

MUTUAL UFO NETWORK, INC.

NEWSLETTER

ISSUE #38

January, 1987

Editor/State Director James Melesciuc - 43 Harrison Street, Reading, MA. 01867

Hotline # 617-944-0686

MONTHLY LIBRARY AND MALL DISPLAYS

Mass. MUFON will now be holding their meetings every other month. During the interim months, we will be exhibiting the 4 panel UFO display at libraries and malls. I feel this will benefit Mass. MUFON. The UFO display should do much toward getting the subject out to the misinformed public and at the same time possibly increase the membership numbers. The Reading Public Library has already expressed an interest in the display for February. I am asking for members to volunteer scheduling a library or mall in your area for the months of April and June. Volunteers will also be needed to assemble the display.

LET YOUR FINGERS DO THE WALKING!!!!

The Massachusetts MUFON Hotline number is now listed in the yellow pages and the white pages. The category the hotline is listed is (Believe it or not!) Aviation!!!

VALLEE LECTURES IN LONDON

On June 30, 1986 Dr. Jacques Vallee presented a paper entitled "Close Encounters of the Fourth Dimensional Kind" at a lecture organized by the International Center for UFO Research. Most of Britain's ufologists were in attendance along with a few members of the general public. Those in attendance were treated to a thorough introduction to ufology. There were discussions on the Hill abduction case, Lonnie Zanora, Valentich, etc. The summation of the presentation was that UFO's are a multi-faceted phenomena, but some cases may represent a phenomena from another dimension - a phenomena not from our own space.

NEWS FROM WOODSIDE PLANETARIUM AND OBSERVATORY

Below is the schedule Ray Fowler will be using in the course on UFO's that was mentioned in the December issue #37 of the Mass. Newsletter:

- Adult Version: Endicott June College, Beverly (Begins Feb. 3, 7:00 - 9:15 p.m.)
- Northern Essex College at Newburyport High School (Begins March 30, 7:00 - 9:15 p.m.)
- Salem State College (Begins May 28, 7:00 - 9:15 p.m.)

Each lesson will include lots of handouts and each lesson will be supplemented by audio-visuals. Please see Jim about any more information on these courses.

NOMINATION

Essex County section director Joanne Bruno has been nominated to the position of secretary for Mass. MUFON. Joanne is one of the most experienced and objective investigators in the organization and never hesitates to give her support. Joanne is a doer!! We should all be thankful that she has accepted the nomination as she is a great asset to this group.

WASHINGTON UPDATE

Bruce Maccabee has provided tentative prices for advance planning purposes. Fee for all sessions- \$30; speaker banquet Saturday evening - \$20; reception Friday evening- \$15; room- \$30 per night at American University. If you plan to attend please advise Dr. Bruce Maccabee at P.O. Box 277, Mt. Rainier, MD 20712.

By United Press International
The highest-flying bird is the vulture. In 1973, a vulture with an 8-foot wingspan collided with a plane at 37,000 feet over Abidjan, Ivory Coast.



Icelanders read more books per capita than any other people

By United Press International
The heaviest conventional bomb ever used in war was the British Royal Air Force's "Grand Slam," weighing 11 tons. It was dropped on a railway bridge in Bielefeld, Germany, on March 14, 1945.

There was a significant sighting of a Japan Airliner over Alaska on November 17, 1986. It was reported on the national media just before the end of December. Since the FAA and commercial airline pilots were involved with the sighting, FOIA requests have been filed already by CAUS. It has been reported that Elmendorf AFB in Alaska was closed to the public just after the sighting. One object sighted was described as being as large as two aircraft carriers which was accompanied by two satellite objects (See attached clippings and article below). When more definitive information becomes available, this would be a good story to utilize in order to obtain national media publicity for the 1987 UFO Symposium in Washington, D.C.

MASSACHUSETTS CASE REPORTS

Location: Bristol County
 Town: Rochester
 Date: ? 1982 Time: 5:00 p.m.
 Investigator: Dr. Vic Zeller, Bristol County Section Director
 Report: Mr. B.A. reported a metallic grey sphere hovering at power lines, maneuvered towards his right, then maneuvered straight up out of sight. Investigation continuing.

Location: China, Maine
 Date: Jan. 1, 1987 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Investigator: Dr. Leland Bechtel, Maine State Director
 Report: Two witnesses observed a metallic sphere over a lake. Object then maneuvered in jerky, skipping-like movements. Object reported to be twice the size of the moon.

TV-RADIO LOG

Washington State Director Dale Goudie was a guest on the Larry King show on CNN on January 2, 1987. Also appearing on the show was JAL pilot Capt. Kenjyu Terauchi and FAA spokesman Paul Steucke.

Channel 5 in New York carried a 15 minute update on the Alaska incident on Jan. 5, 1987

Larry Bryant was a guest on the Steve Wiseman show - WRKO - on January 10, 2-3 p.m.

The documentary "UFO-It Has Begun" was aired on Channel 6 (Portland, Maine) on January 10 at 1:00 a.m.

"The UFO Incident" a docudrama on the Hill abduction case was aired on Channel 27 January 12, at 11:00 p.m.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Strange Encounter Over Alaska

Was an FAA-confirmed sighting really a UFO?

It was big—bigger than anything known to fly, according to an experienced pilot who watched it from as little as eight miles off. It was fast—fast enough to keep pace with a 747 jet for half an hour as it flew over the empty Alaska wilderness. It was flanked by two smaller objects that maneuvered with it; together the three objects flashed a brilliant pattern of yellow, amber and green lights. And—if this sounds awfully familiar to connoisseurs of UFO tales—there is one thing that set this particular apparition apart: it may have shown up on radar.

Although the Federal Aviation Administration confirmed last week that some sort of sighting did take place aboard Japan Air Lines Flight 1628, much of what happened remains a mystery. The incident began on the evening of Nov. 17, with veteran pilot Kenjyu Terauchi, 47, at the controls of the JAL cargo plane, which was en route to Anchorage from Reykjavik, Iceland, the middle leg of a Europe-to-Tokyo flight. The weather was clear as the jet crossed the Beaufort Sea off Alaska's north coast. Suddenly Terauchi and his two fellow crew-



men spotted flashing lights moving alongside them—about eight miles off, at the plane's altitude of 35,000 feet. Terauchi radioed FAA controllers and received permission to descend to 31,000 feet. After a minute the controllers asked if the lights were still there. "It is descending in formation," the pilot replied.

Terauchi said he glimpsed the full craft only once, in profile. "It was a very big one—two times bigger than an aircraft carrier," he reported. He sketched it as walnut-shaped, with a wide flat rim and bulges above and below. According to FAA spokesman Paul Steucke of the Anchorage regional office, Terauchi located the object

with his own on-board weather radar. Both Air Force and civilian flight controllers reported briefly seeing echoes of what might have been another craft nearby the JAL flight. But when radar tapes covering the period were replayed by FAA investigators, Steucke says, the reported echoes could not be found. The Air Force, he added, is now attributing the supposed radar sightings to "clutter."

'A mystery': Approaching Fairbanks, Terauchi steered his plane in a 360-degree circle, but the object stayed with him, finally disappearing as the 747 approached Anchorage. FAA officials interviewed the crew on the ground and found them, in Steucke's words, "professional, rational, well-trained people." The FAA confirmed the incident after inquiries from Japanese reporters, who heard about it from a relative of one of the crewmen. But it has closed its inquiry into the sighting. "It's a mystery," Steucke concedes, "but, really, we have nothing here to investigate. The controller saw what he saw... As far as what it could be, on the extreme side it could have been the proverbial unknown object, or possibly military aircraft from the United States, Canada or some foreign country." As for Terauchi, he told a UPI reporter that he believes the object he saw over the Alaska sky that night must have come from another planet with a civilization far more advanced than ours. Only that can explain, he says lightly, their interest in his cargo: cases of French Beaujolais wine.

Newsweek Jan 12, 1987

TABLOID CONNECTIONS (THE ADDED BURDEN)
by James R. Melesciuc, Massachusetts State Director

Any serious ufologist, especially those involved with organization responsibility such as regional directors, state directors, etc. realize how time-consuming this job can be. There always seems to be that never ending stack of papers, casework that has never been completed, the phone calls, and of course the phone bills! However, the prime concern of any state director and the reason I feel compelled to write is the morale of the MUFON organization.

I sit in a very unique position here in Massachusetts. Only a few miles from the office of Mass. MUFON is author and Director of Investigations Ray Fowler, author and Assistant State Director Barry Greenwood, Regional Director Joseph Santangelo, author and researcher Dave Webb, MUFON astronomy consultant Walter Webb and others. We also have 30 plus active members. Many are training as investigators, others have their own fields of expertise such as filing for documents, abduction casework etc. We also have several contributing subscribers who infrequently attend our monthly meetings. I author a monthly newsletter and share an exchange network with several countries and several state directors who issue newsletters. Other activities of Mass. MUFON include the Annual Mass. MUFON Forum and the undertaking of several of our members to index the entire series of the MUFON Journal. This will serve as a great tool for UFO research. We have an ongoing book exchange program and are in the planning stages of videotaping an on-site field investigation featuring a couple of added bonuses that will be mentioned at a later date. Besides all of this, the section directors are spread pretty thin due to much casework brought in by a recent series of credible newspaper interviews. Most active members here are giving approximately 8 to 20 hours per week to the subject of Ufology. They consider their work to be of utmost importance. Their number one priority is building and maintaining the credibility the subject so deserves. Through my contacts it is my understanding that other states in the field equally strive for the same goal - Texas, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, California and Arizona to name a few. Even through my overseas contacts in the newsletter exchange network I read about the hard work going on and the ever so present need to improve.

The MUFON Field Investigator manual is considered to be our bible, a guide that "rivals most law enforcement manuals" (a quote from a Mass. Police Chief and an agent from the Justice Dept.). On page 160, Sec E, #1-8 - "How To Be A Professional In Ufology" authored by Walt Andrus. Section 7 clearly states, "Since you are dealing with a subject that people consider controversial, even nonsense, the challenge to operate in a professional manner is even more difficult. Do not allow vocal doubters to antagonize you. In most public presentations you are guest and should be treated accordingly. However, there are radio talk shows where the host tends to put the guest on the firing line to create controversy".

After reading articles in tabloid-type publications involving spokespersons for MUFON, I am left with the impression that they are of a "Do what I say, not what I do" personality, i.e. hypocritical in practice. The tabloids promote the "supermarket mentality", and the P.I.P.E. committee has brought this problem to light time and time again. Often the only time that some people are exposed to the UFO subject is at the checkout counter while waiting to pay for their groceries. Here they are greeted with military alien attacks and sexual assaults that would rival Attila the Hun's exploits. Involving yourself with the tabloids is abetting nonsense and controversy and you are not helping that ufologist on the "firing line". Section 4 page 161 of the manual states, "the majority of the people in the academic and scientific community are not familiar with UFO literature". Well, after reading tabloid articles by the International Director of the largest UFO network in the world and other prominent Ufologists, most of these people would be turned off by the subject. It is dragging the credibility and hard work of serious researchers to the level of false sensational headlines which are appended to the the end of this article. It will cause extreme doubt and confusion for people who are uneducated on the subject of the UFO phenomena and wish to find credible information.

Let us take this one step further. In John Schuessler's "Estimate of the Situation" he points out two of MUFON's prime functions: 1. to collect and preserve data that might otherwise be lost. This is a part of history we are preserving; 2. to act as a support group for people who have experienced an encounter or report a sighting and let them know they are not crazy, but that the phenomena exists and persists. I sincerely doubt that a person, after experiencing a close encounter, will run to the local supermarket for UFO information. That person will most likely contact their local police department, the military, or their library for information. That person may even have second thoughts about contacting MUFON if he feels there is a connection between MUFON representatives and the Tabloids. Put yourself in this scenario: You experience a CE-III. You recover from the trauma and wish to tell the world about it but decide against it because you know you will be labeled the town kook. So you search for answers. Where do you go? To MUFON? No! They sell stories to the tabloids.

As you can see by the examples of tabloid headlines superimposed on this letter, you can understand the hesitancy by people to seek out MUFON for guidance after an encounter. Exactly one year ago I inquired about the MUFON tabloid connection when four cases from the files of the Mutual UFO Network were sensationalized in the National Enquire with the title, "Four of America's Most Amazing UFO Encounters". In a response dated December 30, 1985 from Seguin, Texas, I was informed by the international director that "this article was a test to determine the intellectual caliber of National Enquirer readers with respect to UFO's". The article did not produce responses from credible people who could have become potential state section directors or field investigators. Again, one must ask why is there a continuing relationship with the tabloids. The tabloid connection can cause damage to ongoing casework such as abduction (CE IV) whereby the investigator works months, even years, to uncover memories that are blocked in an abductee's subconscious, could well ruin that investigator's reputation and find the relationship with the witness ruined because of a silly tabloid story that witness may read. This type of yellow journalism shows lack of compassion toward witnesses of a close encounter experience. It is obvious that the subject of the interview wants notoriety. It damages recruiting campaigns and of course damages the morale of the state organizations. After reading the tabloid article shown below interviewing two of the most prominent ufologists in the field, I have received scores of phone calls from members of MUFON with only one question, "WHY?" Many members are embarrassed by this article and feel an apology is in order! They do not want any connection with the tabloids. They feel that with all their hard work they have taken one step forward and two backward.

The tabloid connection has caused great frustration and an added burden to members. Let's consider the harm this does the state director, section director, or the trainee who is miles away from any significant source on the subject. Two situations can arise here. One, the director has established credibility among new members only to have it marred by a MUFON representative related to tabloid sensationalism. The second situation posed involves a new member who may be an uneducated trainee who, and with hardly any funds or resources, picks up a tabloid and observes a prominent MUFON representative with pictures of monsters. This person is being lead into the wrong direction and may become disillusioned. He or she reads of a prominent ufologist corroborating a claim that Bigfoot was sent here by aliens to perform research for them. There is the strong possibility that the new ufologist will believe and distribute the material to a new study group that has recently been formed.

As I mentioned in the beginning of this article, the morale factor is of utmost importance to most of us in MUFON. The morale factor here in Mass. is between good and excellent. Everybody is pulling their weight and some are doing more than their share. Because of the recent tabloid articles, most of the members feel an added burden; They sense a loss of unity as a national network and feel complete confusion as to why there is a need for a tabloid connection. I share their added burden because I cannot truly answer their questions. Is the subject of the tabloid article seeking notoriety? Well, if he is, he is placing his ego first and the credibility and hard work of MUFON membership second.

Through my newsletter exchange and the correspondence, not much significant news is circulating with the exception of the Petaluma, California sighting and the Brazilian UFO jet chase. There are a couple of new books being published and reports are slowly coming in. I feel there is a strong epidemic of apathy on the rise. State directors along with the P.I.P.E. committee are combating this problem. Hard work is being put in by the Maryland chapter of MUFON, the Fund and others in the field to make the 1987 symposium a great success. In 1987 we will be on the threshold of the Capitol with plans to invite congressmen, senators and ufologists from different countries. At this point we do not need a politician who may be sympathetic to UFO research be shown a tabloid article with quotes by the Director of the largest UFO organization in the world. I do not need to tell you what he'll do with that invitation! We do not need Uncle Phil and little Bobby Scheaffer fed any more fuel. (See Skeptical Enquirer, Winter issue 86-87 Vol. #11, no. 2 on Klass' response to the Friedman tabloid article in Weekly World News). Yes, we are a small band of "intrepid volunteers", to borrow a phrase from Dr. David Jacobs. We cannot dictate to volunteers but we can give them corrective criticism, support, and more importantly, direction.

This article will not stop the tabloid connection, but I have the clear conscience of turning to the Mass. MUFON membership and others in knowing I tried to drive home a point of the "added burden". Those who continue to support tabloid-type articles are only creating a ball and chain for their fellow colleagues and show a clear disregard for their work in, and support of, ufology. I also would like to hear from anyone pro or con about the tabloid connection especially those who support this connection. Please write to me at: Mass. MUFON. 43 Harrison Street, Reading, MA 01867.

UFO Expert Claims:

These 4 Types of Space Aliens Are Regular Visitors to Earth

At least four types of space aliens regularly visit the Earth — and they range from a hairy 7-foot-tall beast to a creature that looks almost human, say top UFO researchers.

"These four types have been developed based on the thousands of cases we have in our files from people reporting close encounters with such entities," said Walter Andrus, international director of the Mutual UFO Network (MUFON).

Here, from the files of MUFON, are the four most common types of aliens:

Small Humanoid — "Their average height is 3½ to 4½ feet, and their head is extremely large," said Andrus. "They have two round eyes without pupils, and no ears or protruding nose — just two small holes in the nose area. Their mouth is a slit without lips. The alien is hairless and has no teeth. Its hands have four webbed fingers and two thumb."

"This is the type of alien most commonly reported."

Experimental Animal — "This is the large apelike creature sometimes referred to as Bigfoot," said Andrus.

"It's completely covered with thick, coarse hair; has extremely long arms extending below the knees; sharp, fang-like teeth, and a large spreading nose. It's estimated that they can attain a height of over seven feet and a weight of up to 400 pounds."

"According to some scientists, these are entities sent into space for the same reason that we've put chimpanzees into orbit. Intelligent

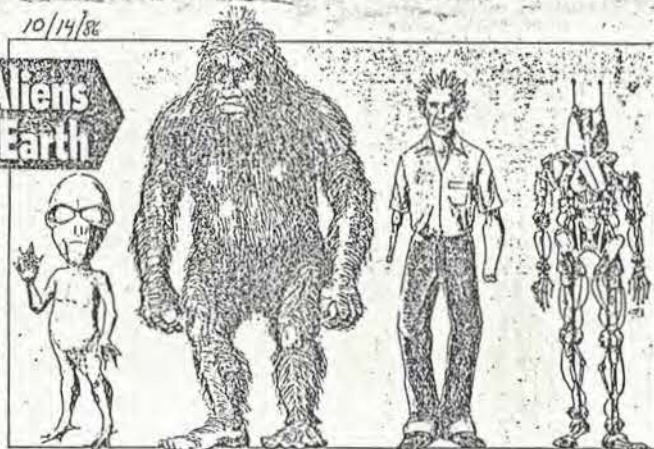
beings have sent them on an exploratory probe to test the conditions on other planets."

Humanlike — "This type of alien often is almost completely human in size and form. Some are indistinguishable from humans, but most have characteristics that set them apart."

"A typical example was reported in a Wyoming encounter. The alien was about 6-foot-2 and 180 pounds, with bowed legs and no hands. One sleeve had a bar coming out of it. Every time the entity waved the bar, something around it moved or disappeared."

Robot — Just like our robots these can have many appearances, said Andrus.

"One of the best descriptions we have is of two identical robot entities encountered by two men in Mississippi in 1973. The robots were mechanical in their movements as they assisted in a medical examination of one of the men."



MOST COMMON SPACE CREATURES, say experts, are (l. to r.): Small humanoids, hairy Bigfoot entities, humanlike beings and robots.

They simply performed mechanical functions."

"These robots didn't communicate with the two men. They simply performed mechanical functions."

"They simply performed mechanical functions."

"They simply performed mechanical functions."

"They simply performed mechanical functions."

"They simply performed mechanical functions."

"They simply performed mechanical functions."

"They simply performed mechanical functions."

"They simply performed mechanical functions."

"They simply performed mechanical functions."

"They simply performed mechanical functions."

"They simply performed mechanical functions."

"They simply performed mechanical functions."

"They simply performed mechanical functions."

"They simply performed mechanical functions."

"They simply performed mechanical functions."

"They simply performed mechanical functions."

"They simply performed mechanical functions."

LIZ HAS STOLEN MY WIFE AND DAUGHTER

Respected scientist has documented proof...

By ALEX JACKSON

Aliens from outer space who visit earth are gray and tan in color, have no ears, oversized heads and holes for noses — but some of them look just like us.

"They're not all clones punched out of a machine," said noted UFO authority Stanton Friedman, a nuclear physicist from New Brunswick, Canada.

"And there are documented reports of aliens who look like earthlings," he said.

"There is no question visitors from the cosmos mingle with us more than we know."

But most space aliens have holes where their nose and ears ought to be, tiny mouths and bulging eyes twice the size of ours.

"They definitely aren't green," said Friedman. "Mostly, they are gray or tan and tend to be short and slender."

Based on years of research and interviews of people who have encountered visitors from outer space, Friedman said the aliens are from an advanced technological civilization in another solar system.

"They are from outer, outer space — perhaps 222 trillion miles away — and are far more intelligent beings than we realize," said Friedman.

"The aliens land on earth from time to time for observation purposes."

"Their base is a mother ship that is like an aircraft carrier," said Friedman. "They are able to speak

'Space aliens are everywhere!'

'They mean us no harm — they are just curious'

the language of local people, no matter where they land on earth."

Friedman also believes the aliens have the power to temporarily eliminate the memories of earthlings they've abducted and questioned.

"There have been many cases where people have been kidnapped and then released unharmed," said Friedman. "But their minds are almost a total blank."

"We have nothing to fear from the space visitors. They mean us no harm."

FUNERAL MIX-UP:
Dog cremated while master is buried in pet cemetery



NUCLEAR PHYSICIST Stanton Friedman holds an image of a visitor from outer space. The mind-boggling model was made from the recollections of a man under hypnosis. "Visitors from the cosmos visit with us more than we know," said Friedman.

Cops nail their man in dad's coffin!

FAA To Send Tapes, Records To Washington

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP) - Federal Aviation Administration officials say they will send on to Washington their radar tapes and records from an inquiry into a Japan Air Lines pilot's report that a UFO followed his plane over Alaska.

Because of public interest in the case, the agency interviewed the pilot, Kenji Terauchi, a second time Friday, said FAA spokesman Paul Steucke.

Terauchi told investigators three lights started following his Boeing 747 cargo jet Nov. 17 just after it crossed into Alaska from Canada, and stayed with him for 55 minutes.

He said two of the lights were about eight feet across, while the third appeared to be part of a darkened globe with a diameter of perhaps two aircraft carriers placed end-to-end, Steucke said.

The pilot said the large unidentified flying object registered on his cockpit weather radar. But images on military radar screens at the time were dismissed as "clutter," and a blip that showed up on FAA screens was considered a coincidental "split image" of the aircraft, Steucke said.

A JAL spokeswoman said Terauchi was on a flight to Europe and

More -->

Press HELP for options.

Associated Press Mon 05-JAN-1987 11:02

Alaska UFO (cont'd)

was unavailable for further comment.

Flight 1628, with a crew of three, left Iceland on Nov. 17 with a load of wine bound for Tokyo from Paris. Terauchi and his crew picked up the plane in Iceland for the Polar leg of the flight to Anchorage.

The sky was clear as the jet, cruising at 525 knots, crossed into Alaska from Canada just northeast of Fort Yukon at 35,000 feet. Terauchi said he then saw the wavering lights eight miles in front of his aircraft.

The pilot reported the lights were yellow, amber and green, Steucke said, but not red, the international color for aircraft beacons.

"His main concern was trying to determine whether he was overtaking another aircraft," Steucke said. He said the pilot reported he dimmed cockpit lights to ensure he was not seeing a reflection.

After about six minutes, Terauchi reported the lights and air traffic controllers told him to take any evasive action needed. Terauchi decreased altitude to 31,000 feet, but said the lights went down with him "in formation," Steucke said.

More -->

Press HELP for options.

South of Fairbanks, Terauchi turned the plane in a complete circle to see if the lights would follow. They did, and moved to the left side of the jet, Steucke said.

The FAA and the military in Alaska use the same long-range radar in Fairbanks, Steucke said. The FAA also uses sophisticated computer systems to remove clutter from radar images, but the military does not, he said.

"The military decided about a minute into this exercise that what it was seeing was clutter," he said. The Air Force did not send up an interceptor and is not investigating the matter, Steucke said.

At the FAA center in Anchorage, controllers following the flight noted occasional second blips, or "split targets," on the screen near Flight 1628, Steucke said.

"That happens when the transponder aboard the aircraft is not electronically in sync with radar bouncing off the plane," he said. "We get an intermittent blip every three sweeps of the radar screen. It's not unusual. It has happened and it does happen."

The lights vanished, heading east, when the JAL jet was about 80 miles north of Anchorage, Steucke said.

Press HELP for options.

Associated Press Mon 05-JAN-1987 11:02

Alaska UFO (cont'd)

South of Fairbanks, Terauchi turned the plane in a complete circle to see if the lights would follow. They did, and moved to the left side of the jet, Steucke said.

The FAA and the military in Alaska use the same long-range radar in Fairbanks, Steucke said. The FAA also uses sophisticated computer systems to remove clutter from radar images, but the military does not, he said.

"The military decided about a minute into this exercise that what it was seeing was clutter," he said. The Air Force did not send up an interceptor and is not investigating the matter, Steucke said.

At the FAA center in Anchorage, controllers following the flight noted occasional second blips, or "split targets," on the screen near Flight 1628, Steucke said.

"That happens when the transponder aboard the aircraft is not electronically in sync with radar bouncing off the plane," he said. "We get an intermittent blip every three sweeps of the radar screen. It's not unusual. It has happened and it does happen."

The lights vanished, heading east, when the JAL jet was about 80 miles north of Anchorage, Steucke said.

The lights stayed with the cargo jet, and moved to its left side, the pilot told the FAA.

The lights vanished, heading east, when the JAL jet was about 80 miles north of Anchorage, Steucke said.

Press HELP for options..

Mysterious radar sighting reported

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (UPI) — An air controller said radar showed a mysterious object following a Japan Air Lines cargo flight at the time the crew reported a UFO with flashing lights trailing the jumbo jet near the Arctic Circle.

All three crewmen on JAL Flight 1628 told Federal Aviation Administration investigators they saw white and yellow lights close to their Boeing 747 on Nov. 17 after they crossed the Arctic Circle 30 miles southeast of Fort Yukon in an over-the-pole flight from Reykjavik, Iceland, to Tokyo via Anchorage.

The FAA released details of the incident Monday when queried by United Press International.

Air Force officials confirmed their radar picked up something near the JAL plane, but Capt. Robert Morris of the Alaska Air Command suggested the UFO was "random clutter or weather interference." Another Air Force spokesman, Sgt. Jack Hokanson, said, "We got out of the UFO business some time ago."

FAA security manager Jim Derry interviewed the three crewmen. Capt. Kenju Terauchi, 1st Officer Takanori Tamefuji and Flight Engineer Yoshio Tsukuda — and concluded they were not hallucinating and not on drugs or alcohol and were rational. The weather was clear, the FAA said.

FAA spokesman Paul Steucke said there was no other air traffic along the same little-traveled route that night. Steucke also noted the FAA's electronically

support the UFO sighting.

But the existence of an unidentified object was confirmed by a report from the flight controller in charge of JAL 1628. Steucke said the controller, who was not named, had two years experience.

During the flight, the controller asked Terauchi to identify the craft and then wrote, "He could not identify but reported white and yellow

strokes." The lighting was not a normal aircraft marking pattern, the crew said.

In his one-page report, the controller said repeatedly he saw another object on radar staying near the JAL jet despite FAA-approved turns and altitude changes. The object was as close as 5 miles, the controller wrote.

According to the FAA account, the pilot contacted Anchorage controllers about planes in the area at 6:19 p.m., reporting the UFO 1 mile away

from his plane. At 6:25, the crew reported it 8 miles away.

At 6:26, the FAA contacted the Military Operations Control Center at Elmendorf Air Force Base in Anchorage to find out if the UFO appeared on its radar. Military radar watchers reported an object 8 miles from the JAL jet, but one minute later they told the FAA the object no longer appeared on radar.

At 6:31, the JAL crew told the FAA the unidentified object was "quite big" and the FAA directed the crew to drop from 35,000 feet to 31,000 feet.

When asked if the traffic (the UFO) was descending also, the pilot stated it was descending in information.

At 6:35, Fairbanks controllers were asked for assistance, but reported nothing unusual on radar.

Anchorage controllers directed the JAL plane to make a 360-degree turn, and the crew reported they no longer saw the lights, but Air Force officials told the FAA they saw a "flight of two" and "advised it looked as though the (unidentified) traffic had dropped back and to the right" of JAL 1628.

At 6:45, the FAA asked a northbound United Airlines flight to make a 10-degree turn to better see the JAL plane to confirm the existence of the UFO — which the crew was then reporting 8 miles away and nearly behind them. That was their last sighting. The United crew reported seeing nothing out of the ordinary. Nor did a military C-130 the FAA asked to help.

Steucke said the FAA has drawn no conclusion about the incident.

ANCHORAGE — Access to Elmendorf AFB — usually open to civilians — will be restricted beginning Thursday to persons on official business. Cited: security concerns. 12-31-86

Two small and one large ship

JAL pilot describes UFO

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (UPI) — A veteran pilot says three unidentified flying objects — two small ones and one twice the size of an aircraft carrier — trailed his Japan Air Lines jet for 400 miles across the Alaskan sky.

"It was unbelievable," Kenji Terauchi said Tuesday, acknowledging that some of his colleagues have doubts about

what he, his co-pilot and flight engineer saw Nov. 17 as they flew the 400 miles across northeastern Alaska from Iceland to Anchorage.

The crewmen of JAL Flight 1628 reported seeing flashing lights trailing their jet that clear night to the Federal Aviation Administration, which interviewed the three in Anchorage. The plane later went on to Tokyo.

FAA officials Monday confirmed the controller who handled Flight 1628 saw a mysterious object trail the jet on his radar, and Air Force officials at the Alaska Air Command said their radar picked up something near the JAL plane.

In an interview Tuesday, Terauchi, 47, a pilot with 29 years experience who lives in Anchorage with his family, said he saw three UFOs and that at one point lights from the two smaller ones appeared directly in front of the Boeing 747 cockpit at close range.

Terauchi referred to the objects as "the two small ships and the mother ship," and expressed amazement that they disappeared and reappeared and moved quickly and stopped suddenly. He said he could not explain the events, except to speculate he saw something of extraterrestrial origin.

Speaking in English with occasional help from a translator, Terauchi drew maps, pictures and supplied technical annotation to describe the incident.

Terauchi repeatedly said the object that appeared on FAA and Air Force radar was "a very big one — two times bigger than an aircraft carrier."

The smaller UFOs did not appear on his radar, he said. Nor were additional objects picked up on FAA or Air Force radar.

Terauchi said the three crewmen saw lights from the two small objects. He drew a picture for the FAA showing lights in a formation, each object having what appeared to be two panels of lights.

The captain said he saw light on the larger object and once near Fairbanks, saw it in fair silhouette 8 miles away. He drew a picture of what he saw — something resembling a large shelled walnut.

The crew was not frightened, Terauchi said. Their feeling was, he said, "We want to escape from this." And so — with FAA permission and direction — the crew dropped in altitude and made numerous turns, but the objects remained.

"They were still following us," Terauchi said, and FAA radar confirmed that at least one object remained despite the maneuvers.

Asked if he was nervous, Terauchi replied, "No, I am the captain. I cannot be nervous."

Asked why he thought the UFOs would tail his plane, Terauchi laughed and replied, "We were carrying Beaujolais, a very famous wine made in France. Maybe they want to drink it."

FAA security manager Jim Derry, who interviewed the crewmen, said they were "normal, professional, rational, (and had) no drug or alcohol involvement."

The three crew members have a total of about 46 years flying experience, Terauchi said.

FAA flight control reports indicate the mysterious object stayed with Flight 1628 for at least 32 minutes. Terauchi said he thought it was longer.

The flight controller directing the JAL plane reported the object on his radar as close as 5 miles to the jet.

SETI Without Saucers?

By DAVID W. SWIFT
Univ. of Hawaii Dept. of Sociology

NASA should consider taking on as a package popular interest in UFOs and the scientifically sound search for extraterrestrial intelligence because influential laymen still link the two



DAVID W. SWIFT, professor of sociology at the Univ. of Hawaii, received a Ph.D. from UC-Berkeley. He has published books and articles on educational systems. While in high school he was commissioned by Airbooks to paint a series of historically accurate illustrations of famous WW I aviation incidents, and in the Air Force at the end of WW II he was stationed at Wright Field working on captured plans for German rockets. Now a contributing editor to *Cosmic Search*, Swift is studying scientists who search for extraterrestrial intelligence. He has organized transpacific conferences on such topics as scientists' responses to new telecommunications.

Scientists searching for extraterrestrial intelligence face many problems. Ironically, one of the most frustrating involves us humans: How can the public and its government representatives be persuaded to pay for the search? Federal funding is needed, yet citizens are in a thrifty mood, challenging expenditures for even the most urgent, down-to-earth projects. Esoteric activities such as searching for extraterrestrial intelligence (SETI) have a difficult time getting money.

SETI scientists clearly do need public support, but in seeking it face a dilemma. Many of the laymen who are enthusiastic about SETI are also interested in such topics as UFOs, telepathy, and Big Foot. Such topics intrigue the public, but they annoy many scientists, particularly those seriously concerned about extraterrestrial intelligence. This friction frustrates both laymen and scientists.

Laymen tend to lump all aerial, celestial phenomena together: flying saucers, "little green men," and ETI are all assumed to be aspects of the same basic thing.

Scientists, in contrast, see a world of difference between UFOs and ETI. They maintain that the former consists of misperceptions or hoaxes, and is merely a lure for charlatans and the ignorant, and most consider ETI a legitimate topic, worthy of scientific investigation. Laymen in turn are puzzled by prominent scientists who advocate SETI but are skeptical of UFO reports. The scientists may be weary of trying to educate laymen, yet they cannot ignore them completely because many citizens interested in UFOs are also interested in SETI.

A recent Gallup poll found that about half of U.S. adults believe intelligent life exists on other planets. Similarly, more than half think UFOs are real. Do these two beliefs go together? Do the individuals who believe there is life elsewhere in the universe also think UFOs are real? The news releases printed in a number of newspapers did not address this question, but statistics in more detailed tabulations (T-1) show that, yes, the two beliefs are related.

T-1 LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS

Answers to the question, "Do you think there are people somewhat like ourselves living on other planets in the universe, or not?" in the *Gallup Opinion Index*, Report no. 158, Sep 1978, p. 28. Figures in % of responses.

Response	Yes	No	No opinion
Overall response	51	33	16
UFOs are real	72	19	9
UFOs are imaginary	27	62	11

While 51% of the U.S. adult population believes there are people on other planets, this belief climbs to 72% among persons who think UFOs are real and, conversely, falls to 27% among those who think

UFOs are imaginary. Thus belief in SETI and belief in UFOs go together. Similarly, skepticism about one phenomenon is likely to be associated with skepticism about the other.

How important is this relationship between UFO and ETI beliefs? What are its implications for federal funding of SETI? Can these UFO-ETI believers be safely ignored?

No. Further analysis of the survey results suggests that it would be unwise to do so. T-2 indicates that the higher the education, income and occupation, the more likely a person is to believe in the existence of ETI—and of UFOs.

In other words, belief in both of these phenomena is strongest among better informed, higher income people—the very people who would be crucial to public support for SETI.

T-2 SOCIAL LEVEL OF RESPONDENTS TO QUESTIONS ON ETI AND UFOs
From the Gallup Opinion Index, Report No. 158, Sep 1978, pp. 28-9. Expressed as percentages.

Class of respondents	People something like us live on other planets.	UFOs are real and not just someone's imagination.
Education		
College	62	66
High school	53	57
Grade school	24	36
Income		
\$20,000 & over	59	65
\$15,000-\$19,999	56	60
\$10,000-\$14,999	55	61
\$7,000-\$9,999	48	51
\$5,000-\$6,999	39	45
\$3,000-\$4,999	37	46
Under \$3,000	34	32
Occupation		
Professional and business	60	65
Clerical and sales	53	61
Manual workers	55	61
Non-labor force	35	38

Thus ETI-UFO believers have the demographic characteristics of politically persuasive citizens. Their high levels of education, income, and occupation place them in the most influential stratum of the population, the people most likely to affect Congress. There are exceptions, but in general, the groups most able to influence federal spending are not the poor and the less educated—who tend to be nonvoters—but rather the people in the upper socioeconomic levels, the “haves” instead of the “have nots.”

Why, then, have SETI scientists avoided the UFO question? One reason may be that they feel UFOs have little relevance for their own research or, even if UFOs were worth studying, that it would be difficult to do so with the desired degree of scientific rigor.

A second reason for scientists avoiding UFOs, ESP, and similar topics is that these topics may subject them to unwanted and time-consuming interac-

The high levels of education, income, and occupation place ETI-UFO believers in the most influential stratum of the population.

tion with the public. If it becomes known that a scientist is interested in UFOs he is likely to be contacted by individuals who have seen something, by reporters looking for a story, and by community groups seeking a speaker for a monthly meeting.

A third reason may be that scientists fear they might be tainted by the ludicrous, zany aura surrounding flying saucers. SETI itself has only recently struggled up out of the realm of comic strips and science fiction. While SETI's future looks hopeful, it is not yet securely established in the mainstream of federally funded activity. Like many status-conscious newcomers, from immigrants to the nouveau riche, SETIists do not want to jeopardize their recently acquired scientific respectability by associating with the “wrong” people. SETI, even on its own, has already received a Golden Fleece Award from Senator Proxmire. Why invite further trouble from Congress by involvement with UFOs?

Such caution is understandable, but is it the best approach? Survey results, general interest in occult phenomena, and the tremendous box office success of “Star Wars” and “Close Encounters of the Third Kind” suggest that potential for public support of topics like UFOs and SETI does exist. Perhaps this potential could be mobilized if scientists and NASA were willing to relax a bit, to soften their present aversion to the UFO problem.

It would not be necessary to get involved with Big Foot, reincarnation, or the Loch Ness Monster. I think UFOs, as aerial phenomena, do lie within NASA's jurisdiction.

Could a more open policy toward UFOs give NASA an opportunity to educate the public on the difference between UFOs and SETI? Would such a policy bring in more funds, some of which could be devoted to SETI research?

NASA is now in the doldrums, with its main attraction, the Space Shuttle, arousing only mild public enthusiasm. In contrast, interest in UFOs remains high, despite thirty years of government and scientific efforts to debunk them. There is no guarantee that a more flexible approach would benefit SETI, but I see no undue risk and much to gain from NASA taking on the whole mix of questions.

Acknowledgment

I appreciate the helpful comments of Mike Brein, Ben Finney, and Jeff Smith on this article.