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# CREATIVITY

APRIL 1989



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**THE SOURCE, THE SECRETS, THE EXERCISES**

\$3.50



• Could it be that  
the supersecret Stealth bomber is  
responsible for report  
after report of large wing-shaped UFOs? •

## ANTI MATTER

It made its official debut in Palmdale, California, on November 22, 1988. A wing-shaped airplane with a black underside and no tail, this supersecret B-2 Stealth bomber was so new, the Air Force said, that it had yet to fly.

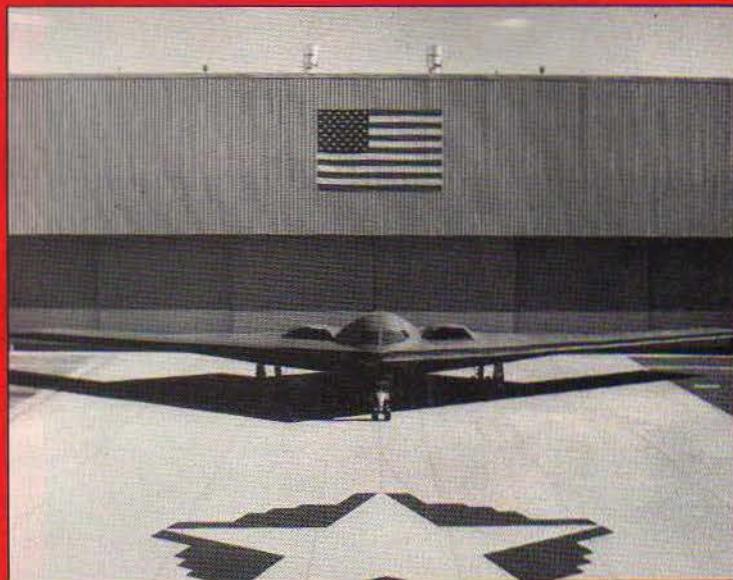
Or had it? "Very definitely the Stealth has been seen here," says Dan Gordon, the news and sports director for radio station WYVE-AM in Wytheville, Virginia. "I've got twenty-twenty vision, and I saw it fly over my car."

To make himself heard, Gordon has just written a book called *Don't Look Up*, about the more than

3,000 reports of UFOs over this small town in the mountains of Virginia since October 1987. Most of the sightings have been of dark, wing-shaped craft resembling the Stealth bomber. Says Gordon, "Unless someone has five hundred million dollars to produce a similar craft, there's no way this flying wing could be anything else."

Gordon's claims would be easy to dismiss if Virginia were the only state in the nation plagued by wing-shaped UFOs. But similar reports have emerged elsewhere with surprising regularity. More than a decade ago, for instance, the Lumberton, North Carolina, area was swamped with reports of V-shaped craft. And in recent years similar objects were reported in the skies of central Ohio and Westchester County, New York.

Could any of these UFO reports be attributed to surreptitious test flights of the B-2? "The B-2 has not flown, period," says an exasperated Major Pat Mullaney of Air Force public affairs. "I have dealt with that question time and time again.



## UFO UPDATE

UFO activist Peter Gersten, however, points out that the early Northrop flying wings were being tested just as the UFO era got under way. Keeping this in mind, Gersten, a New York attorney, has been trying to link the development of the XB-35 and other experimental craft to those first UFO reports of 40 years ago.

Central to Gersten's theory is the notion that at least one of the objects seen by Kenneth Arnold over Washington State on June 24, 1947, was a Northrop flying wing. According to Gersten, Arnold's original account refers to nine "bright objects" without "tails" that fluttered and tipped their "wings." Arnold's illustration of one of the craft even indicates that it was crescent-shaped.

"The clincher," says Gersten, "is a photograph taken in the late Forties showing nine of these flying wings on a runway in California. Arnold himself thought he saw something the government was testing. That was everybody's first thought."—PATRICK HUYGHE

ance. Last December the NRC announced its results. There are no easy ways to make better soldiers, the council declared, and there is no solid scientific evidence for the existence of psychic phenomena.

Now parapsychologists are claiming that the NRC committee was biased and blatantly tried to suppress evidence. Dean Radin, president of the Parapsychological Association, says that the two principal evaluators of parapsychological research for the committee, Ray Hyman and James Alcock, have both had a long-standing, public, and active role in CSICOP (the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal), an organization known for its commitment against parapsychology. Radin also claims that committee chairman John Swets at one time asked Robert Rosenthal, a Harvard psychologist, to withdraw the parapsychological section of the paper he had prepared.

In that section Rosenthal had looked for procedural problems in a series of parapsychological experiments with positive results. But on the basis of his analysis, says Rosenthal, "the evidence was quite compelling that there was a phenomenon that needed explanation." In the end Rosenthal refused to withdraw the section of his background paper but did agree to respond to the committee's critique of it. While the committee's final report relied heavily on the work of those critical of parapsychology, says Radin,

it does not even mention Rosenthal's conclusions.

Swets, chief scientist at Bolt Beranek and Newman in Massachusetts, doesn't deny having asked Rosenthal to withdraw the parapsychology section of his paper but explains: "The reason was we hadn't asked him to write it in the first place."

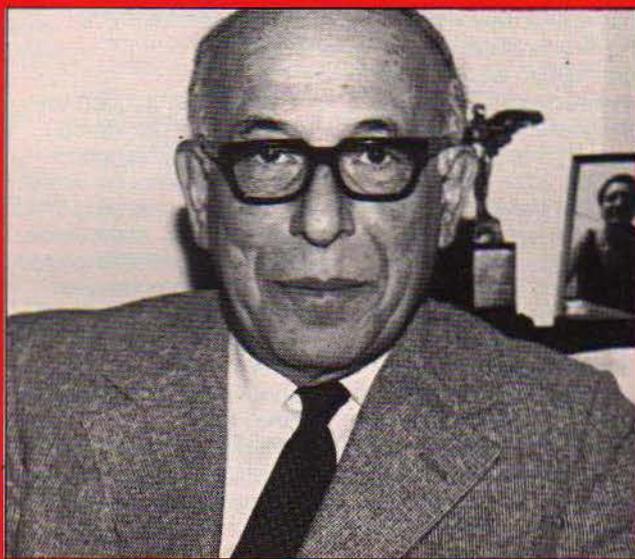
"That's not true," replies Rosenthal. "I think they attempted to avoid controversy, but that's not in the proper academic spirit."

Swets denies all charges of bias. "I think our report treated the field rather well," he says. "I think in some respects it got off easy."

Says a frustrated Radin, "Trying to play the normal science game in this particular field is impossible."  
—Patrick Huyghe

*"We must be greater than God, for we have to undo his injustice."*

—Jules Renard



## CLASSIFIED

Philip Klass, in his new book *UFO Abductions: A Dangerous Game*, makes quick work of abductions and the people who investigate them. Abductee Betty Hill had bad dreams, he says, while Whitley Strieber's incredible abduction experiences, reported in the book *Communion*, can be traced to temporal-lobe epilepsy. As for UFO investigator Budd Hopkins, the "father" of the field, Klass says he's "terribly credulous, terribly sloppy."

Klass (below) sees his book as "an alternative explanation to the bizarre idea that extraterrestrials are visiting the earth." He argues that abduction films and books have exposed the American public to the basic outlines of the abduction experience and contaminated any stories that an abductee might tell. And, he suggests, the hypnosis often

used to dredge up abduction memories can implant "pseudomemories" that the abductees believe are real.

Hopkins disagrees. He claims Klass has never interviewed him or talked to the major abductees. "Wouldn't you call that shoddy journalism?" he says. He doesn't see hypnosis as an issue, either. "We have dozens of cases where no hypnosis was involved."

What about Strieber's temporal-lobe epilepsy? Strieber has had two EEGs, a CAT scan, and an MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) as well as "a thorough exam of my nervous system and motor function," he says. Although a couple of dots were found on the MRI, and temporal-lobe epilepsy has not been ruled out, Strieber says the spots are consistent with having needles pushed up his nose into his brain. "I will continue the testing," he says.

As for Klass, he admits that he has been metaphorically abducted. He wanted to retire from the UFO field some years ago, but then came the abductions. "It is sort of like being Sir Edmund Hillary and you have climbed Everest and if someone suddenly says, 'Hey, we have discovered a higher mountain,' you can't just say you are tired of climbing mountains." —Paul McCarthy

*"What we see of the world is the mind's invention and the mind though stained by it, becoming rivers, sun, mule-dung, flies—can shift instantly."*

—Philip Whalen