

*The UFO Criticism by J.N.
from Japan*

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Again My Standpoint

I believe in ideal space people, because there are inequalities in fate. Existence of a barbarous human species, we Earth people, indicates existence of ideal human species ; there is no need to survey.

Such ideal beings must be beyond our understanding. This seems to be the main reason why UFO behavior is incomprehensible. Besides, as I wrote in the first issue, science can not understand higher science. And every scientific space survey is based on a circular argument : on the premise that there is no space people who can deceive our scientific devices.

Therefore we can only believe, and I believe because I am more skeptical than skeptics who believe that we are the highest beings in this universe.

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As I wrote in the second issue, Mr. Arnold's historic sighting had been arranged by space people. However, why did not space people give us the Flying Saucer Age until 1947?

Spiritualists already surveyed other planets, such as Mars, through their own ways in the 19th century. And American science fiction magazines had illustrations of UFO-shaped spacecraft for 20 years before the Arnold Incident (# 1). Nevertheless, why did not space people until 1947?

The reason seems to have been the advent of atomic bomb, as early UFO researchers supposed. Ideal space people must be tackling preservation of wildlife, such as we. But we must be under no illusion. The Lady of Fatima called World War II (1939-1945), a conflict between conquerors, "a divine punishment" in 1917 (# 2).

Space people were so fair as not to prevent the War : unhappiness of conquerors can mean happiness of conqueerees. However, if so, how do space people preserve us? I do not know, and our miserable history must be the best fruit of their efforts.

1 An American contact story in the 1950s already said that space people, to tell the truth, did not need any vehicle to come to our planet : UFOs are mere sign-boards to show us. Setting aside the credibility of the contact, it is quite possible that UFOs are provisional or temporary beings. As I wrote in the first issue, UFOs seems to have led the early researchers to the ETH (Extraterrestrial Hypothesis) by pretending to be primitive machines that we could regard as spacecraft.

2 Strictly speaking, the Lady of Fatima speaks to a part of European countries only. According to a not well-known episode, Jacinta Marto, one of the three children who met the Lady, said that Spain would be punished by Heaven first. This means the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939), but it was not the first European war after "World" War I (1914-1918). The Fatima incident was arranged not for "mankind" but for Catholics. Notice that the dancing sun of October 13, 1917, supports the geocentric system!

J.N.

A Guide to Japanese UFO History

The first person to collect Japanese old UFO sighting cases is Mr. Morihiro Saito born in 1932. His pioneering works were published through Uchu-ki (Space Vehicles), the magazine of JFSA (Japan Flying Saucer Research Association; see the third issue page 5), in the 1950s.

Mr. Saito used two rare books: Nihon Tenmon Shiryo (Japanese Astronomical Historical Material; 1935) edited by Mr. Shigeru Kanda of Tokyo Astronomical Observatory; and Nihon Kaiki Monogatari: Edo-jidai Hen (Japanese Strange Stories: the volume for the Edo period [some 260 years when the Shogun living in Edo, now Tokyo, was the actual ruler of Japan]; 1935) by Mr. Naokata Tomioka, a booklover.

It was CBA (Cosmic Brotherhood Association) in the 1960s who expanded the collection by Mr. Saito. CBA found three more books: Jishin ni tomonau Hakko-gensho no Kenkyu oyobi Shiryo (A Study and Material of Luminous Phenomena with Earthquakes; 1932) by Mr. Kinkichi Musha, an authority on this field; Zuihitsu Jiten (Dictionary of Essays) volume 4 (1961; see the first issue page 4) edited by Mr. Shokyoku Shibata; and Zusetsu Nihon Minzokugaku Zenshu (Illustrated Books of Japanese Folklore) Volume 4 (1960) by Mr. Morihiko Fujisawa, a friend of Mr. Tomioka.

Mr. Kanda had collected cases of the period before 1601, so Mr. Shoji Osaki, a member of Mr. Kanda's staff, edited a book for cases of 1601-1867 entitled Kinsei Nihon Tenmon Shiryo (Japanese Astronomical Historical Material in Recent Centuries; 1994). And Nihon Kisho Shiryo (Japanese Meteorological Historical Material; 1939), edited by the Central Meteorological Observatory and the Marine Meteorological Observatory, contains many cases of strange falling objects.

These seven books bring us numerous reports on mysterious aerial phenomena in about 1,000 years before the birth of Westernized Japan in 1868. However, very few studies have been made by UFO researchers on credibility of the reports. An exception is the alleged appearance of a UFO-shaped boat and a foreign woman in 1803. As I wrote in the first issue, it was a fake despite amazing illustrations of the boat.

The most intelligent misunderstanding about this story was made by Mr. Saito. The left



figure taken from Mr. Shibata shows one of them, and Mr. Saito guessed in his attractive book Saiensu Nonfikushon (Science Nonfiction; 1964) this boat to have been a time machine, and this woman to have been a mysterious French man of the 18th century known as the Count of Saint Germain!

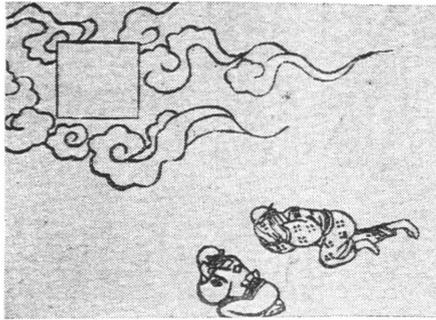
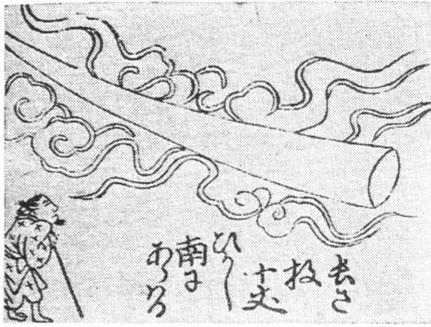
If Mr. Saito had tried to find the place of this alleged incident, he would have found the story to be doubtful (every Japanese knows that a kind of

traditional cooking utensil is, as I showed in the first issue, like Saturn).

And there is a case of a different kind. Rojin Zatsuwa (An Old Man's Talks) collects various topics told by Sensai Emura (1565-1664), a medical doctor, and says: "In the third year of Genna [1617] or so, a star flew out of the lake of Ohmi [Biwa Lake, the vastest lake in Japan] and toward the sky, then became several hundred jo [about 1,800 meters] in length. People supposed it to be a comet."

You must be sure, as I was sure, that this is a good record of a UFO phenomenon. But Mr. Osaki informs us that three other Japanese and one Chinese records tell about an appearance of a comet of 1617.

How far can we believe in Japanese UFO history? — In 811: "On this day two stars approached and left each other by turns. It looked as if they were fighting" (Nihon Koki). In 1096: "There were several tens of stars in the northwest. They looked like joined beads. Four or five shaku [about 1.2-about 1.5 meters] in length" (Kodai-ryaku). In 1349: "Fine weather. There was a light at a break in the clouds today. It looked like a flash of lightning, but did not break up" (Entai-ryaku), etc., etc. . . .



▲ These old pictures, taken from Mr. Fujisawa, are very attractive, but seem to be of no value as material.

As Mr. Robert Emenegger quotes in his UFOs, Past, Present & Future (1974) from Dr. Jacques Vallee, execution of Nichiren (1222-1282), one of the most famous Buddhist priests in Japan, was obstructed by a flight of a shining object. Moreover, as soon as Nichiren blamed the moon god, a big star descended and stayed at a branch of a tree. These events happened in September (by the lunar calendar) 1271.

In his book Hoshi no Ko-kiroku (Old Records on Stars; 1982) Dr. Kuniji Saito, retired from Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, examines these two events that Nichiren reports in Shuju Ofurumai Goshō (A Writing on His Own Behavior). Sympathizing with Mr. Hideo Hirose, Dr. Saito regards the former as a shooting star belonging to one meteor stream, and the latter as Venus.

The Venus theory means that Nichiren was a very careless man. But he had a strong interest in astronomical phenomena, because they were omens. Could such a person make such a mistake? — However, it seems to be a problem whether the description was surely written by Nichiren.

There must be many undiscovered sighting records. Sadakage Amano (1661-1733), a scholar of Japanese classics, says in Shiojiri Shui (An Addition to Shiojiri [a book title]) : "It is not rare that hairs appear at about time when a luminous object flies." The context shows that he tells about Japanese events, but, to my knowledge, there is only one record in which both a luminous object and hairs appear. It is the 1702 case cited by Mr. Emenegger ; Wa Kan Sansai Zue (Illustrated Encyclopedia of Japan and China; the author's introduction is dated 1712) by Ryoan Terazima says : "In September [by the lunar calendar], the 15th year of Genroku, a lot of cotton fell day after day, and I witnessed. During the time of Mi and Uma [about 9:00-about 13:00], fine weather, the sunlight became red slightly, and things seemed to come out of the sun. They floated and fell upon fences and walls. They resembled spiders' threads, lotuses' threads, cotton threads and others. Each of them is white and 2-3 shaku [about 60-about 90 centimeters] in length. When tried burning, no smell. When tried cutting, not fragile. They were unknown things."

Japan has many volcanos ; in 1929 Dr. Torahiko Terada, a physicist, considered most "hairs" to have been stretched lava ; and in 1996 Mr. Masato Koyama, a volcanologist, guessed that Japanese "hair" records might include evidences of unknown foreign eruptions. On the other hand, also in Japan some spiders are carried on the wind with their threads. — However, no thorough investigation of "hairs" has been made by UFO students.

We have taken only several steps forward from Mr. Morihiro Saito.

Neither Inversion nor Invasion

: Washington, D.C. July 1952

A translation of Mr. Curtis Peebles' book Watch the Skies! (1994) was published in 1999, and it informed me of a theory on the well-known "invasions" of Washington, D.C. on July 19-20 and 26-27, 1952. The theory related to temperature inversions was not new, but I had never heard of it before. And recently I met a wonderful book by three Japanese entitled Reda-hosoku UFO-jirei no Kenkyu (A Study of Cases Where UFOs Were Captured by Radars; see page 8). This book contains a translation of the treatise that advanced the theory: A Preliminary Study of Unidentified Targets Observed on Air Traffic Control Radars (1953; # 1) by Mr. Richard C. Borden and Mr. Tirey K. Vickers. Reading this, I learned that the theory had been based on not the July "invasions" but August 13-14 and 15-16 events.

Mr. Borden and Mr. Vickers conclude that unknown meteorological objects blown by the wind made the targets by means of reflecting radar waves toward the earth. A comparison between the targets and the wind will have an appeal to you. However, the theory has a serious drawback: a radar wave can not come back without a projection on the earth, because an angle of reflection has to be equal to the angle of incidence. If there is no projection, a radar wave will go away from the radar. Moreover, the surface of the projection have to have a specific inclination in order to make the radar wave return on the same route as it came (# 2). On the two nights of the August as many as 80 targets appeared and moved on the radar screen, therefore Mr. Borden and Mr. Vickers have to assume that there were numerous lines of numerous projections suitable for such reflections on the earth.

Of course you can use more simple argument: for instance, in the July "invasions" a UFO showed a 180-degree turn that was unlikely to be the wind flow, as the three Japanese authors also point out. In contrast to the July UFOs, the August targets looked to be blown by the wind. Yes, this is one of good examples that support my hypothesis that UFOs give us simple evidences even when they show us confusing appearances! (see the second issue page 3).

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As I pointed out in the second issue, the Arnold Incident of June 24, 1947, was not an accidental encounter and seems to have spoken some message. My interpretation was announced in my Japanese language publication UFO Hihyo by J·N (The UFO Criticism by J.N.) No.15 (February 1996) for the first time. And Mr. Osamu Sato (1963-), the president of Tenku-jin Kyokai (Sky People Association), asked me to research whether some message was hidden in the case of Washington, D.C. or not. My fruit was advanced in my article for The Sky People (titled in English), one of SPA magazines, Vol.1 No.1 (May 1998).

I noticed that the number of seven appears some times in this "invasions": the seventh month (July), seven UFOs (the first to appear on the radar screens; # 3), and seven days (the interval between the two "invasions"). On the other hand, seven years before, and in the seventh month, July 1945, USA became the first to make an atomic bomb.

I learned, in the process of this research, that Indianapolis City had seen an excitement caused by a flying oval luminous object on the night of July 13, 1952. According to Mr. Junichi Takanashi (1923-1997) using Major Donald E. Keyhoe's book, this event was the first UFO uproar in the summer of that year for USA. And this city name reminded me of an American cruiser that had been sunk by a Japanese submarine in 1945.

The cruiser "Indianapolis" carried two atomic bombs to Tinian Island, in the West Pacific Ocean, from which bombers that would destroy Hiroshima City and Nagasaki City with the bombs flew. Moreover, to my surprise, the arrival day of the cruiser at the island was July 26, just the same date as the second "invasion" of Washington, D.C.!

Did the two "invasions" indicate the two atomic bomb attacks? — You may regard these facts as coincidences, recollecting the numerous coincidences seen in that September 11, 2001. However, if you notice that the two "invasions" took place during the Korean War

(1950-1953), and that USA was tempted to use atomic bombs in the War, these "coincidences" will sway you.

I have only limited information about the Indianapolis City sighting, so I can not help hesitating to declare that the object was a genuine UFO. I would like to entrust further examination to American researchers who must be able to gather information more easily than I (# 4).

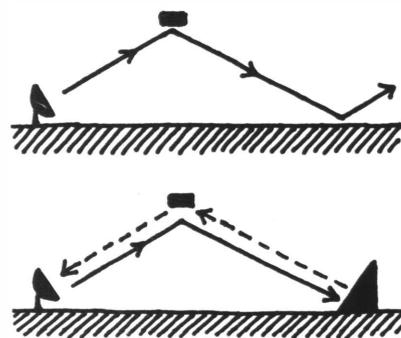
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In the "invasions" of Washington, D.C., UFOs showed a 90-degree turn and a 180-degree turn. As I pointed out in 1996 (# 5), the Ezekiel object, also, showed the same turns: four-face-having "creatures" carrying Jehovah went only "straight forward" (see the third issue page 3). Therefore above-mentioned my article for The Sky People magazine was entitled "UFO no Shugo to shite no 'Ehoba'" ("Jehovah" as the First Person of UFOs; see the following summary). Is a coming of Jehovah an "invasion" for USA?

1 Technical Development Report No.180, published by Civil Aeronautics Administration Technical Development and Evaluation Center (USA).

2 See the right figure by me.

3 According to Captain Edward J. Ruppelt, "the CAA's logbook at the airport" says that eight UFOs appeared first. And "a copy of the report written by the Senior Controller on duty" in Project Blue Book file, also, says so. However, another description by the Captain and a drawing by a controller tell that the first was seven UFOs. The August 13 event, also, began with seven targets.



J.N.

4 Captain Ruppelt points out that UFOs appeared over Washington, D.C. also on many other days in the summer including even a day between the two "invasions." However, the fact that only two "invasions" created a sensation indicates that space people wanted it.

5 Ezekieru to Yuyoku Taiyo Enban (Ezekiel and the Winged Sun Disk). Soratobu Enban Fenomena (The Flying Saucer Phenomena) Vol.3, No.1 (1996). SPA.

A Summary of

"Jehovah" as the First Person of UFOs

◆ An American city name "Los Angeles" (California State) is originally Spanish that means "the Angels," and the full original name means "the Town of Our Lady, the Queen of the Angels of Porciuncula." On February 25, 1942, many UFOs visited the city and were welcomed with anti-aircraft guns. This great uproar killed several citizens. It was not long since the Pearl Harbor bombing, and the west coast of USA was afraid of being attacked by Japan. Why did space people show UFOs at such time and to such people? Space people must have been able to guess what the result would be. And why on the 25th day of the second month? — Chapter 25 of the second book in the Bible, Exodus, refers to cherubim (the plural of cherub); 2 Samuel (22:11) and Psalms (18:10) refers to a flight of a cherub on which Jehovah rode; besides, Ezekiel (10:15) calls the "creatures" who carried Jehovah "cherubim." Did the city of angels shoot angels, and Jehovah on them? — Moreover, I noticed that St. Francis of Assisi (Italy) had got the turning point in his life at the Porciuncula Church on February 24, 1208. ◆ The Arnold Incident (1947) and the Washington, D.C. "invasions" (1952), also, remind us of Jehovah, but I omit these cases because the second and this issues explain. ◆ In the middle of the Vietnam War, on the night of November 9, 1965, a mysterious blackout hit the northeast part of

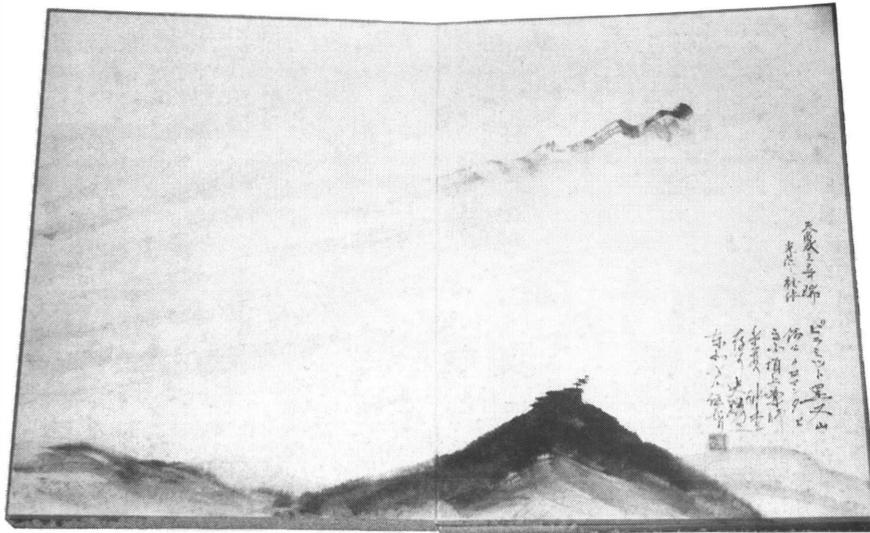
USA. At that time CBA (Cosmic Brotherhood Association), Japanese legendary UFO group, pointed out that the duration of the blackout in New York City had been exactly twelve hours, from 5:28 p.m. to 5:28 a.m., and electrical clocks at the buildings of the east Manhattan had needed no adjustment. CBA who was opposed to the Vietnam War and nuclear weapons regarded this blackout accompanied by a big fireball as “a great warning” (Soratobu Enban Nyusu [The Flying Saucer News] the January issue, 1966). And a CBA activist Mr. Osamu Endo (the deceased), a teen-ager at that time, noticed that chapter 28 and verse 28 of the fifth book in the Bible, Deuteronomy, told that Jehovah would blind those who did not obey his law. The above my way of searching for the meaning of the date of Los Angeles Incident follows Mr. Endo’s example. ◆ These four incidents took place in USA, and three of them (1942, 1952, and 1965) show unfriendly attitudes towards USA; especially the Washington, D.C. case clearly tells that space people has no respect for the sovereignty of USA. If Jehovah who met Moses and Ezekiel in the remote past is still commanding UFOs (# 1), the relations between UFOs and the people who worship Jehovah can not be equal to general relations between two planets: Jehovah has a right to apply his strict law to his people. This viewpoint seems to bring us answers to some difficult problems in UFO study. ◆ Another viewpoint that may help us to understand the behavior of UFOs in USA is that some Native Americans may have known space people in the past. Mr. Frank Waters states in his Book of the Hopi (1963) an episode about a pacifist of the Hopi tribe: when he was in prison with five other Hopis for their refusal to serve in the army for World War II, he asked the Guardian Spirit of the Hopi tribe to show that the Spirit supported their pacifism, and a “great fireball” appeared for four nights running. ◆ My original article lastly referred to Trindade Island in the South Atlantic Ocean: the photos of a Saturn-shaped UFO taken by Mr. Almiro Barauna on the Almirante Saldanha, a Brazilian Navy ship, on January 16, 1958 (# 2). The word “Trindade” is, as Mr. Tadashi Kosaku pointed out in his letter to Mr. Kiyoshi Amamiya in 1993, Portuguese for “Trinity.” —

- # 1 In a treatise “Saucers in the Ancient Orient!” (1962; See the third issue page 2) Mr. Yusuke Matsumura and Mr. Tsutomu Kuwada considered Jehovah to have been a young spaceman because of his fiery temper. I would like to add that the ancients who needed powerful guardians must have chosen not old but young gods. Although Jehovah forbade idol worship, he was obviously a human-shaped being.
- # 2 Skeptics guess these photos to have been made through double exposures. However, they overlook or do not know that the camera and film used by Mr. Barauna were completely different from current usual ones that can make fine double exposures relatively easily.

The last issue showed you one of photos of a cigar-shaped cloud just over an American mountain taken by Mr. Kiyoshi Amamiya, traveling in USA, on June 24, 2002. His video shows that this big cloud was formed within 4 seconds or so, though it is not a fast-motion picture. And later on Mr. Amamiya corrected Mt. Adams to Mt. Rainier.

MAGAZINES ● UFO information [titled in English; Japan Space Phenomena Society] ☆ No.66 [Aug.'02] “The Memorial Issue for the Adviser Kinichi Arai” / “The Sequence UFO Photos of Yokohama [City, taken by Mr. Hisashi Hosono on Oct.21 '00] Has More Eyewitnesses [some 1,000 people at a primary school]!” by Mr. Shizuo Oka ☆ No. 67 [Dec.'02] “The Memorial Issue for the Vice-president Takao Ikeda” ● The UFO Researcher [titled in English; Mr. Kiyoshi Amamiya’s magazine] ☆ No.48 [Jan.'03] An interview with Mr. Satoshi Koori (44 years old) living in Nerima-ku, Tokyo, who photographed and videoed some times. A man trying to make perfect replicas of ancient Japanese Shakoki Dogu (Clay Dolls Wearing Sunglasses) that look like space suits. Info from USA, Russia, UK, Poland, and China. ☆ No.49 [Jun.'03] An object over Towada Lake of north Jpapan in a photo taken at 11:10 a.m. on Apr. 30,'03. Info from USA, Poland, Rumania, and China.

A "Dragon" in the Sky



Mr. Kiyoshi Amamiya (1944-) took a trip to north Japan in the summer of 1997, and got detailed information about a picture painted by Mr. Banzan Toya (1876-1966 ; # 1), a Japanese-style painter. The picture had been known to the UFO world since the 1970s, and

it was said that the picture showed a flying luminous object that had zigzagged and shone in the sky of Mt. Kuromanta in Kazuno City, Akita Prefecture.

This monochrome picture is in Mr. Toya's sketchbook that is in the custody of one local prestigious family. But Mr. Toya wrote his notes in a running hand, and, you must be surprised to learn, we most of current Japanese can hardly read them, though he belongs to our age!

At Mr. Amamiya's request, I tried to "decipher" and, using a dictionary, somehow could read the greater part of the description concerned. According to this fruit, the object was not flying. Mr. Toya notes (see the photo below) :

"August 23, the 17th year of Showa [1942; "Showa" means the reign of Emperor Hirohito (1901-1989) or Showa Tenno], . . . On our way back, looking up at a blue sky, I noticed the strange phenomenon of several wisps of clouds, each of which had a long tail of light, and the particularly long object had a dragon's head at the tip. . . ."

And the short explanation in the picture (see the photo above) says :

"The good omen of aerial phenomena. Flags of light beams. . . ."

Kuromanta is a very small mountain: 280 meters above sea level, and only 80 meters above ground. This mountain looks like a triangle, and in 1993 a survey of the underground circumstance by a radar concluded that somebody had altered the mountain.

One scientist regards the phenomenon as a corona discharge: streams of ground water generate electricity, and electric energy tends to concentrate at sharp-pointed parts of an object, such as the peak of this mountain. However, Mr. Toya saw the phenomenon in the daytime. Can such streams generate such powerful lights? Besides, he saw not lights but "clouds."

Nearby there is a famous prehistoric site called "Oyu [a place name] Kanjo-resseki" (Oyu Stone Circles). Mr. Toya met the phenomenon just after his visit to the site; the excavation was in its early stages at that time.

1 The Chinese characters for his name, 鳥谷幡山, can be pronounced in some other ways, and I do not know which was used by him.



Photos : © Mr. Kiyoshi Amamiya

A Landing in the 19th Century ??

According to Mr. Koichi Yumoto's book

Yokai to Tanoshiku Asobu Hon (A Book to Enjoy Playing with Monsters; June 2002, published by Kawade-shobo-shin-sha), Saikyo Shinbun (Western Capital [this means Kyoto City; Tokyo means "Eastern Capital"] Newspaper) dated July 13, 1879, reports on a descent of a big sphere. One farmer of Sanda Village, Shikito County, Hyogo Prefecture, had been missing since 10 and several years before, and a farmer got out of the sphere. He asked for water and then flew away. The villagers thought that he must have been a Tengu.

Although Mr. Yumoto does not explain, the missing farmer seems to have been supposed by the villagers to be abducted by a Tengu / Tengus and to become a Tengu. Folklore usually imagines Tengus as long-nosed human-shaped beings who can fly, and they are responsible for mysterious human disappearances called "Kami-kakushi" (Being hidden by gods; see the first issue).

The newspaper shows a picture of a winged, normal-faced man standing on a cloud, but as far as Mr. Yumoto reproduces, there is no sphere (see the right figure).

How did the villagers learn that the man was a farmer? Did he speak in dialect of the region? The Japanese language has many dialects, and even in these days not a few cases need interpreters. Was the story a fake that combined traditional "Kami-kakushi" with Western civilization? : balloons.



■ Messrs. Yasuo Kuwabara, Norio Tamaki, and Katsuya Momota. **NOTABLE BOOKS** "Reda-hosoku UFO-jirei no Kenkyu" (A Study of Cases Where UFOs Were Captured by Radars). Tokyo: Kaisei-shuppan, Nov. 2000. 173 pages. ¥15,000! + tax // This wonderful work became known widely in 2002, and you can get it cheaper. The book, dedicated "to Dr. McDonald [written in English] ," tackles two foreign cases: Lakenheath-Bentwaters (UK) on August 1956, and Washington, D.C. (USA) on July 1952, in this order. And the book contains translations of a mass of material. If this book had not been published, my refutation to Messrs. Borden and Vickers, stated in this issue, could not have been born. / One of useful knowledge given by the book is that mirages can not be at more than one degree from the horizon: skeptics who use a mirage to explain a UFO that was captured by both a radar and eyes overlook the fact that visible rays and radar waves are of different nature. / According to the authors, there is every possibility that extraterrestrials making UFOs have been reduced to being "eternal youth computer monsters." Moreover, the authors guess that fantastic behavior of UFOs on radar screens was caused by Stealth and ECM (Electronic Counter Measures) technologies. However, our authors are caught in a trap that has preyed on many able UFO students: the authors also regard the technologies of their age as the ultimate. ■ Mr. Tsugio Kinoshita (editor). "Yamagata no UFO Gensho" (UFO Phenomena in Yamagata [Prefecture]). Fukushima Prefecture: Iino-machi UFO Joho Kenkyujo (Iino Town Research Laboratory on UFO Information), undated (I received with a letter by the editor dated Oct. 20, 2002). Unpaged (23 pages for the text, 16 pages for others). Unpriced. // I welcome this sort of effort. The editor refers to 4 other researchers as co-operators. The text describes 40 cases (1903-1983), on the whole, chronologically. A note for case 2 (1931) by Mr. Yoichi Takahashi, one of the 4 researchers, says that people of some region in Obanzawa City used to regard appearances of "Hikari-mono" (Luminous Objects) as bad omens. And the case 8 ("around 1932 ?") object that seems to have been a ball lightning was distinguished from "Hikari-mono."