

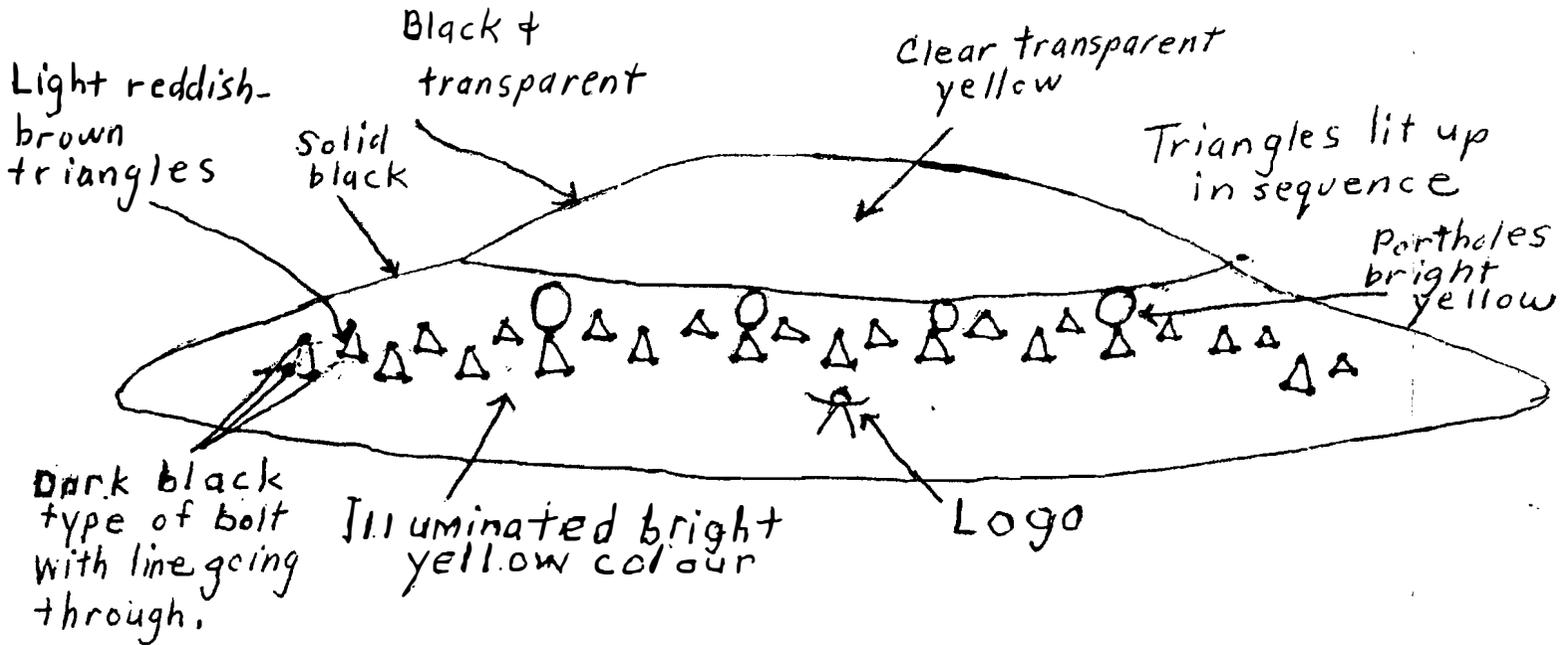
Canadian U.F.O.
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BULLETIN

Crescat scientia vita excolatur (Where knowledge increases, life is ennobled)
Vol.5, No.1 January-February, 1984 \$3.00

DIRECTORS
Joseph Muskat
Larry Fenwick
Harry Tokarz



CE2, 10 p.m., February 4, 1978, near intersection of Warden & Steeles Avenue East, Agincourt section of the Borough of Scarborough, Metropolitan Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Duration--10 minutes. Single observer, Mr. J.K., age 12, grade six student, good hearing and vision; residence near intersection. Weather-clear, cold. A few stars were showing; the moon was bright. J.K. was cut walking and heard an "unusual sound- a wavering sharp siren-type sound". He saw a solid, lighted saucer-shaped object which moved in a triangular pattern, stopping at each turn. It had sharp edges and was exhibiting a bright yellow colour on the main portion, along with a series of triangles of a light reddish-brown colour inside a black-edged design which appeared to have a bolt running through each point of the triangles. The top portion was of a transparent yellow colour with a black, yet transparent edge to it. The triangles lit up in sequence. There were portholes on it which were bright yellow. J.K. described the main portion surface as more of a gold. He said there were also portions of the object which were red and blue, although in his drawing he failed to specify what parts he referred to.

The observer noticed the telephone wires emitted a buzzing sound at the time. He said the object was about 20 feet above the ground and was the size of a large house. He saw a figure or logo of a man on the outside of the object. The area was only partially built up with some large construction booms in evidence nearby. J.K. said he was "very scared" and felt "chills in his back". The latter could just as easily have been due to the temperature of the air. His parents reported that they had some mysterious small balls of red light floating through their apartment a few nights later. Report made to CUFORN Field Investigator, President and Co-Director Joe Muskat Feb.4, 1978.

UFOs & the Electronic Media

by Lawrence J. Fenwick

In abduction reports, frequently there are accounts which mention the humanoids taking samples of human blood, skin and hair. Suppose the sampling is done for purposes of breeding humans, ~~or as in~~ the AVB case and another South American CE4, interbreeding with humanoids.

A film called Of Pure Blood was shown on PBS, the non-commercial U.S. TV network on November 30, 1983 at 9.30 p.m. It dealt with the Nazis SS organization Lebensborn which unsuccessfully tried to breed genius -type Aryans prior to and during World War Two.

The two-hour documentary showed through interviews with the overseers and products of the sexual encounters that the experiment failed. The babies grew up with below average, average, and above average intellectual capacities in the same proportions as are common in the rest of society.

Although the human experiment failed, if there are humanoid experiments, have they succeeded or failed? Could we have been a product of one of their experiments eons ago? The television show made me wonder. Are we a failure? If so, what will

the humanoids do with us, the experimental animals who failed? They could replace us with another animal on this planet after we have died off as a result of war or a major catastrophe. Or they could start the experiment on another planet. Is this why the humanoids are here? I think it is the answer to one of the key questions we have pondered ever since ufology began.

Arthur C. Clarke's Mysterious World is the title of a British half-hour television series which started on PBS-TV on Thursday, January 19, 1984 at 8 p.m. The weekly show covers the topics which are discussed by Clarke in his book bearing the same title.

The Toronto Star's Starweek Magazine mentioned various topics to be included in the show. It failed to mention UFOs, whereas the Globe and Mail's television guide Broadcast Week Magazine said "Clarke confronts many intriguing mysteries such as UFOs and the Loch Ness Monster."

After three weeks, the series was interrupted by special shows designed to pull in more contributing members for the network. The network survives partially through money given by viewers. As of March 29, the series was scheduled to start again, with an episode dealing with the Tunguska event of 1908. One presumes there will be an entire show on UFOs.

Here is a list of the TV stations available to viewers in the Toronto area; not including special channels.



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② WGR Buffalo NBC	⑧ WROC Rochester NBC	⑬ WOKR Rochester ABC
③ CKVR Barrie CBC	⑨ CFTO Toronto CTV	⑭ WNED Buffalo PBS
Also ch. 8 Muskoka, ch. 5 Hamilton and ch. 12 Parry Sound.	⑩ CPPL London CBC	⑮ TV Ontario DECA
④ WIVR Buffalo CBS	⑪ WHEC Rochester CBS	Also ch. 18 London, ch. 28 Kitchener, ch. 59 Chatham, ch. 32 Windsor.
⑤ CBLT Toronto CBC	⑫ CHCH Hamilton Ind.	⑯ CBLFT Toronto CBC
⑥ GLOBAL Toronto Ind. Also ch. 2 Bancroft, ch. 29 Sarnia, ch. 22 Windsor.	⑬ CKWS Kingston	French. Also on ch. 75 Kitchener. 10-KITCHENER CHANNEL
⑦ CJOH Ottawa CTV	⑭ CHEX Peterborough CBC Also ch. 7 Bancroft, ch. 10 Minden.	⑰ WUTV Buffalo Ind.
⑧ WKBW Buffalo ABC	⑮ CKCO Kitchener CTV	⑱ CFMT Toronto Ind.
⑨ CKNX Wingham CBC	Also ch. 2 serving Georgian Bay area, ch. 11 Muskoka, ch. 42 Windsor and Sarnia.	⑲ CITY Toronto Ind.



Stanton Friedman, seen here, above, at a special CUFORN meeting at Toronto's Park Plaza Hotel on October 16, 1980. He was accompanied by CUFORN's William L. (Bill) Moore.

Sometime in mid-February, Stanton Friedman appeared on the Merv Griffin Show on ABC-TV, according to Larry Bryant. He said Griffin interviewed Friedman for about five minutes concerning the Roswell crash-retrieval.

ERRORS IN VOL. 4 NUMBER 4

Make these changes to your copy of the November-December, 1983 issue. Page 9, paragraph D & Special Note, page 8, 152 mm equals 5.6 inches. (Thanks to Richard Heiden's note to us for that.) Page 9, 6th line from bottom, NJ TWELVE means the 12 scientists who wrote Blue Book's Report No.13. Change meaning on page 8-Abbreviations for Document

Ufologists in southern Ontario had a rare choice on Thursday, March 2, 1984 at 12.30 a.m. Global TV had on The Disappearance of Flight 412, while CTV's Channel 9, CFTO-TV, Toronto, had The UFO Incident. The Globe and Mail labeled Flight 412 "suspense" and used the word "cover-up". It called the Hill story "adventure". The Toronto Star's comment on the Hill movie was prefaced by their calling it "science fiction"-typical of the Star's policy towards the subject.

For those viewers with video cassette recorders, Flight 412 was best because several genuine motion pictures of UFOs served as background for the opening of the film. So viewers who were informed in advance could videotape the films.

In radio coverage, we dwell on CKO-FM in Toronto. Ufologist Robert Holiday was recently appointed News Director of the station (part of the CKO network in Canada). Bob is an acquaintance of former police chief Herbert Schirmer, a famous abductee.

The station broadcast an item about the Cash-Landrum CE2 on Friday, January 20. It was repeated a half-hour later in the early evening. We don't know the times, as the member who heard the item did not note the time. On Monday, February 27, CKO had another UFO story. Details are sketchy as a non-ufologist passed the news along to a member. All we know is that had to do with your Editor's home town of Hamilton, Ontario, there was a controversy and intelligent people reported seeing a UFO.



TORMÉ TACKLES UFO ABDUCTION FILM SCRIPT

At left is Tracy Tormé, son of singer Mel Tormé, at your Editor's apartment on a visit in March, 1982. He's nearly completed the script for the film version of Budd Hopkins' book, Missing Time.

FRAGMENTS

When you see ill-informed writers' articles in daily newspapers, a short letter to the newspaper's editor sometimes gets printed if it corrects the errors of the original story.

Here's an example of what you can do, on the right. A little thought and preparation of the letter will usually get it into print.

Clear Intent, the new book by Lawrence Fawcett and Barry Greenwood, is scheduled for release in bookstores in June/84.

View of UFOs too light

GLOBE AND MAIL, SAT. FEB. 25, 1984
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Your reporter James Rusk's article *Rage In 1950s, UFO Sighting Just Faded Away* (Jan. 21) seems to have been a little late in discovering that the National Archives contain the Defence Department's files on UFOs. The files were placed in the archives a year ago.

The person who wrote your editorial headed *Your Unidentification Papers, Please* (Jan. 28) preferred to quote an unnamed Pentagon spokesman concerning the lawsuit against the U.S. Air Force seeking to have them release the remains of humanoids being secretly held. If the editorial writer had bothered to read the court decision, he would have found that the reasons for dismissing the suit were that "the writ was not properly filed because (1) it does not

pertain to bodies of extraterrestrials, and (2) the plaintiff was not personally harmed by the government's failure to produce such items." The Pentagon spokesman misquoted a legal document. The *Globe* failed to do proper reporting in order to make a humorous point in a matter which is rather serious.

Your editorial writer also failed to point out that the members of the so-called citizens group which launched the lawsuit work for such agencies as NASA and the Pentagon. Indeed, Larry Bryant works in the Pentagon and is a veteran officer of the U.S. military forces.

Lawrence J. Fenwick
Canadian UFO Research
Network
Willowdale, Ont.

FROM OUR PHOTO ARCHIVES— DENNIS PROPHET



One of Canada's pioneers in ufology is seen above. Dennis Prophet ran an auto repair shop, Reptune Motors. The "Rep" referred to reputation; the "tune" to tuning motors. The name Reptune was used by Dennis for his UFO organization, Reptune Research.



Now defunct, it was for a short time incorporated as the "First Private Canadian UFO Club." Dennis had bought a Dodge van and added a plastic bubble roof with a Celestron telescope, 35 mm camera and tape recorder linked in sequence for field investigation. The van never saw any use, unfortunately. It's pictured above.

THE WORD "UFOLOGY"

by Richard W. Heiden

Like it or not, the word "ufology" has come into common use by "ufologists," and to some extent by the general public. It has even been adopted by several foreign languages.

Everyone knows that the acronym "UFO" was coined by Edward Ruppelt when he headed the U.S. Air Force's "saucer project." But what of its derivative "ufology"? The origin of this word is older than most people might realize.

UFO writer Morris K. Jessup included this definition in his book The UFO Annual, published in 1956:

UFology (You-fol-o-gy) has been coined in The UFO Annual to cover the field of investigation of what the Air Force has called Unidentified Flying Objects. Thus we have the science and study of the Unidentified Flying Object.¹

Flying Saucer Review first used the word "ufology" back in the January-February 1956 issue, at the start of its² second year of publication. It was used without explanation or comment, as though readers would know--or be able to figure out--what it means. So I do not know if this preceded Jessup's book, which came out the same year. However, Jessup's introduction (from which the above passage was extracted) is dated December 31, 1955.

As far as I have been able to determine, the first dictionary to include the word "ufology"

was the 1969 edition of The World Book Dictionary. Its definition was, "the practice or hobby of tracking unidentified flying objects, such as flying saucers."³ At least nine more dictionaries include "ufology" now, though--as in the case of The World Book Dictionary--ufologists might have reason to disagree with some of the definitions they give.^{4,5,6,7,8,9} The dictionaries all agree on^{10,11,12} Jessup's pronunciation of the word, but spell it in lower-case, as did FSR.

In the very first issue of Flying Saucer Review (spring 1955), John Rowland wrote as follows:

I think that the use of the words 'Flying Saucer' to describe these objects has been unfortunate It has made it very difficult for many of us to take the subject seriously. Perhaps if some learned name, derived from Latin or Greek, had been applied to them, they would have been more seriously studied. I don't know. It is probably too late to do anything about nomenclature, anyhow.¹³

The same thing could probably be said about the word "ufology", which has become widely known and accepted. However, with the term "flying saucer" it was not too late to change the nomenclature to "UFO." Who knows? Perhaps one day "some learned name" will supplant "ufology," or at least take its place alongside it.

NOTES:

- ¹M.K. Jessup, The UFO Annual, Citadel Press, New York, 1956, p.16. Thanks to Earl J. Neff, director of the Cleveland (Ohio) Ufology Project, for calling this book to my attention.

- ²Flying Saucer Review 2:1 (Jan.-Feb. 1956), p.11, "GUIDE TO WORLD UFOLOGY/ A Register of Flying Saucer Periodicals & Books." References to this article in subsequent issues 2:2, p. 32; 2:3, p.26) call it "Guide to World Ufology."
- ³Clarence L. Barnhart, editor in chief, The World Book Dictionary, an integral unit of the Thorndike-Barnhart Dictionary Series, Doubleday & Company, Inc., published exclusively for Field Enterprises Educational Corporation, Chicago, 1969, p. 2245. The 1976 edition (edited by Clarence L. Barnhart and Robert K. Barnhart) has this definition on p. 2260: "the practice or hobby of tracking flying saucers."
- ⁴Margery S. Berube, director of editorial operations, The American Heritage Dictionary/ Second College Edition, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1982, p. 1312: "The study of unidentified flying objects."
- ⁵Philip B. Gove, editor in chief, Webster's 3rd New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged, G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass., 1981, p. 100a: "the study of unidentified flying objects." "Ufology" made its first appearance in the addenda section of the 1971 edition, p. 72a, but, as of 1981, has still not managed the transition to the main body of the work. Frederick C. Mish, editor in chief, Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (based on Webster's Third New International Dictionary), Merriam-Webster Inc., Springfield, Mass., 1983, p. 1278: "the study of unidentified flying objects." Mish says that the word originated "ca. 1961."
- ⁶David B. Guralnik, editor in chief, Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language, Second College Edition, Simon & Schuster, a Division of Gulf & Western Corporation, New York, 1982, p. 1540, under "ufologist": "a person interested in the study of UFOs, esp. one who believes them to be craft from outer space." "Ufology" itself is relegated to an undefined mention at the end of the entry. This entry has remained the same since its first appearance in the 1970 edition (The World Publishing Co., New York and Cleveland), p. 1540. David B. Guralnik, editor in chief, Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language, Revised Pocket-Sized Edition (paperback), Popular Library, New York, 1973, p. 617: "ufology" is merely mentioned at the end of the entry for "ufologist," which is defined as "a person interested in UFOs, esp. as supposed craft from outer space." This entry had first appeared in the 1971 edition, Webster's New World Dictionary, p. 587. Unfortunately, the 1982 edition, titled Webster's New World Dictionary, Compact School & Office Edition (Simon & Schuster, a division of Gulf & Western Corporation, New York), omits both "ufologist" and "ufology."
- ⁷Patrick Hanks, editor, Collins Dictionary of the English Language, William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd., London and Glasgow, 1979, p. 1571: "the study of UFOs."
- ⁸Thomas Layman, supervising editor, Webster's New School and Office Dictionary (paperback), Fawcett Crest Books (a unit of CBS Publications, the Consumer Publishing Division of CBS Inc., by arrangement with William Collins +

World Publishing Co., Inc.), New York, 1974, p. 788: "ufologist" is defined as "one who believes UFOs to be spacecraft from outer space and takes a special interest in reports about them"; "ufology" appears at the end of the entry, without definition.

⁹A.M. Macdonald, editor, Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary, Littlefield, Adams & Company, Totowa, N.J., 1973 (new edition © W& R Chambers Edinburgh, 1972), p. 1460: "study of unidentified flying objects, such as flying saucers."

¹⁰Thomas M. Paikeday, editor, The New York Times Everyday Dictionary, Times Books, a division of Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co., Inc., New York, 1982, p.723. The entry for "UFO" includes the definition of "ufologist" as "one who studies UFO's, ufology n."

¹¹E.L. Thorndike and Clarence L. Barnhart, Thorndike Barnhart Advanced Dictionary (for students in junior and senior high school), Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, N.Y., 1973, p. 1100: "practice or hobby of tracking unidentified flying objects."

¹²Edwin B. Williams, general editor, The Scribner-Bantam English Dictionary, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1977, p. 986: "study of unidentified flying objects."The same entry is in the revised paperback edition, Bantam Books, Inc., New York, 1979, p. 986.

¹³Flying Saucer Review 1:1 (spring 1955), p. 10.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THOSE INTENDING TO SUBMIT MANUSCRIPTS FOR PUBLICATION IN THE CUFORN BULLETIN:

Articles are to be typed single spaced, in a two-column format...

ON THE NAME OF THE DISCIPLINE THAT STUDIES UFOs

by Félix Ares de Blas, San Sebastián, Spain

From Stendek No. 40 (June 1980), pp. 31-32 (Apartado de Correos 282, Barcelona, Spain), translated and adapted by Richard W. Heiden, CUFORN member from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Both Sr. Ares de Blas and Mr. Heiden are members of the Consulting Council for Stendek.

A few years ago it became popular to call UFO buffs "ufologists," and the discipline that encompasses the study of UFOs, "ufology." I personally find these words distasteful. They are ridiculous. They mix an English

acronym, "UFO," with a Greek suffix, "-logy." Perhaps the rapid spread of such absurd names is proof of the low level to which self-criticism of UFO investigation has sunk.

Traditionally, scientific disciplines have taken their names from classical

Greek--e.g., geology and biology. Even more recent ones, such as cybernetics and etiology, have been faithful to this standard. Sometimes the barbarism of mixing Latin and Greek in some concrete technical detail--such as "television"-- has been accepted, though not as the name of a scientific discipline. But English has never been mixed with Greek. (The author is, of course, referring here to words adopted by Spanish, and is not considering such hybrids as "gemology" and "garbologist"; the latter is what some American garbagemen have taken to calling themselves--Trans.)

To look into this subject, in July of 1978 I asked other members of the Stendek Consulting Council for their help and suggestions. I received several very interesting replies, but the most complete one was without a doubt that of my good friend and versatile investigator José-Tomás Ramírez y Barberó. As he writes much better than I, I will yield the word to him in this condensation of his letter:

"A few days ago I contacted César Chaparro Gómez, who has a master's degree in classical philology (extraordinary end-of-course award, and recipient of a fellowship to the Maximilian University of Munich), and who is 28 years old. Chaparro was most interested, and promised to discuss it with two other professors of Greek at the University of Salamanca. The first problem that Chaparro and his colleagues found them-

selves up against was the difficulty of involving a Greek term that completely and faithfully denotes the generalness of the term UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT.

So, following the etymological and semantic laws, they reached the conclusion that it had to be as follows:

1. AGNOSTOS, ἀγνώστος, in which:
A= privative prefix, 'without'
GN= root that means 'knowledge'
TOS= Greek ending, translatable by the English '-able,' in the sense of 'susceptible of...'
Therefore AGNOSTOS= unknown, unintelligible, obscure.

2. PTENOS πτηνός, noun meaning flying thing, thing that flies (The Greeks distinguish between a flying thing--PTENOS-- and a flying animal--PTEROS. The latter is familiar in such words as lepidopterist and pterodactyl.)

In this manner, one arrives at the composite form AGNOSTOPTENOLOGY, by dropping the 'S' at the end of each part on joining them, and adding 'logy.'

They then had to revert to what is called HAPLOLOGY, which consists of a syncope (omission) of one or two similar or identical syllables together (e.g., 'bos'n' for 'boatswain'). Thus, in the confusing word AGNOSTOPTENOLOGY, the syllable 'STO,' which resembles 'GNO,' and which produces a certain cacophony, is suppressed. Nothing else can be suppressed without altering the meaning. So we end up with

AGNOPTENOLOGY

which literally means THE STUDY OF SOMETHING THAT FLIES AND THAT IS UNKNOWN TO US."

At first, the word sounds strange, perhaps even laughable; but, if we analyze it a little more in depth, it is very descriptive and easy to remember. (Editor's Note: It's too long

HISTORIC BREAKTHROUGH

by George Andrews

summarized from articles in Liberation (Paris, Nov.14, 1983) and France-Soir Magazine (Paris, Nov.19, 1983, by Jean-Yves Casgha

French authorities recently released the details of a UFO landing case which provides irrefutable hard scientific evidence that UFOs are physically real objects, that they cannot be explained away in terms of "earth lights" (piezoelectric phenomena generated by subterranean stress), and that they are not from this planet.

Trans-en-Provence is a little village near Avignon. The incident took place there around 5 p.m. on January 8, 1981. Renato Nicolai, a farmer, saw a strange aircraft land in his garden, where it remained for about one minute. It then took off and disappeared over the horizon.

Mr. Nicolai thought that it was probably some sort of experimental craft being tried out by the French Air Force, as he lives near the Canjuers base, but decided to inform the police just to be on the safe side.

A contingent of the Draguignan police came to Mr. Nicolai's farm. He described the craft to them as approximately 5½ feet in height and 7½ feet in diameter. The colour was like that of lead. The shape was similar to two logs, one on top of the other, encircled by a sort of metallic crown at their point of junction. The craft rested on small telescopic legs. There was no light, smoke or flames. He heard only a faint whistling sound.

The police collected samples of soil and vegetation. They wrote on each sample its distance from and position relative to the impact site. Upon their return to Draguignan, they sent their report and the samples to GEPAN (Group for the Study of Unidentified Aerial and Space Phenomena), which is a branch of CNRS (National Center for Space Research, the French equivalent of NASA). GEPAN, in turn, passed the samples on to INRA (National Institute of Agricultural Research) for analysis.

Continued from p.8

a word for most people to remember) And, above all, anyone educated in the classics will automatically understand it. (Editor's Note: That leaves the majority of the English-speaking world out, since most of them are unfamiliar with Greek)

It seems that my concerns are not unique. In August, 1979, the first London International UFO Congress was held, organized by BUFORA--I was invited, but, despite everything, I could not attend. One of the working sessions--where Dr. Hynek was--tried to find a new word to describe the scientific discipline that studies the multiform and evanescent UFO phenomenon. It does not seem that they reached any definite conclusion. I propose the adoption of AGNOPTENOLOGY to refer to the serious and profound study--approaching a scientific one--of the phenomenon.

Dr. Bounias, Director of the Biochemical Laboratory at INRA, chose samples from plants of the same species taken at different distances from the point of impact. Then he and his assistants meticulously analyzed the photosynthetic pigments, the glucides, the amino acids, and other constituents. He found differences sufficiently important that the statistical significance of the results is irrefutable.

Certain substances which were present in the close-range samples were not present in those taken further away, and vice versa. The biochemical trauma revealed by examination of the leaves diminished as the distance from the UFO impact site increased.

After completing the analyses, Dr. Bounias made this formal statement: "We worked on very young leaves. They all had the anatomic and physiological characteristics of their age. However, they had the biochemical characteristics of advanced senescence (old age). This bears no resemblance to anything known to exist on our planet."

From the Globe and Mail, Toronto, Friday, January 13, 1984

0 report UFO in Ukraine

MOSCOW (Reuter) — A mysterious "bright object flew at great speed across Ukraine and southern Russia last month and Soviet scientists are puzzled and divided about it it was, the Moscow newspaper reported yesterday.

It said more than 40 witnesses filed reports of the object, a bright sphere followed by seven smaller lights, which crossed the sky on the night of Dec. 2.

Witnesses said they saw it changing color and direction and some reported they saw a "construction

like a space ship, flying less than a kilometre (half a mile) above the ground," Trud reported.

The daily cited different experts as saying it may have been a meteorite, ball lightning, or parts of a satellite burning up in the atmosphere.

The head of the Ukrainian Commission for Cosmic Research, Grigory Pisarenko, said the object was flying too slowly and too near the ground to have been a meteorite. Its speed has been calculated as 5,950 kilometres an hour.

Professor Jean-Pierre Petit is a researcher at the National Center for Space Research who specializes in the study of magnetohydrodynamics, and who has been investigating UFO phenomena for 20 years.

He declared that he would gladly exchange all research previously carried out during two decades for this one case because of the quality of the evidence involved. He stated categorically: "This is the first UFO case to be scientifically acceptable. It is necessary to give serious consideration to the hypothesis of 'space-ship of unknown origin' because out of all the possible explanations, it is the one which fits best with the INRA laboratory results. This space-ship can not be of terrestrial origin. If such an aircraft existed on this planet, we would know about it. No one on this planet knows how to make a craft capable of performing like a UFO. Therefore all the indications are that they come from elsewhere."

Mini UFO hits Indian satellite

from the Toronto Star, Sept. 10, 1983

NEW DELHI (Special) — An unidentified object struck India's telecommunications satellite, Insat-1B, after it was released from the U.S. space shuttle Challenger last week.

UFO caused sickness: Suit

HOUSTON (UPI) — Three people, alleging radiation and other injuries in an encounter with an unidentified flying object, have sued the U.S. government for \$20 million.

Vicki Landrum, 60, and her grandson, Colby, 10, and Betty Cash, 54, claim in the suit they were riding in a car on a rural highway near Houston when the encounter occurred last Sept. 2.

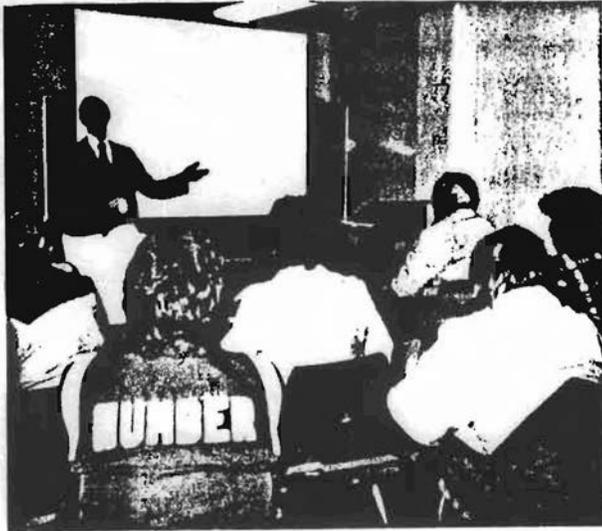
She said she believes the object was not a UFO, in the classic sense of a visitor from outer space, but some sort of secret government device. She said it was surrounded by military helicopters at one point.

After the brief encounter, she said all three developed radiation sickness symptoms — swelling, rashes, nausea, hair and fingernail loss and headaches.

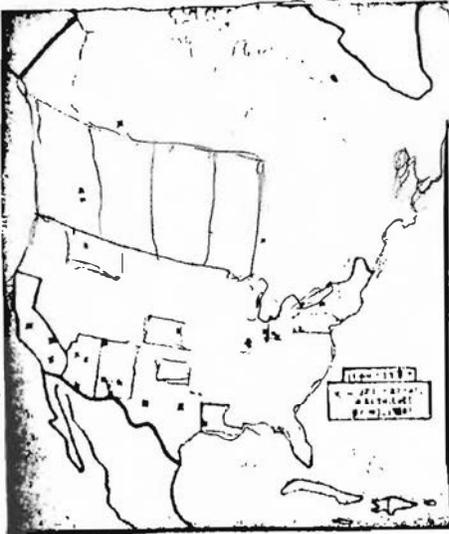
© UFO course taught at Humber: Page 54

From the Toronto Sun, Sunday, January 22, 1984. Note the incorrect date for the event. It was Dec. 20/80

EDITOR GAVE CANADA'S FIRST COLLEGE UFO COURSE



Lawrence J. Fenwick, better known as CUFORN's Co-Director and Secretary as well as Editor of this Bulletin, is seen here during one lecture.



This map of North America was used to show students the locations of the 29 best-investigated reports of crash-retrievals on the continent. The data was based on the work of Moore, Fowler and Stringfield.

For the first time in Canada's history, a complete ufology course was presented at a college, when your Editor, Lawrence J. Fenwick, lectured at the York-Eglinton campus of Humber College of Applied Arts and Technology from February 7 to March 13, 1984.

Although the campus is located in Toronto, Ontario, 2/3 of the class's 12 students came from cities outside Toronto. The course was held from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. each Tuesday evening. The final evening was put off one week due to a severe snowstorm on March 6.

The college is run by the Ontario government and it cost each student \$35.00 since no private funds provide revenue to keep the cost down, unlike colleges in the United States.

This lecture series was mainly intended for the general public, although two class members, both Navy and Merchant Marine veterans, were also long-time ufologists. One reported several sightings involving his tour of duty and his family, neither of which involved close encounters, however.

The students got an in-depth grounding in field investigation methodology, IFOs, photographic evidence, basic terminology, case histories of famous events from NIs through abductions and crash retrievals, theoretical aspects, historical background, pertinent literature, statistics and paranormal facets. And all of that in 10 hours encompassing five sessions.



Seen above are a few of the books used to prepare the course. They were all recommended to students taking the course.

Just getting a minimum number of students proved a chore. It took a large amount of time to contact the media and have people place a few posters at key locations in the Toronto area. I received a lot of promises from the media, few of which were kept. Most would only do a story on the day the course started. A major interview and story appeared in the Toronto Sun. It covered a half page along with a photograph of the lecturer holding up a few partially investigated photos of reputed UFOs. I had no large glossy photos of genuine UFOs so I had to make do with these.

The course itself was primarily audio-visual in content. Over 100 slides and two tape recordings were used. One student even brought along his own slides which

were of NLS seen maneuvering over Lake Ontario. The student was a veteran of the Canadian Navy.

Co-Directors Harry Tokarz and Joe Muskat appeared as invited guests at the final lecture. We had invited another member, but he was unable to attend.

UFOs-Fact or Fiction? was the title given to the course by the college. The instructor has no say in the title of the course.

Extensive publicity was given to the major UFO organizations, especially MUFON, APRO, CUFOS, SBI, GSW, CAUS, and CUFORN. Journals such as Flying Saucer Review and UFO conference-seminar-symposium proceedings were shown and quoted during the lectures. Perhaps these groups and journals will get more members and/or subscribers as a result.

There was a fair amount of feed-back from students aside from the reports we received. One student was a repeater with a NL and a CE1. Two students were women who were friends of the family of the man who is in charge of the college's registration office.

Another community college, Seneca, has expressed interest in presenting a ufology course in the autumn of 1984. Other colleges and universities in the Toronto area are being considered as there is a potential for a year-round series at various institutions of higher learning. Ryerson Polytechnical Institute is a definite possibility as your Editor is a graduate of Ryerson.

One thing that would assist people who wish to give ufology courses is proper indexes in ufology books. Most of them lack such indexes. I am now at work on making my own indexes of some of these books, starting with Len Stringfield's Situation Red.