

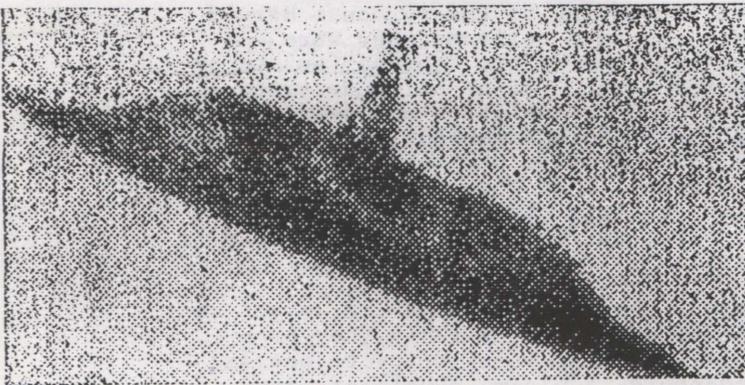


## In This Issue

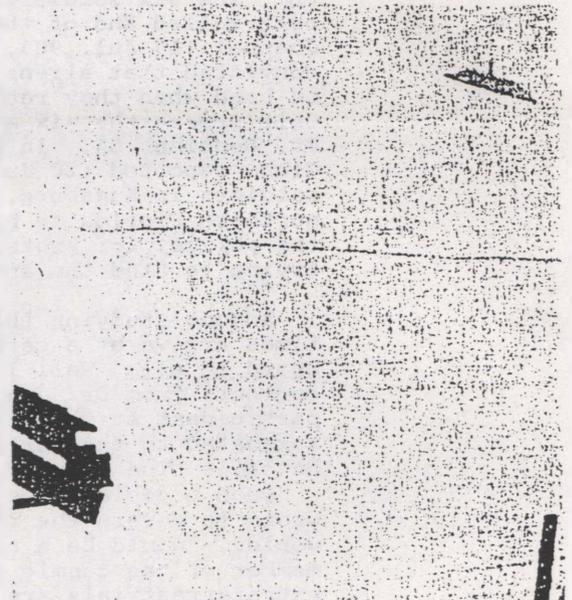
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The Rouen Photo



McMinnville, Oregon

## Communiques And Bits N' Pieces

In this issue - we have a wide variety of information to disperse. Sides are still being taken in wake of the new findings and corroborating testimonies in the Gulf Breeze (GB) fiasco. Two of the most prominent woman in American Ufology, Marge Christensen and Jennie Zeidman have resigned from MUFON, stating problems over MUFON's biased and emotional attitude of the case. (See Marge Christensen's article on p. #8).

Depending on who you speak with, the 1990 MUFON symposium was either a three ring - flying saucer circus, a financial success, a gathering of Ed Walters disciples, or all of the above. Interestingly, the wire service dispatch carried a quote from Don Ware saying, "Past symposiums have attracted some undesirable elements. Vendors have sold 'kooky' art and other far-out stuff at past gatherings, which some felt detracted from the serious nature of the event." Ware said he did not expect any such vendors at the Pensacola symposium. However, a UPI report (7/6) - Vendors have a field day - informs us that, "While UFO experts talked to reporters Friday about the serious nature of their weekend, vendors hawked everything from T-shirts festooned with aliens to watches emblazoned with flying saucers. One vendor offered to take a photo of customers next to a statue of a bug-eyed alien. Others gathered for the 21st annual MUFON Symposium sought to sell 14-karat gold charms for \$139 and \$1 maps of the local sites where UFOs have allegedly been spotted".

A 56 page research paper, authored by CUFOS researcher Zan Overall, is now available by the J. Allen Hynek Center for UFO Studies. This much awaited research paper, titled Gulf Breeze Double Exposed- The "Ghost Demon" Photo Controversy, details the events of Ed Walters Polaroid shots at teenage "seance" parties. According to the teenagers' testimony, Ed predicted a "ghost" would appear in the photo of one of the teens, who would then be considered the "Chosen One." One of these photos still exists and has been analyzed. Ed Walters claims it's an accidental reflection; the author has reason to think otherwise. This paper can be ordered by sending \$8.95 + \$1.00 postage to Center for UFO Studies, 2457 W. Peterson Ave., Chicago IL 60659.

Other than the GB Ghost Photos showing the case polluted with occultism, we learn that 6 soldiers of the US Army 701st Military Intelligence Unit, have deserted their post in Augsburg, Germany and were located and arrested in Gulf Breeze, FL. The six soldiers, five men and one woman, were members of a cult called End of the World. According to the Syracuse Herald Journal (19 Jul. 90), the six may have believed they were convinced that aliens had chosen them as the "chosen few" to be on hand when they reclaimed the earth. After being detained in Gulf Breeze the six are being held in isolation and debriefed at Ft. Benning, GA. In a slightly different version, the Boston Globe reported (20 Jul. 90) the deserters had told fellow soldiers in Augsburg, West Germany, that they were headed for northern Florida to hunt down the anti-christ. Walters went to the police, for protection, after he read the six were allegedly trying to find the anti-Christ.

Anyone studying this subject, for a lengthy period, might at times arrive at a certain point where he/she feels they have heard it all. Well I was again at that point prior to hearing comments from Dr. John Brandenburg, a plasma physicist, and participant at the 1990 MUFON symposium. Dr. Brandenburg suggested to the participants to accept a cosmic bill of rights he calls "The Rainbow Declaration."

"Such a declaration," said Brandenburg about the document he wrote to govern the relationship among people from different worlds, "would be a positive step...to becoming a full-fledged member of the cosmic club." The declaration says humans and extraterrestrials are all "children of the creator" with equal rights, including the right to the sanctity of their "planet of genesis."

It forbids the landings without consent of global authorities, and bans "taking of genetic codes" except in scientific exchanges. It also forbids the establishment of alien bases on other planet satellites. He ended his talk with the monologue from the Star Trek series. (Source-UPI 07/08).

There has been much point/counterpoint regarding the finding of the model, the date of Walters' house plans stuffed into it, and of MUFON reopening the investigation in light of these new developments. MUFON seems to be quite satisfied with Walters explanation that the plans, stuffed into the model, were dated two years after he took his first original Polaroid shots, hence someone went through his garbage stuffed them into a model and planted it in his old home. However, we learn now that a recent investigation by Gulf Breeze officials, including Mayor Ed Gray and police Chief Jerry Brown, reveals that Walters made the house plan in the spring of 1987. At least six months before he took his first UFO photos and not two years afterwards, as Walters claims. Mayor Gray recently informed MUFON of these findings which have not yet been made public in the news media. (Source SUN #4 Jul. 90).

Furthermore, it has been suggested by a few that an effort should be undertaken to have the model fingerprinted. If in fact Walters had handled this model, locating a fingerprint(s) would easily link him to the model. Certainly MUFON, with it's scientific consultants, could easily have taken these steps in their reopened investigation. However, in a telephone conversation with Saralee Menzer (17 Jul. & 22 Aug. 1990), the wife of Robert Menzer founder of the model, I learned that Ed Walters showed up at the Menzer's residence shortly after the model was found and asked to examine the model. In order to keep peace in their new neighborhood/community and with the Walters' family, the Menzer's allowed Walters to handle the model. Mrs. Menzer stated that, "He then took notes from inside the model and commented, I can get around this".

It is quite comical, to say the least, that MUFON's call for a "reopened investigation," could have put this whole matter to rest by having the model dusted for fingerprints. Instead, they allowed Walters to repeat his deceptiveness and once again, "beat them to the punch."

On the telephone market we know of 900 lines, where someone can call for entertainment such as partying teens, fantasy conversation, meet a compatible friend, etc... \*Now, if you have been abducted or had a close encounter, you can call 1-900-USA-UFOS and be greeted by none other than Stanton T. Friedman, of MJ-12 fame. Stan will guide you through a menu of ET topics with a touch of your Touch Tone phone. It will cost you \$2 for the first minute and a \$1 for each additional minute. (\*Source: Syracuse Herald Journal 25 Jun. 90)

"The Belgian Air Force has been on alert for three nights running" writes Lucy Kellaway. Two Hawker Siddey aircraft equipped with infrared cameras and sophisticated electronic sensors have been patrolling the skies. Down below, the Belgian police force has kept a constant watch, helped by more than 1,000 concerned civilians. Along the border with Germany, 20 lookout posts have been set up. Their target: an Unidentified Flying Object.

Since December, there have been 800 reported sightings, and even though some resemble a lamp-post more closely than a UFO, many of the others are being earnestly examined by SOBEPS, the Belgian Society for Studying Special Phenomena.

"More surprising is how seriously the army is taking the whole thing. For the time being it says it is viewing the matter as a 'technical curiosity' as the intruder has shown no aggressive signs. Should it turn nasty, it will be a different matter altogether.

"Scientists on the ground appear in the past few days to have produced a clear image of the object, which is said to correspond to the reports of eyewitnesses. It is a triangle 30m-50m in diameter, with red, green, and white lights at the

corners, 10 times brighter than any star. It has a convex under-belly and makes a sharp whistling noise." (Source -Science Frontiers, no. 70).

#### From The Letter Box

The following letter, in part, is from AZ. UFO researcher Mr. Ed Biebel. His letter is accompanied with a notarized statement from Allen Benz, President of the Foundation for UFO research. As one can see, again, questionable material is still continuing to be pumped out from the Fair Witness Project (FOCUS), at the expense of others (Refer to FOCUS 31 Dec 1989). I thank both Allen and Ed for their input and most importantly for setting the record straight.

"The whole Moore visit to Dulce with his 'discovery' of Allen Benz and myself as posing as CIA agents has me in a quandry.... My involvement in this whole affair started when Allen Benz phoned me from Tucson and read me the paragraphs in Moore's FOCUS. I asked Allen to send me a copy which he did. I then tried to contact Moore after reading the paragraphs and through MUFON State Director Hal Starr I got Moore's home phone number.

Moore was surprised that I took offense at the FOCUS information and made me an offer to print my side of the topic in a future issue. To say I was offended by my whole treatment, would be an understatement.

How can Moore, who claims to be the great UFO investigator, exposor of Roswell and MJ-12, accept the allegation of some unknown Jicarilla Apache official (who's name Moore can't or won't recall) that I and Allen Benz were masquerading as CIA agents on the reservation or that the official created a CIA identity for 'us' to impress Moore and the 'alleged' Japanese film crew from NHK, (Yes, I said alleged - more on this later) when neither Benz nor I have ever been there together or separately.

I think the 'story' Moore should have followed up was that there were imposters claiming to be two ufologists who Moore knows. Benz's Foundation for UFO Research has given Moore cash grants in the past for his work and I serve on the Permanent Organization Committee with Moore of the National UFO Conference. Anyone who knows us should have also asked for a quick description of these 'alleged CIA Agents' as I am 6'2" and 250lbs and Allen is around 5' and very skinny and slight. A more Mutt & Jeff combination I could not imagine, so Moore has no excuse for not asking his 'alleged source' for a description. He says the source wrote the name down on a piece of paper or a card and then went and got it when questioned.

From my years of having to spell my name to people over the phone and in person I know that it is very unlikely that anyone either impersonating me or spelling my name just from the pronunciation (BEE-Bull) would get it right and the likelihood would be that it would be Bible and thus Moore should have been suspicious.

Moore did give me the name of the Tribal Secretary who I attempted to call. I left several messages at her office on the reservation in Dulce and finally she did call me back. She remembered Moore, something about CIA agents, promised to get back to me, but never has. I have several sources in New Mexico checking on the whole Dulce/Moore trip.

Theresa Brito-Asenap, MUFON State Director for New Mexico tells me that in July, 1989 at the symposium in Las Vegas the NHK Japanese film crew wanted her to guide them to Dulce as she has connections to Indian cultural and reservation people through her work (she is one of my sources) and the NHK people said they have never been there to Dulce. Yet Moore claims to have been there in May with these people. There couldn't be two NHK Japanese film crews in the US interested in Dulce? I believe Theresa, not Moore!

I can fully account for my time in May of last year, having spent a week with my girlfriend at the Grand Canyon and Sedona the beginning of the month and the rest in Nogales and Tucson as my mother went to Tucson with kidney failure and died 5/27....

Moore's paragraphs in FOCUS are so subtle and he can claim that he was only trying to show that the officials of the tribe were trying to build tourism for the 'secret underground UFO base' under Arculeta Peak near Dulce....

This tourism allegation of Moore's smacks of Phil Klass' allegation that the Socorro, 1964 case was so the city fathers of that town would have a hoard of ufologists and tourists descending on them. I think Moore's canard about Dulce is a pure and simple whitewash job because of his feud with Cooper, Lear and others of his ilk. How I and Benz got into the middle of it I haven't got a clue since I was until recently a 'believer' in MJ-12.

The unsubstantiated allegation of being a CIA agent or any undercover agent of any intelligence agency is the ultimate attempt for character assassination in the field of ufology....

I have suspected several ufologists over the years of being active disinformation agents and other things, but I've never had any proof which I could even 'slander' anyone with let alone let an allegation get in print.

It seems that Moore's alleged joke at once using some kind of ID and his partial admittance of being a source for the people who 'gave' him the MJ-12 material are much clearer than anybody's suspicions.

I was very stressed by the implications of MJ-12 back when it was originally released. I helped Allen Benz at that time (when I was with the Foundation for UFO Research) find a questioned documents examiner for MJ-12, but Moore wasn't interested..."

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NOTARIZED STATEMENT OF ALLEN BENZ

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

1. I, Allen Benz, President of the Foundation for UFO Research with offices located at 3900 E. Timrod St. (Mailing address: P.O. Box 182, Tucson, AZ 85702-0182), hereby state:

- a. That material contained in an article appearing in the publication called FOCUS: The quarterly newsletter of the Fair Witness Project, Inc. dated December 31, 1989 titled "UFOs and the government, part 3" by William L. Moore contains factual inaccuracies regarding me and my activities.
- b. I have never worked for the U.S. Government in any capacity either overt or covert.
- c. I have never been in Dulce, New Mexico.
- d. I have never been in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.
- e. I have never been on the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation in New Mexico.
- f. I have never "sought tribal permission [i.e. from the Jicarilla Apache Indian Tribe] to go UFO hunting."
- g. I have never owned or had the use of "a car full of cameras and video equipment."
- h. Neither Mr. Moore, nor anyone connected with him and/or his publication/organization ever contacted me regarding the allegations contained in the above mentioned article.
- i. That I am ready and willing to take any generally recognized test for truth verification, the results of which would be admissible in a court of law.
- j. The test(s) referred to in paragraph (i) above must be conducted by a competent, disinterested party who is not now and never has been affiliated or employed by either the United States Government or William L. Moore or his associates. The test conductor must be appropriately licensed and his/her methodology(ies) must be accepted by a recognized body of forensic specialists.

NOTARIZED STATEMENT OF ALLEN BENZ

2. I declare, under penalty of perjury, that the foregoing statements are true.

SIGNED: Allen Benz  
DATE OF SIGNATURE: April 25, 1990

NOTARIZATION

The above identified person, Allen Benz, appeared before me on this 25th day of April 1990 to subscribe and swear to this statement and to affix his signature thereto by my witness.

Charles J. Murray  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
My commission expires 12/31/92

NOTARIAL SEAL



Now You Know!  
The earth is approximately 93 million miles from the sun. It would take a jet plane a little more than 21 years to reach the sun at 500 mph.

## The Rouen Photo

By: Dr. Willy Smith

The fame of the Rouen photo stems from the fact that the object depicted is quite similar to the UFO photographed by Paul Trent in McMinville, Oregon, on May 11, 1950. The Rouen photograph is often quoted in the literature in support of the validity of the McMinville photos, which have been extensively analysed, while the background and origin of the Rouen photo have remained shrouded in mystery and uncertainty, and the bits and information that repeatedly have been attributed to it have no foundation in reality.

Let's start with the date on which the photo was allegedly taken. One of the earliest references is provided by Richard Hall in THE UFO EVIDENCE (ref. 1), where we learn that the photo first appeared in the July 1957 issue of RAF FLYING REVIEW, a British publication (ref. 2). According to Hall, the photo was characterized as "one of the few which seem authentic", and in his listing of photographic cases (ref. 1, p. 87), it is dated March, 1954.

It took me years to locate the magazine, which carries a four-page article by Geoffrey Norris titled "Something in the Sky". The piece is a review of the UFO phenomenon, based on contemporary information, and indeed, carries the photo we are discussing with the following caption:

"UFO photographed over Rouen in March, this year  
Photos of UFOs are rare, never very clear. This  
is one of the few which seem authentic."

The magazine was published in June, 1957, so unless Hall knows something he is not telling, the date of the Rouen photo is March, 1957.

But more importantly, the photo is NOT mentioned in the text, so that the sum of the available information is contained in the caption reproduced above.

The paucity of information did not deter future generations of authors from mentioning the Rouen photo to shore up the credibility of Trent's photos, embellishing the story in the process.

For instance, in THE UFO ENCYCLOPEDIA (Ref. 3), we read that "further credence was given to the [McMinville] case in 1954, when a French Military pilot photographed an almost identical UFO near Rouen, France".

One would expect the French to know better, but in the photographic section of the book published in 1983 (Ref. 4, p. 145 ff), we find two photos of the UFO photographed above Rouen: the first photo is one of Trent's photos, the second (carrying the legend NICAP), is the so-called Rouen photo. The date: "5 mars 1954", credits: "Photo NICAP".

Finally, in a recent and well researched book from two respected British writers (Ref. 5, p. 56), the same disinformation is provided: "an almost identical UFO was photographed by a French military pilot near Rouen in 1954". Of course, this is taken directly from Sachs (Ref. 3, p. 195).

What we have learned from this investigation? Well, a few things to keep in mind when researching UFO cases. It seems that when one follows the thread in the maze of references found in the literature, the almost unavoidable ending is that there is ONE original source for the information, and the credibility of the case hinges on the reliability of the initial source. Many times, the end of the trail is an obscure provincial newspaper, and the case so lovingly built up by a chain of researchers evaporates into nothing.

In the case of the Rouen photos, the facts are:

- a) the photo was taken (if at all) in March 1957.
- b) the object is similar to the McMinville UFO.
- c) only Geoffrey Morris (Ref. 2) can tell us where the Rouen photo comes from.
- d) the French pilot, military or not, apparently appeared out of the woodwork.

The similarity listed as (b) is unique, and I don't know of any other example in the literature of two UFOs, separated in time and space, looking so alike. Unless (c) above is resolved, and perhaps Janet and Colin Bord (Ref. 5) can do something about that, one possibility is that both photos are one and the same, i.e., the Rouen photo (which lacks any background details), is only a copy, many generations removed, of the Trent photo.

I urge any reader possessing independent information about the Rouen photo to write to the UNICAT Project. As it stands now, the Rouen incident is only a phantom.

Dr. Willy Smith  
UNICAT Project  
June 20, 1990

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#### REFERENCES

1. Hall Richard; THE UFO EVIDENCE, 1964, p. 89 -- See also p. 87 (date) and p. 93 (drawing).
2. Norris, Geoffrey, "Something in the Sky", in Royal Air Force Flying Review, July 1957, p. 14.
3. Sachs, Margaret; THE UFO ENCYCLOPEDIA, 1981, p. 195.
4. Schneyder, Philippe; OVNI PREMIER BILAN, Editions du Rocher, 1983, photographic section, p. 145 ff.
5. Bord, Janet and Colin; UNEXPLAINED MYSTERIES OF THE 20TH CENTURY, Contemporary Books, Chicago 1989, p. 56.

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A LOT of money can be made by suing for libel. It used to be more of an American sport than an English one, sums of colossal size being asked for nebulous wrongs and dubious psychological damage. As usual, though, the American practice has crossed the Atlantic and in recent years there have been many similar suits here, plaintiffs walking away from the Law Courts with damn great cheques in the offing, against a background of lawyers wretched in smiles, and editors protesting, one in fortunately short-lived danger of being turned into a banana by British justice.

Most of the cases achieved national headlines. One of some interest has not, as far as I know. It concerns the notorious MJ-12 papers. These are photocopies of alleged secret documents about the proceedings of a committee set up on the orders of President Truman to investigate a crashed flying saucer and the bodies of its extraterrestrial crew. The crash was supposed to have happened in New Mexico in 1947. The papers arrived, sent by someone unknown, at the home of an American citizen, Jaime Shandera, in 1984. He and two others, William Moore and Stanton Friedman, say they spent several years testing and checking the authenticity of the papers and, only after concluding they were genuine, revealed their contents in 1987.

The revelation was greeted with much scepticism and, as time has gone by, increasingly detailed examination of the documents strengthens the probability of a hoax. Earlier this year the *coup de grâce* seemed to have been given to the MJ-12 story by the news that the letter setting up the committee, apparently signed by Truman, was produced on a typewriter that did not exist in 1947, but belief is stronger than evidence.

Friedman continues to publicise the MJ-12 story, and in October last year was scheduled to address a public meeting in Manchester about it. The meeting was announced in *The Manchester Evening News* and caught the eye of Jenny Randles, a Stockport author and investigator who has written several books on the topic of UFOs, land-

ings, abductions, mysterious aliens and purported conspiracies by governments to cover up incidents. She contacted the newspaper and in an interview made plain her opinion of the MJ-12 papers, once saying that they were "about as factual as a Steven Spielberg movie". She also made some remarks about the bizarre stories circulated from time to time about UFOs, such as extraterrestrials' fondness for strawberry ice-cream and the US government's making agreements with aliens about a quota for future abductions.

A report of Randles's remarks appeared in the newspaper on the day of Friedman's meeting, though the interview had taken place several days before. Jenny Randles had some complaints about it; for instance, it applied the comment about the MJ-12 papers to the meeting instead and mention of the wilder stories about UFOs might have been taken by some to refer to Friedman himself.

The upshot is that Friedman and the organiser of the meeting, Harry Harris, have issued writs against the newspaper and Jenny Randles. They are demanding £500 from *The Manchester Evening News*, but from Randles £10 000, money which she does not have. Friedman, in suing her, is all too likely to have suffered damage to his scientific reputation, such as it is, and to have had his public meeting sabotaged by an attack in the newspaper timed for the same day by her.

In the now time-honoured custom, supporters of Jenny Randles, seeing the issue as one of free speech and fair comment, have launched an appeal for funds, called also in the time-honoured custom, the MJ-Balls Fund. The address is 94 London Road, Reading, Berkshire RG1 5AU. More information from there, too.

New Scientist 16 Jun. 1990

UFO COVER-UP? ALIVE AND STILL CRAZY AFTER ALL THESE YEARS.

(Part - 1)

By: Dr. Richard A. Crowe

Department of Physics and Astronomy  
University of Hawaii at Hilo

On Friday, October 14, 1988, KHNL-TV (Channel 13) in Honolulu broadcast a program titled UFO Cover-Up? Live!, a two hour live documentary originating from Washington, D.C., which purported to present and examine claims that the U.S. government is withholding information from the American public concerning unidentified flying objects (UFOs). The program was credited to Seligman Productions, and was hosted and produced by actor Mike Farrell. The viewer was encouraged to call in to one of four telephone numbers, depending on which of four types of "close encounters" he or she claimed to have experienced. A fifth number was reserved for those who apparently had never experienced such an encounter. In addition, another number was made available to those who "felt that a congressional investigation [into a UFO cover-up] is warranted, based on the evidence presented tonight". On-the-air communication was established to Gulf Breeze, Florida, where many townspeople have apparently seen UFOs first spotted and photographed in November, 1987. There was also a satellite link to Moscow, where Soviet UFO investigators Sergei Bulantsev and Leonard Nikishin informed us of the latest sightings and developments which have occurred in the U.S.S.R. There were discussions and interviews (including photographs and films of various sightings) with a host of UFO witnesses. The viewing audience was shown taped interviews with two government intelligence officials having the code names "Falcon" and "Condor" (their faces were blacked out and voices masked), who claimed to have had access to "top secret" information concerning studies of alien visitors, and who stated that several UFO aliens have been or are guests of the U.S. government. Towards the end of the program, a trio of skeptics (David Williamson, James Oberg, Herbert Spiegel) appeared to make their comments on what had been presented.

The publicity for this program conveyed the impression that it would largely be pro-UFO in its treatment of the subject, and this did in fact prove to be the case. In his opening statement, Farrell mentioned that "tonight you will hear claims and counterclaims" of extraterrestrial visitations. In fact, there were many claims, but few counterclaims. Relatively little skepticism was demonstrated either by the host or by the people interviewed, and as James Oberg noted later, a great deal of information was simply left out. Viewers were led to believe that there is a comparatively large number of unexplained UFO incidents, and interviews were left hanging in such a way that the uninformed might easily conclude that the only possible explanation was that an extraterrestrial spaceship or its occupants had been observed. Exaggerated artists' conceptions of reported UFO incidents and film clips from saucer movies of the 1950s were clearly inserted to lead the uninformed viewer to believe in the reality of spaceships from other worlds. The audience was asked to make an "assessment of credibility" of the interviewed witnesses and UFO believers, and then to evaluate the question. Only 20% of the callers never experienced a close encounter (compared with a percentage of 66% who claimed to have had a "close encounter of the first kind"), but this is hardly surprising when one takes into consideration the slant of the program, and the fact that UFO believers and witnesses would be more likely to call in the first place. Although the program was not entirely one-sided in its treatment of the material (the skepticism of photographic expert Robert Mathan and UFO researcher James Oberg, in particular, was refreshing), I would suggest that a far more rational and accurate picture of the UFO phenomena was presented in The Case of the UFOs, first broadcast October 12, 1982, on the PBS program NOVA. The world's most experienced UFO investigator currently active, aviation and space science writer Philip Klass, did not appear on UFO Cover-Up? Live!, and no mention of his many investigations was referred to at all. I suspect that the producers and writers of the program were guided heavily by eyewitness testimony and UFO believers, and did not take the trouble to research the material as thoroughly as required. For example, there were a few major slip-ups, such as Mr. Bulantsev's reference to the evidence provided by the "Tunguska Explosion", Falcon's reference to the Zeta Reticuli star system, and the use of Jimmy Carter's UFO sighting as irrefutable testimony provided by a

reliable eyewitness. The claim of a government conspiracy withholding information about UFOs is nothing new, and has been touted by pro-UFO enthusiasts for decades. Nobody has researched this question more thoroughly and more convincingly than Philip Klass. I suspect that if the writers of UFO Cover-Up? Live! had carefully read some of Klass's books and articles and had used some critical thinking, they might have reconsidered the entire slant of the program or discarded the idea altogether. However, in an overly-credulous society, this is probably too much to expect. As former president John F. Kennedy once said, "belief in myths allows the comfort of opinion without the discomfort of thought".

#### UFOs "Unexplained"

Former president Jimmy Carter was quoted as saying "I don't laugh at people anymore when they say they have seen UFOs, because I've seen one myself". Robert Scheaffer (1980) has painstakingly investigated this sighting; he concluded that Jimmy Carter saw Venus and believed it was a UFO. Astronomers are well aware of how often credible people make this mistake, since Venus (which in a dark location casts a weak shadow) is a very bright object and can be deceiving to an untrained eye. As Sheaffer wrote in his book, "anyone who continues to uncritically state that Jimmy Carter has seen a UFO has in effect warned the listener that little or no effort has been made to get the facts straight".

It was stated that in a "close encounter of the second kind" (CE2, registered by 5% of the callers), there is "evidence of impressions made by the craft, burned or irradiated soil, trees or grass". The viewer was led to believe that there are cases where such physical effects have been produced or generated by a spaceship, when in fact, there is no evidence that any of these so-called impressions were made by contact with some artificial material from outer space. The example of a CE2 cited on the program is a well-known incident which is most likely a hoax, according to Philip Klass (1983). This was claimed to have been a UFO attack on the patrol car of Deputy Sheriff Val Johnson in northern Minnesota in August, 1979. What the viewer was not told was that both of the two antennas supposedly bent (and not broken!) by the UFO were still covered with the bodies of dead insects that had earlier impacted against them. Since there was no evidence for extreme heat or physical impact on the antennas, they must have been bent gently by hand! In all cases claimed to be CE2, there is not a shred of evidence that could not have been produced by earthly natural forces or human technology (Sheaffer, 1980). The aliens apparently have not dropped any garbage or left behind any piece of their spacecraft. This is highly implausible, since humans virtually wade in their own garbage wherever they go!

One of the incidents related on the program which remains "unexplained" was the death of fighter-pilot Captain Thomas Mantell, Jr. on January 7, 1948, while reportedly "chasing a flying saucer". As has been documented in many books on the subject of UFOs (cf. Story, 1981), Mantell blacked out from lack of oxygen at about 20,000 feet altitude while chasing a Skyhook balloon about 100 feet in diameter. At the time of the incident, the Skyhook balloon, which could climb to 70,000 feet, was a military secret developed for photo-reconnaissance from the upper atmosphere, and it remained so until 1951.

Farrell raised an oft-repeated argument against UFOs being extraterrestrial spaceships when he said "Why don't they visit the White House?" This is a very reasonable question. After all, either the aliens want us to know about them or else they don't. If they do, then they should be making contact with our major world leaders and scientists. If they don't, then they are doing a very poor job of concealing themselves, as is evident from the multitude of UFO reports submitted over the last 40 years. Then Farrell went on to say "And there they were on July 26, 1952, when the U.S. Air Force [USAF] tried and failed to intercept a dozen UFOs in the sky over the White House". However, the aliens did not land and attempt to establish direct contact with the President of the United States. Rather, there were radar and visual sightings reported that week (July 20-27) near the Washington National Airport. What was not mentioned on the program was that in May 1953, the Civil Aeronautics Administration confirmed that such spurious radar blips ("angels") were quite common and were caused by temperature inversions, reflections from bubbles of warm air in the atmosphere (Klass, 1983). Such temperature inversions can trap

radar waves and produce confusion over how far above the horizon an object is. Also, since the distance of a visual light stimulus is extremely difficult to estimate without reference points, it was not possible to verify that the reported sources for radar and visual stimuli were identical (Menzel and Taves, 1977). Visual sightings made in broad daylight have been produced by reflections of sunlight from the undersides of aircraft (or birds!); there are well known cases like this, such as the 1950 sightings from Great Falls, Montana (see Klass, 1974), a film of which was shown on UFO Cover-Up? Live! When one learns in addition (also not mentioned on the program) that the Washington incident occurred shortly after the release of the film The Day The Earth Stood Still (which is about a flying saucer landing in Washington with an emissary from another planet), one is tempted to think that there may be a more prosaic explanation for the sightings after all.

The statement was made by Mike Farrell, "most sighting go unreported, particularly those by airline pilots". What was the statistical evidence presented for this claim? It was a film clip from the movie Close Encounters of the Third Kind, which purported to show that airline pilots were unwilling to file official UFO reports, presumably out of fear for losing their jobs. This hardly constitutes adequate evidence. In fact, there have been many UFO reports filed by military and commercial airline pilots. It is widely believed that pilots are exceptionally reliable and accurate observers, and that their UFO accounts must be taken at face value. This is simply not true, as statistics reveal, once again pointing out that anecdotal and eyewitness testimony is no substitute for statistical or physical evidence. Even the late pro-UFO researcher J. Allen Hynek (1977) has tabulated statistics which show that almost 90% of UFO reports submitted by single-witness military or civilian airline pilots later prove to be IFOs, or identified flying objects. Thus, even when filing a UFO report which presumably is believed by the witness to be legitimate (despite the alleged fear of losing employment), a trained airline pilot is far more likely than not to be mistaken about what he saw! Klass (1974) has cited numerous examples of misidentifications, such as the 1948 Chiles-Whitted sighting of a craft under "intelligent control" with "rows of illuminated windows", later positively identified as a large fireball during the Aquarids meteor shower. This was one of the sightings left "unidentified" by the USAF Project Blue Book study, and an example of the type of sighting (comprising 100 out of 12,000 cases, a mere 0.8%) which Colonel William Coleman characterized on the program as having "high strangeness, high credibility". Intelligent people can be misled if they are seeing something which is unfamiliar to them. Hence, we cannot just accept a UFO story at face value, even when reported by airline pilots or former presidents.

The viewing audience was also treated to claims like "[Brewster, N.Y.] residents saw noiseless, hovering boomerang-shaped objects 150 feet from wingtip to wingtip", or "...it was a wingless disc, 70 feet in diameter, 15 feet thick at the center", or "as the UFO jumps from one side to the other of the screen and lights up the sky...[it is] calculated to be moving at faster than 30,000 miles per hour". However, we cannot take these numbers at face value. No law of physics permits a material object to travel at a speed of 30,000 miles an hour through Earth's atmosphere without producing a sonic boom. Blind acceptance of such claims is like resorting to a belief in magic. Furthermore, the size and speed of a moving object cannot be evaluated unless the distance is known (or perhaps unless a spectrum of the object is obtained). The Brewster, N.Y., couple filmed what they saw, and although they were not able to identify the object, one possibility (which could have been checked) is that it was an advertising airplane. It is well known that such airplanes trigger nearly 20% of documented UFO reports (Sheaffer, 1980; Klass, 1983).

UFO sightings over Tehran involving two Imperial Iranian Air Force (IIAF) jet fighters on September 19, 1976, were also referred to on UFO Cover-Up? Live! as "unexplained". This incident, also thoroughly investigated by Klass (1983), was ranked by the National Enquirer as the most "scientifically valuable UFO case" of that year, and a check for \$5000 was accepted by the Iranian ambassador in Washington at that time on behalf of the IIAF. Again, the programs description of the incident left out some key details: (1) Jupiter was apparently very prominent in the sky, and could have been the "trigger" object; (2) there were reports from places to the west that evening of a "luminous object giving off a trail

of bright sparks", a description characteristic of a large meteor-fireball; (3) the F-4 aircraft which apparently lost all instrumentation and communications had "a long history of intermittent electric-power-system outages, which the IIAF maintenance shop at Shahrokhi had never been able to permanently cure". The statement was made on the program that the Defense Intelligence Agency did nothing with these UFO reports. Klass astutely points out that "it would have been far less embarrassing to settle for the original "UFO" explanation...[than] to admit that an F-4 pilot had tried to shoot down a celestial body with a short-range air-to-air missile, [which] would have been very embarrassing to IIAF officials, the IIAF flight crews later would be honored for the best UFO case of the year by America's largest-circulation newspaper."

The Soviet connection was alleged by host Farrell to provide more evidence for UFOs being extraterrestrial spacecraft, but instead the viewer was treated to more misperceptions, probable hoaxes, and unsubstantiated reports. A 1984 sighting reportedly made (at 4:10 a.m.) by a Soviet airline pilot was later explained (on the program) by James Oberg as being due to a military rocket test made from a secret weapons center. What is interesting is the exaggeration of detail in the report: "[the pilot] noticed a bright beam of light illuminating the ground, which was then redirected to the plane." Next, we were told that "the crew saw a blinding light surrounded by concentric colored circles", and this was attributed to the presence of "a strong magnetic field", illustrating how poorly the physics of magnetism is understood among the general public (it is almost certainly an optical effect; the reference to colors indicates that it may have been a halo produced by refraction through ice crystal or fog). As has been made clear, even reliable observers can easily be misled if they do not know what they are looking at. In hindsight, the artist's sketch of the sighting was wildly exaggerated, and clearly misleading. Thus, we must discount similar drawings of other UFO incidents (many were shown on the program), since in those cases where an explanation has later been found, the drawing is an unreliable representation of the visual perception. Two photographs shown by Mr. Bulantsev both looked like clumsy hoaxes. The first was almost certainly a photographic defect since the film appeared scratched in the vicinity of the UFO (which resembled a squashed bug); the second looked like an unidentified flying derby photographed against a sky backdrop. Robert Sheaffer (1980) has convincingly demonstrated how easy it is to fake the photographic "evidence". As for the 1908 "Tunguska Event" in Siberia being due to the explosion of an alien spacecraft, it is also clear that anyone who claims this has made little effort to get the facts straight. Details of this event can be found in almost any astronomy reference book (cf. Sagan, 1980). The most likely explanation is that a piece of Encke's comet (a large meteor fireball) vaporized over Siberia in 1908, levelling and burning a forest, but leaving no trace of a crater. (and no spaceship fragments). Yet UFO proponents continue to prop up the "Tunguska Event" as evidence for an exploded spacecraft.

The Cash-Landrum radiation case, which supposedly occurred on December 23, 1980, and discussed at length on UFO Cover-Up? Live!, is one incident that to my knowledge has not been investigated thoroughly by anyone. However, Philip Klass (1983) does imply that the possibility of a hoax in this case cannot be ruled out. The interview on the program between Betty Cash and host Farrell left the viewer with the impression that the UFO (reported as a flaming, diamond shaped craft), and hence the U.S. government, was somehow responsible for the cancer the woman is presently suffering from. Yet the type of cancer she has contracted was not once stated. Is it skin cancer produced by radiation burns? This was not explained. Did Mrs. Cash experience any persistent sores and loss of hair before the alleged incident? The question was not asked. Did anyone bother to check the area for radioactivity after the incident? Apparently not. The queries (such as "how long did the craft hover over you?") were directed so as to convey a misleading impression. It was also not explained exactly why Betty Cash is still mad at the U.S. government as a result of this UFO encounter. If Chinook-47 military helicopters escorted the alien craft away, as claimed, she should be grateful! It appears that pro-UFO investigators have not followed through and devoted enough time or effort to this case. They have just accepted the story at face value, oblivious to the point that extraordinary claims demand extraordinary evidence. Falcon explained to Cash and Landrum that "the alien craft

[which was alleged to have been given to our government by extraterrestrials] was being piloted by military aircraft pilots". Perhaps he and other UFOlogists have convinced the two ladies that the conspiracy theory is true, and this is why they are mad at the government. He would have us believe that due to the inexperience of military personnel with the piloting of an alien spaceship, they inadvertently blundered into a populated area and exposed innocent Earthlings to radiation weapons. However, this sounds to much like an unnecessarily complex explanation invented to make the details of the incident consistent with the UFO extraterrestrial hypothesis. It is mere speculation which is at odds with the facts. If this claim were true, as Klass (1983) has pointed out, why don't our newest military aircraft or the Space Shuttle employ any revolutionary new technology derived from UFOs? The answer is almost certainly because no aliens have ever contacted us and hence there is no such advanced technology yet known.

#### Gulf Breeze and Other Close Encounters

The Gulf Breeze incident described on the program strikes me as a classic case of a UFO "flap", a situation where an initial UFO sighting "triggers" media coverage which leads the public to believe UFOs may be in the vicinity. As a result, numerous natural and man-made objects, especially when seen at night, are reported as UFOs, which in turn adds to mass excitement and more UFO reports until the media lose interest. The original story was triggered when a local businessman named Ed secured five photographs in November 1987 of an object claimed to be an alien spaceship. Ed also claimed to have been paralyzed by a blue beam emanating from one of the spaceships, which levitated and then clumsily dropped him. The point was made that Ed is a respected member of the community who declines publicity, and who passed two lie detector tests. Although this sounds convincing enough, character endorsements cannot necessarily be trusted in these situations, as Klass (1974) has pointed out. Furthermore, it is quite possible that the witness is publicity-shy because he knows the story is a hoax. The UFO believer will then retort: yes, but what about the polygraph tests? Since the test must be administered by a licensed polygrapher to be meaningful, and since many states do not require examination and licensing of polygraph operators, the claim that Ed passed two detector tests is insufficient as evidence for authenticity (refer to Philip Klass's recounting of the "abduction" in Pascagoula in (UFOs Explained, 1974). Moreover, even if the subject passes a lie detector test, as stated, it does not mean that he is telling the truth; it could mean that he has successfully concealed a lie! Therefore, we must withhold judgement on this, and examine the physical "evidence".

What about the photographed "spaceship"? My wife's comment when she saw this purported craft was that "it looks like a lamp", and in fact, the resemblance to an artificial lighting device is striking, sufficient to raise suspicion about its authenticity. As explained on the program by photographic expert Robert Nathan, who has worked for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory for 16 years, there are several excellent reasons for thinking that these photographs of the Gulf Breeze UFO are a cut and paste job (the "craft" was fuzzy relative to the background, it appeared unnaturally bright as if illuminated artificially, the "portholes" were not darker than the background, the top and bottom of the "craft" were sharper than the rest of the image). Later on the program, pro-UFO investigator Dr. Bruce Maccabee asserted his belief that the photographs are genuine, implying that his analysis was better because he investigated all the photos rather than just some. This notion that quantity compensates for quality is a classic pseudoscientific argument (Radner and Radner, 1982). Scientists know that poor-quality analysis of a large volume of data is worthless compared to high-quality analysis of a relatively small amount of data. Maccabee did not adequately explain what makes him think the photographs are authentic (only that there did not appear to be any supporting threads); he simply discounted the conclusions of Nathan without presenting any legitimate arguments to the contrary. This is not acceptable criticism by scientific standards, and hence, we cannot accept Maccabee's statements at face value.

The viewing audience was also treated to a home movie of one of the Gulf Breeze UFOs. The unconvincing "spaceship" appeared to retrace its path and reverse direction suddenly, as if it were responding to the

movements of the cameraman hiding in the bushes; this is of course exactly what it would do if it were a toy under remote control. What about all the other credible witnesses who said they saw aliens, blue beams and reported "missing time"? Author Budd Hopkins appeared on the program to state his conviction that the Gulf Breeze sightings represent important new evidence for the reality of alien visitations. The skeptical point of view is that we have a few photographs which are probably faked and more unsubstantiated reports. Police chief Jerry Brown made the point that Gulf Breeze has one of the "busiest airspaces in the country". We must keep in mind that news coverage may be strongly influencing people making these UFO reports. Only until there is solid physical evidence can we take the reports more seriously. There are just too many other psychological effects at work, especially in the minds of those who want to believe.

The program UFO Cover-Up? Live! also reviewed a number of recent "close encounters of the fourth kind" (CE-4, apparently experienced by 4% of the callers), in which ordinary citizens are supposedly being kidnapped by alien beings and forced to undergo medical examinations. Many of these stories, later recalled under hypnosis, are completely supported by "serious" UFOologists like Budd Hopkins, the author of *Intruders* (1987), who appeared on the program along with psychiatrist/hypnotist Rima Laibow. Although many people evidently believe that hypnosis is a magic truth serum, those investigators experienced with it (including magicians) are agreed that being under hypnosis is a situation in which people use their imaginations, and frequently engage in make-believe and fantasy (cf. Baker, 1987). In fact, Dr. Herbert Spiegel, who appeared on the program, characterized hypnotic recall as "controlled imagination". The question was raised by host Farrell as to why so many alien abduction stories seem to be similar in content (the commonality factor)? The obvious answer which seems to elude Hopkins et al. is because these common perceptions arise from exposure to stories about extraterrestrials by watching motion pictures and television, and by reading science-fiction books or tales about occupants and abductees recounted in sensationalist tabloids. Still, there is more to it than this, since as Baker (1987) has explained, many of the similarities of UFO abduction tales recounted by "ordinary, mild-mannered unassuming citizens" may be because these people have personalities which could be categorized as "fantasy-prone". Furthermore, according to Baker, the type of UFO alien abduction experience recently publicized by Whitley Strieber in *Communion* (1987) is a textbook description of a hypnopompic hallucination, wherein a subject is passing from a state of sleep to wakefulness. People in this state (or in a hypnogogic state, when passing from wakefulness to sleep) often experience "waking dreams", which involve bizarre images (ghost, monsters or aliens) that seem convincingly real. Subjects usually feel totally unable to move (simulating paralysis, also a common sensation of the dream state), although sometimes they undergo out-of-body experiences. People who have experienced such hypnotic or hypnogogic hallucinations, or who act out realistic fantasies, may be brainwashed by UFO proponents into believing that they were actually kidnapped and violated. Unfortunately, all of this seems to have completely escaped Hopkins, who expressed disappointment that the aliens are only interested in the physical (rather than the mental) aspects of human biology. He does not seem to be aware of the research of Alvin Lawson and his colleagues (cf. Sheaffer, 1980), who found that details of both "real" and "imaginary" abductees' physical examinations by UFO aliens "often parallel events in the person's own medical history", implying that the alleged medical examinations do not necessarily describe real events. Baker (1987) fittingly sums the situation up by saying that "all UFO, UFO-abductee, pastlife and hypnotic-regression accounts should be taken from the non-fiction counters and moved to the science-fiction shelves".

#### A Government Coverup?

On UFO Cover-Up? Live!, the impression was given that Project Blue Book was closed down prematurely by the U.S. Air Force in 1969 to cover up legitimate evidence for extraterrestrial spaceships from the public. Colonel William Coleman described his sighting of a "stangely silvery object...a wingless disc" (perhaps a hot-air balloon?), made in 1955 over Alabama, which he reported but which was apparently not included in Project Blue Book files. Nonetheless, official UFO investigations were terminated for very good reasons, as Philip Klass has thoroughly explained in the first five chapters of his book *UFOs: The Public Deceived* (1983).

(Continued Next Issue)

## MUFON, 1990--An Organization At Risk

By Marge Christensen

The Gulf Breeze case has recently come crashing down around the investigators and proponents of the case, and when the aftershocks ceased and all of the pieces settle, there is a good chance that many of the fragments will have MUFON written on them. For the past three years, this case has torn UFOlogists and UFO organizations apart, and it is likely that the damage will not be repaired in the near future, if ever. Can MUFON survive this crisis and salvage any semblance of credibility or is this the beginning of the end for MUFON?

Let's examine the facts. In May, Walt Andrus stated (concerning the Gulf Breeze case) in the MUFON UFO Journal "...if the investigation discloses that a hoax has been perpetrated upon the UFO community, MUFON will be the first to acknowledge and announce this revelation." Then, in the August, 1988 MUFON UFO Journal, Walt Andrus announced that it was no longer necessary to preface the Gulf Breeze case with a disclaimer that it is either one of the most incredible cases in UFO history or a fantastically orchestrated hoax. Andrus concluded, "The overwhelming evidence is in. Gulf Breeze is indeed one of the most incredible cases in modern UFO history." He further commented, "Gulf Breeze is a solid case and you read it first in the MUFON UFO Journal..."

At that time, in response to statements such as those quoted above, various persons in MUFON leadership positions including this author spoke out and called for a much more cautious and objective stand on the part of MUFON in regard to the Gulf Breeze case, at least until all the evidence was in. In the December 1988 issue, of the MUFON UFO Journal, Richard Hall warned that Walt Andrus, Budd Hopkins, and Bruce Maccabee had apparently already had their minds already made up and were helping Ed Walters to write a book. Hall pointed out, rightly so, that their approach "departs drastically from long-established scientific procedure (including published MUFON procedure)."

At that time, I voiced similar objections to both Walt Andrus and Don Ware to no avail. Both of them responded that they felt that these sightings were proof of extraterrestrial visitation. They accused me of being too conservative, and Walt Andrus then announced the appointment of a new Director of Public Relations to replace me.

Even more damaging comments are found in Ed and Frances Walters' book, The Gulf Breeze Sightings, published this year by William Morrow & Co., Inc. In the chapter, "Investigation and Photo Analysis," Dr. Bruce Maccabee, optical physicist, writes, "Having studied these sightings 'every which way' for more than a year I have concluded that they are proof of the existence of UFOs." Dr. Maccabee adds that UFO sightings have been reported for over 40 years but have been ignored or publicly disputed because of a lack of thoroughly convincing proof that true UFOs are actually flying in our skies. Now, he adds, "that proof is here."

In appendix 3 of the book, Walt Andrus speculates on the solution to the UFO enigma occurring in Gulf Breeze and paints a possible scenario that might be unfolding. That scenario includes Ed Walters, "successful businessman and civic citizen was probably selected for the ultimate disclosure so that the events and evidence would be thoroughly investigated and hopefully accepted by the scientific community as factual and not easily ignored as an obvious hoax."

Perhaps the most farfetched claim of all, though, is that of Donald Ware, MUFON State Director for Florida, and Eastern

States Director for MUFON. Wares position statement on the Gulf Breeze sightings, published in appendix 3 of Walters' book reads as follows: "I am convinced that these sightings are proof of alien visitation. The level of technology demonstrated indicates they can come and go at will and can and can reside in a variety of places: The bottoms of our oceans, inside major high-altitude ice fields, in earth orbit, on the moon, on Mars, etc..." Ware adds that he feels that the UFOs deliberately allowed Walters to have 18 photographic sessions because the aliens want people to see the photographs.

Clearly the statements above are not based on any scientific principles and are in direct contradiction to the MUFON policy page included in each year's MUFON UFO Symposium Proceedings. This policy page states that MUFON is "an international scientific organization composed of people seriously interested in studying and researching the UFO phenomenon..." It goes on to hail the MUFON Board of Consultants which is comprised mostly of PhDs and MDs in a wide variety of areas of expertise. It continues, "In order that only qualified, competent and sincere people may become involved, membership in MUFON is by invitation only."

The statement of persons discussed above make a mockery of published MUFON policy and of all that MUFON claims to stand for. Furthermore, in light of the recent revelations regarding the hoax behind the Gulf Breeze case, the implications of these three individuals' statements are even more damaging to the credibility of the MUFON organization.

In my opinion, it is bad enough that trained investigators, including a respected optical physicist and photoanalysis expert, and a former USAF Col. were totally deceived by a con-man such as Ed Walters. However, it is worse yet that these same trained investigators rushed to judgment and made such rash claims not only publicly, but in print. Moreover, these statements were made by these persons not merely as individuals, but as MUFON officers and investigators. Is this serious, scientific investigative methodology? Hardly, Furthermore, making these statements as MUFON representatives is a direct violation of the MUFON public information policy guidelines.

In short, the party's over and it's time for the charade to end. Let's face the facts. MUFON is not a serious, scientific research organization. Rather, it has become nothing but a pop club for people with the mutual interest in reading good stories about UFO cases.

In my opinion, it will not be possible for MUFON to be in reality a serious, scientific research organization unless there is new leadership of the organization. Since that seems to be extremely unlikely, I see no alternative but to resign from the MUFON Board of Directors and to resign the post of Director of Public Education at this time.

Interestingly, at the MUFON Symposium at the University of Nebraska, in my paper, "Hynek's Last Wish for UFOlogy," I suggested that the goal for UFOlogists to strive for in 1988 should be professionalism. I pointed out that the major UFO organizations do have established statements of values, standards, goals, and objectives, but in many cases, the membership does not take them seriously. I further added that it isn't enough to pay lip service to these statements or to make the organizations appear scientific and professional on paper. We must make that commitment to put those statements and values into action in our work in the UFO field.

Although I recieved a great deal of positive feedback on my paper from those in attendance, it is obvious that while MUFON leaders approved of the talk, to them it was just that--talk. Unfortunately, there was no real commitment of action to back up the philosophy expressed in that paper.

A highly respected colleague recently commented that MUFON is much more than these few individuals who have been acting in an unscientific manner. There are many people who are doing good work for us. The question now is: Are there enough good people in the organization to put MUFON back on course to renewed credibility and continued existence?

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## UFO expert facing charge of pandering

By Warren Bates  
Review-Journal

The district attorney's office plans to file a charge of pandering against a Las Vegas man who was a primary source for a recent TV documentary on UFOs.

Deputy District Attorney John Lukens, chief of the office's sexual assault unit, said a charge of pandering would be filed against Bob Lazar, who is widely known in the community of UFO research.

Lazar was the focal point of much of KLAS-TV, Channel 8 reporter George Knapp's award-winning documentary series, "UFO's: The Best Evidence."

Lazar, a former scientist at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico, spent much of the series explaining how the U.S. government was testing alien spacecraft at an area on the Nevada Test Site known as S-4, located about 15 miles southeast of Area 51.

Metropolitan Police Department vice officers served a search warrant on Lazar's home on James Lovell Street on April 14, Lukens said.

Sources said that charges of living off the earnings of a prostitute, operating a house of prostitution and aiding and abetting a prostitute were initially sought by police.

Lukens said the case had "essentially been negotiated" down to the single felony charge.

The pandering charge carries a sentence of one to six years, with the possibility of a fine not to exceed \$5,000. Probation also is an option.

Lt. Bill Young of the Police Department's vice section said evidence exists that Lazar has previous involvement with prostitution. The police investigation discovered his affiliation with the Honeysuckle Ranch lotion and massage parlor in Los Alamos, which authorities said was a front for prostitution.

Police said Lazar allegedly set up a brothel and outcall prostitution service in two apartments located in the Newport Cove complex on Tamarus Street in Las Vegas. The apartments were connected by a passageway cut through a wall of the building.

Lazar's also allegedly used a surveillance camera and hidden microphone, police said. Lazar allegedly videotaped customers and also maintained records of their license plate numbers, according to police.

Toni Bulloch, a known prostitute and allegedly Lazar's partner in the brothel, was arrested on several charges, including keeping a house of ill-fame.

Lazar's attorney, Bill Smith, said Friday that it would be inappropriate to comment on the negotiations.

Lazar, Smith said, owns a photo processing lab in Las Vegas and does contract work through a research and development company in New Mexico.

His initial appearance in Justice Court is scheduled for Monday.

Nevada.  
Las Vegas Review Journal  
2 Jun. 90

## Author on occult found dead in LA

LOS ANGELES - An author of books on parapsychology and near-death experiences was found stabbed to death in his home, authorities said yesterday. Police found the body of D. Scott Rogo, 40, in his Northridge home on Thursday after a concerned neighbor called to say Rogo's back-yard sprinkler had been running for two days. No arrests have been made, and police had no motive for the killing, Detective Michael Brandt said. Rogo lived alone and worked in his home. Rogo's 30 books included "The Poltergeist Experience," "Beyond Reality," "Phone Call From the Dead" and "NAD: A Study of Unusual Other-World Experiences." (AP)

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