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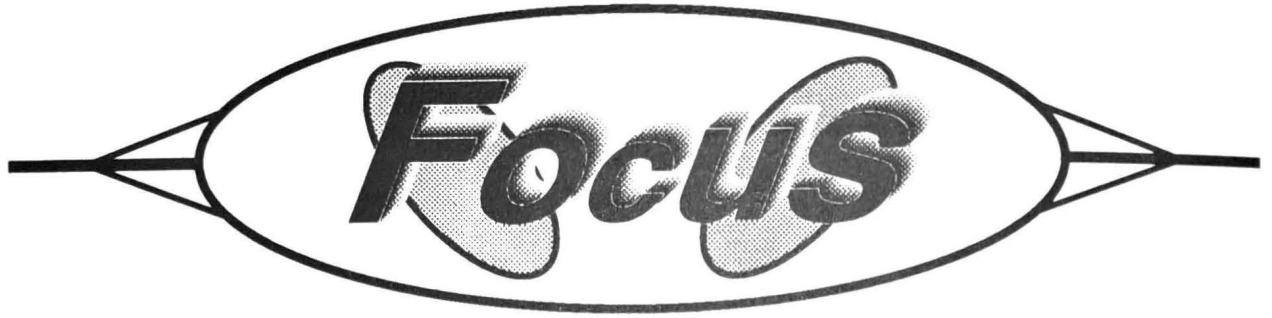
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SCHMITT & RANDLE'S UFO CRASH AT ROSWELL: A CRITICAL COMMENTARY

By Stanton T. Friedman

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I am publicly on record as appreciating the substantial research effort of Don Schmitt and Kevin Randle in extending Bill Moore's and my intensive investigation (mostly 1978-86) of the recovery of crashed saucers in New Mexico in July 1947 by the U.S. Government. I know they made a great many trips to New Mexico and elsewhere to go over old ground in search of new witnesses. I have cooperated with them especially with regard to activities sponsored by the Fund For UFO Research. The Fund, in consultation with R/S and myself, had a conference for which 10 witnesses plus some of the investigators were brought to Washington, DC, for a few days and also sponsored trips by Randle or Schmitt to visit a number of witnesses unable to make it to Washington. I was present on a number of those trips though my expenses were not paid by the Fund. In all, FUFOR has spent \$49,000 on this research.

Now it is possible to evaluate the results of the Schmitt-Randle effort since they have published their book UFO Crash at Roswell (NY: Avon, 1991, 327pp. paper; \$4.95). In addition they have written supplementary articles published in a strange new report "The Roswell Record: a Historical Perspective", available from the J. Allen Hynek Center for UFO Studies (CUFOS).

Unfortunately, both the book and the report are fatally flawed by pettiness, by selective choice of data, by false reasoning, by serious errors of omission and commission. The tools of the propagandists seem to have been used far more than those of investigative journalism or science. These are strong words and I regret having to use them, but because of my closeness to the whole question of serious research on crashed saucers for more than a decade, I feel it necessary to express them.

One of the most serious acts of misrepresentation is the incredible attempt to place Civil Engineer Barney Barnett's experience in the Plains of St. Agustin (many maps say 'San Augustin' or 'Saint Augustine') at the same ranch northwest of Roswell and southeast of Corona that was visited by then Major Jesse Marcel, the Intelligence Officer of the 509th Bomb Group stationed at Roswell Army Air Field. Marcel had responded to a report made initially to Chavez County sheriff George Wilcox by rancher Mac Brazel who had discovered a large area strewn with relatively small pieces of very strange material. Wilcox, in turn, had called the airbase, setting in place a chain of events described in some detail in "UFO Crash". It adds many details and many new witnesses to those presented by Moore and Berlitz in "The Roswell Incident", and by Moore and myself in a subsequent series of papers. I had begun the research and was a consultant to Moore for the latter book.

Barney Barnett had, either on the way to or from his work activities in the Plains, claimed to have come across an almost intact saucer which had plunged to the ground. Alongside the vehicle, which had a major gash in it, were four small alien bodies. Soon there were also a team of archaeologists and the military, who took charge and threatened everybody that bad things would happen if they ever spoke about the experience.

I was the first to find out about Barney (who died in 1969) from his friends Jean and Vern Maltais who had approached me in Bemidji, Minnesota on October 25, 1978, following a lecture I had presented at a local college. I shared the information with Bill Moore, then living in Minnesota, the very next day and he agreed to undertake the necessary follow-up work. I was also

the first to talk (February 21, 1978) to, and later meet with, Jesse Marcel at his home in Houma, Louisiana, in May 1979. As part of our extensive effort, Moore located and interviewed Barney's niece Alice Knight and his boss, J.F. "Fleck" Danley, both of whom placed the crash in the Plains. Barney had lived in Socorro, but also worked out of the SCS office in Magdalena 27 miles to the west on the eastern edge of the Plains.

One of the new items turned up by Alice Knight in 1990 was a diary kept by Barney's wife Ruth (Alice's aunt) during 1947. The same year I also was able to locate a man named Harold Baca, who had lived across the street from Barney and Ruth in the 1960's prior to Barney's death from cancer. He, too, testified that Barney had told him briefly of the experience that took place in the Plains. Alice had always thought of the crash location as being in the Plains, as she recently repeated to researcher Linda Moulton Howe. Baca also spoke to Howe about the Plains as the crash-site. A local retired postmistress told me "in the Plains". For reasons I cannot fathom, R/S have attempted to move the Barnett crash site way east to the Brazel ranch as unfortunately portrayed on "Unsolved Mysteries", one of the few mistakes made in that production. R/S try to make the date the one that would be appropriate to the recovery of bodies a couple of miles away complete with half-canoe-shaped devices in which they had apparently crashed as described, for example, by mortician Glenn Dennis of Roswell. His nurse friend at the base hospital had seen the bodies and told him about it. I was the first researcher to whom Glenn had told his story... in August 1989 as a result of a lead initially developed by Bill Moore.

Another potential witness, Gerald Anderson, had come forth after the second broadcast (January 24, 1990) of the "Unsolved Mysteries" program and also described in detail the scene on the Plains of St. Augustin including a gash in the craft, four small bodies, an archaeology group under a tall, bald professor named Buskirk, and a nasty red-headed officer named Armstrong who did the threatening. Because of the timing of his family's move from Indianapolis to New Mexico and because of a copy of his uncle Ted's diary (given him in 1978 at the time of his father's funeral), the date of early July was put forth.

The hand-written diary said July 5, and also said "Adrian" Buskirk. Gerald had told me of the red-headed officer within two weeks of when I had heard of a nasty red-headed officer having been the one who had threatened Glenn Dennis at Roswell. No one knew of that conversation.

Checking Ruth's diary, one finds entries for just about every day of the year. Most of these deal with various domestic activities, visits to and from friends and family, the building of their new home, etc. On work days, there was almost always an entry indicating that Barney had either been in the field or at the office. Ruth seems to have always noted when Barney was outside of the immediate area of Socorro, and there are often notations about when he came home, especially if it was later than usual.

There are forty entries mentioning Barney being at various locations in the Plains such as Magdalena, Datil, Pie Town or in the High Country. There were a number of entries saying that Barney had also been to Polvadera, Lemitar or San Antonio, all towns which are less than fifteen miles directly north or south of Socorro. Trips to Albuquerque, due north, are also mentioned as are the many times that Ruth or Barney had car trouble. When he was in the field, he often used an SCS (U.S. Soil Conservation Service) pickup truck. There is not even a single entry for the entire year of 1947 which mentions ANY site east of Socorro, such as Carrizozo, Corona or Capitan, all of which, incidentally, are at a lower altitude than that of the Plains which are at about 6800 feet.

Further note that, as described by R/S and others who have been to the Corona site, such as aviation writer Don Berliner of the Fund, the roads are difficult indeed starting with a poor road followed by a gravel road and then two tire ruts meandering for many miles during which an auto's speed would be greatly limited even now and certainly back in 1947. The R/S book has no map so the reader can't tell how far away and hard to get to the Corona site actually is.

R/S acknowledge that the entries for July 2 and July 8 are as follows: JULY 2: "Barney went to the high country near Datil came home from Datil at 6PM." JULY 8: "Barney went to Pie Town for the day to do some work."

July 2 was the night when Mac Brazel heard the loud explosion. July 8 was very likely the date of the recovery of the bodies a few miles away after an aerial reconnaissance.

In their book, much of the R/S hypothesis falls flat unless they can find some way of getting Barnett to the Corona site (a long and difficult haul from his base at Socorro); yet their method of doing so is nothing less than sheer speculation at its journalistic worst. "Because of the military officers," they ask, "did Barnett mention Pie Town because it was so far away? Was he covering his tracks by suggesting he was more than 300 miles from the crash site? Was he actually in Lincoln County on July 8?" Yet mere paragraphs later (as is so typical of their thinking throughout the book), what had initially been presented in the form of furtive, speculative questions suddenly gets treated as if it was well-established truth in spite of the fact that there isn't the slightest evidence offered in support of it.

In an article in their "Roswell Report" (CUFOS, 1991), they say "We believe that Barnett returning to Socorro after discovering the craft and being threatened by the military, was reluctant

"Barney went to the L.B. Moore ranch at Horse Springs for the day, didn't make it home."

to give the correct location. He told his wife he had been in Pie Town because it explained why he had not returned home until 8:30 P.M., and he didn't want her to know that he had been in Corona." keep in mind that July 2 was a Wednesday and July 8 a Tuesday, both work days for Barney. Both Bill Moore and I have been repeatedly told by Vern and Jean as well as by others we have interviewed over the years (including the former Mayor of Socorro, Barnett's

boss J.F. Danley, and numerous others who had known him well) that Barney was very much a straight shooter who was totally trustworthy. Vern Maltais says the chances that Barney had lied to Ruth are nil. Furthermore, it is clear from other entries that Barney normally told Ruth where he would be PRIOR to leaving, especially when he went out in the field. Parenthetically I should add that almost no ranches back then had telephones, so Barney was out of touch, and could not call when he was leaving for home.

R/S for obvious reasons also do not mention that the diary entry for July 9 was "Barney went to the High Country again this A.M. Got back mid afternoon. I went to the office for B at 5 P.M." (Note especially the word "AGAIN" which often appears in the Diary when Barney had been to the same place two days in a row.) Nor do they mention all the other entries relating to "High Country" or the total absence of entries indicating ANY trips anywhere near Corona (more than 100 miles away) during the entire year of 1947. In fact, follow-up research has shown that the Brazel ranch site was not even in Barnett's SCS district and that an earlier report by Moore indicating that it was, was in error. (Acknowledged. W.M.) In addition, there are no entries for 1947 indicating that Barnett played hooky from work either— an unlikely scenario in any case for a straight arrow who was 55 years old at the time.

They also do NOT mention the entry dated September 17th when Ruth wrote, "Barney went to the L.B. Moore ranch at Horse Springs for the day, didn't make it home." The L.B. Moore ranch is the location of the windmill spotted by Gerald Anderson, John Carpenter, Don Berliner, our sponsor Robert Bigelow and myself during a September, 1990 trip to Anderson's crash site and matching a drawing he had made earlier after a long session with psychiatric social worker John Carpenter. John is very skilled at misdirecting people to see if they are reciting their own story or echoing what he tells them.

R/S are particularly distressing in their attempts to discredit Anderson. They confuse the information in Ted's diary with that coming from Gerald. Their story about Dr. Buskirk (whose first name Anderson thought may have been

"Adrian") is illustrative of their trying to make a square peg fit a round hole. Gerald had, with the aid of an artist, come up with sketches of Captain Armstrong, of Buskirk, and of one of the archaeology students whose name was Agnes (for whom the diary gives a partly illegible last name resembling Shedlefski or Shedletski). Buskirk was tall, bald, and in his late thirties or early forties. I had located a Winfred Buskirk when I contacted the University of New Mexico Anthropology Department, but he claimed all too quickly that he had been in Arizona the summer of 1947. Almost all of the many people I have discussed 1947 with have had to think about it and figure out what they were doing that year. Not Winfred.

I went on to search unsuccessfully and at considerable expense for Adrian. I got in touch with Tom Carey of the Philadelphia area and provided him with both a copy of the Buskirk sketch and what little I knew about Agnes (who, according to the diary, was from Toms River, New Jersey). Considerable checking in the Toms River area as well as the University of Pennsylvania (which had come up as a possible affiliation for Buskirk) produced nothing useful. Tom Carey, however, did discover a 1986 book by Winfred Buskirk entitled The Western Apache, which incorporated material which Buskirk had originally written in 1949 as his PhD thesis. According to the book's Foreword, this was Buskirk's only publication. The book as obtained by George Eberhart of CUFOS had a jacket on which was Buskirk's picture. Clearly he was a round-faced, very bald man. I think almost everybody would agree that the picture strongly resembles the Anderson sketch, especially allowing for the difference in age.

One would think that R/S would presume, therefore, that perhaps Anderson was right after all. I did some checking and found that Buskirk was 39 in 1947, so Anderson was right again.

Instead, R/S are guilty of gross misrepresentation in their attempt to keep Buskirk away from the crash scene. They spoke with him, got the "I was in Arizona" story and bought it hook, line and sinker. In their "Roswell Report" paper they say, "In his book The Western Apache, Buskirk states unambiguously that from June through September 1947 he was at the Fort Apache Indian Reservation doing research for

his PhD thesis on the apache. In fact, Winfred Buskirk must have been nowhere near the Plains of San Agustin during the first week of July 1947 because his book contains a photograph that he took at Fort Apache captioned 'A World War II veteran celebrates the Fourth of July, 1947.'" This is frankly unambiguous nonsense.

In fact, the caption of the picture is four lines long, not one. There is no indication as to who took the picture or where or even when it was taken, and furthermore no one has ever said that the Plains crash date was July 4th in any case! A quick look at a map clearly shows that eastern Arizona is very close to western New Mexico. In fact, the drive from Fort Apache to Horse Springs is shorter than the drive from Socorro to the Corona site. Much more important is that Buskirk himself actually says in his book (p. xiv) that his "field work was carried out on the Fort Apache Reservation in Arizona in June, 1946; June-September, 1947; and March-April, 1948, a total time of five months." Yet if one adds up the months here, there are actually seven (June '46; June, July, August & September '47; and March & April, '48). The two-month discrepancy suggests that there were blocks of perhaps entire weeks in some cases where Buskirk was not at the Reservation during those months. At the very least, this leaves the matter of his whereabouts during the first week of July, 1947 open to at least some question.

In the final analysis, a quick trip for Buskirk from the Reservation to the Apache areas of New Mexico near the Plains (perhaps to inspect archaeological sites or diggings in that area) would have been no real problem at all. Certainly if R/S feel free to speculate about Barnett having gone to Corona and then lied about it, there is no reason for them not to entertain the same sort of speculation with regard to Dr. Buskirk— except that such speculation is convenient for them in the first instance while being something different from what they want to hear in the second. If Barnett could have been intimidated by the presence of military on the one hand, then why not Buskirk on the other? Certainly his background as a naval officer during the war and a naval reservist after it was over left him every bit as vulnerable as Barnett would have been at the time. R/S' unwillingness to accommodate this sort of think-

ing not only smacks of a self-serving double standard on their part, it is also an insult to their readers.

R/S employ the typical propagandist technique of “absence of evidence is evidence of absence” frequently in both their book and in the articles in “Roswell Report”. For example, they cite 91 year-old Francis Martin, who grew up on the Plains and claims she would have known about anything like a crash out there— the inference being that if she didn’t know about it, then it couldn’t have happened. Yet in the same vein, many of the people whom Bill Moore and I contacted in and around both Roswell and Corona said they didn’t know anything about a crash either. Presumably by R/S’ standards, we should have stopped the investigation right there.

R/S also claim, apparently based upon somebody’s quick check, that there were no other archaeologists digging near the Plains other than Herbert Dick who was exploring nearby Bat Cave. Why they don’t mention the map showing no less than eleven such sites which was published in Berlitz and Moore’s The Roswell Incident is anybody’s guess. In addition, there certainly were brief exploratory visits by people searching for sites to use as part of their PhD theses work. In addition, Drake told me years ago of having heard, in September of 1947, of an earlier UFO crash on the Plains from a ranch hand in Datil.

With regard to archaeologists (and typical of R/S’ shoddy behavior in this whole affair, Ed.) I caught them trying to pull the unforgivable trick of passing off an anonymous phone caller as a bona fide witness. On page 115 of their book, they say, “A firsthand source who was one of the archaeologists came forward, but because he was worried about professional repercussions, he didn’t want his name used.” More than one entire page is devoted to his “story.” Then they go on to give his “testimony” equal weight with Barnett’s, and, surprisingly, with that of one “Cactus Jack”, a local drifter, long dead, whose real name isn’t even known! I had originally heard his tale from Iris Foster, who said she heard him speak of a crashed saucer back in 1971. Strictly unverifiable hearsay.

In Chicago, on July 7, 1991, in front of several

witnesses, I asked Don Schmitt if there was some way we could get his unnamed archaeologist to testify, perhaps privately, to a congressional committee. Presumably he was a PhD, now probably retired, and a valuable live witness to bodies and wreckage. I and other present were shocked to hear his reply. “He was an anonymous caller,” said Schmitt, “We don’t know his name.” Of course, there is no hint of this small limitation on legitimacy in the book.

Another example of false reasoning occurs in their “Roswell Report” article. Speaking of the archaeologists at the Barnett site, R/S first admit that they were never able to identify or locate any of these people. Then they go on to boldly assert that “None of the archaeologists mentioned the event to anyone.” How could they possibly know? If they don’t know who these people were, certainly they couldn’t have located any of them. And if they never located them, how could they know who might or might not have said what to whom? (It’s all very reminiscent of 1950s comedian Johnny Stanley’s parody of the nursery rhyme about Little Bo Peep having to leave her sheep alone because she didn’t know where to find them. Quipped Stanley, “If the sheep were lost and you couldn’t find them, you’d have to leave them alone, wouldn’t you?” Ed.) Had R/S simply said that they had been unable to find any scuttlebutt on this story circulating amongst those within the archaeological community whom they had contacted during the course of their investigation, there would have been no problem. But that’s not what they said.

It is difficult to understand why it is so important for R/S to get rid of Anderson instead of tracking down the facts wherever they lead. Their article about him in “Roswell Report” gets just about everything wrong, which is perhaps not surprising since their only contact with him was a single phone conversation in February, 1990. They try to show he couldn’t have found the site by using the argument that Don Berliner got lost when he tried to take R/S there despite his having been there in a helicopter the day before. Yet the fact is that Don wasn’t on the helicopter— only Gerald and Bob Bigelow and I were. They totally ignore the very important involvement of John Carpenter and the fact that we all spent three days together in Datil, at the site, and in Albuquerque. They

dismiss Anderson's story partly on the basis that there are supposed (but conveniently unspecified) "discrepancies" between what he said initially and what he said later. This in spite of the fact that R/S argue no less than twice in their book that discrepancies in a witnesses' story should be taken as an indication that the witness is truly recalling rather than just reciting a story!

R/S and CUFOS seem to have taken a strong anti position with regard to the MJ-12 documents but without virtue of having done any research. They say (p.231), "There is no evidence that the document is authentic." Equally there isn't any evidence that R/S or Mark Rodeghier, who prints a very negative, fast-pass attack on MJ-12 in the "Roswell Report", have done any archival homework or have paid any attention to the two very lengthy reports

on the subject, one of which is my own and the other of which was published by William Moore and Jaime Shandera. Curiously, neither is listed in the 71 item bibliography which appears at the end of S/R's book; nor can one find any reference therein to the no less than ten update papers on Roswell which have been published by either Moore, Shandera or myself (many through MUFON) since the appearance of The Roswell Incident book in 1980.

There is very much an attitude of "Don't bother us with the evidence, our mind is made up." Rodeghier for example, in still another illustration of CUFOS' own brand of twisted logic, argues that anyone creating a fraudulent document would quite naturally seek to include some not-generally-known fact therein so as to give their work an aura of authenticity. He then goes on to point out that Dr. Donald Menzel's previously unknown work for various intelligence agencies was such a fact— his attitude being, "Since a good hoaxer would want to include something like this in a phoney document, and since the Menzel thing fills the bill, therefore the document is a hoax." The necessity of explaining how any hoaxer could have

known about Menzel's covert intelligence connections in the first place somehow seems to have escaped Rodeghier altogether. The fact is, Menzel's connections were simply not known publicly until I obtained special permission to examine Menzel's personal papers (stored in three different locations) and dug that material out of them myself— well after the MJ-12 documents were received with debunker Menzel's name listed as one of the original MJ-12 members. No one else, including either Moore or Shandera, had accessed those files before I did. And the Menzel thing is just one of more than thirty other details in the documents which turn out to have been previously unknown (See

related article elsewhere in this issue).

Randle, for his part, stresses that the document is a fraud because the list of MJ-12 members says "Admiral" Hillenkoetter rather than "Rear Admiral". He

doesn't mention that it lists "General" Montague rather than "Brigadier General", and that it is standard protocol to use General for all ranks of General, Admiral for all ranks of Admiral, and even Colonel for both full Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel. This has been verified by numerous former military personnel including now Colonel in the National Guard Dr. Jesse Marcel, former Navy Commander Tom Deuley, and former naval Lieutenant Commander Dr. Scott Jones. In addition, there exists a letter from President Truman to Rear Admiral Hillenkoetter which begins "Dear Admiral".

R/S try to put a double whammy on the Plains of St. Augustin by saying it can't have been a real crash site because it isn't mentioned in MJ-12 and that MJ-12 can't be genuine because it doesn't mention the Plains. They also argue that the date of the beginning of the cover-up, listed in MJ-12 as July 7th, is wrong. It is interesting that they mention in passing that General Twining (also listed as one of MJ-12) went to Alamogordo Air Field after cancelling plans for a trip to Seattle, on July 7th. Alamogordo is much closer to the Plains than is Roswell. They pass this off by commenting that, "Twining was

"Twining was just a short drive from the Roswell Army Air Field."

just a short drive from the Roswell Army Air Field." I have made that drive. It goes over a mountain pass and is not "short"—its about 115 miles and would have taken a good three hours by car back in '47. Besides, Twining was assigned his own plane (a B-17G) and crew, which could have flown him directly to Roswell.

If Twining did go to Roswell during that week, the trip was made covertly. It is on record, however, that he did go to the Kirtland/Sandia complex at Albuquerque (which the MJ-12 papers mention as having been involved in the recovery). And what he might have accomplished by going to Roswell Field is a matter of conjecture in any case. Roswell had no scientists, but Alamogordo, White Sands (then part of Ft. Bliss under Gen. Montague) and the Kirtland/Sandia complex certainly did. Twining's forte was research and development. It seems reasonable to assume, therefore, that tactical operations and logistics would have been left to someone else.

In their rush to dismiss Twining's sudden trip to New Mexico, R/S also conveniently neglect to mention the fact that almost the whole front page of the July 9th issue of the Alamogordo newspaper was devoted to a description of the staged launch of a weather balloon with radar reflector, and the military's explanation that this is what people must be reporting as flying discs. This demonstration was staged exactly one day after the Air Force tried to explain away the Roswell crash as a similar weather device in a press statement made by Gen. Ramey out of 8th Air Force Headquarters in Ft. Worth. Coincidence, or a carefully planned deception? Whichever it was, R/S saw fit to ignore it entirely. One can only wonder why.

In a later edition, the paper noted that Gen. Twining and several other generals had conducted a "routine inspection" of the Alamogordo Base on July 11th. It obviously wasn't routine since it hadn't been planned in advance, was a very high-powered affair, and included no pictures.

The bottom line here is that R/S will do anything to avoid information which doesn't square with their preconceived notion of events. They are even willing to change a witness' testimony when it suits them. For example, they use the

word "Doctors" three times for the person(s) at the Roswell Base who called Glenn Dennis. Both in person to me and on NBC's "A Closer Look", Mr. Dennis has always been careful to use the term "mortuary officer", not "doctor". It may be less impressive, but it is more accurate. R/S' literary license here is simply indefensible in terms of what the witness actually said.

The book is loaded with pettiness. For example, while R/S do mention The Roswell Incident book twice in passing, they mention none of Bill Moore's papers nor is any credit given for his major research contribution. In their first reference (p.33), they say of the book, "A brief though somewhat inaccurate chronology of events was constructed and a few of the participants had been identified." Then on p.219, their second reference, they say, "Moore and Friedman located more than sixty witnesses who had some knowledge of the event." Even by 1985, the total was up to 90 (and by 1990, well over 125); yet surely even 60 is more than "a few"—especially when that total included most of the major figures that R/S would later try to claim for their very own.

Another illustration of their pettiness is the failure to even mention the Fund for UFO Research in the three and one-half page Acknowledgements section despite the fact that the Fund gave R/S more than \$10,000 for research expenses. When asked about this, Schmitt at first claimed that that research wasn't included in the book! When it was pointed out to him that the list of interviews and the dates they were conducted (which appears in the book) clearly speaks to the contrary, Schmitt then changed his story and weakly offered up that their failure to mention the Fund was "just an oversight." How strange that Schmitt's own CUFOS organization is lauded throughout the book, even though R/S claim that they had no financial support from them. Yet MUFON, CUFOS' chief rival for the loyalty of the masses and an organization whose publications have consistently featured Roswell information and whose symposia have devoted significant time to the subject for more than a decade, is also never mentioned.

Perhaps I should stress that I am treated well in the book, unlike the Fund, MUFON or Bill Moore. Though one might think from Rodeghier's in-

roduction to CUFOS' "Roswell Report" that nobody else outside the CUFOS group had ever done anything about Roswell research. My problem is to try to understand why the book is so biased, why the authors and their associates are so determined to stick with their initial assumptions instead of carefully reviewing all the evidence before coming to any conclusions.

One could, I suppose, suggest that Randle, who after all had been a captain in Air Force Intelligence, might be a plant desperately trying to confuse the facts or to attract attention away from the Plains where one of the aliens was supposedly alive. He had been fairly close to Phil Klass and some of his reasoning (or lack of it) is Klassical indeed. (Perhaps it is also important to remember that, while still with the Air Force, he was also firmly planted within the now defunct APRO organization throughout the 1970s and had virtually complete access to all their contacts and files. Indeed, both Jim and Coral Lorenzen often voiced their feeling that someone very close to them was keeping tabs and passing information, but they were never able to identify who it was. Maybe now we have a clue. As for Schmitt's covert connections with the government, see upcoming article in the next issue of FOCUS. Ed.) Could this whole body of work be a part of some grandiose disinformation assignment?

I think I must settle for the simple fact that Randle bragged to me about having published a total of 70 books of which 67 are fiction— not exactly good training for an investigative journalist. Schmitt is best known as an illustrator and entertainer. The line between what is and what might be seems to be poorly drawn for artists and fiction writers. They seem to live in a black-and-white world with no possibility of withholding judgements for items in a grey basket. It seems a pity since there is indeed overwhelming evidence that at least two crashed saucers were recovered in New Mexico in 1947. I hope the Paragon hardcover book by Don Berliner and I about what happened will certainly include the results of a forthcoming polygraph test of Gerald Anderson... good or bad. (NOTE: FOCUS received word that Anderson had passed such a test just prior to publication. Ed.)



C.I.A. CALLS ON MAGICIAN TO "DIVINE" TRUTH

By Jeffrey T. Peninger

According to released documents from the Central Intelligence Agency, John Mulholland, an expert in the field of Sleight of Hand ("prestidigitation" the Agency calls it), and Radio City Music Hall performer, was employed by the C.I.A. to prepare a manual on the subject. Several agency officials have been quoted as having consulted the magician "about a dozen times...(in) a couple of years." Later, while working on one of several books, he reminisced with co-author Dr. George N. Gordon, chairman of the communication arts department at Hofstra University, about one of his more interesting assignments with the Agency. Mulholland had read one of his reports to Dr. Gordon, and "we were more or less laughing over it. The department had been approached by... a genuine mystic." The mystic apparently had talked the Agency into considering "using his system for delivering clandestine messages... Somehow or another, you would be in, say, Poland, and he'd be in England and he would receive your message without any kind of...device."

One of his more clandestine involvements with the Agency is evidenced by the fact that his initials, address and telephone number were found in the wallet of Dr. Robert V. Lashbrook, an agent assigned to "escort" Dr. Frank Olson on the night of his fatal plunge from a Manhattan hotel only a few days after the C.I.A. had secretly given him LSD without his knowledge.



MJ-12 CONTROVERSY CONTINUES

The documents purport to be 40 year-old briefing papers on the subject of crashed UFOs and dead alien bodies. In December, 1984, photos of them were sent anonymously to Jaime Shandera and Bill Moore. In June, 1987, Shandera and Moore released them to the public.

Now, more than four years, two voluminous research reports and a considerable amount of controversy later, the aura of mystery and uncertainty surrounding the so-called MJ-12 documents remains. Are they authentic, and thus the key to long-hidden government secrets about the true nature of UFOs, or the product of some ingenious hoaxer bent upon having a lengthy, if silent, horse laugh at those who have spent so much time and energy doing battle over them?

Predictably, the controversy has spawned three rather distinct schools of thought: (1) There are those who argue for the authenticity of the documents; (2) those who argue against it; and (3) those who are of the opinion that the evidence remains insufficient to form an opinion one way or the other.

Whatever the ultimate truth may be, one thing that can be said for certain is that whoever created them had knowledge of a relatively large number of things, some of them rather obscure, which were either not generally known or in some cases not known at all, by researchers prior to December, 1984. Whether the following list speaks more strongly in favor of authenticity or elaborate hoax is entirely up to the reader to decide. (Note: For copies of the documents themselves plus an in-depth discussion of research already accumulated, see either Moore/Shandera, The MJ-12 Documents: An Analytical Report, available from FWP for \$25.00, or Friedman, Final Report on the MJ-12 Documents, available from the author, POBX 958, Houlton, ME 04730, for \$12.00.)

LISTING OF NOT PREVIOUSLY KNOWN INFORMATION CONTAINED WITHIN (OR RELATED TO) THE THREE PRIMARY MJ-12 DOCUMENTS (Briefing, TF & CT).

Compiled by Stanton Friedman with Editorial Comment by W.L. Moore

(A.) One of the most controversial points of the main Briefing document is that it names the late Dr. Donald Menzel as having been one of the original members of the MJ-12 group. Menzel has long been known to researchers as an arch-skeptic who devoted considerable energy during his lifetime to debunking UFOs. Investigation of Menzel, prompted by the appearance of his name in the MJ-12 documents, revealed the previously unknown (at least publicly) fact that the man led a shadowy and mysterious double life and thus could have held the clandestine position ascribed to him. If the Briefing Document is authentic, then given his qualifications, the appearance of Menzel's name therein speaks for itself. If, as critics allege, it is a fabrication, then the fact that the fabricator(s) knew that Menzel would pass muster suggests an official (or "inside") fabrication at the very least. The only other argument put forth to date speculates (weakly) that the document's creator included Menzel's name as a joke and "got lucky". (Proponents of this argument however have been unable to explain why any hypothetical hoaxer would bother to apprise himself of so many other esoteric trivialities and painstakingly weave them into a document only to negate his efforts by exposing the "joke" with something so obvious as Menzel's name.)

In any case, Menzel's previously unknown connections to the intelligence community and his particular talents are as follows:

1. He had a longer continuous association with the National Security Agency and its Navy predecessor (30 years as of 1960) than anyone.
2. He held a TOP SECRET ULTRA clearance and worked with the CIA.
3. He performed highly classified work for many major government contractors.
4. He had close connections with (MJ-12 member) Vannevar Bush from 1934 onward.

5. He was known to have exercised extraordinary discretion concerning classified matters as attested to in over 1300 pages of testimony given at loyalty hearings.

6. He was an expert cryptanalyst and also taught cryptanalysis prewar.

7. He had learned another symbolic language (Japanese).

8. He made frequent trips to New Mexico during 1947 and 1948 on a government expense account.

9. He took sudden leave from his job in the summer of 1947 to work on some highly classified matter which he was unable to discuss with even his closest friends and associates.

10. He had a strong engineering orientation which was very unusual for an astronomer.

11. He had close connections with Detlev Bronk and Lloyd Berkner (both also alleged MJ-12 members), as well as a variety of space scientists.

12. He was head of Naval Reserve Communications Unit 1-1 at Cambridge, Mass.

(B.) In addition to the Menzel matter, there are a number of dates given in the various MJ-12 documents which check out. These are as follows:

1. November 18, 1952 is given as the date when president-elect Eisenhower was allegedly briefed on MJ-12. Subsequent research has shown that Ike did in fact undergo highly classified briefings in a Pentagon vault on that day, and that one of those briefings was given by Gen. Nathan Twining who was also an alleged MJ-12 member.

2. The Truman-Forrestal memo (TF) attached to the briefing document is dated September 24, 1947. That date is the ONLY date in the last eight months of 1947 when Dr. Bush met with Truman—a meeting at which Forrestal was also present. In addition, Bush and Forrestal met with each other prior to their going in to see Truman,

and they left the White House together.

3. The date of August 1, 1950 is given in the Briefing document as the day Walter Bedell Smith was named permanent member of MJ-12 in replacement of James Forrestal (who had committed suicide in May, 1949). After considerable effort, Friedman turned up an obscure (and as far as we can tell NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED) notation that an off the record meeting between Smith and Truman did in fact take place at an unusual location in the White House on that date. It was the only time during the first ten months of 1950 that Truman met with Smith, and the subject of that meeting was not recorded. Those arguing that the document is a hoax have yet to answer how any hoaxer could have known this.

4. The date of September 19, 1947 is given as the date of an alleged "Operation Majestic-12 Preliminary Analytical Report". Gen. Twining flew to Washington, D.C. on September 18th and back to Wright-Patterson AFB on the 19th.

(C.) There are a number of additional points as follows:

(a.) The typeface of the Cutler-Twining (CT) memo of July 14, 1954 is exactly the same size and style as that used in some other National Security Council (NSC) memos of the 1953-55 time frame. (This has even been admitted by Phil Klass.) In addition, it appears to be identical, on the basis of no less than fourteen specific points of comparison, with one of four different typewriters (machine #4) identified (by analysis) as having been in use in the office of NSC Executive Secretary James S. Lay at the time. Lay and Cutler shared adjoining offices with a common secretarial office between them. Many documents generated by both Cutler and Lay were thus typed on the same machines.

(b.) Although critics and skeptics have argued that the CT memo must be a phony because Cutler was out of the country at the time it was typed, this argument fails on two grounds:

1. The memo was discovered years be-

fore it was known that Cutler was out of the country, yet it bears no signature and no "/s/"; a fact totally consistent with what one might expect of a relatively routine-appearing memo typed for him in his absence (perhaps by Lay himself).

2. After it was discovered that Cutler had been out of the country on July 14th, 1954, a memo from Lay to Cutler dated July 16th was found in which Lay talked of keeping pressure off Cutler by taking care of things until he returned.

3. In addition to the above, it has also been discovered that James Lay had an off-the-record meeting with Eisenhower at 2:30 PM on July 14th, 1954, and a phone conversation after 4:30.

(c.) The phrase "your concurrence in the above change of arrangements is assumed", which appears in the CT memo, also appears in similar form in another Cutler memo from the same time frame and was apparently used by Cutler and Lay for highly classified quick memos to avoid the necessity of a response. The fact that one such similar document was in researchers' hands prior to the discovery of the CT memo can hardly be taken as evidence of fabrication in light of the typewriter match and other evidence set forth above, all of which stretches any possibility of hoax to the breaking point.

(d.) The use of a slant red pencil mark through security markings was found to be a standard practice used by certain declassifiers at document repositories.

(e.) It was standard practice in highly classified memos to deliberately obscure the subject rather than clarify it as might be expected. This occurs in both CT and TF.

(f.) The use of a period after the date on the TF memo was found to be standard for the office of Vannevar Bush. Bush (no relation to the current president) is mentioned in the memo and was present in Truman's office on the date of the memo. In addition:

1. The numerical portion of September 24, 1947, on TF is done on a different typewriter than that used for the text, as if the body had been typed earlier and the date inserted at some later point (perhaps after signing). If a forgery, why would any forger go to such trouble?

2. Other government documents have been found from the same time frame wherein a similar practice is evident—i.e. body of text typed on one machine and date added later with another.

(g.) Many government offices of the time used different typefaces, different formats and different styles for their classified memos rather than a consistent one for any of these.

(h.) The Dictation Onionskin paper used for the CT was discovered to have only been manufactured in bid lots, primarily for government users, and was made only from January, 1953 through the mid-1970s. It was not the type of paper one could buy in a stationery shop.

(i.) James Forrestal's papers at Princeton required permission for access and were not open to the public.

(j.) Donald Menzel's papers at Harvard required no less than three different permissions for access and were also closed to the public.

(k.) A number of examples of the odd date format of day month comma year exhibited in the Briefing document have been discovered, not only in items in various books, but in items sent by both Walter Bedell Smith and Roscoe Hillenkoetter, both of whom were CIA directors and MJ-12 members. Furthermore, the use of the odd "zero" before a single digit date has been found to have been standard practice in both Naval and Air Force communications formats since at least the early 1940s. The style was not, however, standard in document formats and its use in the Briefing document remains a matter of controversy.

(l.) Eisenhower was briefed both during and after the election campaign of 1952 by

Walter Bedell Smith (head of the CIA and allegedly an MJ-12 member since August, 1950) on both national security and defense matters. The subject of these classified briefings is rarely specified in the records.

(m.) It was discovered that Gen. Robert Montague, also an alleged member of MJ-12 and a man little known across the U.S., was indeed an appropriate person for MJ-12 because of his job at Ft. Bliss which included White Sands Missile Range, and his later being named as head of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Center at Kirtland AFB, New Mexico. He was also well known to his West Point classmate Gen. Twining.

(n.) Huge numbers of documents from the Truman and Eisenhower eras remain classified even after recent review. The Eisenhower Library has at least 100,000 pages of classified NSC material which remain totally unavailable to researchers. Because no record of the existence of an MJ-12 group during the Eisenhower years has been found does not mean that no such records exist.

(o.) And finally, perhaps the most surprising discovery of all was the dispelling of the myth that it is impossible for one person to have signed two extremely similar signatures at different times (not consecutively). Arguments that two extremely similar Truman signatures, one from the TF memo and another on a White House letter, constituted evidence of fabrication were thus effectively nullified. (The recognized scholarly authority on this matter is Albert S. Osborn's Questioned Documents (Albany, NY: Boyd Printing Co. 2nd Ed. 1929; p.346.)

Readers are invited to submit questions, comments or observations of their own on the MJ-12 documents for inclusion in future issues.



MOORE-SHANDERA-FRIEDMAN LEGAL DISPUTE IS SETTLED

On May 12, 1991, after several hours of "meaningful discussion" following the close of UFO Expo-West in Los Angeles, William Moore and Jaime Shandera agreed to an out-of-court settlement of their legal dispute with former colleague Stanton T. Friedman. Part of the settlement called for a friendly "rapprochement" and a degree of renewed cooperation among the three who, up until a couple of years ago had worked closely on both Roswell Incident and MJ-12 related projects. Friedman had also been a member of the Fair-Witness Board up until his resignation last summer following allegations that he had provided comfort and certain proprietary information to competing interests (specifically Kevin Randle and Don Schmitt of CUFOS) in violation of a valid contract with Moore and Shandera.

In a June 16, 1991 letter acknowledging the settlement, Friedman offered sincere apologies for "any distress caused by (his) various research and communications activities associated with the Roswell Incident, Unsolved Mysteries, etc.," and goes on to state that causing harm to "our (mutual) efforts to publish a book, or of causing (Moore and Shandera) personal anguish" was not what he had intended. Because Moore and Shandera's various complaints against Kevin Randle and Don Schmitt were largely predicated upon naming Friedman as principal defendant in a suit alleging breach of contract and fraudulent misrepresentation, plans to proceed against them separately have been tabled and objections to the publication of their new book on Roswell were withdrawn accordingly.

Friedman and his co-author Don Berliner of the Fund for UFO Research are presently working on another Roswell book which is expected to see publication sometime later this year.



BEARERS OF DECEPTION

By M. Collins

The tabloids, Timothy Green Beckley, Robert Lazar, Bill Cooper, Wendelle Stevens, John Lear and debunker Phil Klass seem to be some of the most heinous offenders when it comes to matters of truth on the subject of UFOs. Howard Blum (Out There) and Timothy Good (Alien Liaison) are well-intentioned people who made an honest stab at seeking truth but at times were simply misguided. The point is that such individuals, when coupled with the usual drift of mis and disinformation which constantly circulates throughout the UFO community (and through them, ultimately, to the public-at-large), have made it much easier for government counterintelligence to manipulate public opinion. It is precisely because so many so-called UFOlogists are so ready to go public so quickly with virtually anything sensational that comes their way, that the two chief government agencies having offices involved in sowing public disinformation about classified matters have such an easy time of it.

Given the tremendous amount of UFOlogical bullshit that's been flung around lately, can anyone blame the public if they seem to have become a bit nihilistic on the subject? Or the press either, for that matter? Take for example the recent broadcast (May 17, 1991) of a CBS television program dealing with abductions. Excellent program; yet very few ripples were made by way of reaction, either favorable or negative, in public forums.

But print some outrageous headline in large type on the front page of one of the nation's many tabloids ("Elvis Thought he was a Space Alien", is one recent example), and super market shoppers seem to snap them up by the millions. Such nonsense not only seems to sell papers (thus suggesting it's the sort of stuff people want to read), but in the process it even upstages CSICOP in its contribution to making the whole subject seem ludicrous in the eyes of many who might have some interest in it otherwise. And all for no other purpose than to rake

in the almighty dollar.

Experience has shown that what appears in the tabloids can be rated as roughly 80% nonsense and 20% fact. The Elvis quote obviously fits into the 80% category. An example on the 20% side might be the Sun's article of October 31, 1990 on Barney and Betty Hill. It's a piece with some correct information even though it quote Betty as saying that UFOs would look like "houses and barns."

Sometimes articles billed as new information are really just reruns (with slight changes) of pieces which originally ran as "features" many years ago. Take for example the Weekly World News' piece of May 28, 1991 which was headlined "Two Huge Pyramids Found in Devil's Triangle." Upon checking with Bill Moore about this, I found that it was nothing more than a modern reworking of an almost identical article which appeared more than a decade ago. The main difference was that the original article prominently featured Charles Berlitz and his then on-going work on the Bermuda Triangle, while in the reworked version neither Berlitz' picture nor his name were anywhere to be seen. Berlitz, the original article's central authority figure, had, it seems, been replaced by an apparently fictional "scientist" identified as one "Dr. Verlag Meyer". But the alleged "sonar printout" depicting the supposed pyramids is the same one that appeared in the original back in 1979.

Most of the so-called "professional experts" cited in tabloid pieces seem to be nothing more than names made up by the writers. "Verlag Meyer", for example, is an obviously german name, yet a highly unlikely one for any real person since the word "Verlag" happens to translate as "publishing house".

Another amazing example of how tabloids invent "evidence" appeared recently (again in Weekly World News, 3/19/91 issue) under the headline "90,000 M.P.H. Alien Starship Zapped

Targets in Iraq." Shown in the accompanying picture is a "saucer-shaped craft" shooting what purports to be a beam of light (laser weapon from Arcturus?) at what the reader is led to assume is some mountain in Iraq. In checking on this however, it was discovered that the photo (before Weekly World News' slight re-touching job) was that of an alleged lenticular cloud taken near Alamogordo, New Mexico on October 16th, 1957 and originally published by the now defunct Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (APRO).

These and other similar examples seem to fit into a general pattern of tabloid papers either taking known, accepted facts and blending them with outright invention, or, in many cases, simply dispensing with the facts altogether and publishing stories which are 100% invention. Yet the stuff sells; and it sells far more than any of the legitimate UFO-oriented publications available to the public. The result is that the public has been so inundated by an avalanche of partial truths and outright falsehoods about UFOs that it becomes nearly impossible for the average lay person to sort things out. Add to the tabloid problems of the writings of those mentioned at the beginning of this article, and the situation gets even more confusing. Imagine the reaction of an astute reader who, finding the tabloids entirely incredible on the subject of UFOs, turns to the

UFO community for help and, as luck would have it, ends up getting referred to the likes of a Bill Cooper or a Wendelle Stevens for the answers he seeks! It happens.

As for government counterintelligence; all they need do is to feed off of, or pick up on, this kind of situation and do their little part to keep the kettle boiling with confusion.

(Continued on page 23.)



"The same photo, now doctored with "laser weapon beam", as published by Weekly World News on March 19, 1991. "Dr. Heinrich Wolff" (inset) is the non-existent "expert" who allegedly leaked this story of alien weaponry to the tabloid."



"Photo taken by Ella Louise Fortune near Alamogordo, New Mexico on October 16, 1957. Most investigators agree that this is a lenticular cloud of a type fairly common to the American Southwest at certain times of the year, particularly in spring and autumn. This photo has been widely published over the years in the UFO literature."

THE ZETA RETICULI STAR SYSTEM

By M. Collins & William Moore

REPORTER: "And what planet (do the EBENS <aliens> come) from?"

INTELLIGENCE SOURCE CODENAMED "FALCON": "(From) the Zeta Reticuli star group... (there are) two suns together."

Q: "And is this the primary source of the alien visitors here?"

A: "Ahh, to the best of my knowledge, yes."

Q: "How long does the trip from Zeta Reticuli take....?"

A: "They can... do it in about 91 days."

Q: "How big is their home planet?"

A: "(The) EBEN'S planet is similar to Earth, but the air is a bit thinner and contains a higher proportion of Argon and Helium. Also, the average temperature is a bit cooler than here. They like our high mountain regions where the air is thinner and the temperature is cooler. They can't stand a lot of heat.

Q: "Now, can we get into describing the physical conditions and characteristics of the aliens?"

A: "(They are) creature(s) about 3'4" to 3'8" tall. Their eyes are extremely large, almost insect style (with) a couple of different inner lids.... Their skin structure is extremely ahhh... it's a very elastic skin, and hard. Probably hardened from their sun."

Excerpted from interviews conducted with U.S. intelligence agent codenamed "Falcon" in March, 1984 and February, 1987.

Evidence gleaned from both the Betty and Barney Hill abduction case and from intelligence sources (including "Falcon", above) has suggested that the home of at least one group of supposed alien

"visitors" to Earth may well be the Zeta Reticuli system, a close pair of companion stars (two stars travelling together in the same direction at the same speed, as opposed to a double or binary star system wherein one star orbits the other) some 37 light years distant. Although this information is NOT scientifically provable, it can be used to test the hypothesis that Zeta Reticuli has all the ingredients (except for positive proof of planets) to support intelligent life at an advanced stage of development.

The prime source of information about these stars is L. DaSilva and R. Foy's paper "Zeta 1 and Zeta 2 Reticuli: A Puzzling Solar-Type Twin System", which can be found in Astronomy and Astrophysics (177, 204-216 <1987>).

The two stars, Zeta 1 and Zeta 2, are located in the southern constellation of Reticulum (the net) and are thus never visible to most of the northern hemisphere. Both are classed as old disk population II stars whose age is between six to eight billion years. There is every indication that both had a common origin and are part of a relatively near-by old moving group (or loose cluster) of stars which was first defined in 1958 and is known as the Zeta Hercules group.

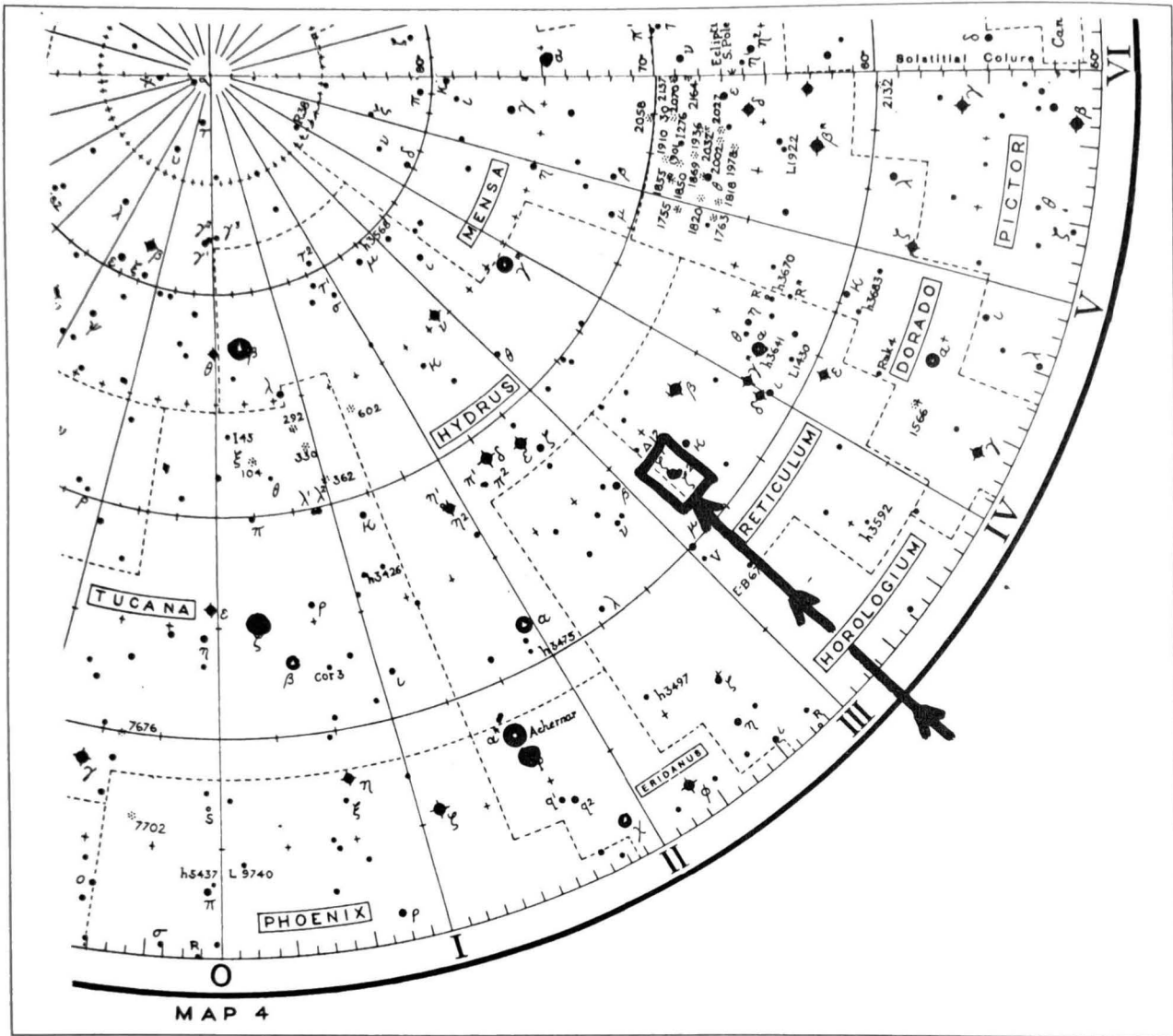
Our own Sun has an estimated age of only five billion years and is classed spectroscopically as a G-0 star (yellow-orange dwarf). Zeta 1 and Zeta 2 are classed as G-2 and G-1 respectively, with luminosities ("L") of 0.7 and 0.9 (the Sun being L=1.0). This means that both Zeta 1 and Zeta 2 are very Sun-like and could well possess solar systems much like our own.

In their highly technical paper, DaSilva and Foy offer two very important conclusions about these stars which radically contradict earlier findings. These are that neither star is metal-deficient and that neither is a close binary (or double). Earlier evidence (published by Bonneau et al., 1980) identifying Zeta 2 as a very close binary turns out to have been mistaken (Bonneau and Foy, 1986).

The puzzling aspects of these "close" stars (.1

light year apart) center around discoveries of higher than expected gravity and ultraviolet output when compared to their apparently normal metal content (i.e. not metal-poor). The ultraviolet excess and kinematic (proper motion and orbit) data suggest that these two stars belong to the old population II stars as men-

high gravity, but also accounted for the observed problem of the stars' high ultraviolet output but relatively low overall luminosity. Another effect of the helium abundance would be to slow the process of stellar evolution across the main sequence.



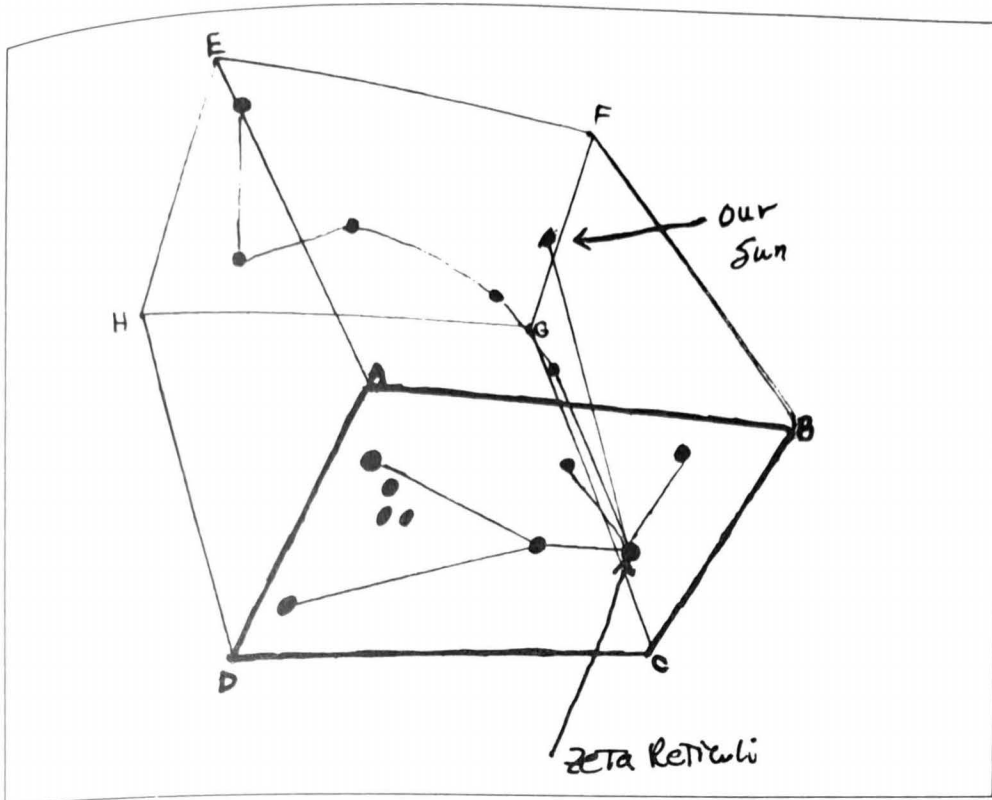
"Star map of the Southern sky showing the location of the Zeta-Reticuli system in relation to the south celestial pole."

tioned earlier; yet the apparent high gravity figure seems more typical of an unevolved, metal-poor condition. Since DaSilva and Foy's work resulted in strong confirmation of a Sun-like (or "normal") metal content for these stars, they began to look elsewhere for an explanation of the gravity paradox. The answer came with the discovery of an apparent overabundance of helium (twice as much as our own Sun) in the stellar photospheres. This, when worked into the calculations, not only explained the

Additionally, it should be noted that Zeta 1 was one of the first stars ever to be used as a solar analog by astronomers.

What might these findings signify as far as Zeta 1 and/or Zeta 2 possessing planets with advanced intelligent life? Let's make a list of the strong points which support this idea:

(1) Both Zeta 1 and Zeta 2 are solar, or Sun-like stars. (If one imagines a spherical section of our



"Drawing of Marjorie Fish's interpretation of the Betty Hill "Star Map" showing the relative positions of Zeta-Reticuli and our own Sun."

galaxy with a radius of 50 light years and centered upon our Sun, only one star out of every eleven contained therein will have Sun-like characteristics.)

(2) The previous objection that one and perhaps both stars appeared to be close binaries has now been swept away. Stable planetary orbits in the so-called eco-zone (i.e. close enough to the central fire to produce conditions conducive to life) are more probable around single stars than in binary systems. (It is for precisely this reason that our Sun's nearest neighbor, Alpha Centuri <Rigel Kent>, is considered an unlikely candidate for life-giving planets even though the main star of that multiple system is a class G-4 sun.)

(3) Both Zeta 1 and Zeta 2 have an average age of between six and eight billion years. This makes them from one to three billion years older than our Sun and suggests that any life on planets associated with them could be much further along in its evolutionary process than we are.

(4) In many reported UFO abduction cases, the "visitors" have been described as having a thick epidermis and multiple eyelids. This is pre-

cisely the sort of adaptation one would expect for creatures who evolved on a planet whose sun had a high ultraviolet output. Curiously enough, these characteristics were also reported by the intelligence source codenamed "Falcon" as early as 1981.

On the negative side, it must be admitted that there is no direct observational evidence of planets around either Zeta 1 or Zeta 2. However, a Canadian group reported in 1988 that a Jupiter-sized planet appears to exist in or-

bit around Tau Ceti, a Sun-like star only about 11 light years away. Those readers familiar with the star map developed by Marjorie Fish based upon information from the Barney and Betty Hill UFO abduction case, will recall that Tau Ceti was identified as one of the stars on that map.



UFO SIGHTING REPORTS

July 25th, 1991: Studio City section of Los Angeles, CA. 10:06 PM. Two witnesses observed bright white object moving east-southeast about 25-30 degrees above the southern horizon. Weather clear. Object covered roughly 35 degrees of arc before disappearing within 10 degrees of the nearly full moon. Duration, 6-8 seconds.

March 6th, 1991: New Jersey, extreme eastern Pennsylvania, southern New York. circa 3:00 AM. Bright fireball observed visually from many locations throughout the area. Identified as a

(Continued on page 26.)

TELEPATHY AND ABDUCTIONS

By Jimmy Ward

In recent years the number of reported UFO abductions has increased dramatically. In the "good old days" of contactees, the Aliens were our beautiful "Space Brothers and Sisters" and were warm, friendly and deeply concerned about us and conditions on Earth. Today, the abductee is unwillingly taken and subjected to all sorts of indignities by weird-looking and apparently uncaring beings. Is this an accurate picture? It depends upon how you perceive things.

Telepathy seems to be an integral part of these contacts, more so today than in the past. Or is it because we are more aware of it today than in the past? In order to answer these questions and many others, we must first take a look at telepathy, what it is and how it works, as well as how the mind works. In spite of all our advancements, we still know very little about these subjects—a problem caused partly by the fact that, since 1965, a large proportion of the research which has been conducted has been done under the auspices of the military and the intelligence community. Given that, the following should be regarded as highly speculative, or perhaps even an over-simplification. Nonetheless, it should suffice to give the reader a better understanding of what seems to have happened.

The entire field of parapsychology is very complex and there are no clean-cut borderlines between one area and another—meaning that the same effects may be found in different areas using different methods and techniques. For example, seeing and hearing a ghost is quite different from seeing a train wreck and hearing the screams of the passengers. The apparent effects are the same in that both sight and sound are involved, but the causes and the way humans receive the "signals" have little in common. So it may well be with the UFO abduction phenomenon, wherein the way individuals perceive (and ultimately "remember") what is happening to them may be directly related to how their mind chooses to interpret those events. In

other words, what the abductee's "consciousness" leads him or her to believe is happening may in fact be quite different from what is really being experienced. It all hinges upon the interpretation that the mind gives to the "signals" being fed to it. And as such it is important to consider that in UFO abductions, the "signals" the abductee's brain is receiving may well be "programmed" to produce certain "memories" of events which never really happened, or at least never really happened in quite the way in which they are "recalled".

The human mind is actually two minds—the conscious and the subconscious. Each works independently of the other, on different "levels", for different purposes and are rarely in communication with each other. Our conscious mind uses words and phrases just as we speak. It can reason and analyze and is the higher developed mind. The subconscious mind, on the other hand, is rather primitive and uses symbols, pictures, emotions etc. as a language as opposed to words and phrases. Whenever someone says, "I have a feeling about that," believe it because this is the way the subconscious communicates—it notices something is wrong (in the sense of out of the ordinary or out of place) and sends "fear" signals as a warning.

Dreams are the most common form of inter-brain communication. These may consist of a "discussion" of the events of the day, or of problems faced, or of hopes and fears of the future, or psychic impressions, or any one of an entire array of similar events which typify the human condition. Invariably these are all presented as symbols and pictures in a usually nonsensical scenario of sights, sounds and events all jumbled together.

Given that dreams are a form of self-communication, it is possible to interpret them. Doing so however, requires a great deal of effort in that it is necessary to recognize and understand the symbols involved. And, of course, while these

symbols may mean one thing to you, the same symbols may mean something entirely different to someone else.

Hollywood and pulp novelists have given us telepaths who can just look at someone and instantly read their innermost thoughts. In fiction, it's a quick and easy process. Indeed, more imaginative writers have even introduced us to two or more telepaths capable of carrying on everyday conversations at distances of many miles. Oh, if only things were so easy and simple. (But then, who would need AT&T?)

The brain can be compared to a TV station which transmits signals 24 hours a day. These signals go out in all directions and have been picked up halfway around the world in several tests. Multiply this one human TV station by the billions of humans in the world today, and you have a mighty cluttered "airwave". "Tuning in" on just one "station" would be impossible were it not that each human brain seems to transmit in a slightly different way— or at least so it is commonly assumed amongst researchers.

Another barrier to effective human telepathy is that our brains are far better at transmitting than they are at receiving. This seems to be nature's way of protecting man's sanity. Imagine what it would be like to be able to receive billions of different thoughts all at the same time 24 hours a day. It would be utter chaos. So, in order to receive, the brain must be switched from a transmitter to a receiver, and then attuned to a certain frequency. "Signals" received must be "read" at a subconscious level and then "communicated" to the conscious mind for interpretation.

It is at this point that some of the most serious complications set in. Since these pictures must be interpreted and, as mentioned above, symbols often have different meanings to different people, the data can be misinterpreted resulting in the receipt of a partly, or even completely erroneous message. This sort of thing suggests one possibility in cases of women abductees who seem to recall having been raped and impregnated with alien sperm. Perhaps the aliens were trying to tell them, telepathically, that they were checking on fertility, but the communications were misinterpreted causing the brain, already operating in a state of shock induced by fear, to "recall" far more than really happened. More on this later.

When we visit a foreign country and do not speak or understand the language, we resort to signs, gestures, and the acting out of our messages. We may not be understood at first, but, with perseverance, ingenuity, and a little "learning" on both sides our message eventually does get across. Telepathy apparently uses signs, symbols and pictures in the same way—a method of communication that transcends language barriers. Sending words and phrases would be useless to a foreigner, but universal symbols would be understood. The only major problem would be getting the other party to "receive" the communication.

It is logical to assume that there are other intelligent beings "out there" somewhere; and given time and the nature of things, eventually two races alien to each other will meet somewhere and somehow. In all probability, the two races would have evolved differently and their "spoken words" might well take forms radically different from each other. How then to communicate? Sign language and telepathy are two possibilities since neither requires either words or hearing.



**"I was driving along,
and the next thing
I knew,
I had crashed."**

If abduction stories can be taken as essentially true, then two alien races have already met—and we are one of them. Yet efforts to interpret such "communications" as have allegedly been exchanged during these "experiences" have left those on the human side of the fence in a very confused state indeed.

One problem is that most abductees do not consciously "remember" being abducted. Some do not even recall seeing a strange light. In fact, many experiences do not come to light until the abductees begin experiencing frightening nightmares or recurrent, unexplained phobias and finally seek professional help. Even when "memories" are brought forward, they often appear incomplete and obviously "colored" by the personalities of the individuals involved. Thus, it seems risky at best to accept them as completely accurate descriptions of actual

events.

And what about hypnosis? Can a person lie under hypnosis? The answer to this is as complex as the mind itself. In the end, it comes down to the very basic concept that "truth" is precisely what any given individual sincerely believes it to be.

Around the world are areas known by such names as "Deadman's Curve" or "Suicide Corner" because of so many motorists having crashed their cars there. Survivors have said, "I was driving along, and the next thing I knew, I had crashed." Falling asleep at the wheel is the usual explanation. But a careful study of the road will often reveal a tree-lined expanse leading up to a sharp turn. Traveling at a certain speed will cause the lighted sky to appear to flash at a set rate, and it is a well-established fact that a blinking light can cause a form or epilepsy to occur in some people. This form is not the fit of jerks and twitches commonly seen, but rather a catatonic-like state in which the person becomes immobile and appears to be daydreaming. Their memories of these "spells" are fragmentary at best.

Flashing and/or moving lights are also used on occasion to induce a hypnotic state when other methods prove ineffective. Curiously enough, many abductees do report seeing a bright light prior to their experience and it is conceivable that it is this light that sets the abduction in motion. It is however very rare that the light is said to pulsate or flicker, but this may be due to image retention—we rarely notice the flickering of a movie screen because we look at it directly, but if we turn away and look at the reflected light, we can notice the flicker.

A possible scenario for an abduction then can be as follows:

A person is driving along a dark and deserted road late at night. Due to the lateness of the hour and his lack of rest during the day, he feels a slight fatigue. Suddenly he sees a light in the dark sky but only glances at it. Soon he realizes it is not a plane and begins considering the possibility of a helicopter. But what is it doing flying around there like that? What is it looking for? As interest increases, more time is spent watching it. Finally a feeling of strangeness sets in and the person, with a growing sense of fascination, keeps his eye on it as much as possible. As the light draws near, he stares at it.

The prey has been lured into the net, and now the net closes.

He is now entranced and very susceptible to suggestions. Suddenly he "hears" a voice inside his head that tells him to obey and stop the car. Such a communication might be either telepathically or technologically induced through some form of highly advanced electronics. At this point, fear kicks in. Two or three beings approach the car and fear now turns to panic. From here on, memories are unreliable. The human mind, in trying to protect itself from severe traumatic shock, will block out most if not all memories of what happens next. Examples of this are actually quite common and are known as hysterical amnesia. Hysterical blindness and paralysis are other forms of this same sort of "mental denial".

If we couple this with misinterpretations of telepathic images, what the mind remembers under later hypnosis can well be sheer chaos. What is real, what is imagined and what is misinterpreted are all blended together by the brain as it creates a memory of the event—a memory which, if it could be compared to a record of the same events recorded by an impartial observer (i.e. a "Fair-Witness"), would be found to deviate widely from "reality", but a memory which would seem unquestionably real to the abductee. So real, in fact, that the abductee would readily pass a lie detector test, just as Travis Walton did.

Add "suggested sights, sounds and actions" to all this, and the whole experience becomes one of fantasy. The result is that the abductee becomes a victim of his own mind and the minds of his abductors to such an extent that he is unable to distinguish fact from fantasy. It is all "real" to him!

Of course, the above was just a scenario. What, if indeed anything, actually happens during an abduction? There seem to be three viable possibilities: Either aliens are here taking humans for examination and study, blocking memories or implanting false ones of what happened in order to protect themselves and their "subjects", and may someday openly meet with us; or some human group is using helicopters with lights to create the illusion and belief that aliens are here taking humans, etc; or we are observing a heretofore unknown, highly bizarre and rapidly spreading form of human mass hyste-

(Continued on page 23.)

TIDBITS OF WISDOM

AIR FORCE GETS NEW INTELLIGENCE COMMAND

According to a recent press release, the USAF is in the process of combining what were once four separate organizations into a new Air Force Intelligence Command to be headquartered at Kelly AFB, Texas. To be included under the new umbrella are the present USAF Foreign Technology Division at Wright-Patterson AFB, the USAF Intelligence Agency at Washington, DC, the USAF Security Command at Kelly AFB, and the shadowy USAF Special Activities Center at Ft. Belvoir, VA. The new command will reportedly involve more than 17,000 personnel, which is perhaps more intelligence than the Air Force has had at any one place in a long, long time.

JIM MOSELEY TO HAVE HIS DAY

A recent letter from Jim (SAUCER SMEAR) Moseley tells us that the city of Ft. Lauderdale, Florida is in the process of arranging a "James Moseley Day" in honor of Jim's donation of a considerable collection of ancient (but alas, not alien) artifacts to the local county library. Congratulations, Jim!

ALUMINIZED SARAN AND THE ROSWELL WRECKAGE

Over the past year or so, a number of people have offered the suggestion that the wreckage picked up at Roswell might have been nothing more than aluminized saran, which is the tough plastic-aluminum combination presently used to wrap chewing gum and candy bars. In answer to these inquiries, we've consistently pointed out that the one obvious difference between aluminized saran and the Roswell wreckage is that saran burns rather furiously at just the touch of a match. According to Jesse

Marcel, the stuff he picked up at Roswell would not burn at all.

Still, just to set the matter straight, one of our "birds" was kind enough to document for us the fact that the development of aluminized (or "silvered") saran can be traced to lab work done in 1948 and that some time passed before techniques could be developed to scale it up for commercial production.

I'D LOVE TO SHOW IT TO YOU, BUT....

According to a May 28th, 1991 article in the Orange Coast (CA) Daily Pilot, an avionics engineer named Richard Schowengerdt has developed plans for a Star Trek-style "cloaking device" which would render objects invisible. According to Schowengerdt, he can build a prototype device for circa \$150 grand and is looking for investors. Anyone out there interested?



TELEPATHY AND ABDUCTIONS...continued from page 22

ria. All three answers are fantastic in their own way. All three are possible. And it is not entirely out of the question that all three may be true.

One thing is certain: Something is happening to people on a large scale.



BEARERS OF DECEPTION...continued from page 16

What is to be done about the mess of misinformation and disinformation that has permeated American UFO research of late? Given the UFO community's apparent inability to effectively clean its own house, there just doesn't appear to be any immediate answer. All one can do is to keep one's filter system at work and hope for the best. Meanwhile, even as you read this, the Bearers of Deception are hard at work.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sirs:

Thank you very much for the March issue of FOCUS. Real good publication! I wish I had back issues.

Since this was sent in exchange for our Indiana UFO News (published monthly) and our publication is only \$13.50, I will also send our UFO Intelligence Summery which is also monthly and which goes for \$11.50 (yr.).

Again, good work! FOCUS is one publication worth reading. I get one and two page newsletters, published bi-monthly and quarterly, that contain nothing useful to my work.... FOCUS is a good source of information.

Francis L. Ridge
Indiana MUFON
618 Davis Dr.
Mt. Vernon, IN 47620

Dear Bill Moore:

My compliments on the just received Mar. 31 issue of FOCUS.

If you keep up the good work, I'll be compelled to renew my subscription— even at the increased price.

Reference Gerald Anderson, my own limited investigation to date confirms Shandera's info on his character. Refernece Stan Friedman having "mixed emotions," not evident from his talk at Chicago MUFON conference. He seemingly endorses Anderson 110%.

Enjoyed the piece by (Robert) M. Collins.

Philip J. Klass
Washington, D.C.

(Thanks for the compliments, Phil. And glad you liked the piece by "M. Collins". M. Collins could be Robert M. Collins as you seem to believe... but then, he could also be Bill Moore writing under a pseudonym, couldn't he? Who knows? In any case, you'll find more of his work in this issue. Enjoy! Ed.)

Dear Mr. Moore:

I was quite pleased to (hear that) you are dropping the suit and renewing your cooperation with Stanton (Friedman). We should all realize ufologists are a mixed bag of strong-minded people, so we need to put extra effort into avoiding conflicts among us....

I have always had a great respect for the intensity of your investigations and your knowledge of what's going on, but I was disappointed in your publishing Rex Salisbury's bunk under your name. It is especially disappointing that you didn't talk to Charles or I (sic.) about the case before writing about it. I expect that could become quite an embarrassment for you. Gary Watson has now completed the investigation Rex was assigned to do, since Rex didn't do it. Surely you have my 7700 word summa of the Gulf Breeze, FL UFO encounters. I have seen the red-light type three times (and) it has been documented over 50 times this year.... I think these vertical -sided vehicles come in two sizes, one for Zetas and one for humans.

Best Wishes,

Donald M. Ware
Ft. Walton Beach, FL

(Our purpose in publishing a summary of the Salisbury findings was to try to provide our readers with the other side of the story. We made the decision only after we discovered that MUFON wasn't going to publish it. As we have stated on several different occasions, neither FWP as an organization nor Bill Moore as an individual has taken any position one way or the other on this on-going case. Bruce Maccabee submitted a lengthy piece to us some months ago which was certainly worthy of publication. We just didn't have room for it as it would have taken up almost an entire issue. Why MUFON hasn't published it, at least independently if not in their UFO JOURNAL, we cannot imagine. In any case, we admit that Gulf Breeze is still very much an open matter and we continue to monitor events with interest. We also find a great deal of merit in Dr. Maccabee's analytical work and in Zan Overall's (one of our board members) continuing counterpoint to it. Ed.)

Dear Editor:

Received FOCUS and found it to its usual excellent standards.

A further clarification on the alien photo (see FOCUS 12/31/90 and 3/31/91). I only received

the photos from (a source in England) in 1990. Therefore, I was not the one who gave them to Dr. Zeigel.

(My English source has) corrected my date for taking the photos from 1967 to 1979. Now, more recently, (he) has revised the date to 1981. The exhibit was on the former grounds of the 1967 World's Fair held in Montreal.

I sent my original copies to Henry Azadehdel who then contacted (the English source). (He) also sent Henry a set of the photos. Henry Azadehdel has told me he did not circulate the photo. All the Soviet and European "UFO researchers" you mention are in contact, thus, the true route of the photos will never be known for sure....

The (Wilbert B.) Smith angle to the story was very interesting but as Smith died in 1962 he was not involved with these photos.

I have always assumed Smith had some contact with Frank Scully and the cast of characters from Scully's book, due to the fact Dr. Robert Sarbacher had told Smith early on the book was fairly accurate.

Checks with Arthur Bray, who is in possession of the Wilbert Smith files, has shown no known correspondence. Smith associates I talked to have also claimed no known contact. If such a contact existed, only Murl Smith, Wilbert's wife, would have known for sure. Unfortunately she has recently died.

I questioned Hynek about Smith, and Hynek stated they had never met. So much for that part of the story.

When reviewing Smith stories, readers should keep in mind Smith was (as far as I know) unaware of the greys. This aspect of the phenomena did not become publically (sic.) known till (sic.) after Smith's dead (sic.). Smith was a contactee, and viewed aliens as "blond space brothers". He may have had access to photos of dead gray, but I have never talked to a Smith relative or associate who was told any such tale. Stories of cover-up and crashes were told to insiders by Smith, but greys were never part of the story....

As to the Lazar segments (FOCUS 12/31/90 & 3/31/91), your comments raise two important red flags that I have been aware of since I first started chasing this story.

(1) I spoke at length with a lot of secondary characters involved in the Lazar story. Try as I might, I was never able to get to Lazar himself, or even his phone number. Lazar has a great

number of people running interference for him. (2) There are a great number of things being withheld as evidence by those surrounding Lazar (e.g. the resume, the video of the <alleged element> 115 experiments, the location of the still existing 115). One would assume that any of these three would set the whole story straight. The withholding of them must be considered a drawback to those who are searching for the truth.

Grant Cameron
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

(Concerning the mysterious and persistent ex-international smuggler Mr. Henry Azadehdel <alias Dr. Henry, alias Dr. Ahmad Victoria, alias Dr. Armen Victorian, etc.> a quite possibly reliable rumor has recently been bruited about to the effect that the man is nothing less than a hireling of Libya's Muammar Khaddafi for the purpose of collecting information on both America's Stealth aircraft program and UFOs. According to the story, Khaddafi became fanatically interested in both UFOs and Stealth technology following a U.S. bombing raid on his palace in April of 1986, and ordered his intelligence service to develop international informants capable of supplying him with information. Azadehdel, who is Iranian by birth, has been in frequent contact with quite a large number of UFO researchers worldwide since that time. In addition, aside from whatever involvement he may have had in the alien photo hoax outlined above, Azadehdel has been something of an eminence grise in several other very controversial cases including the South African UFO crash hoax of last year. More recently, he tried <unsuccessfully> to induce information from FWP board member Lee Graham who works as a technician for one of the U.S. government's aerospace contractors. Whether the Libyan-connection rumor is true or not, we don't know; but we feel that our readers should at least be aware of it. Ed.)

Dear Editor:

Just a note to let you know that in your article regarding the "Philadelphia Experiment" on page 18 of the March 31st issue, you are confused as to who claims he was a part of that same saga.

You state that it is Al Manak, whereas it is actually a guy named Alfred Bielek. He was at the '89 NUFOC Conference in Phoenix....

Al Manak is my longtime colleague, and a rather conservative UFOlogist, so maybe you should

set the record straight in the next FOCUS.

Best,

Rick Hilberg
Berea, Ohio

(Mr. Hilberg is quite correct. The name should have been Al Bielek, not Al Manak, a gentleman for whom we have every respect. Actually we knew the difference all along, and how this gremlin managed to creep into our copy we cannot imagine. Our thanks and apologies to Mr. Manak himself, who sent us a letter similar to the above, and to Jim Moseley who was also kind enough to bring the matter to our attention. Ed.)



UFO SIGHTING REPORTS...*continued from page 19*

"bowling ball-sized meteor".

January 15th and 16th, 1991: Cheviot Hills, CA. 2:30 AM on Jan. 15th; 2:00 AM on the 16th. On 15th, elderly witness described disc-shaped object sitting still in clear sky until circa 3:20 AM when it disappeared after she looked away for a moment. On 16th, same object appeared in same place, once again stationary for circa one-half hour, at which point object took off at fantastic speed and flew out of view as she watched.



BOOK REVIEWS

CONTINUOUS ENERGY & UPCOMING EARTH CHANGES, by Michael L. Schuster (Milwaukee, WI: Sufra Publications, 1990), 231pp trade paper, \$14.95.

Billed as "the why and how of Earth Change", this book is yet another in a seemingly endless stream of published "knowledge" purportedly channelled by extraterrestrial entities whose purpose is (always) to save Planet Earth from the base machinations of the primitive inhabitants thereof. For those who already accept that channelling can be an effective pathway to "enlightenment", Continuous Energy should prove a pleasant massage to their belief system. Others who, like Thomas the Apostle, demand something more tangible to dispel their doubts, will find little of value herein. Available by mail from Sufra Publications, POBX 16290, Milwaukee, WI 53216. Please add \$1.75 for shipping and handling.

UFO ENCOUNTERS AND ESP EXPERIENCES: THE POST-TRAUMATIC AFTERMATH Treat II Proceedings. Edited by Rima E. Laibow, Robert N. Sollod & John P. Wilson. Twenty-one scholars provide input, views and research on the controversial UFO abduction phenomenon. \$32.00. Available from Center for Treatment and Research of Experienced Anomalous Trauma, POBX 728, Ardsley, NY 10502.

ALMANAC OF UFO ORGANIZATIONS & PUBLICATIONS by Dave Blevins (San Bruno, CA: Phaedra Enterprises, 1990). 126pp lg. format, spiral bound softcover. \$16.95.

A comprehensive but uncritical listing of over 200 organizations and publications presently involved in investigating and/or publicizing the UFO phenomenon. Listings are both alphabetical and by country. A useful reference item. Order from POBX 1241, San Bruno, CA 94066. Include \$2.50 additional for postage.

CROP CIRCLE SECRETS, by James S. Brett, D.L. Cyr, et al. (Santa Barbara, CA: Stonehenge Viewpoint, 1991), 80pp lg. format, soft cover, illus. \$8.00.

"The crop circle puzzle has been solved. The answer is so simple as to be almost unbelievable." So says the blurb that goes with the book. "Unbelievable", however, ought to be in capital letters. So perhaps should "simple", because the "answer" postulated by Brett and his (no less than) five co-authors is without doubt one of the most simplistic yet to see print.

Granted, it's a beautifully illustrated and well printed tome done on heavy paper with a nice, glossy, full-color cover. If anything, the illustrations and the sheer outrageousness of the authors' hypothesis make it well worth the price. Whether you take it seriously or laugh your way through it, it's the kind of read everyone needs once in a while just to make sure their eyes are plugged in correctly. (In fact, we're not entirely sure that the authors didn't intend the entire thing as a sophisticated joke just so see what sort of reception it would receive at the hands of an already too zany UFO community.) They purport to be serious though, and perhaps... just perhaps... they are. Indeed, they might even be right (Egad!); in which case (confessions of two oldsters towing two-by-fours aside) a lot of folks are going to have a lot of egg-on-face to explain.

A pie in your face if you don't read this one (egg

custard). Err... oh yes... what's that bizarre "answer" they have to offer? Why, it's whistlers, friends— just "whistlers". And what on earth (or off of it) are whistlers? Come on, folks—they're the things that make the crop circles. Read the book.

\$8.00 (plus one for postage), from Stonehenge Viewpoint, 2261 Las Positas, Santa Barbara, CA 93105.

SCIENCE AND CONSCIENCE: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WRITINGS OF DR. JAMES E. McDONALD, compiled and edited by Valerie Vaughn (Leverett, MA: 1990), 100 pp. lg. format, spiral bound. Indexed.

For those who remember or respect the late Dr. Jim McDonald's competent scientific approach to the UFO phenomenon, this is an excellent reference work. For those to whom Dr. McDonald is just someone they've heard mentioned by UFOlogical old-timers but about whom they know next to nothing, here is a guide to a lot of meaningful research about UFOs that they probably didn't know existed. In fact, Jim once testified, quite competently and convincingly, before a U.S. Congressional committee which held hearings on the subject of UFOs. (How many newcomers to the UFO field are even aware that such hearings were once held, one wonders?)

Serious researchers ought to have a copy of this one on their reference shelves. For information (and price), write the author directly. Valerie Vaughn, 132 Shutesbury Rd., Leverett, MA 01054.



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"ANCIENT SKIES", a bi-monthly newsletter, is the Official Logbook of the Ancient Astronaut Society, 1921 St. Johns Ave., Highland Park, IL 60035. Please write for details.

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