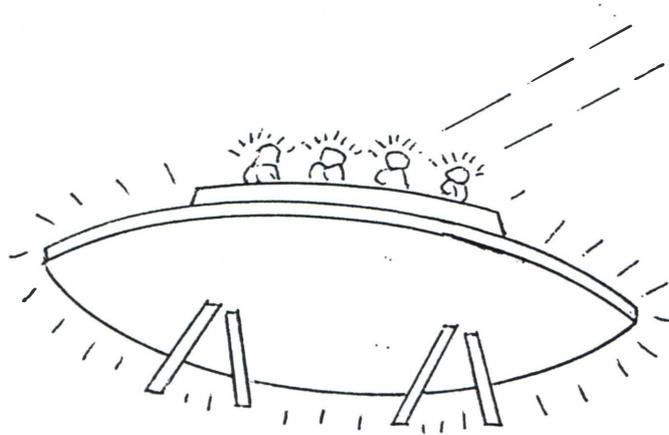


FLYING SAUCERS

MADNESS,

MANDALA, or

MACHINE ?



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John F. Schuessler
P.O. Box 58485
Houston, TX 77258-8485

Archives for UFO Research
Arkivet för UFO-forskning
P.O. Box 11027
SE-600 11 Norrköping
Sweden

HE
2006

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INTRODUCTION

Social Problem

Very few subjects have attracted as much attention throughout the world as flying saucers, or Unidentified Flying Objects as they are often called. This high awareness factor is nicely illustrated by a 1973 Gallup Poll¹ that reveals that some 15,000,000 people, about 11% of the population of the United States, have seen a flying saucer. It goes on to say that 95% of the total population have heard or read about flying saucers. Naturally, a subject with such a high awareness factor is bound to generate many and varied hypotheses or beliefs.

An outgrowth of the flying saucer phenomenon has been the unusual ways in which people cope with the sightings of flying saucers; either directly or through anecdotal accounts of the incidents. While some individuals delight in the popularity of being involved, most suffer some form of ridicule or rejection. Nevertheless, flying saucer sightings continue.

Purpose

Dozens of studies conducted to evaluate the unusual aspects of the flying saucer syndrome have resulted in generalizations about hourly, daily and monthly cycle variations; relationships to weather data; comparison with the current states of our technological development; and the effects of intellectual development versus sighting reports.

¹St. Louis Post Dispatch, November 29, 1974, p. 12.

The approach to be considered in this paper is to examine the data in a manner conducive to attributing the cause of the phenomenon either to madness, to psychological symbolism, or to machines operating in the earth's atmosphere.

In the case for madness, it is desirable to establish whether or not flying saucer sightings can be attributed to psychopathological disorders. Signs of dereistic thinking in patients seen in consultation or psychotherapy would serve to reinforce the contention that flying saucers are the result of madness.

The Sanskrit word mandala² denotes circular images which are drawn or modelled, or appear spontaneously in dreams or certain states of conflict. The circular form of the flying saucer gives rise to the speculation that flying saucers are symbolic manifestations, not real hardware.

Dr. Hermann Oberth, Germany's V-2 rocket scientist, established the premise that flying saucers are machines when he declared in 1954 he believed they were real and were spaceships from another solar system. Data gathered and evaluated in accordance with the rules of scientific method is required to properly evaluate Dr. Oberth's theory.

²R. F. C. Hull, trans., The Archetypes and The Collective Unconscious, by C. G. Jung, (2d ed.; Princeton University Press, 1968), p. 387.

³The American Weekly, October 24, 1954.

BACKGROUND

Flying Saucer History

It is common to think of historical man as primitive, adept at the use of spears, knives and stones. His simple unsophisticated way of life has been verified by archeological artifacts and story-teller legends. Occasionally one finds information about very different occurrences indicating that primitive man was visited by members of a highly advanced technological society. One such case can be found in one of the oldest chronicles of India, the Book of Dzyan.⁴

The story is about a small group of beings that came to Earth in a metal craft which orbited Earth several times before landing. It goes on to relate how the humans looked upon these beings as Gods, having great powers. Eventually, the space people argued, separated into two communities, and finally fought a nuclear-type war. The surviving group returned to their vessels, rose into the sky and never returned.

Another event, recorded in the Bible, sounds much like a modern flying saucer story. According to Dr. R. C. Leonard the sighting by Ezekiel was mistaken for spirits.⁵

And I looked, and behold, a whirlwind came out of the north, a great cloud, and a fire infolding itself (or, "and the appearance of whirling lamps") and a brightness was about it, and out of the midst thereof as the color of amber (or "the appearance of metal, or electrum"), out of the midst of the fire (Ezek. 1:4).

Also out of the midst thereof came the likeness of four living creatures. And this was their appearance; they had the likeness of man (Ezek. 1:5).

⁴Department of the Air Force, United States Air Force Academy, Introductory Space Science, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1968), p. 457.

⁵R. Cedric Leonard, Flying Saucers, Ancient Writings and the Bible (New York: Exposition Press, 1969), p. 77.

On April 21, 1897, Alexander Hamilton of Vernon, Kansas, an old settler and a member of the legislature, along with his son and a farm hand watched a huge airship manned by six strange beings lift a calf from his farm lot and haul it away into the night sky.⁶ The hide of the calf was found the next day in a neighbors field and the airship was seen in other areas of the midwest.

In each of these cases we must depend upon anecdotal accounts for our information. However, in each instance the information given is quite strange, almost beyond belief; but quite comparable to more modern sightings and the mandalan symbol is ever present.

Modern Era

The modern era for flying saucers began on June 24, 1947, when Kenneth Arnold, a businessman and private pilot, observed nine disc-shaped objects flying near Mt. Rainier, Washington. His description of their flight characteristics, speed, movement and altitude resulted in their being called "flying saucers".⁷ Eventhough the U. S. Air Force changed the name to Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO's), the term flying saucer remains the most recognizable and descriptive to the general public.

The significant difference between the historical and modern flying saucer era's is the availability of data for study. Whereas the historical era was marked by storyteller legends, the modern era is exemplified by spaceage data gathering and analysis techniques. Engineer and psychologist alike can find a wealth of information adaptable to nearly any conceivable method of investigation. It is no wonder that many and diverse conclusions have been reached; none of which have been accepted across multi-disciplinary lines.

⁶Lucius Farish, "Cattle Rustling by UFO", Fate, April 1966, pp 42-45.

⁷Kenneth Arnold and R. Palmer, The Coming of the Saucers (Amherst: Clark Publishing Company, 1952), pp 9-12.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

The Case for Madness

It is extremely difficult to build a case for madness as the explanation for flying saucers. The difficulty arises from the fact that psychopathological explanations are given by those who are not in the field of psychiatry or psychology. These quasi experts find the data strange to their fields of expertise and proclaim the witnesses to be "crazy". Any layman reading such descriptions in the Tabloid press would be apt to agree that UFO's are madness.

The Contactees. Since 1950 about two dozen individuals have gained recognition through the stories of contact with extra-terrestrial or super beings. The general theme has been one of belief that space brothers are here to save us from our problems - war, sickness, political unrest and our earth-bound isolation. It is no wonder people view such actions as associated with delusions and hallucinations.

An interesting contactee experience was revealed by Rev. Dr. Victor Zarley⁸ of the Akron, Ohio, Unity Church. Dr. Zarley explained how he first made contact with Martians in the early 1950's and discovered that they were here to help us. Their saucer-shaped spaceships patrol the earth's surface watching for earthquake fault lines and repairing cracks when they develop.

Each Martian craft carries 200 to 300 people, living in subdivided family dwelling units. Martians, he explains, are somewhat round, less dense than humans, have a waxy appearance, are almost transparent and live to be 200 years old.

According to Dr. Zarley the Martian civilization is far more advanced than ours. For example, when their engineers draw up the plans for a spacecraft the vehicle is not built in a factory. Rather, a group of geniuses get together and "mind-manifest" the craft. Their advanced concepts extend also to the use of the powers of the mind and the extension

⁸Krista Lee, "I Have Been In Contact With Men From Mars," Midnight, March 26, 1973, p. 2.

of their spiritual force throughout the universe.

Dr. Zarley is a well educated man, devout in his religious beliefs, responsible for a church and apparently accepted by his congregation. What makes this person ignore the facts about Mars and Martian lifeforms by substituting Martians for God in the role of saving mankind?

Perhaps the best known contactee was George Adamski⁹, a hamburger stand operator that later became a leader in the field of Cosmic Philosophy and contact with beings from other planets.

He first made news on November 20, 1952, when he met a Venusian scout ship and its pilot somewhere on the California desert. That and subsequent contacts furnished him with a new knowledge of the Cosmos and a recognized responsibility for sharing that knowledge with the world. Within a few years he had gained a following of several hundred people and although he died in 1965, a sizeable portion of that following still exists today.

As the author of several best selling books about flying saucers he gained the world-wide acclaim he desired. It wasn't until after his death that his second book was found to be a rehash of one of his earlier works - pure science fiction¹⁰.

George Adamski reinforced his position as a Venusian representative by producing photographs of the disc-shaped Venusian scout ships taken with his telescope at Mt. Palomar. The photographs were all that his followers needed as total proof of his claims. It is only incidental that the telescope was on his hamburger stand near Mt. Palomar and that photographic analysis revealed his saucers to be 12 inches in diameter¹¹.

⁹UFO International (Los Angeles), October 1965, p. 2.

¹⁰Letter from G. Nigel P. Stephenson, British UFO Research Association, November 1974.

¹¹David Wrightman, "The Adamski Photographs, Where and How?" Flying Saucer Review, May - June 1960, Vol. 6, No. 3, pp 23-25.

Mr. Adamski apparently selected Venus as the home for his space travelers at a time other contactees were selecting Mars, thereby making his message slightly different. His followers didn't realize the surface of Venus is very hot, nearly 1000^o F., making life there quite unlikely. Was he mad or just resourceful?

On July 4, 1950, Dr. Daniel W. Fry,¹² a scientist working for a large aerospace firm at the White Sands Proving Ground near Las Cruces, New Mexico, encountered an unmanned flying saucer while alone in a remote area of the base.

He was told via a speaker system that the craft was a cargo carrier under remote control. After much discussion about the philosophy of the space visitors and the operation of the craft Dr. Fry was given an 8000 mph ride to New York City and back.

Believe it or not, Dr. Fry's story is an interesting one. Some say he is crazy, but apparently he didn't notice, for he left the space business and founded a religious based organization in the state of Oregon.

Saucer Kidnapping. On October 11, 1973, Charles Hickson (42) and Calvin Parker (19) were taken aboard a flying saucer at Pascagoula, Mississippi.¹³ According to the pair they saw a strange object approaching in the sky. As it drew near it stopped and hovered near the ground while three creatures came out of an opening in the end of the object. The three creatures "floated" them aboard and subjected them to some type of physical examination, using a strange machine.

Hickson was paralyzed but awake so he could observe the action. Parker, on the other hand, fainted and was unaware of what happened in the saucer. Following the examination both men were returned to their lonely fishing

¹²Daniel W. Fry, The White Sands Incident (Louisville: Best Books, 1966), pp 11-27.

¹³Springfield Leader and Press (Missouri), October 13, 1973, p. 1.

spot along the Pascagoula River.

During the month's following their capture the two men parted company. Eventhough they were both shipyard workers, Parker couldn't stand the strain and had a nervous breakdown. Eventually he moved to another state, married and settled down to chicken farming.

Hickson has been interviewed, polygraphed and subjected to regressive hypnosis.¹⁴ His story appears to be true, at least from his frame of reference and was not found to be caused by dereistic thinking. His lucrative television appearances, plus a forthcoming book, suggests a profit motive. A question that remains unanswered is whether or not the saucer incident was the result or the cause of the profit motive.

A Psychiatrist's Viewpoint. According to Dr. Berthold F. Schwarz, M.D., Consultant to the Brain Wave Laboratory at the Essex County Hospital Center, Cedar Grove, New Jersey, the psychopathological explanations for flying saucers are limited to those who are not psychiatrists.

After analyzing more than 200 famous flying saucer incidents Dr. Schwarz concluded that in no instance was there any clinical evidence for current or past emotional illness or excessive phantasizing. He found no history for lying, dissociative reactions or possible drug effects. ¹⁵

Dr. Schwarz didn't end his study with the examination of saucer reports. To approach the problem from another direction he examined the records of more than 30,000 patients admitted to the Essex County Hospital Center for psychiatric reasons. The results revealed that in no case was a patient ever admitted for flying saucer related complaints.

¹⁴Mississippi Press (Pascagoula), April 12, 1974.

¹⁵Berthold E. Schwarz, "UFOs: Delusion or Dilemma," Medical Times, October 1968, Vol. 96, No. 10, pp 967-981.

From a personal viewpoint, Dr. Schwarz has seen more than 3,770 patients over an 18 year period and in no instance was the patient's chief complaint or any part of his difficulty related to flying saucers. As the result of his studies Dr. Schwarz has concluded that it is unlikely a mentally unbalanced person will have a flying saucer experience.¹⁶

Saucers as Mandalan Symbols

The Mandala. In his only book about flying saucers¹⁷ Dr. C. G. Jung discusses how the Self archetype manifests itself in various symbols, namely the mandala. He goes on to compare the normal disc-shaped or spherical flying saucer with the mandala. Figure 1 represents an atypical mandala.¹⁸ It is interesting to note it's similarity to flying saucer sketches.

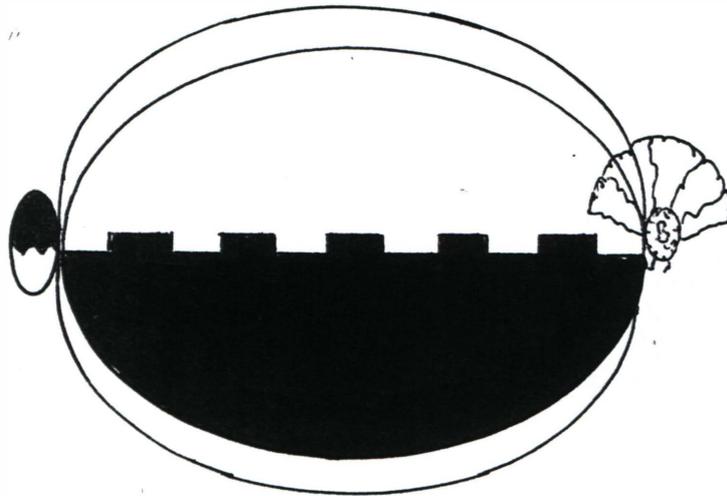


Figure 1
An Atypical Mandala

¹⁶Berthold E. Schwarz, Saucers, PSI and Psychiatry, MUFON 1974 Symposium Proceedings (Stover: Morgan County Printers, 1974), p. 82.

¹⁷C. G. Jung, Flying Saucers, A Modern Myth of Things Seen in The Sky (New York: Signet, 1959), p. 30.

¹⁸R.F.C. Hull, op. cit. pp 356-357.

CHART OF BASIC UFO SHAPES AND TYPES MOST COMMONLY REPORTED

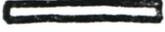
	1	2	3	4	BOTTOM VIEW
A	 COIN SHAPE			 STRAW HAT	
B	 HALF MOON	 MUSHROOM	 HELMET		
C	 CONE OR TOP				
D	 LENS SHAPE		 SATURN SHAPE	 DOMED DISC	
E			 EGG SHAPE		
F	 METALLIC BALL	TWO OBJECTS CONNECTED 	BALL OF GLOWING LIGHT 	---	
G	 TEAR DROP	 FOOTBALL	 TRIANGLE	CRESCENT BOOM- ERANG 	MISCELLANEOUS CONFIGURATIONS
H					LARGE "MOTHER SHIP" OR CARRIER CRAFT
J	LIGHT SOURCE  "STAR-LIKE"				

Figure 2
Flying Saucer Identification Chart

Dr. Jung explains the meaning of the mandala.

In so far as the mandala encompasses protests and defends the psychic totality against outside influences and seeks to unite the inner opposites, it is at the same time a distinct individualization symbol and was known as such even to medieval alchemy. The soul was to have the form of a sphere¹⁹

He goes on to discuss visions of things in the sky - flying saucer type visions:

If the round shining objects that appear in the sky be regarded as visions, we can hardly avoid interpreting them as archetypal images.¹⁹

A chart of basic flying saucer shapes as most commonly reported is offered for comparison to the mandalan symbolism. Refer to Figure 2.²⁰

Missionary Sighting. On June 26, 1959, at 6:45 p.m., Father William Gill,²¹ a 32-year old Angelican Priest, and 37 residents of the mission at Boianai, Papau, New Guinea, watched a flying saucer from a distance of 500 feet. The object was disc-shaped with a flat deck on top and four legs on the underside. Four illuminated beings appeared on the deck and one waved to Father Gill. A sketch of the object is shown in Figure 3.

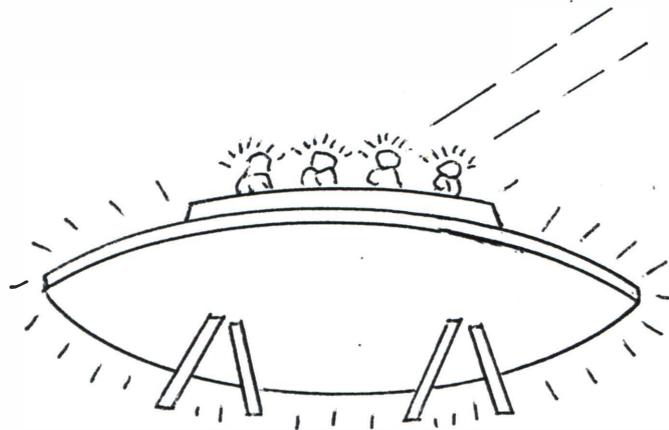


Figure 3

Saucer Seen at Boianai, New Guinea

¹⁹Jung, op. cit. p. 31.

²⁰John Moore, "Scientists Record UFO Sightings," St. Louis Today, November 9-23, 1973, p. 22.

²¹Donald E. Keyhoe, UFO's: A New Look, NICAP, 1969, p. 28.

Father Gill's saucer has never been identified although it has been the subject of many heated conversations. In favor of acceptance of the incident as a visitation by a flying saucer, origin unknown, is the reputation of Father Gill, the church setting, the large number of witnesses and the close approach of the object. In favor of it being visionary and symbolic is Jung's explanation of man's need for a redeeming supernatural event, something round, complete and perfect; and the circular shape of the object with the beings emerging and the rays emanating outward, replete with a shaft of blue light to heaven. Also, a close association with the religious symbolism of the Old Testament, Ezekiel's wheel, can be found in the saucer's shape, the glow and the four beings.

Businessman's Sighting. St. Louis businessman William Christian and his 11-year old son, both amateur astronomers, observed a flying saucer on October 30, 1966. The object looked like two soup plates placed rim-to-rim, approximately 50-feet in diameter and 12-feet thick. The whole object glowed like metal being heated, the color ranging from brown-orange to red-orange. A sketch of the object, Figure 4, reveals a structured object with a slight trail of vapor emanating from the rear. Both witnesses were within 150 feet of the disc as it moved silently overhead.

An intensive investigation into the background and personality traits of the witnesses seems to rule out symbolism as an explanation. They apparently observed the flight of a disc-shaped craft.

²²J. F. Schuessler, UFO's - A Product of Alien Intellect?, 1972 Midwest UFO Conference Proceedings (St. Charles: Banner Printing, 1972), p. 28.

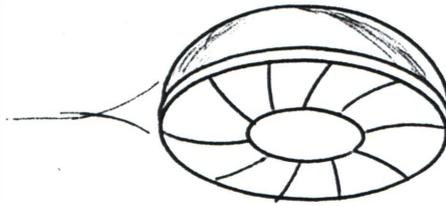


Figure 4
Businessman's Saucer

Saucers As Machines

Some flying saucer sightings are over in an instant while others continue for minutes or even hours. To establish a case for the reality of saucers as machines, data other than eyewitness anecdotal accounts is required. While absolute proof cannot be supplied much recorded data can be found.

Military Jet Encounters Flying Saucer. On July 17, 1957, a U.S. Air Force jet, an RB-47, equipped with electronic countermeasures (ECM) gear and manned by six officers, was followed by a UFO for 1½ hours over about 700 miles of the southern United States. This aircraft was special, in that it was equipped with three passive direction finding (DF) radar-monitors for use in securing coordinate information and pulse characteristics of enemy ground-based radar. On this particular flight across Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma known ground radars were "playing" enemy for training purposes. The UFO encounter is interesting because it disrupted normal training and it was simultaneously observed visually, by ground-based radars and by the aircraft ECM gear. Anyone doubting the technical details of the case should refer to the University of Colorado UFO Study, better known as the Condon Report²³ and the American Institute of

²³E. U. Condon, Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects (New York: Bantam, 1968), pp 203-207.

Aeronautics and Astronautics case study.²⁴ Although none of the studies state that the object was an extraterrestrial craft they do attest to the recording of seemingly real electronic signals.

Aviation Pioneer Makes UFO Report. Mr. John K. Northrop, founder of Northrop Aircraft, Inc., told the students and faculty of the California Institute of Technology that there is no answer to the UFO phenomena in our present scientific fields. He said: "I'm interested in the UFO subject because I believe that this is a phenomenon that exists. And if we are going to admit it's there, we have to admit that the understanding of it, and the capability to do what is done by these flying objects, would be of enormous use to mankind."²⁵

His UFO report concerned his trusted friend and chief test pilot, Max Stanley. In April 1950 Max was piloting an M-61C, carrying two passengers, enroute to Hawthorne, Calif., from Amarillo, Texas. The CAA had advised him of a UFO over Memphis, Texas and asked him to investigate it. After reaching 20,000 feet near Memphis he observed the object to be a spherical shape, having a silver metallic color. The object had prominent effects at the top and bottom, with a dark streak connecting them. Contacts with the ground had verified the object was not a balloon. The pilot and passengers ruled out explanations such as aircraft, balloon, planet or other commonly observed earth object.

This is not a particularly spectacular case. In fact, it is just another flying saucer report. The one real difference is that the observer and the reporter are both highly qualified and not given to flights of fancy.

²⁴"UFO Encounter 1", Astronautics and Aeronautics, July 1971, pp 66-69

²⁵Robert B. Klinn and David Branch, "Northrop Convinced UFO Phenomenon is Real, Merits Study by Science," The Register (Santa Ana), January 31, 1973, p. B8.

Airline Pilots Observe UFO. Just one of several thousand airline pilot UFO incidents happened on October 23, 1973. The object was first observed by the general public and reported to airport authorities by telephone. The airport air traffic controller observed the object about 2:30 a.m. just a mile west of the airport at 1000 feet altitude. It blinked off and on while hovering and then began to climb to the northwest into the wind. The control tower radar verified the location just as two commercial jets came into the area for a landing.²⁶

The first airliner crew spotted the object at 3500 feet altitude and 1500 feet distance. As they passed it the object shot upward 2000 feet at a very high rate of speed. The crew of the second airliner observed the rapid movement toward them, but just as rapidly the object shot downward again. Observers on the ground said the object came down quite rapidly, hovered momentarily and then shot off to the northwest.

This is a case involving the general public, people from various segments of society, trained airport traffic controllers, airport security people, the crews of two commercial airliners and was verified by radar. It was obviously more than symbolism, but not proven to be a machine.

Professor Records UFO Data. Professor Harley D. Rutledge, head of the Physics Department of Southwest Missouri State University and a former President of the Missouri Academy of Science, investigated a series of sightings lasting for many months in the Piedmont area of southern Missouri.²⁷

Rutledge and his team of scientists and students used triangulation data, time exposure photography, observations through binoculars, an 800 mm telescope, and various pieces of electronic gear to record sighting data.

²⁶National Enquirer, September 8, 1974.

²⁷William A. Clark, "Missouri Skylights Puzzling, But Data Discounts Hoax," The Register, December 23, 1973, p. A5.

In addition to several hundred sightings made by the general public and his investigative team, Dr. Rutledge personally made 71 different sightings. He sums these up by saying:

Twenty-one of the sightings must be called incredible or bizarre - miracles of physical science. Twenty-seven others must be classified as extraordinary - lights that turn on and off in the sky or have unusual flight characteristics. The other 23 are unusual - orange lights that do nothing other than move across the sky.²⁸

The 100 mile diameter area of southern Missouri lies in the Clark National Forest and centers around the town of Piedmont. The objects were observed in populated and in remote areas. They changed directions, speeds, colors, reacted to the observers, affected electronic equipment, maneuvered between observation stations, changed altitudes and provided recorded effects on more than one thousand photographs. With all this information there is still no proof that flying saucers are machines.

²⁸Clark, Ibid.

INTERPRETATION OF DATA

No singular, verifiable conclusion can be reached on the basis of the data alone. Although a wealth of information exists it appears in such varied forms that it does not point to any uncluttered conclusions.

The case for madness apparently cannot be made at this time. The most unusual situations and sightings that some consider as "crazy" can be traced to individuals with motives other than the scientific investigation of the mystery of the saucers. The few psychiatrists doing research have concluded that no relationship exists between mental illness and flying saucers. Involvement by several dozen additional researchers is needed to obtain a larger sample for analysis to obtain truly significant results.

The Jungian archetype of self represented by the protective circle or mandala, quite possibly could relate to a number of flying saucer situations. However, one must consider the total problem, not just the report of a saucer sighting, to ascertain whether or not the individual had a symbolic or real experience. This is one area in which the psychiatrist, the engineer and the scientist should team to seek a mutually satisfactory conclusion.

Flying saucers as machines is still just a theory. Much data has been collected showing how flying saucers affect electronic devices, magnetic devices, animals and people. Eventhough the only logical answer in some instances is "saucers are machines", that conclusion raises more questions than it answers. Hence, more study is required.

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