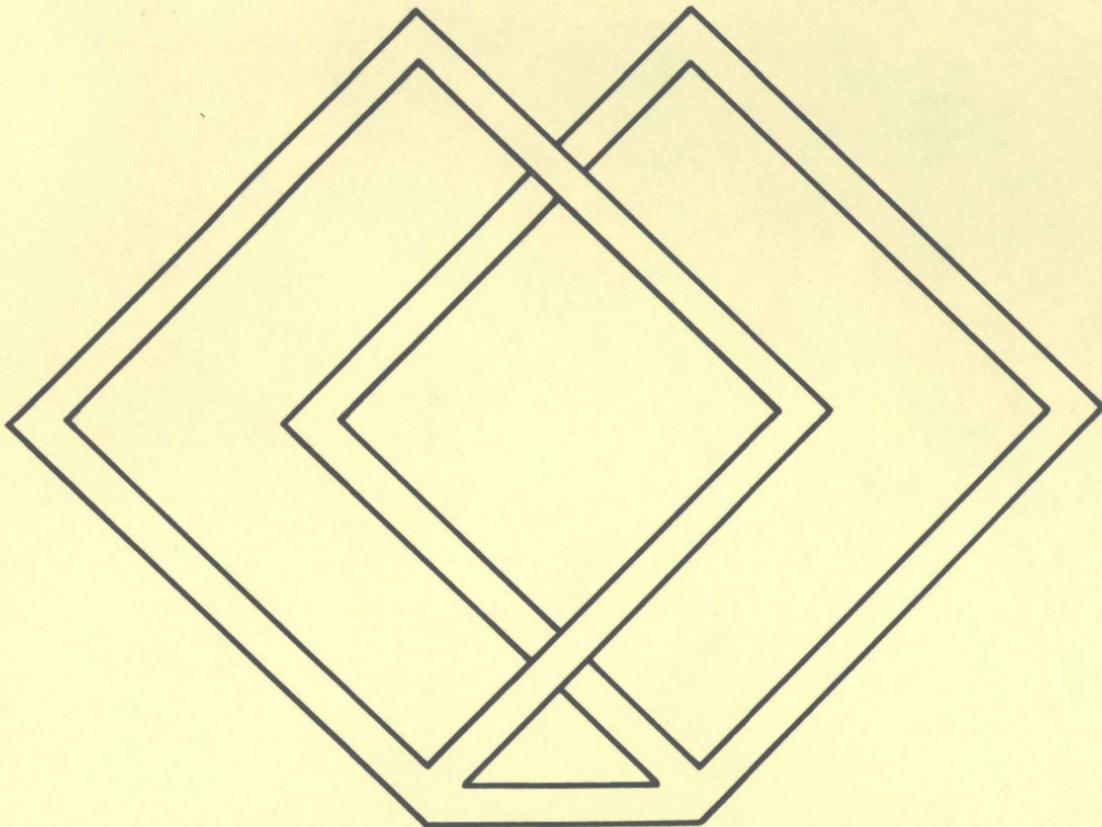


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EDITORIAL

by Frank Gillespie

TOPOLOGY and UFOLOGY

On first thought, it would seem highly unlikely that there could be any connection between an abstract branch of mathematics concerned entirely with the 'form of spaces', and a series of reports of unfamiliar objects superimposed on a familiar environment. However, recent discoveries in topology have been shown to have surprising relevance to the real physical world. One example is the topological proof which is easier to understand as the analogy "It is impossible to brush the hairs on a tennis ball so that they are everywhere smooth"; which had the effect of putting a hole (literally) in the best theories yet formulated to explain the long lifetime of ball lightning. In case the connection here escapes you, one translation of the topological statement into physical terms reads, "Plasma cannot be confined in spherical magnetic bottles, because they always leak".

The topological discovery which has ufological significance was reported in Science, Vol. 217, 30 July 1982, pp432-3. In its simplest form, it can be stated as, "There is more than one way of constructing

(continued on page 9.)

CE IIIs, COMETS AND FAIR WEATHER COMETICS

by Louis Winkler

ABSTRACT

Dates of the occurrence of CE IIIs appearing as collections are related to comets already correlated with luminous atmospheric data. Fourteen of the seventeen CE IIIs analyzed occur within four days of a comet's meteor shower or the date at which the sun sprays cometary matter into earth's path.

INTRODUCTION

About two hundred pre 1947 accounts of luminous atmospheric phenomena (LAPs) appearing in scientific periodicals, have been strongly correlated with comets.² The matter producing the LAPs is partly gaseous and is found throughout the orbital streams of comets. Apparently, the sun tidally disrupts and evaporates the nucleus of the comet to supply the matter. The sun may even augment the stream with its plasma and magnetic flux lines. Earth encounters this cometary-solar matter whenever there is a meteor shower or when the sun sprays the matter along the line of nodes of the comet's orbit into the path of earth. There are only twelve known periodic comets where orbits are geometrically situated to allow earth to encounter showers or sprays. It is suspected that the matter makes entry into the geomagnetosphere through the neutral sheet of the geomagnetic tail, as is the case with particles for magnetic storms and auroras.

The twelve comets mentioned above are the same ones which will be used here and are listed below. Shower intervals and their cometary association were taken from Brown,³ while the orbital data for spray date calculations were taken from Marsden.⁴ Spray dates for a given comet do not necessarily occur during its showers because of orbit geometry and planetary perturbations.

TABLE OF TWELVE COMETS

<u>Comet</u>	<u>Shower and Interval</u>	<u>Spray Date</u>
Brorson	---	Jan 2
Brorson Metcalf	---	Feb 3, Aug 3
Halley	Aquarids (Apr 21 - May 12) Orionids (Oct 18-26)	May 19, Nov 19
Grigg Skjellerup	---	Apr 26
Encke	Taurids (Jun 24 - Jul 5)	Feb 25
Pons Winnecke	---	Jun 24 - Jul 15
Swift Tuttle	Perseids (Jul 25 - Aug 17)	Aug 10
Giacobini Zinner	Draconids (Oct 10)	Oct 8
Tempel Tuttle	Leonids (Nov 14-20)	Nov 13
Pons Brooks	---	Dec 4
Biela	Andromedids (Dec 14-20)	Nov 27
Tuttle	Ursids (Dec 17-24)	Dec 21

Pons Winnecke is a unique comet in that the precession of its line of nodes is so rapid it produces a continuum of spray dates.

The theory of the geomagnetic nature of LAPs is supported when the structure of the 1946 ghost rocket flap and 1947 UFO genesis flap are examined.⁵ Preliminary events to the 1947 flap and secondary peaks of the frequency distribution of both flaps are well explained with several of the comets listed above. The primary phases of the flaps are both explained by Pons Winnecke and Encke, each of which has initiating effects on June 24th, which can be seen in the Table and correspond to the date of Ken Arnold's celebrated sighting of 9 flying saucers.

DATA

While the FUFOR catalog appearing in the References here, has numerous CE III accounts the only ones which can be used are those whose date of occurrence is available. The fact that the vast majority of CE IIIs before 1947 are undated suggests that many people somehow forgot the date of possibly one of the greatest events in human history, close contact with ETI! In any event, the four pieces of data are tabulated below with brief identifying parameters.

WINKLER DATA

<u>CE III Date</u>	<u>Geographic Site</u>	<u>Principals</u>	<u>Type of Encounter</u>
Oct 12, 1796	Nova Scotia	---	sighting
July 25, 1868	Australia	---	interaction
Dec 24, 1890	Indiana	Luck	abduction, religious
May 13, 1917	Portugal	3 children	sighting, religious

Another set of dated CE IIIs comes from Hynek's collection.⁶ This data is modern, has more details and is of higher quality than the earlier accounts. Only one account had to be omitted because of the lack of a date.

HYNEK DATA

<u>CE III Date</u>	<u>Geographic Site</u>	<u>Principals</u>	<u>Type of Encounter</u>
Aug 21, 1955	Kentucky	Suttons	interaction
June 26, 1958	New Guinea	Gill, et. al.	sighting
Sept 19, 1961	New Hampshire	Hills	abduction
Apr 24, 1964	New Mexico	Zamora	sighting

The third set of data is the entire collection of CE IIIs by Lorenzen and Lorenzen.⁷ This data is of excellent quality and pertains to the short time interval from 1973 to 1976. All of these accounts have dates, and all but one are abductions. Wheeler's CE III resulted in memory loss which is often a characteristic of abductions.

LORENZEN AND LORENZEN DATA

<u>CE III Date</u>	<u>Geographic Site</u>	<u>Principals</u>
Oct 11, 1973	Mississippi	Hickson
Oct 16, 1973	---	"Price", et. al.
Oct 29, 1974	Wyoming	Higdon
Aug 13, 1975	New Mexico	Moody
Aug 26, 1975	North Dakota	Larson, "Mahony"
Oct 27, 1975	Maine	Stephens, "Glen"
Nov 5, 1975	Arizona	Walton
Jan 6, 1976	Kentucky	Smith, Stafford, Thomas
Apr 26, 1976	Wisconsin	Wheeler

ANALYSIS

In order to relate the CE IIIs with comets the dates of the encounter are listed along with the nearest shower or spray. The appropriate dates are compared and the difference is specified in terms of "days miss".

CE III AND COMET COMPARISONS

<u>CE III Date</u>	<u>Nearest Shower or Spray Date</u>	<u>Days Miss</u>
Oct 12, 1796	Oct 10 (Draconids)	+2
July 25, 1868	July 25 (Perseids)	0
Dec 24, 1890	Dec 24 (Ursids)	0
May 13, 1917	May 12 (Aquarids)	+1
Aug 21, 1955	Aug 17 (Perseids)	+4
June 26, 1958	June 26 (Taurids, Pons Winnecke)	0
Sept 19, 1961	---	--
Apr 24, 1964	Apr 24 (Aquarids)	0
Oct 11, 1973	Oct 10 (Draconids)	+1
Oct 16, 1973	Oct 18 (Orionids)	-2
Oct 29, 1974	Oct 26 (Orionids)	+3
Aug 13, 1975	Aug 13 (Perseids)	0
Aug 26, 1975	---	--
Oct 27, 1975	Oct 26 (Orionids)	+1
Nov 5, 1975	---	--
Jan 6, 1976	Jan 2 (Brorson)	+4
Apr 26, 1976	Apr 26 (Grigg Skjellerup, Halley)	0

Thus, 14 of the 17 CE IIIs occur within 4 days of a spray date or shower interval defined by seven comets. In effect, 82% of the CE III dates fall within 57% of year the twelve comets have influence. The statistical significance of this is great, because there is only 1 chance in 43, as is determined from a binomial probability, that the CE III occurrences are random. Because nearly all of the CE IIIs considered here involve some sort of luminous object, it strongly suggests an LAP triggered each CE III account.

The decided bias of "days miss' in the positive direction supports the theory of the geomagnetic nature of LAPs. This lag may well be caused by the geomagnetic sheath plowing the cometary-solar matter around until entrainment occurs at the neutral sheet of the tail.

There are numerous compilations of data statistically relating the phase or position of the moon with mental instability of humans. If these individuals are described as lunatics, it is reasonable to describe people providing CE III accounts as cometics. And since 82% of the CE IIIs occurred from Apr 24 to Nov 5, these are fair weather# cometics!

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Editor's Note: A correlation between UFOs and 'fair weather' has been noted in both hemispheres. Similar correlations possibly exist for CE IIIs.

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POST-POSTSCRIPT §

In a further postscript to John Prytz's "I Spy with My Little Eye, Something Beginning with 'S'", Ray Brooke has come forward with more information about the Fincastle Competition. It seems that many years ago, when Ray was serving in the Royal Navy, he actually sailed on one of the submarines engaged as the Fincastle target. It was an obsolete type which had been decommissioned and stripped of all armament. Most of the other gear had also been removed, including the navigation equipment. Hence it would not be at all surprising to find such a vessel a long way of course, even close inshore and almost on rocks.

We know that at least one Fincastle submarine has been painted in an unorthodox colour scheme, and we now know that they can be difficult to navigate. This gives a reasonable probability to the proposition that what the Yalata aborigines saw was a submarine involved in that year's Fincastle Competition, off course, and surfacing for visual re-orientation.

§ See *ibid.* Vol. 5 No. 5 p8,9, Vol. 5 No. 6 p5.

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AN UNDERCOVER UFO THEORY

by Frank Gillespie

As has happened so many times before, it was a paper by John Prytz which started the train of thought leading me to new ideas and new insights on the UFO phenomenon. In this case, it began as a gut feeling that in "Nocturnal lights are important too" (ACUFOS Journal, Nov./Dec. 1984), John had got it all terribly wrong; and it culminated in the realisation that there was an alternative approach which not only fitted the situation far better, but also required a lot less in the way of assumptions.

On one score, John and I are in complete agreement. Nocturnal lights and daylight discs are important, and represent evidence which is very difficult to tie into any UFO theory not predicated on extraterrestrials. However, many of these types of objects are reported at low levels, right down to contact with the earth; and if such events are real, then they would be expected to take place over the whole available gamut of viewing distances, including the range usually classed as 'close encounters'. It would be impossible to assess the probable proportion of 'close' to 'distant' events - there are simply too many variables - but the mix observed in UFO reports does seem to be at least in the right ballpark. Hence, if most close encounter cases are to be regarded as imaginary rather than real, this would seem to upset the balance somewhat, and make the proportion of 'distant' reports rather excessive.

In any event, I do not know of any real evidence that 'close' and 'distant' UFO events differ in any respect other than the observation distance; nor can I think of one logical reason why they should be regarded as somehow different in origin and cause.

By making a lot of assumptions about how people (the whole terrestrial diversity of them) would think and behave in various situations, John went through the history of the UFO phenomenon and showed how the observed patterns could be fitted to his theories. I intend to follow much the same process, but making only one assumption - 'that extraterrestrials visiting Earth do not want the inhabitants to become aware of their presence'. I will not attempt to rationalise this assumption - it has been done many times before, using many different approaches. The assumption itself is, of course, nothing new; but as far as I am aware, it has not previously been analysed in quite the way I am about to do it.

No extraterrestrials making frequent or repeated trips to or near the earth's surface would expect to avoid being detected or observed from time to time. It therefore stands to reason that if they want to cover up their presence, they must follow some sort of a plan to deal with any and all contingencies. In the very beginning, this plan could have been exceedingly simple - avoid communication or any close contact, and leave it to the war-conscious terrestrials to blame some convenient enemy for any out-of-the-ordinary events. As we now know, whatever those early UFOs may have been, they were almost universally blamed on 'those Russians' (or no doubt 'those Americans' in Russia), or whatever country was least in favour at that time and place.

However, situations change, and the belief in an enemy experimenting with secret super-weapons could not long be sustained in the absence of an actual attack using those weapons. It is a matter of history that no weapon has remained secret for long - the temptation to put it to 'good' use has always seen to that. It was probably the highly exotic and highly technological nature of flying saucers which led naturally to the next developments - the extraterrestrial hypothesis, and the flying saucer clubs which formed around a belief in that hypothesis. For the extraterrestrials, this was a whole new ball game, with different rules, and requiring different plans for the cover-up to succeed.

I won't pretend to know whether the extraterrestrials already had this contingency covered, or whether they devised their plan after observing the ludicrous behaviour of terrestrials - one small faction fanatically believing, another fanatically disbelieving, while the majority ridiculed the antics of both. No matter how it was derived, the counter action was both obvious and appropriate - allow occasional contact with isolated humans, give them all the false information they can be persuaded to swallow ("Tell them what they want to hear!" is a good rule), and turn them loose to make complete fools of themselves. It's an old trick, but one which still finds easy victims each April 1st. The deluded contactee was always fed a line about his importance and his special purpose in life (sweet music to the ears of any human being), so that by the time he realised he had been 'had' (if he ever did), he was so deeply committed to his outlandish story that he could save

face only by keeping up a pretence of still believing. The general public were no longer in danger of being converted to a belief in the truth, because the truth had been made illogical and unbelievable; and whatever evidence was around to support the truth, it always fell short of 'proof'.

Of course, in this phase of the action, the extraterrestrials had to be 'human'. There is far too much xenophobia built into the primeval instincts of man for a successful approach to be made in any other way. Even if the contact himself had an abnormal lack of xenophobia, his potential converts and cult followers did not - so 'human' it was. However, this requirement did not apply for the next phase, although some semblance to humanity was still needed. I refer, of course, to the abductee period, in which the abductors, no longer human, no longer benign, still had to have hands and feet; eyes, but not necessarily ears, noses or mouths; and an appearance consistent with our idea of 'intelligence' (we know dolphins are intelligent, but do they look it?).

What made this new phase necessary was another series of natural progressions. Firstly, the contactees were now so discredited that they were generally ignored by ufologists in promoting the case for 'extraterrestrials'. Secondly, a core of open-minded scientifically oriented people had gravitated into ufology, often in response to an inexplicable first-hand experience; and this group began to get organized, and to work towards making ufology credible and respectable. This trend had to be countered, and, for the first time, a certain amount of subtlety was required to achieve this aim. Simple contact and indoctrination no longer worked - the new contactees were simply ignored. Now, the subjects had to be put in a stress situation, where their minds were controlled and moulded, using hypnosis or allied techniques to achieve the desired effect. The result - witnesses who recalled their experience sometimes only under hypnosis, who 'believed' even stories which they would not want to believe, and who could stand up against any cross-examination or lie-detection technique. Such sound and solid witnesses, in fact, that a lot of scientific ufologists pinned their faith in these witnesses, and diverted their studies into this promising new area. With the passage of time, however, the pitfalls and misconceptions associated with hypnotic regression and lie-detection became known, and even if these ufologists did not give up through disappointment, their credibility disappeared along with the reliability of their prize witnesses.

I can hear objectors at this stage say-

ing "Too complicated, too subtle - it could not be relied upon to work". I agree. It is for this reason that I suspect this may have been a last resort, a last desperate effort to make it possible to maintain both the high level of extraterrestrial presence, and an effective cover for it; but, at best, it could only buy a little time. When time inevitably ran out, when UFO case after case was scientifically investigated and found inexplicable in terrestrial terms, there was no alternative but to reduce the extraterrestrial involvement with Earth to an absolute minimum. There would still be UFOs, still material for the ufologists to work on, but it would have degenerated into an insignificant trickle. All the old cases would still be there, but well-nigh impossible to investigate effectively because of the passage of time, particularly as many ufologists would lose interest after a long period of relative UFO inactivity. There could now be no 'proof' which would convince the world that UFOs were both real, and extraterrestrial.

Well, there is my analysis of the undercover UFO theory. Without going into excruciating detail, I believe it dots all the i's and crosses all the t's. It fits the data - all the data - like a glove; and as far as I can see, it is also logical and reasonable. In fact, the data fit is so good that, as a conscientious statistician, I am a mite suspicious; yet I can find no flaw. But formulating the theory, and showing its fit to the data, are only the first two steps of the scientific method. The other steps are to make a prediction based on the theory, and to devise an experiment to test that prediction.

The first of these is easy - obviously the extraterrestrials are going to maintain a very low profile here for a long time to come; until either it becomes possible for them to increase their activities without fear of 'discovery', or Earth's population becomes largely convinced that there are extraterrestrials here and now. However, with the second alternative, it is quite possible that the result would be a complete cessation of all local extraterrestrial activity.

The experiment to test this prediction is unfortunately constrained by the same factors that bear on any matter concerning the behaviour of intelligent beings. Short of starting World War III, to destroy civilization, technology, and thereby the means of 'proving' extraterrestrials; or mounting a massive crusade to convert the people of Earth to a belief in extraterrestrials, we can only wait and see. Nevertheless, nobody can point the finger at this undercover

theory, and cry "Unfalsifiable, hence unscientific!".

One really interesting point is that the mere publication of this theory could actually alter the whole situation. Should the extraterrestrials continue to maintain their low profile, thereby possibly giving this theory increasing credibility, or should they take other action in order to falsify it? A delicate dilemma indeed!

Amongst the many who will object to various aspects of this theory, there will be

some who say that the cover-up plan is unlikely, weak and fallible, and that the extraterrestrials would surely have been able to use more positive anti-detection methods. To those who would argue thus, I make an observation and issue a challenge. The observation - for over 30 years, it worked! Although many people today believe privately that UFOs are extraterrestrial, publicly they ridicule the idea; so there is still nothing resembling a universal concordance. The challenge - how else could you get 'caught' a million times, without being 'found out'?

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North American UFO Federation Inc.

Rather belatedly, the United States and Canada have now followed the example first set by Australia, and later by Great Britain, in uniting most of their major UFO organizations under one cooperative banner. The next logical step, which now seems distinctly possible (and maybe just around the corner), would be a similar unification of serious scientific UFO organizations on a world-wide basis.

Although late off the mark, the North Americans have, as always, done things in grand style. Only one major group (APRO) is not represented in the charter membership of the North American UFO Federation Inc. (NAUFOF); an historic achievement considering the problems which have come to be regarded as almost a tradition of American ufology. The members of ACUFOS would do well to consider whether, by ACUFOS offering to affiliate with NAUFOF, the first step towards the idealism of global ufological cooperation could well be achieved.

The basic objectives of NAUFOF are generally very similar to those of ACUFOS. However, one objective would seem to be unique - the establishment of a public relations committee, specifically directed to ensure that communication in both directions with the public achieves a high level in both quality and quantity.

Anyone interested in learning more about the North American UFO Federation should write to:

Richard F. Haines,
Director,
325 Langton Avenue,
Los Altos, California 94022,
U.S.A.

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"UFO INVESTIGATION": A REVIEW

by John Prytz

Investigacion Ovni (UFO Investigation) by Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos; prologue by J. Allen Hynek; appendix by Juan A. Fernandez Peris; published by Plaza & Janes, Barcelona, Spain - April 1984 - ISBN: 84-01-39019-2 - softbound - \$US 8.50.

1984 has not seen any obvious decrease in the publication of UFO books, although UFOs themselves have seemingly remained in their recent low-profile mode. That is not of necessity good news if the state of your finances and amount of room on your bookshelves is anything like mine! Thus, the appearance of a new UFO book, with respect to purchase, must be considered with more than a passing grain of salt.

One of these new UFO monograph offerings has been penned by well known and highly respected Spanish ufologist Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos - his latest in a long run of well received, often cited, publications. Because of his past track record, I felt the time and effort in reviewing this work - Investigacion Ovni - and the space it would take up in the ACUFOS Journal would be worthwhile. My faith was not wrongly placed.

Alas, as the title would suggest, at least for us monolingualists, this book is in Spanish! However, that should not of necessity be the only factor weighed in considering the worth of adding this volume to your collection. (Having said that though, I will also say that it would add markedly to the literature of mainstream English-centred ufology if V.J.B.O. were to have his Spanish writings commercially translated and hence available for sale openly in the US, Canada, UK, New Zealand, S. Africa, and of course in Australia. There is little doubt in my mind that his global impact would be orders of magnitude greater than is currently the case, should he write in English or be translated into same.) Meantime, to the substance of Investigacion Ovni (UFO Investigation).

Following Hynek's stamp-of-approval foreword, the author's introduction sets a theme that UFO investigation has to become more organised and more rigorous. This is not easy, given that UFOs do not co-operate and follow modern scientific paradigms. V.J.B.O. also notes that contrary to expectations, "E.T." did not cause a wave of UFO activity in Spain - which of course parallels experiences elsewhere.

The first couple of chapters detail various high-strangeness (close encounters of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd kind) Spanish cases, mainly from the period 1976-1979. These "true" UFO cases are contrasted then in the next couple of chapters to IFO cases. Olmos details how rigorous, organised investigation turned various selected events of high-strangeness into what really were mundane happenings. This part also includes a separate chapter which looks at UFO photographs. Upon detailed and objective scrutiny, considered examples of UFO photographs do not end up getting much in the way of flattery with respect to their retaining their UFO tag when all is said and done.

The fifth chapter singles out the natural phenomenon of ball lightning for special attention. Case histories are given of course.

Then the emphasis shifts from actual UFO investigation through the presentation of various case histories to UFO investigation in theory. I suspect this change of emphasis will capture the attention of others even more so than the "case history" chapters - I at least find it harder to relate to actual events that have no personal meaning or connection. Theory is more universal and has wider appeal. The most boring of all UFO books - speaking personally of course - are those which list case and case and case after case of UFO sighting after UFO sighting ad infinitum, ad nauseam.

Chapter 6 looks at the infrastructure of UFO investigation. This "how to" guide - a UFO investigator's manual in brief - parallels those we in ACUFOS are familiar with. Olmos accents his call for rigorous, scientific investigation methodology - which amounts to basic common sense. This section also gives V.J.B.O.'s own guide to the measuring of subjectivity of testimony, complete with formula. Although few might absolutely agree with all of the nitty-gritty precise details here, the generalities would meet with the approval of ACUFOS I'm sure. Wrapping up this chapter is an excursion into the philosophy and sociology of science, and how ufology does, and does not, fit into scientific principles that govern modelling and the formation of hypotheses.

Olmos concludes his book with a chapter that overviews ufology in the 1980s - what's right with it; what's wrong with it. His personal perspective and reflection includes reviews of his past work and incidents connected with them. Lastly, he reviews the three central and basic UFO theories - what I call "internal (human) intelligence", "natural phenomena" and "external (extraterrestrial) intelligence". V.J.B.O. looks at the plus and minus factors for each of the three.

The appendix by Peris I found to be highly interesting, though it would be less so to others. He presents a 131 item bibliography, hence a critique and historical analysis of same, on 30 years of UFO books in Spain (1950-1980). One conclusion is that books follow flaps, not the reverse.

Investigacion Ovni, as you would suspect, reflects the quality the author is well known for. It contains nearly 300 pages of text. There are extensive references given at the end of each chapter. The book is laced with numerous photographs (black & white only) and diagrams. There are a fair number of tables too. In short, it looks like serious and scientific authorship, the sort of value you would expect from a serious and scientific author. I conclude from personal inspection that it is serious and scientific authorship. V.J.B.O. is not one to expound a "do as I say, not as I do" philosophy.

The one major flaw I note is that the book does not have any index.

This book will not be equally received or useful in the eyes of all - no book ever is. However, I conclude that if you can read Spanish then this book should be high up on your "must" list of reading. If you do not read Spanish, this could assist in giving you a logical incentive to learn a second language! Though there is something of value in what V.J.B.O. has to say here for all ufologists, I think that newcomers will benefit much more from the wisdom of Olmos than will tried and true established ufologists who, by example, do not need converting to his ideals with respect to UFO investigation. Oldtimers will find less that is of a nature of startling revelation than those entering the field. This would not in fact be a bad introduction to ufology for the novice.

This is not a book for the reader whose basic introduction to life, the universe and everything comes from the pages of the Melbourne Truth - it is a book fitting for readers of the ACUFOS Journal.

Ordering details: Send a request note plus a cheque or International Postal Money Order for \$US 8.50 to: Plaza & Janes, S.A.; Export Department; Virgen de Guadalupe, 21-33; Esplugas de Llobregat; Barcelona; Spain.

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TOPOLOGY and UFOLOGY (continued from Page 1.)

a four-dimensional system of space-time". While this does not guarantee that more than one such system actually exists, it does give that proposition a finite probability. Any such alternate space-time systems would, of course, be completely independent of our own; and, under normal circumstances, completely undetectable. However, we do know of abnormal circumstances, such as the vicinity of a black hole, where our usually well-defined space-time coordinates become distorted beyond recognition - can there, under such conditions, be interaction between normally orthogonal space-time systems?

Answers to such questions do not come quickly or easily. In the meantime, ufologists are entitled to argue that 'alternate universes' are possible, and hence a valid component of ufological theory. Whether the individual ufologist wants to argue that way, is another matter altogether.

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UPIAR and URIP

UFO Phenomena International Annual Review (UPIAR) and UPIAR Research in Progress (URIP) are the only scientific refereed journals on the UFO phenomenon available today. The former is published annually, and consists mainly of longer papers; while the latter, published about three times annually, is intended to cater for shorter papers and brief notes. Despite the Italian-Spanish origins of these journals, the mandatory language for both is English.

Both of these journals are commended to readers of the ACUFOS Journal, as worthwhile additions to the ufological literature. Support in the form of original contributed papers is also solicited.

Further information, including Instructions to Authors, and Subscription Rates may be obtained by writing to:

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P.O. Box 11221,
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Italy.

Contributed papers should also be sent to this address.

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The Journal of Transient Aerial Phenomena

Another UFO periodical worthy of support by readers of the ACUFOS Journal is the Journal of Transient Aerial Phenomena (Journal TAP). Published twice yearly by the British Flying Object Research Association Ltd, it offers a forum for scientists and researchers to present ideas for further discussion, and an outlet for the results of investigation and analysis of UFO cases.

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ACUFOS BIBLIOGRAPHY SERVICE: CRYPTOZOOLOGY: LOCH NESS MONSTER

(by) John Prytz

Compiler's Note: In a very much earlier bibliography (A.C.O.S. Bulletin, No.20, Aug. 1979) I presented a very superficial list of references to "monsters". Since that time, I have come across many many more references than I could comfortably, or reasonably, include in these "updates" - by nearly two orders of magnitude in fact. To start to cover that gap; to bring them to your attention, I've sorted the references into unique packets/data bases. This is the first. It kicks off with "Nessie" - probably the most famous "monster" of all. For the purist ufologist, the (tenuous) UFO connection can be found in the previously cited book (by F.W. Holiday) The Dragon and the Disc. However, the connection will not be of primary concern as more often than not ufologists are interested in all manner of anomalies. Previously cited items in the above bibliography will not be repeated here.

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