, Scottsdale, Arizona. Call 417-882-6847 or write TRIAD Research Conferences, 4033 S. Belvedere, Springfield, MO 65807.

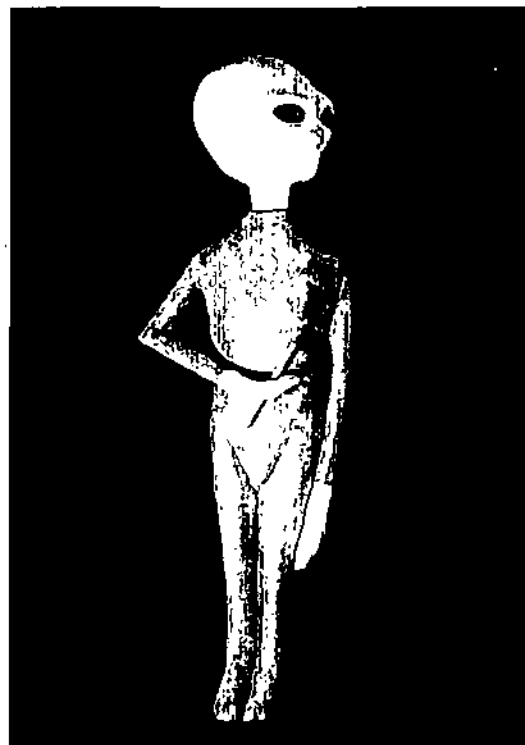
February 19-20 — Tampa, FL. Holiday Inn. "Do We Have Visitors From the Unknown?" Call 417-882-6847 or write TRIAD Research Conferences, 4033 S. Belvedere, Springfield, MO 65807.

March 11-13 — New Orleans UFO Convention, New Orleans Airport Hilton. For information call (904) 432-8888 or write P.O. Box 730, Gulf Breeze, FL 32562.

March 26-27 — San Diego, CA. Hotel Del Coronado. "Is There Hard Evidence for Extraterrestrial Visitations?" Call (417) 882-6847 or write TRIAD Research Conferences, 4033 S. Belvedere, Springfield, MO 65807.

May 20-22 — Tampa UFO Convention, Holiday Inn, Tampa, FL International Airport. For information call (904) 432-8888 or write P.O. Box 730, Gulf Breeze, FL 32562.

July 8, 9 & 10 — MUFON 1994 International UFO Symposium, Hyatt Regency Hotel on Town Lake, Austin, Texas. Theme: "UFOL-OGY: A Historical Perspective" For details see Director's Message in this issue of the *Journal*.



Wall hanging sculpture of 41 inch tall Entity by Robert A. Taylor, Fort Wayne, IN.

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE - Continued from Page 24

Eight new Research Specialists volunteered their expertise this month. They were: **Jesse F. Taylor, Ph.D.** (Minneapolis, MN) in Education Administration; **Ray R. Roberts, M.S.** (Franklin, WI) in Botany; **Patricia Dell Higgins, M.S.** (Tulsa, OK) in Counseling; **Andreas G. Veneris, M.S.** (Champaign, IL) in Computer Science; **Donald D. Heacock, M.S.W.** (Shreveport, LA) in Social Work; **Charles H. Herold, M.S.** (Round Rock, TX) in Computer Science; **Martin A. Reid, M.A.** (Keremeos, BC, Canada) in Theology and **Sal Giacomazzo, M.S.** (Wilton, ME) in Computer Science.

MUFON 1994 SYMPOSIUM

The theme for the MUFON 1994 International UFO Symposium is "UFOLOGY: A Historical Perspective," commemorating MUFON's 25th anniversary and symposia. It will be hosted by Texas MUFON at the Hyatt Regency Hotel on Town Lake in Austin, Texas, on July 8, 9, and 10. **Ellen R. Stuart**, State Director, is serving as the host chairperson. Special events are being planned to celebrate MUFON's silver anniversary.

Several of the speakers will draw from the historical aspects of ufology in their presentations. They are **James A. Harder, Ph.D.** (APRO), **Richard H. Hall** (NICAP), **John F. Schuessler** (MUFON), and **Robert O. Dean** (military) from Tucson, AZ. Other speakers confirmed are **George Wingfield** (English Crop Circles); **George Knapp** (Russian UFO Files); **Rev. Barry H. Downing, Ph.D.**, author, minister, and consultant; **Michael Lindeman** from Santa Barbara, CA; **Ed Dames**, President of Psi-Tec (Remote Viewing); **Yvonne Smith** (Abduction Cases), **Karla Turner, Ph.D.** (Author of *Into The Fringe*); **Vladimir Rubtsov, Ph.D.** (MUFON Representative in the Ukraine, C.I.S.), and **Richard F. Haines, Ph.D.** (A Review of Multiple UFO Cases).

ALASKA HAS FIRST STATE MEETING

Norman Mark, Alaska State Director, arranged for Alaska's first state meeting and their first newsletter by meeting at the Anchorage Hilton Hotel on October 3, 1993. In attendance were **Birch Pavelsky**, Assistant State Director, and new State Section Directors **Glen Harper** and **Rose Eckhoff**. There were three major phases to the meeting: (1) An exposure to each member's interest in and introduction into MUFON; (2) A discussion of the goals and expectations for MUFON International, MUFON Alaska, and each member individually; and (3) Discussion of ways to interface with the community at large, given the existence of consideration popular cynicism on the subject of UFOs. These people are to be commended for literally breaking the ice (and snow) by traveling to Anchorage in a state that has twice the geographical area of Texas.

MUFON WEST VIRGINIA

The University of West Virginia not only has a top ranked football team this year, but is a state that is growing in membership under the tutelage of **Dr. Ted Spickler**, State Director. Dr. Spickler attended his first MUFON UFO Symposium in Akron, Ohio, in 1974, where he was favorably impressed with the organization. Issue number 1 of their "Very Occasional Newsletter for Members of the Mutual UFO Network in West Virginia" was mailed during the Fall of 1993, edited by Ted Spickler. **Gregg Knight** (Wallace, WV) is the Assistant State Director.

EASTERN REGIONAL DIRECTOR ELECTION

The names and qualifications of the three candidates nominated for Eastern Regional Director are contained in a separate article in this issue of the *Journal*. The deadline for the mail ballot is January 31, 1994. This is an opportunity for all members in the Eastern Region of States to vote for the person you feel will best represent you on the MUFON Board of Directors. Please vote now while it is fresh in your mind (see ballot insert).

SEASON'S GREETINGS

The front cover of the *Journal* represents a personal Christmas card to all of our members throughout the world from the *MUFON UFO Journal* staff and the MUFON Board of Directors. We want to wish each and everyone a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. MUFON is celebrating its quarter-century this year and following with a silver anniversary symposium in Austin, Texas, on July 8, 9, and 10, 1994. We want to express our thanks and gratitude to our members for making MUFON the world's largest UFO investigative organization. We look forward to many more fruitful years together as we accept the challenge to resolve the greatest mystery of the space age—the UFO phenomena. We are indebted to **Wesley S. Crum** for the cover artwork.

NEW WESTERN MUFON AMATEUR NET

Several amateur radio operators in the western region of states have expressed an interest in organizing a MUFON net to cover Mountain and Pacific time zones. The subject was revitalized during Walt's November 14th participation in the "Area 2000" radio talk show on Las Vegas, NV radio KDWN, hosted by **Art Bell** and sponsored by the **Robert Bigelow Foundation**. A seventy-five meter net was discussed at that time when it was found that Art Bell was also a ham radio operator.

Prior to this date **David A. Eckhardt** (W6LEV) in Albuquerque, NM was invited to organize a forty meter net for the western states. After listening to the 40 meter

Continued on Page 19

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

Walter Andrus

NEWS FROM AROUND THE NETWORK**MUFON ANNUAL AWARD**

Each year MUFON honors a person in ufology who their colleagues select for having made the most outstanding contribution to the advancement of the UFO phenomenon during the past five years. The distinguished recipient will be presented with an engraved plaque and a monetary award of \$500 from MUFON. Candidates may live anywhere in the world and do not have to be members of the Mutual UFO Network to be elected for this prestigious award.

In order not to influence the election, but to rely entirely upon the individual's recognized accomplishments, only the candidate's name and state will be listed in alphabetical sequence. The following candidates were nominated for this honor: **Edith Fiore**, Ph.D. (CA), **John Ford** (NY), **Stanton T. Friedman** (NB, Canada), **Cynthia Hind** (Zimbabwe, Africa), **Budd Hopkins** (NY), **Linda M. Howe** (PA), **Pat Marcattilo** (NJ), **Dennis Stacy** (TX), **Leonard H. Stringfield** (OH), **Doris Upchurch** (TX), and **Donald M. Ware** (FL).

The balloting and election will be conducted by mail via a postcard or letter in the U.S.A. Members in foreign countries should use air mail for their ballots. Please select one person from the above list who you feel deserves this award for their outstanding work in scientifically advancing the UFO phenomenon. If a family membership is involved, each person may vote on the same ballot, indicating their choice and signing their name to the letter or postcard. The deadline for receipt of ballots to MUFON in Seguin, TX has been extended to December 31, 1993. Announcement of the 1993 award winner will appear in the February 1994 issue of the *MUFON UFO Journal*. Please vote now while the subject is fresh in your mind. A significantly large popular vote is essential if MUFON is to continue this annual award.

MUFONET-BBS NETWORK

John Komar has relinquished the MUFONET-BBS to Pete Theer to fill the role of administrator. His data line is (512) 556-2524 and home telephone number is (512) 556-2746. This network has members in Australia, Canada, South Africa, and the United States. It is a closed network for MUFON members only, however it does have a public access.

MUFON AMATEUR RADIO NET

Due to the inherent poor propagation of radio signals associated with sunspot cycles, the ten and twenty meter amateur network frequencies have been so unreliable

that these nets are being temporarily discontinued. The only MUFON amateur radio net that will meet regularly is the long-standing net on 40 meters—7.237 MHz each Saturday morning at 8 a.m. Eastern Standard or Daylight Time.

NEW OFFICERS

After exemplary service to MUFON since 1971, **Stan Gordon** has submitted his resignation as Pennsylvania State Director for personal family reasons. He will continue as a UFO researcher and investigator in the Westmoreland County area. **Paul G. Johnson**, Ph.D., a Chemistry Professor living in North Versailles, PA, and State Section Director since 1977 has accepted the responsibility for State Director for Pennsylvania. Dr. Johnson is also a Consultant in Biochemistry. **Carlos J. De Leon**, Ph.D. (Hatillo, PR) a Consultant in Hypnotherapy and a member since 1988 has been promoted to State Director for Puerto Rico replacing **Jorge Martin**. **David** and **Ann Deg** (Sioux Falls, SD) were selected by **Davina M. Ryszka** to be her Co-Assistant State Directors for Eastern South Dakota.

The following people have been appointed State Section Directors by their respective State Directors: **C. L. "Chuck" Brooks** (Sioux Falls, SD) for Minnehaha County; **Joyce L. Murphy** (Granbury, TX) for Hood and Somervell Counties; **Frank E. Pagnani**, MA (Laurel Springs, NJ) for Camden County; **William C. "Bill" O'Brien** (Woodstock, GA) for Cherokee and Bartow Counties; **Ronald A. Lampi** (Santa Cruz, CA) for Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Benito Counties; **Robert E. Haven**, M.S. (Fresno, CA) for Madera County; **J. Glen Harper**, J.D. (Anchorage, AK) for the Anchorage Area; **Rose Eckhoff**, R.N. (Nome, AK) for the Norton Sound Area; **Virginia M. Tilly**, M.A. (Grand Rapids, MI) for Kent and Ottawa Counties (Virginia is also MUFON's Director for Public Education and a hypnotherapist); **Wallace R. "Bob" Mohr** (Bethany, OK) for Oklahoma, Lincoln, Logan, and Payne Counties; **Tom R. Belanger** (West Bloomfield, MI) for Oakland County; **W. Scott Gibson** (Palm City, FL) for Martin and St. Lucie Counties; **Joseph G. Jordan** (Cocoa, FL) for Brevard County; **James B. Calvin**, Ph.D. (Waterville Valley, NH) for Franklin County; **Warren E. York** (El Paso, TX) for El Paso and Hudspeth Counties; and **Lois A. Kimberlin**, M.S. (Chapman, KS) for Dickinson and Clay Counties.

CONSULTANTS AND RESEARCH SPECIALISTS

A former Consultant **Roger W. Wescott**, Ph.D. (Southbury, CT) is noted for his work in Linguistics and provided analysis on the author of the MJ-12 documents. Other consultants joining MUFON this past month were **Evelyn M. Fuqua**, Ph.D. (Rocklin, CA) in Psychology and **Earl Edwards**, J.D. (Tempe, AZ) in Law.

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