



RED LIGHT SIGHTINGS & GULF BREEZE The Debate Continues.

"Video tape has recorded such bizzare events as a ring of white lights associated with a larger darker body that blocked the stars as it traveled along and rotated more than 180 degrees, slowly 'flipping over' in front of the witnesses....I myself saw a ring of white lights appear in the Gulf Breeze sky on SPT. 16th." - Dr. Bruce Maccabee.



Photo source: The UFO Phenomenon.

In This Issue:

This 16 page issue carries a variety of subjects with most of it being dominated by abductions and the red lights over Gulf Breeze. P. #2 has my commentary Silenced? More of Dr. Willy Smith's inviting articles Blue Book Pearls appears on P. #3. ET Is That You? - P. #5 a newsclipping of recent UFO reports from the Concord New Hampshire area. Another small clipping on the NH sighting is reproduced on p. #16. Reproduced on P. #6 "An Authentic Mystery"; an abduction article from Harvard Magazine. On P. #7, from the Health/Science department of the Boston Globe UFO Reports Get A Going-Over, a healthy critique of the 5 day conference down by the River Charles, Cambridge, MA. The consensus, from some of those present at the event, agree that there is a good size rift between the professional mental health field and the practices of ABDUCTIONISTS. Again we carry another Gulf Breeze debate. P. #9 and on into the issue we reprinted letters pro & con from those researching the controversial case.

SILENCED?
By: Jim Melesciuc

On 21 Apr. '92, WFXT television network (Fox-Ch.#25) aired a two hour program on the President John F. Kennedy assassination. The "JFK Conspiracy" broadcast carried theories concerning the events that led up to the 22 Nov. 1963 assassination and examined the controversial research & investigation by the Warren Commission. Hosting the program was actor James Earl Jones. Also appearing on the program or via telephone interviews were ex-CIA operative Victor Marchetti, Oliver Stone, witnesses at the assassination who saw 'other' gunmen, and MDs who were present in the autopsy room.

Upon opening the program, Mr. Jones stated there were "forces" at work to intimidate some of the invited guests into not making appearances on the program. A woman who witnessed a second gunman behind a picket fence and who wrote a book detailing her 1963 ordeal, said she had received numerous threatening calls to keep her from coming forward on her experiences. Olive Stone also gave a firm description on certain "forces" trying to dampen his film, prior to its debut on the big screen.

Additional dramatization in the program revealed a number of Dallas law enforcement officers and detectives, during their investigation into JFK's assassination, who met with "mysterious deaths". Some were gunned down while others were beaten and forced to digest a bottle of pills.

The role players of the assassination allegedly originated from the higher echelon of the U.S. government, the KGB, the Mafia, and the pro-Castro movement, all seemingly having a part in the decision to have JFK "removed".

The conclusion of the program left much to be debated. However, it was obvious by what was reported, 'shortly' after the 1963 assassination, leaves much to be desired. If we accept at least half of what we are now being told on the conspiracy and cover-up of the presidential assassination, then it leaves one to wonder of the ruthless, unrelenting, and unrestrained 'forces' within the government structure. According to this new data, this omnipotent 'Force' via execution, removed from office the President of the U.S., and probably his brother Robert (The A.G. of the U.S.). Motives for the assassination range from Kennedy's stance towards Castro's Cuba, his restructuring of the CIA, and the scaling down of the U.S. military machine & conglomerates.

So what does this have to do with UFOs? Well the repercussions of the Kennedy assassination are ringing stronger now in society than in the last thirty years. We are now hearing of people affiliated with researching it, writing about it, and producing films about it - with most of them reporting a so-called covert menacing force trying to SILENCE them. According to crashed saucerologists, only 16 years prior to that dark day in Dallas an alleged Flying Saucer crashed, fragmented, and spewed its occupants onto the desert floor of Roswell, New Mexico. Suddenly, with a flurry of researchers reopening this case, we are hearing of new significant data, critical interviews with friends of eyewitnesses, and worthy material being pursued.

On that 8 July 1947 date, the United States Army isolated a desolate area where, according to crashed saucerologists, an event took place that could be classified as the event of the millennia. The United States had in its possession the remnants of an extraterrestrial spacecraft and its dead (?) occupants. After sweeping the area clean the U.S. military machine transported the remnants to assorted areas and SWORE both civilian and government personell involved into SECRECY. To generalize, what the United States government now had could eventually lead to significant changes for all humankind. With the advantage of studying a spacecraft designed by an advanced civilization and maybe duplicating its mechanisms, understanding its propulsion system, and with an anthropological study of its occupants the U.S. would have an excessively bountiful gain in almost all areas of science, medicine and technology. Unfortunately, with the NASA program still utilizing rocket fuel to lift its spaceprobes, economic/social chaos, and wars far & near - clearly reveals this scenerio never developed.

So, how is it that crashed saucerologists and collaborators are not being exposed to this covert menacing force - TO SILENCE, while those who are researching and reporting the assassination of an elected official are publicly coming forward and describing such episodes?

BLUE BOOK PEARLS
Shreveport, LA

As the main witness of this incident was standing on his lawn on the night of April 16, 1952, talking with one of his neighbors, they suddenly noticed a bright circular object almost directly overhead. It was moving at a fast clip on a straight and level course when suddenly, in a 6 second interval, it reversed the direction of its motion without diminishing speed, moving away at tremendous velocity. A change in shape, from "flat circular" to "thinning lens" was observed during the turn, as well as color changes from white to pink and red. Height and size could not be estimated, but remained the same during the entire episode.

The whole sighting lasted 70 seconds, and in that time the unknown object covered a distance of 25 miles. There was no sound, no exhaust and no trail, except for a small reddish tail briefly noticed shortly after the motion reversal, and described as if "glowing fragments had been detached".

The main observer was insistent, and brought the incident to the attention of the AF. As a result, an AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT was prepared by Major Jesse H. Tessier and is now an integral part of the Blue Book files (IR-1-52). This is the only document we find about this case, and repeats the statements of the main witness (Ref. 1).

It is clear that Major Tessier had problems handling this case, if we consider what he wrote on the first page of his report. His evaluation of the case was A-2, meaning that the source was completely reliable (A) and that the information was probably true (2). The correct coding should have been A-1, since there was a second witness confirming the sighting. Moreover, Maj. Tessier wrote A-2 not only in the "evaluation" box, but also in the box reserved for the information agency, as well as in the box carrying his name as the preparing officer, where it had no business to be.

Each entry in the Blue Book files is preceded by a CASE CARD, and we don't know who wrote them. But in this instance the card reads "possibly balloon" in the conclusions column (Item 12), while in the brief summary of the sighting (Item 10) it reads verbatim: "doubtful if this was balloon". So, which one is correct?

Now then, the Blue Book files contain hundreds, if not thousands, of sightings attributed to balloons which were confused by excited witnesses with crafts possibly of extraterrestrial origin; and one wonders why Maj. Tessier beat around the bush and did not call the observers to task as was done in so many other cases.

A careful reading of the sanitized files reveals the reason: the main witness was not a civilian nobody, but an Air Force captain, a senior pilot with more than 3000 hours and eight years experience, a SAC Aircraft Commander of the 301st Bomb Wing, with previous experience as a Special Agent for the Counter-Intelligence Corps, and at the time of the incident

assigned to duty as Squadron Intelligence Officer (Ref. 2). In short, not the kind of individual to be easily dismissed as a crackpot as the AF would have liked to do.

The name of this captain has been deleted from the files, where all one can reconstruct is Capt. E. M---s. But even if his name is not there, his credentials are recorded for all to see. No wonder Maj. Tessier was very cautious about what he put in writing.

The report also tells us some facts about the neighbor. A former WWII paratrooper sergeant, he was employed at the time of the incident by an unnamed outfit in Shreveport. Thus he was quite different from the uneducated housewives so often found in the AF reports. And Maj. Tessier specifically tells us that this second witness was not interviewed. Of course! Had this been done, the evaluation of the incident would have been A-1 (where 1 means "confirmed by other sources"), an unthinkable alternative.

The final point to discuss is how the balloon idea was generated. Immediately following the incident Capt. E. M---s himself contacted the meteorological observers both at Barksdale AFB and C.A.A. As the Blue Book report reads, "none of the personnel contacted admitted knowledge of metrological (sic) phenomena or usage of equipment that might account for the incident." However, a weather balloon was in fact launched from Barksdale AFB at 22:00, i.e., 28 minutes before the sighting but although it carried radio equipment, it had no light. This, as well as the maneuvers detailed by the witnesses, rules out the balloon explanation, but did not deter Maj. Tessier from mentioning it.

This incident was not investigated at all by the AF. The role of Maj. Tessier was to transcribe the deposition of Capt. E. M---s, and bury the incident in the files. Yet, this is a good case, in the words of Dr. Hynek, of very credible observers narrating incredible events, and it should have been listed as "unidentified".

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the Shreveport case is that it reveals the lack of methodology and consistency in the Air Force analysis. For only four days before (520412) an almost identical incident had taken place in North Bay, Ontario, and is dutifully recorded almost in the same place in the Project Blue Book microfilm.

As in the Shreveport case, we have two reliable noncommissioned officers driving within the Canadian Air Force Station at North Bay. The witnesses describe exactly the same sequence of events: a bright amber disc flying straight and level across the field, suddenly reversing its direction, and rapidly disappearing from view.

The incident was investigated by the RCAF, and although a third witness is named, his deposition does not appear in the records. The information content is the same for both cases, though manifestly the quality of the main witness in the Shreveport case far exceeds that in North Bay. This is shown by the presence of more quantitative data for the Louisiana

case. Yet, while the North Bay case is labeled "unidentified" in the Blue Book files, the Shreveport one is listed as "possibly balloon".

Since the two cases are only four calendar days apart, they must have crossed somebody's desk practically at the same time. This somebody (Ruppelt?), if he was worth his salt, could not have failed to note the striking similarities, but said nothing. Neither could we find any reference to the cases in Ruppelt's book (Ref. 3). Is this a syndrome of gross incompetence, or a revealing indication that the Air Force's purpose was not what it seemed to be? Let the reader answer the question, which has some bearing on whether the powers that be are withholding from the public vital information on the UFO phenomenon.

Dr. Willy Smith
UNICAT Project
March 10, 1992

REFERENCES

- (1) BLUE BOOK PROJECT FILES MICROFILM, Roll 9.
- (2) Part of Maj. Tessier report is transcribed by L.E. Gross in UFOs, A HISTORY, 1952 (Vol. 1), p. 48.
- (3) Ruppelt, E. J.; THE REPORT ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING SAUCERS, 1956.

Computerized PROFILES for the two cases as recorded in the UNICAT database can be obtained by sending a 29c stamp and an address label to the UNICAT Project, 1200 Murcott Ct., Longwood, FL, 32779. No envelope necessary.

■ ■ *ET, Is That You?*

Laconia Citizen, NH. 3/1992

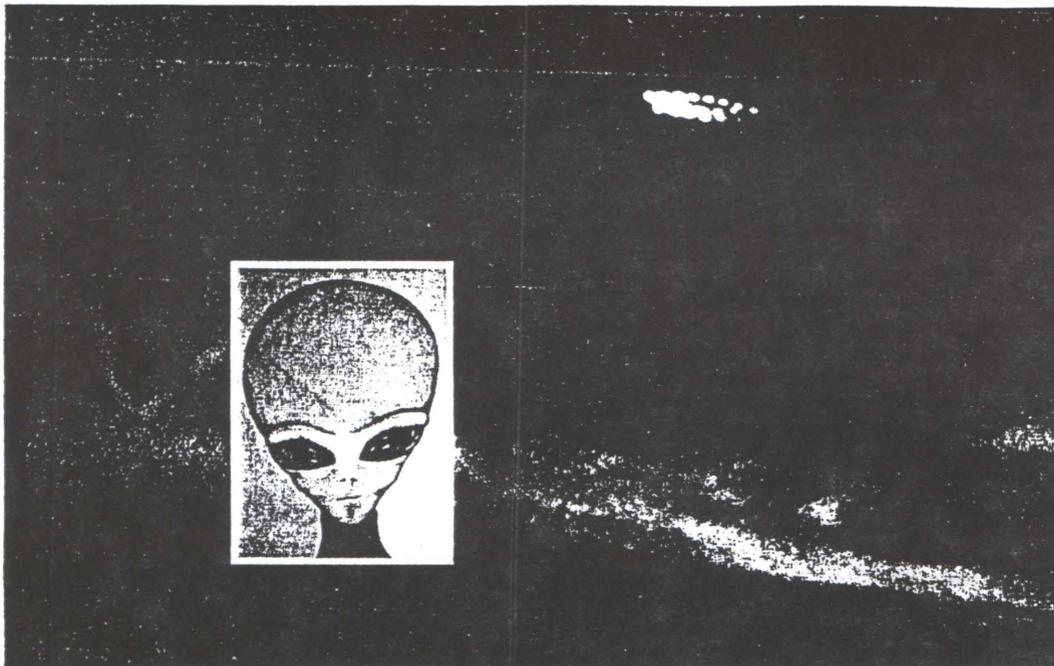


Bob Dix/Union Leader



CONCORD'S UFO — This artist's recreation of what motorist Roger Cross, left, said he saw along Route 3A/South Main Street in Concord Tuesday night shows a huge triangular object with pulsating bluish-white lights disappearing over the tree line near Broadway. Other reports, starting about 6 p.m., came from people in Claremont, Newport, Bradford, Salisbury, Penacook and Concord and were of a similar object at a higher altitude, according to Cheryl A. Powell, an investigator for Mutual UFO Network. Cross, of Concord, spent about two hours yesterday with Union Leader artist Bob Dix describing what he saw about 7:50 p.m. This view looks west-northwest from where Cross pulled his car over on South Main Street near the Interstate 93 overpass. He described the object as flying just above the treetops, "awesome in size," and making a sound "like increasing rain on a summer night on a canvas tent." There was no turbine or jet whine, he said. Cross concedes there wasn't a lot of time to take in more detail of the object in the dark, but it was like nothing he has ever seen before.

Also - See Page 16.



CENTRIFUGAL PHOTOGRAPHY COURTESY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE

“An Authentic Mystery”

One telling scene occurred in the New York office of Budd Hopkins, a researcher into alien abduction cases—incidents in which people report being kidnapped by alien beings, taken into spacecraft, and eventually returned to their point of origin, often after undergoing disturbing medical or sexual explorations. A woman from Indiana was narrating her own abduction for Hopkins; when he showed her a drawing of an alien's face, she asked how he had obtained so accurate a picture of her captors. His reply was that the drawing was not of *her* captors but had been made by another abductee in North Carolina. At this revelation, “she freaked out,” says Cambridge Hospital's John Mack, professor of psychiatry. “She could no longer explain her experience as something her mind had created.”

In a way, the psychiatric profession finds itself in a similar quandary when

faced with the strange phenomenon of alien abduction. The bizarre happenings reported by *experiencers*—another term for abductees—are severely traumatic and often come complete with physical scars, cuts, scoop marks, or “implants” in the experiencers' bodies. Yet no theory that jibes with our current understanding of the universe can explain these occurrences. Mack is one of the first psychiatrists to take such reports seriously; over the past two years he has interviewed 36 experiencers and worked with several of them in a continuing way. He flatly states that “there is no psychiatric explanation for this phenomenon. It is an authentic mystery.”

The anomalies are many, and there are many reasons why the cases cannot easily be dismissed as delusions, dreams, media-guided fantasies, or the hallucinatory products of disturbed minds. Perhaps the most crucial unset-

ated with Julia via telepathy. The small beings had grayish-white skin, inverted pear-shaped heads, and large bug eyes without irises. The aliens forced Julia to relinquish an embryo, apparently a hybrid human-alien fetus conceived during a previous abduction, and showed her a nursery of such hybrids aboard the spacecraft.

“At the heart of the abduction process there appears to be some sort of complex reproductive enterprise involving the conception, gestation, or incubation of human or alien-human hybrid babies,” Mack writes in his foreword. “In Jacobs's words, ‘the focus of the abduction is the production of children.’”

In general the abduction stories emerge only with difficulty and accompanied by strong and distressing emotions. Experiencers have often thoroughly repressed their memories of the events. They may only remember a mysterious block of “missing time,”

whose recall brings up troubling feelings and images. The 1961 abduction case of a New Hampshire couple, Barney and Betty Hill, for example, occurred on a September night when they could not account for two hours lost on their return journey from a holiday in Montreal. Much abduction research uses hypnosis to facilitate memory of the actual events, and Mack learned hypnosis after becoming involved in this work two years ago.

On the upside, many abductees have found some positive element in their encounters; in particular, the alien captors seem frequently to provide multimedia, quasi-educational experiences that dramatically raise the abductees' ecological and planetary awareness.

Mack, who leads a monthly support group for abductees, has found nothing in the experiencers' lives or mental makeups to justify an explanation based on psychopathology. Recently he has worked as a consultant with CBS-TV,

One of many photographs taken of UFOs that appeared on the nights of December 20-21 and December 30-31, 1978, near Clarence River, New Zealand. Among the observers was a TV news crew that filmed UFOs tracked via radar. (Inset) A drawing of an alien by an abductee.

ting element is the uniform structure of the abduction experience itself. As Mack writes in his foreword to *Secret Life*, a forthcoming book on the topic by Temple University historian David Jacobs, abductees describe “a pattern that is consistent, even in minute details, among individuals who have had no opportunity to communicate their experiences to one another, including specific elements that are not available in the mass media.”

For example, Julia, one of Mack's abductee clients, is a woman in her late thirties who has had multiple abduction experiences, beginning when she was eighteen years old. A typical abduction began when 3½-foot-tall visitors arrived while she was sleeping and took her onto their spacecraft. They communi-

which this May will air a four-hour miniseries concerning the struggles of an urban psychiatrist treating alien abduction cases.

“The traumatic nature of the memories persuades me that these people aren't concocting this for some psychodynamic purpose, or one involving secondary gains. Even a neurosis serves you better than this—there's no payoff,” he says. “I don't know of any trauma like this—which includes intense fear, residual suspiciousness, nightmares—that arises entirely from within the psyche. Trauma by its nature arises from a relationship between the outside world and the self.” —Craig Lambert

Harvard Magazine
March/April 1992.

HEALTH|SCIENCE

THE BOSTON GLOBE • MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1992



JUDITH FOWLER ILLUSTRATION

UFO reports get a going- over

In the face of ridicule,
abduction tales draw scrutiny
as psychological
phenomenon

By David L. Chandler
SPECIAL TO THE GLOBE

One night in late November, 1989, Maria says, she was asleep with her husband in their apartment, on an upper story of a Manhattan building near the Brooklyn bridge, when she awoke to find herself paralyzed, with three small gray figures in the room.

The beings caused her to float up off her bed and out the window, she says, into a beam of blue light which drew her upward, as if on an invisible elevator, into a hovering UFO.

The story told by Maria (not her real name) to an artist-turned-UFO-investigator is typical of those of people who say they have remembered, usually with the help of hypnosis, occasions when they believe they were abducted by alien beings, subjected to medical examinations aboard an alien spaceship, interrogated, had tissue samples taken from them, and then were returned home.

Such tales were almost unheard of until recently, but in the last decade a series of popular books and movies have made alien abductions a hot topic among tabloid newspapers and tabloid-style television talk shows. A recent Roper poll, the believers say, shows that up to two percent of Americans answered "key questions" in a way that suggests that they may have been victims of alien abduction, although they don't remember it. (The same poll shows that 11 percent, have seen ghosts).

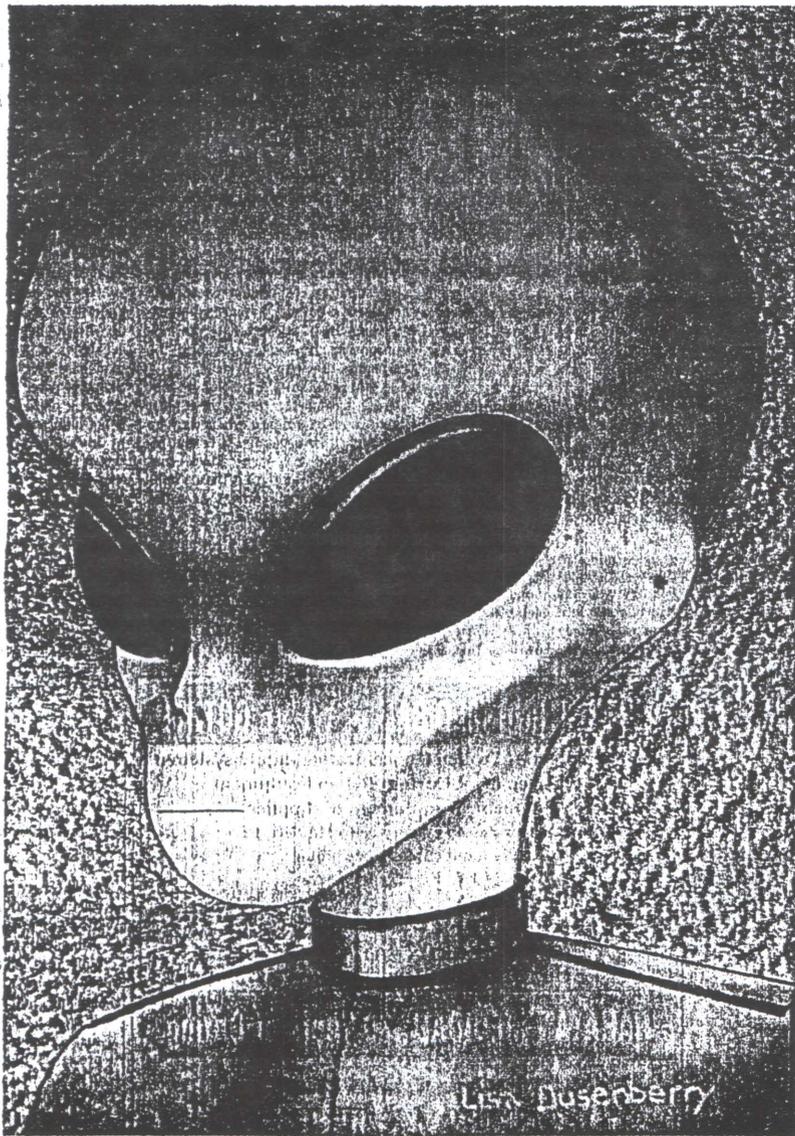
Most people, and nearly all scientists, feel such stories are so absurd as not to merit a response, let alone a serious investigation. A small but growing number of mental health professionals, however, are beginning to say the reports are widespread enough, and different enough from known psychological syndromes, to deserve serious analysis.

"These are valid experiences, and not some sort of mental aberration," says John Mack, a psychiatrist at Harvard University. "It's different than anything I could have imagined."

Not so fast, says Robert Baker, a professor of psychology at the University of Kentucky. "I think the whole thing is a mistaken notion, a fallacy," he says. Baker has written extensively on the use of hypnosis, a key feature of many of the UFO abduction accounts. He says the kind of experiences recounted by the "abductees" are typical for people who have "waking dreams," a not-uncommon phenomenon people sometimes experience just as they are drifting off to sleep or waking up.

Baker says most of those who investigate and write about supposed alien abductions have no training in psychology and "are very naive. Except John Mack - I'm really shocked at him."

But Mack, who has practiced psychiatry for



LISA DUSENBERRY ILLUSTRATION

Drawing of a crashed alien spacecraft at top, based on accounts of a sighting in New Mexico in 1947, is similar to craft described by some who say they were abducted by aliens.

Short, gray-skinned alien with large eyes, above, is a standard type described by many people in independent accounts.



Richard Price, who says he's been abducted several times, produced an object he calls an "implant" left by aliens. Tests were inconclusive.

The search for physical evidence turns up little

What would it take to prove, or at least to produce good evidence, that such an extraordinary occurrence as being abducted by alien beings really did take place?

As astronomer Carl Sagan has often pointed out, "extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence." So far, despite widespread interest in UFOs and in alien abductions, no such hard evidence has yet been forthcoming.

"I regard the best physical evidence" yet produced in support of the claims of alien abduction "as being totally, inconclusive," said David Pritchard, the MIT physicist who organized a conference on the subject, in an interview last week.

Pritchard has studied one of the few pieces of purported physical evidence for the phenomenon: a tiny "implant" that UFO abductee Richard Price of Latham, N.Y. says was placed in his abdomen by aliens and later worked its way out. He

says the object provides "absolutely no proof of anything, but I wasn't able to explain it in some obvious way."

Tiny implants are a common feature of alien abduction stories, so they ought to provide a good way of testing the claims. Some investigators have obtained Magnetic Resonance Imaging scans of people who say they were given implants, and some of the scans do show unexplained spots that could be implants. But such spots also show up on a significant number of other MRI images in general.

Some investigators suggest that while individual MRI scans don't mean much, a large number of similar images might be more convincing — especially if spots seen in them correspond to where the abductees say their implants were placed.

Another line of evidence that would not provide proof but might be strongly suggestive, say

investigators, is a database containing many of the detailed stories told by abductees interviewed by different investigators. Many of these investigators have said they find amazing similarities among accounts given by people who have had no contact with each other, but others say the similarities could be caused by subtle leading of the witnesses by the investigators.

If significant similarities showed up in accounts collected by different investigators, therefore, it might make a more compelling case.

Psychotherapist David Gotlib also has suggested that the selection process could affect the findings — that investigators may select, out of thousands of people who contact them, the ones whose stories are most similar to those they have already heard and written about, thus producing a self-fulfilling prophecy of similar-sounding accounts.

— DAVID L. CHANDLER

Abduction reports scrutinized as psychological phenomenon

more than 30 years and was the founding director of the Cambridge Hospital psychiatry department, says after talking in detail with 60 people about abduction experiences, "I could not put them in any kind of psychiatric category — except trauma; But if it's trauma, then what is the source of the trauma?"

It was that sense that this is a real psychological phenomenon — but a largely unrecognized one — that led Mack to join with Massachusetts Institute of Technology physicist David Pritchard to organize a conference on the subject last week on the MIT campus.

It was the first time respected academics have dared to mount such a meeting within the walls of a respected institution, and their fear of ridicule by the press and public, and reproach by colleagues, led them to go to great lengths to emphasize that MIT was in no way sponsoring the event and that no public funds were in any way used for it.

In fact, Pritchard and Mack tried

hard at first to keep the whole conference a secret. Only reluctantly did they allow any journalists to attend, and then only on condition they not disclose who was there or quote directly what was said.

The subject is certainly easy to ridicule, and those who have gone public with claims of abduction have sometimes lost jobs or been demoted. But those who have worked with the "abductees" are increasingly convinced that whatever the physical reality may be, those involved need care and understanding that is not always forthcoming from mental health professionals.

David Gotlib, a psychotherapist with a private practice in Toronto, says, "I believe that there is an unusual phenomenon going on here that cannot be explained in the usual ways that skeptics explain it. That, I'm sure of."

"What it is, I don't know." Mack and other professionals who have studied these cases say that those who say they have been abducted are sane, normal, and, on the whole, typical. When Mack asks the subjects to rate their certainty that the experiences were real on a scale of 1 (outright lie) to 10 ("it's as real to me as you standing here before me"), he says, "almost invariably it's a 10. Occasionally a 9."

They test normal on batteries of psychological tests. They come from all walks of life, all races, all ages. And almost all of them say they

would much rather be told they are crazy than to have to accept their memories.

In many ways, those who report such experiences resemble survivors of childhood physical or sexual abuse: The memories are initially suppressed, are recalled only with great difficulty, and, then cause great mental anguish. Some therapists have suggested, in fact, that the abduction stories are a psychological mask for half-remembered childhood abuse.

But others, like artist Budd Hopkins, author of the best-seller "Intruders" and now a nearly full-time UFO abduction investigator, say that doesn't hold up. For one thing, he says, many of the "abductees" also do have clear memories of childhood abuse (in about the same percentage of cases as in the general public). If they remember the abuse, he reasons, why would they also cling to the "cover story"?

There is one key claim made by people like Hopkins, Mack, and David Jacobs, a historian at Temple University who has written two books on alien abductions, to bolster their claims that this is a real phenomenon, not just some kind of delusion. It is, they say, the startling similarity in the details of accounts given by people from all over the country who have apparently never had contact with each other or any awareness of each others' stories.

It turns out, however, that the

people who investigate such reports in fact describe a wide variety of experiences, ranging from terrifying to exhilarating, and different kinds of aliens ranging from green-skinned reptiles to tall, blond Nordic types.

Another problem with this argument is that because most of the "abductees" insist on anonymity, there is for the most part only the investigators' word that similarities exist.

Further, there are a number of ways that such similarities could be explained. For one thing, everyone has been exposed to such a plethora of similar images from movies, television, books and newspapers that the similar experiences may simply echo familiar media images. And, many skeptics have suggested, the investigators, especially when their subjects are under hypnosis, may be leading their witnesses — perhaps unconsciously — into providing the accounts they expect to hear.

But such explanations do not easily account for the distress most abductees experience when they go through their accounts. It is that intensity that convinces Mack that there is much more to it than a half-remembered movie image or a desire to please the investigator.

When, with the help of a hypnotist, subjects begin to remember, Mack says, "they became very distraught, because they they did not want to believe this is real."

That was the case with Maria, the woman who described her ab-

duction through an upper-story window in Manhattan to investigator Hopkins. More than a year after she had told him her story under hypnosis, Hopkins says, he was independently contacted by two law-enforcement officers who had witnessed a UFO and saw a woman float out her window and into the craft, accompanied by three small beings. He describes the men as being terrified and shaken, as evidenced by an emotional audiotape one of them made. The date, time, place and details of their account precisely match Maria's story, Hopkins says.

When he told Maria about the witnesses, Hopkins says, she was shocked and distressed. "She wanted for it not to be real," he says.

Her recollections, like those of a majority of abductees, were dredged up with the help of hypnosis, and the reliability of hypnotically-recovered memories has been a central issue. Skeptics point out that, in general, evidence obtained through hypnosis is not admissible in court.

In fact, careful experiments have shown that hypnosis produces an increase in both correct and incorrect memories; adding to the confusion, it produces an increased confidence in both.

And, the investigators point out, about one-fourth of the cases involve people who say they remember their "abductions" without hypnosis, and their descriptions match the others'.

Both believers and skeptics acknowledge the emotional intensity of

memories unleashed through the process of probing these memories with or without hypnosis.

Richard Boylan, a psychologist who has a private practice in Sacramento, Calif. and specializes in working with "abductees," says "some of the investigators are not aware that this requires some psychological help and working through." The two leading investigators in the field, artist Hopkins and historian Jacobs, say they have hypnotized thousands of subjects to elicit memories.

Hopkins, most of whose subjects contacted him after reading one of his books, says he would welcome help from mental health professionals. He points out that he charges nothing for helping them to remember their experiences and refers his subjects to qualified professionals for help if they seem to need it — and can afford it. He says the people he works with are given support, put in touch with others who have had similar experiences, and generally say they feel better after their hypnotic sessions with him.

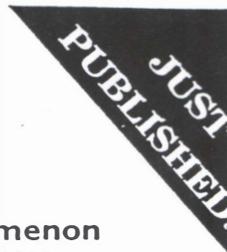
Boylan remains concerned, however, that in some cases troubling memories will be forced into a subject's consciousness by investigators who then walk away, more interested in collecting cases for their books than in helping people.

"The violence may be more of the human end than the alien end," he said. "As a psychologist, I just can't cotton that kind of stuff going on. It's UFOlogy malpractice."

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FROM THE LETTER BOX

Barbara Becker, in her reply to Dr. Bruce Maccabee, informs us of further problems and debatable issues regarding the Gulf Breeze quandry. She states, "I have raised enough questions regarding the Walters case to warrant an independent investigation of the ORIGINAL UFO photos including 'Believer Bill' & 'Jane". I have spoken with the director of Optical Engineering at the Polaroid Corporation who said he would be delighted to examine the photos or, if this is not satisfactory, then Dr. Richard Haines should be asked to perform an independent analysis. EXACTLY WHY WASN'T HAINES ALLOWED IN ON THIS CASE?

Also, on the Acknowledgement page of THE GULF BREEZE SIGHTINGS, Walters claims that a photographic expert with Polaroid named HARRO LIMBO 'authenticated' the photos. I have spoken with Mr. Limbo on many occasions and he has stated that he NEVER SAW THE PHOTOS Walters wants everyone to believe were authenticated by Limbo and Polaroid. The paperback version makes the same claim: 'The amazingly clear, close-up photographs presented have been authenticated by professional photographic analysts...and by top technical experts with the Polaroid Corporation.' If Harro Limbo has never seen the original photos and the Director of Optical Engineering has never seen the photos then exactly which technical experts with Polaroid have 'authenticated' the photos?...I'll contact them.

Now to a few of the issues raised. Prime is the idea that on Jan 12, 1988 Walters was attacked by a UFO and five aliens carrying proctoscopes. He returns home traumatized with aching muscles and then has the wherewithall to complete the copyright form that has been laying around the house...like this is the best time to do it. He then copies photos 1-19, mails them to the Copyright Office on January 13, to be recorded received on January 15...only two days later. (I wish I had mail service like that!) Of course he neglects to mention this little activity in his well documented book.

Then there is the issue of Copyright. You are totally correct, you and the January 7th date were inconsequential to the events. What was important was the fact that Duane Cook had possession of the first five photos. While possession does not bestow copyright, Walters probably didn't know that at the time. With publishers knocking at his door, and the tabloid press in hot pursuit. it sure wouldn't take an Einstein to see there was money to be made...and Walters knew he had 13 other saleable photos, not to mention the 'Believer Bill' series and 'Jane's'.

While we are on the copyright issue...maybe you will ask Ed how is it he can legally use the 'Believer Bill' and 'Jane' photos. The copyright law states that the original photographer owns the copyright. The only way copyright can be transferred is in writing by the photographer or the photographer's authorized agent. It is clear that 'Bill' wanted to retain the copyright when he said in GBS (p. 106) "I'll keep the negs for my grandkids." (copyright is inherited.) While 'Bill' allowed the GB Sentinel to use the photos once in the newspaper, physical possession of the photographs does not bestow the copyright. Ed Walters holds the copyright on the GULF BREEZE SIGHTINGS, how is it he can use copyrighted photos from two anonymous sources?

Regarding the other sightings mentioned...exactly how should I, or anyone else 'believe' in what has been reported to have been said by the other 'witnesses'? When it comes to 'belief' I save that for God, when it comes to UFOs I want facts. As for the other witnesses, it is you who references their truthfulness, and mental capacities, it is you who presumes that because I don't 'believe' them (and I don't think I have ever said anything publically to that effect), that they are liars and hoaxers. To date, I have only been critical of you and the Walters. I suggest you quit trying to defame me by trying to ellicit negative opinions toward me with innuendo.

CONT'

Now let's briefly discuss a few of the 'half dozen or so' other witnesses who saw 'exactly' what Ed Walters saw. There are actually only two whose drawings in GULF BREEZE WITHOUT ED look exactly like Walters' 'UFO' and they are Jeff Thompson and the Somerbys. The problem with each of these is that the reports came in AFTER each had seen Walters photos. Since neither report has the date the report was taken/picture drawn there is no way to know how much each was contaminated before completing the drawing. In the case of Thompson, after six months his description has become much more detailed. Most striking about Thompson's new description is his sudden ability to judge distance, size, and height. According to you he has 'amplified' his testimony. In actuality what he has done is called, refabrication which simply put means he later made inferences about what he believed he saw and then filled in the gaps. Since memory is malleable it would be impossible to know if this new information were accurate or not. As for the Somerbys, McConnells, and Huffords, the same comment can be made. In each case the MUFON report was taken from seven (7) weeks to nine (9) months later. In each case the witnesses viewed Walters' photos before making their reports. There is, at this time, no way to know if what they saw was actually 'Walters' UFO' or a natural object, misidentified and mistakenly classified as a UFO.

As for the 'Red-Light' UFOs currently being seen in Gulf Breeze according to Hufford (UFO Mag. vol. #7, #2) the most common sighting consisted of a 'bright cherry-red light which slowly pulses in intensity.' Duration 1-4 minutes but can vary from a 'few seconds to nine minutes.' Often the sighting will begin or end with a 'much brighter and larger white ball of light.' They are silent and move independent of wind direction. Often they appear 'round or elliptical' and have 'discharged smaller white lights'. At one point Hufford photographed a white ball of light encircled by two rings. The distance from camera to object was one mile. Another photo taken by Hugh shows a 'circular ring of eight amber lights'. 'Witnesses using binoculars reported the object also blocked out the light from stars as it moved along, suggesting the ring of lights was attached to an opaque object.' A third photo taken using b&w film was observed as beginning with the 'typical, pulsating red light, which turned a bright white light.' But instead of fading it 'returned to the red mode and got larger and it appeared to move closer'. 'Witnesses also reported seeing a dark disc shape as a part of the red lights...'

Here is another interesting report: Seventeen (17) witnesses in ten (10) independent groups reported seeing 6 to 16 bright lights appearing and disappearing in sequence. Some witnesses reported seeing the outline of an object to which the lights were apparently attached. Most of the reports indicated that the lights were visible for 10 to 15 seconds, although a few claimed durations up to 5 minutes. Most witnesses saw only lights but at least two groups reported seeing a 'large disc-like object encompassing the lights'. Other witnesses described the lights as 'blinking on and off'. To some the lights appeared in a horizontal line. 'The array moved toward the horizon and seemed to get LARGER for 5 to 7 seconds, stopping 4 to 5 seconds, then beginning to retrace the approach path before blinking out about 4 seconds later.' Some compared the brightness to the planet Venus.

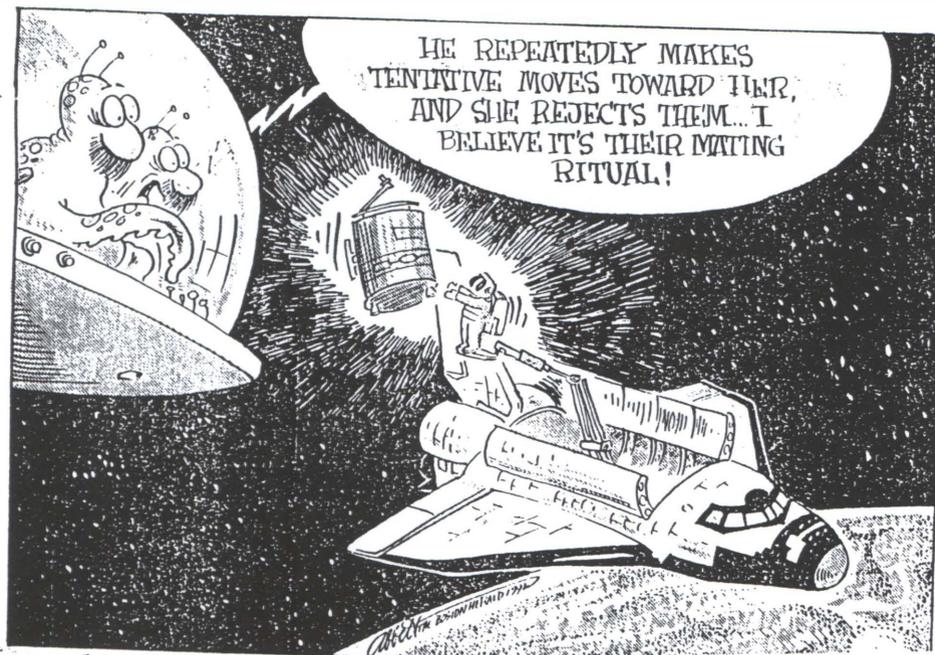
Here's another: Fourteen (14) independent witnesses observed object(s) from 9:15 pm until 10:15 pm Object(s) were described as, larger than a star, through binoculars witnesses saw 'an area of stronger density adjacent to the source'. One witness, an astronomer, said the light compared to a 2nd or 3rd magnitude star. Color varied from gold-orange to fire-red. Formation was either described as triangular or a horizontal line. One witness reported the 'object stopped, light varied and seemed to fizzle out, sparks dropped and the light disappeared.' Another witness stated, 'the objects seemed to have moved back to their original positions and become smaller.'
Sound like Gulf Breeze?

Both commentaries came from the CONDON REPORT. The first, (case #29, pgs. 339-341) was investigated by Raymond Fowler. It was learned that SAC had dropped flares on the night in question as part of a training routine. It seems likely that the witnesses saw the flares. The outline of an object was most probably the 'product of their expectation to see lights in the sky ON something rather than floating about by themselves.' The second (case #18, pgs. 300-305) was concluded to be candles launched on balloons.

If this isn't enough then I suggest you and your 'Gulf Breeze research team' read Allan Hendry's, THE UFO HANDBOOK. He comments that the 'prank balloon usually consists of a lightweight plastic laundry bag with birthday candles propped at its base by drinking straws, wires, or balsa wood struts.' In the air, the candlelight reflection off parts of the plastic bag created the illusion of shape. He also includes a remarkable photo (p. #47) he took of a 'prank balloon' which looks strikingly like Hufford's photo of the glob of light with the rings around it as pictured in UFO MAGAZINE (vol. #7, #2, p. 6). If the CONDON REPORT & THE UFO HANDBOOK are unavailable then I suggest you ALL read the MUFON Field Investigators Manual.

Regarding magnesium flares the 1975 version (p. 78) states that the flares can be seen at a great distance, 50 miles plus, and at a close distance of 1 - 2 miles the light is a bright white. As the distance increases they appear more yellow and at greater distances they appear yellowish-red. 'THE IMPRESSION SOMETIMES GIVEN IS THAT OF A FORWARD MOVING CIRCULAR CRAFT WITH ROTATING LIGHTS AROUND ITS PERIMETER.' The 1983 Manual states: the flare may first appear 'as a bright pinpoint source of WHITE, green, RED, or yellow light which rapidly expands giving the impression that a rapidly moving oval object is approaching head-on. Then it shrinks, giving the impression the object is receding. Upper air winds may cause the 'object' to change shape.'

THE POINT IS, THAT WHAT IS CURRENTLY BEING REPORTED IN GULF BREEZE IS CONSISTENT WITH FLARES, CANDLES, AND BALLOONS AND IS INDICATIVE OF A HOAX."



Boston Herald 13 May 1992

From Barbara Becker's recent Orbiter letters it appears that she does not believe in the accuracy and/or truthfulness of the UFO sighting reported by Dr. Fenner McConnell and his wife, Shirley. It also seems that she does not believe the reports by Arthur Hufford and his wife Mary. Nor does she believe Charlie Somerby and his wife, Dori. She does not even believe Ray Pollack (another Monsanto chemist who was called 'R.P.' in *Gulf Breeze without Ed*, published in the MUFON symposium proceedings, 1991) and his wife and daughter. Nor does she believe the reports by the half a dozen or so other witnesses who all claim to have seen the same object that Ed photographed. I presume that as far as she is concerned these upstanding citizens are either deluded or not capable of independent thinking or mental incompetents or just plain liars and hoaxers. By refusing to believe in the truthfulness of these people she is able to ignore all of their reports, which support the Walters' sightings, in order to pursue her diligent effort to discredit the Walters family (father, wife, son, daughter). For well over a year she has tried to prove that the Walters sightings (and photographs) are a hoax. Her most recent effort is like the previous ones...a failure.

Readers of Barbara Becker's letter/article, 'Ed was a step ahead - to the Bank' (Orbiter, Nov/Dec, 1991) who are not familiar with the issues involved may think that she has presented a perfectly logical argument that shows Ed was planning to write a book even before he talked to the MUFON investigators. It is well known that Ed's copyright form was received by the office in Washington, D.C. on January 15. Since he included photo 19, which he says was taken on Jan. 12, he must have sent the completed form in on the 13th. In order to have the form available on the 13th he must have written to the office in Washington, D.C. over a week before. Because of time lags in the postal service and the processing time for his request, he must have requested a copyright form before January 7th, the date on which he 'revealed all' to the MUFON investigators. Hence she concludes that he must have been planning to write a book even before the Jan. 7 interview (during which the MUFON investigators indicated that it would take a book of some sort to document his experiences). Barbara has combined this reasoning with some loose logic about Ed's photos to argue that photo 19 was actually taken in December, so he could have had photos 1-19 available (following her assumption that they are all hoax photos) before January 12, probably even before the MUFON interview. Hence 'Ed was a step ahead...'

If he were as anxious to get 'to the bank' as she would have us believe, however, one wonders why he even waited until the 13th to mail off his copyright request. He could have taken photo 19 as early as the middle of December (if it were a hoax) and he could have withheld it from the MUFON investigators during the Jan. 7 interview. He could have then pretended that the event occurred on the 8th (that would explain why he wouldn't have had it to show them on the 7th), and then he could have filed the copyright request on the 9th.

Barbara is correct on one point. Ed did request a copyright form before the MUFON interview on Jan. 7th. The exact day is not known, but it was shortly after Dec. 23, 1987. When Duane Cook and the MUFON investigators, on Dec. 23, learned that Ed had taken the photo of 3 objects in the sky (now called photo 18), they discussed with Ed the potential problems that could be created by unauthorized use of the pictures by print and other media such as, for example, the tabloid press (the National Enquirer had already expressed an interest) and they convinced Ed to have it, and the first five photos copyrighted. (Note: Ed had supplied the first 5 photos in November and then on Dec. 23 he provided yet another picture and even admitted to having taken it. Hence Duane and the investigators suspected that Ed had probably also taken the first five. For this reason they discussed the collection of photos as if Ed were responsible for all of them, although as of that time Ed had not admitted to taking the first five. Photos 1-5 and 18 were the only ones that Duane and the investigators knew about as of the Dec. 23 discussion. Photo 18 was published in the Sentinel on Dec. 24.) On some day soon after this discussion (the latter part of December) Ed wrote to Washington, D.C. for a copyright form and sometime after that (date not known) he received the form and an abundance of literature describing its use. However, he did not immediately fill out the form and send it in. This explains why he had the form available on Jan. 12, 1988 when he finally did decide to copyright his pictures. According to Ed, he sent the form along with Xerox copies of all the photos from 1 - 19 on Jan. 13. Hence Barbara was partially right. Ed did have the copyright form before the Jan. 7 interview.

Her argument that Photo 19 must have been taken in December, probably at the same time as photos 10-17, is quite detailed but relies on a significant assumption which she admits is not conclusive. She says there is a 'slim' but not zero possibility that photo 19 could have come from a different pack, i.e., not from the pack that included photos 10-17. Her claim is based on Bob Oechsler's analysis of characteristic flaws in the printing of pack numbers and serial numbers on the backs of the individual pieces of photos. She rejects the idea that Ed could buy two different packs of film which would have the same printing flaws. However, the probability is actually quite high. Ed bought film packs, several at a time, as he needed them from several stores. Each store bought many packs at a time. Since many hundreds of packs are made by the Polaroid machines in one 'batch,' many hundreds of packs can have the same flaw, and a store could easily buy two or more packs from the same batch.

By arbitrarily reducing the 'slim' probability to zero, she concludes that Ed took photo 19 in December at the same time that he took photos 10-17 and then asks why Ed withheld photo 19 from the investigators when he told them, on January 7, 1988, about his sightings in December, 1987. She answers her question by saying it would have messed up his story about the December 17th sightings. But this answer suggests that she has forgotten her prime assumption, namely, that the photos and accompanying stories (sightings reports) are all hoaxes and hence *Ed had complete control over the construction of the stories he told the investigators*. If the sightings and photos are hoaxes then Ed could have modified the stories to agree with the pictures. Instead of claiming that photos 13,14,15,16, and 17 and were taken at his house during one sighting on Dec. 17, he could have said that they were taken during different sightings on different nights. For example, if the sightings were a hoax he could have said that photos 13, 14, and 15 were taken on Dec. 10 (or another day, with an appropriate story; the dates of this and the following events would have been free for Ed's choosing...if a hoax), he could have said that photo 19 (it wouldn't have been called photo 19 but rather 16 in this case) was taken on Dec. 13 (with an appropriate story) and photo 17 was taken on Dec. 17 (with an appropriate story). This would account for the photos in the film pack (J series). He could then have said that photo 16 (which would be called 18) was taken on Dec. 20 (with an appropriate story) and finally that photo 18 (which would be called 19) was taken on December 22. If it were a hoax he could have reported all of these sightings without any seeming contradiction from his photos because he could have *adjusted all of his stories to match the photos*. Surely, if Ed were the genius hoaxer that Barbara and others have made him out to be, he would have thought of something as simple as keeping his photos and stories straight. The fact that there is some ambiguity actually argues against a clever hoax. At any rate, her argument that photo 19 was taken in December but that Ed had to say it didn't occur until January to avoid messing up his Dec. 17 report is seen to be quite faulty. It certainly does not prove that photo 19 was taken in December, as she would have the reader believe.

I was amused by her arguments about Ed supposedly waiting to find out if his story would be accepted by MUFON before he finally decided to write a book. But I was totally surprised (and nearly broke out laughing) when I read her statement that Ed '*disclosed his identity*' to the MUFON investigators on January 7, 1988 '*only after he was in danger of losing (sic) Maccabee's support.*' Had she contacted me about this I could have told her that Walters couldn't have lost my support by not testifying on Jan. 7 because he didn't have my support. I didn't even know who he was. Not only did he not have my support, but *the little bit that I knew about the sightings caused me to suspect a hoax*. Walters, of course, did not know who I was, so he couldn't have worried about losing my support. He did not learn about my interest for over a month after the Jan. 7 interview.

When I first learned of the Gulf Breeze sightings in early January I was told that the photographer was anonymous. This is always a suspicious circumstance. I was shown poor Xerox copies of the first 5 photos and I was provided with no other information. I

was extremely unimpressed. I was told that the Florida investigators were taking the matter seriously because *other witnesses* had also reported sightings. My early involvement is on record, including my impression gained from seeing good copies of the photos in late January while at JPL. It wasn't until February that I learned from Budd Hopkins the name of the photographer.

I wrote in the GBS book (pg. 269) as follows: 'My interest in the Gulf Breeze sightings probably would have ended with a cursory study of these photos if Ed had not revealed who he was to the investigators on January 7, 1988.' The fact that I included a date has prompted Barbara to ask 'Why (did Ed) come forward (and allow the interview) at this time?' She writes that the answer lies in my statement just quoted. She has emphasized the date that I put into the statement as if the *date* at which Ed revealed himself was important to me. This is not true. *I didn't even know that the Jan. 7 interview had taken place until over a month later.* The important part of my statement is that my interest would have ended if Ed hadn't revealed himself *sometime*. The fact that he did it on Jan. 7 was of secondary importance. He could have done it a month later, or a month before. The important fact to derive from my statement is that I would have lost interest if Ed had not come forward, because I don't waste time on anonymous photos.

Ed has stated that he didn't know me or about me before he was told, in *February*, that I was coming to visit him in *on February 20, 1988*. This makes sense since no one, including the MUFON investigators, knew in early January that I would be involved with the investigation (they had not and certainly Ed had not requested my presence). Hence a fear of losing my support could not have played a role in his decision to describe all of his sightings to the MUFON investigators.

At least one valuable 'thing' comes out of Barbara's letters: I have to take the time to write a letter to Orbiter and can append to it some information on recent Gulf Breeze sightings. As of the end of January, 1992, there have been about 120 sightings recorded by the Gulf Breeze Research Team. Many events have also been witnessed by other Gulf Breeze and area residents, including numerous Air Force personnel, and an air traffic controller. Video tape has recorded such bizarre events as a ring of lights associated with a larger dark body that blocked the stars as it traveled along and *rotated more than 180 degrees, slowly 'flipping over' in front of the witnesses;* a red light which appeared, which was then surrounded by a ring of lights, which then disappeared leaving the ring; a reddish oval light photographed with a 420 mm lens which had white lights appear above the reddish oval in an arrangement that resembles the lights in Ed's photo 14. I myself saw a ring of white lights appear in the Gulf Breeze sky on Sept. 16. Various armchair investigators have proposed trivial explanations (balloons carrying flares, for example), but explanations do not account for the wide range of dynamical and optical phenomena recorded. As I have said before, either this is a very sophisticated and *extremely* persistent series of hoaxes...or it is the 'real thing,' whatever that may be. Tests are presently being carried out to better characterize the phenomena for comparison with hoax theories. Very recently optical spectra have been obtained. These are undergoing analysis. Results will be published after the tests are complete.

Dr. Bruce Maccabee.

ORBITER IS NOW BEING OFFERED ON AN EXCHANGE BASIS ONLY. THOSE WHO WISH TO REMAIN ON THE MAILING LIST CAN EASILY DO SO BY CONTINUATION OF NEWSLETTER EXCHANGES. OTHERS, WHO DO NOT PUBLISH NEWSLETTERS HAVE OPTIONS SUCH AS PERIODICALLY (maybe every month or so) SEND AN OPINIONATED LETTER OR COMMENTARY TO THE EDITOR, OR SEND UFO NEWSCLIPPINGS FROM LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, UFO ARTICLES LOCATED IN MAGAZINES OR SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE, AND/OR AUTHOR A SMALL ARTICLE TO BE PUBLISHED IN FUTURE ISSUES OF ORBITER.

Orbiter readers have read my repeated challenges to Dr. Bruce Maccabee regarding the groundless "third photo in the pack" attack he and Ed Walters have made on my paper "Gulf Breeze Double Exposed."

I asked that Dr. Maccabee either retract his allegation or debate the issue with me in the Orbiter. Since he has chosen to dodge my challenges, I will "debate an empty chair." Jim Melesciuc has agreed to publish in this issue a letter from Ed Walters setting forth his and Dr. M.'s contentions (IUR July/August 1990) and my reply (IUR November/December 1990).

I hope Orbiter readers will conclude that my arguments are valid and that those of Dr. M. and Ed Walters are invalid. I believe that the weakness of his position is the reason Dr. M. has chosen not to justify his attack on "Gulf Breeze Double Exposed" (CUFOS, \$9.95).

-Zan Overall.

Letters

(IUR JULY/AUGUST 1990)

To the editor:

In *Gulf Breeze Double Exposed*, recently published by CUFOS, Zan Overall concludes that a party photo taken in 1986 (aka the "ghost/demon" photo) is and can only be a double exposure.

Without taking the space to address the outrageous distortions within the CUFOS report, I demand a simple test: take a package of 108 film and try to make a ghost/demon image on the third photographic plate without leaving the room to set up a double exposure. In other words, do what the witnesses say happened. Take three photos in a row, each with a flash, and have the third photo show a ghost/demon. Do not use glass for a reflection. Remember, you are trying to demonstrate a double exposure.

It is not asking too much to demand such a test if we are to believe the double-exposure theory. When the test fails, in order to support the double-exposure theory CUFOS must conclude that the film pack must have been tampered with and the third photo-plate pre-exposed and then repacked to be used later to take three photos in a row.

Again, another simple test should have been done: why didn't CUFOS personnel invest the \$10.00 for a package of 108 film, open it up and see for themselves how the film plates are tied together, making—according to Lilli Seymour of the Polaroid Resource Center, Atlanta—an exposure of the third (or any but the first) film plate extremely difficult, if not impossible? Bruce Maccabee demonstrated the above test at the recent MUFON symposium. He also demonstrated how an operational error with the 20-year-old camera can easily create smeared, fuzzy images in a single exposure.

These two simple tests would have saved CUFOS the cost of printing the Overall monograph and shown that the ghost/demon issue is a debunking distraction. Debunkers make grand conclusions without testing the obvious. I find it odd that CUFOS would sign its name to a report without testing the conclusion. I look forward to a report on such testing.

Ed Walters
Gulf Breeze, Florida

Letters

(IUR NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1990)

Gulf Breeze continued

To the editor:

In his letter in the July/August issue of *IUR*, Ed Walters responds to my *Gulf Breeze Double Exposed*, recently published by CUFOS, and in the process raises a false and misleading issue.

According to him, "the witnesses say" that the ghost-demon image occurred on the "third photo plate" in a 108 Polaroid pack, admittedly a virtual impossibility if the image was produced by double exposure. He demands that CUFOS demonstrate how this could have been done.

This would be a valid request if Carol (pseudonym), the girl in the ghost-demon photo, had been the third girl photographed. There is, however, no reason to believe she was.

Walters writes "the witnesses say" but cites no authority for that statement. When I checked with Carol, I learned that Walters had not questioned her. But I am aware of a joint presentation at the recent MUFON symposium by Walters and Bruce Maccabee, who made the same points Walters raises in the letter. They referred to the following from p. 18 of my monograph: "[Carol] said that Ed took only one Polaroid picture of each of the girls. He laid all three on a table and developed them one by one. Carol's was the last one developed and showed the ghost-demon." Walters and Maccabee maintain this establishes that Carol was the third girl photographed.

Actually, Carol's statement refers only to the order in which the photos were revealed to the crowd, accomplished by peeling off a backing which also stops the development. With a Polaroid 108 pack you must pull a shot out of the camera before you can take the next picture. Development starts as the picture leaves the camera and continues till the backing is removed.

In the Carol seance and the Linda seance, Walters took the three shots in succession and then peeled the backings off after all three had been taken. The first two pictures would get more than the optimum 60-second development, but Polaroid tells me this would not ruin the pictures. It would have been simple for Walters to keep track of the first shot taken and make sure it was the last one peeled open. Any good showman would want the suspense to build as the three photos were revealed, culminating with the anticipated ghost-demon.

These additional quotes from *Double Exposed* describe the typical sequence of events and demonstrate just how misleading Walters and Maccabee's version of what happened is:

Page 7 (Linda's seance): "[Walters] took individual

pictures of the three. . . . They went inside and peeled off the film."

Page 4 (Carol's seance): "[Walters] took a picture of each of the girls. He put them in his pocket and he pulled them out after a certain time and Carol was the 'chosen one.'"

Walters and Maccabee cannot deny they are familiar with this method of taking and developing a group of Polaroids. Walters' first alleged UFO photos were supposedly taken the same way.

Pages 30-31 of the Walterses' *The Gulf Breeze Sightings* (1990) have this to say: "The pictures were scattered on the ground, each where I had taken it and let it fall. . . . We went into the house. . . . Frances . . . watched over my shoulder as I peeled the backing off the pictures."

Would the last "UFO" photo peeled open necessarily have been the last one shot? By the same token, because the ghost-demon photo was peeled open last, was it necessarily the last one taken?

Ed Walters has offered many explanations in his efforts to get the ghost-demon off his back. Before he had access to my paper at the Pensacola MUFON symposium, he had related a definitive version of the Carol episode to Maccabee, one involving the "ghost-eyes" photo trick he admits playing at his seance parties. This complicated scenario required that Carol be the first or second person photographed. Maccabee wrote the following in a letter to Philip J. Klass on June 25, 1990 (before Pensacola): "[Walters] says that, as he recalls it, in the case of Carol she was the first of three to be taken." (Emphasis added.)

And yet after this Walters excoriates CUFOS for not conducting tests based on Carol's being the third girl photographed. He can't have it both ways.

At the end of his letter Walters intimated that the ghost-demon photos could result from an accidental "operational error." These photos were no accident. Teenaged guests at the various parties testify that Walters predicted when the ghost-demon images would occur.

Zan Overall
Redondo Beach, California

Did a UFO Buzz Concord Tuesday Night?

Driver Says He Saw, Heard Large Object With Pulsating Lights Overfly Route 3A

By MAUREEN MILLIKEN
Union Leader Staff

Roger Cross isn't sure what flew over his car while he was driving on Route 3A in Concord Tuesday night, but he knows it was like nothing he has ever seen before.

Cross thinks it may have been a UFO.

And he isn't the only one in the state who saw the huge, triangular object with pulsating lights.

Radio station WNNH in Henning reported getting "very serious calls" yesterday morning

about similar sightings.

Starting at about 6 p.m., people in Claremont, Newport, Bradford, Salisbury, Penacook and Concord, saw what Cross saw, although the other sightings were of something at a much higher altitude, according to Cheryl A. Powell, an investigator for Mutual UFO Network. She said the witnesses were "pretty shook up, but excited."

Cross, of Concord, was on his way to Manchester on Route 3A, near the Interstate 93 overpass, at about 7:50 p.m. when he heard a

sound he still had trouble describing 24 hours later.

"When I first heard the noise I thought I was going to get hit by an aircraft," he said. He pulled his car over and saw a triangular object which he described as "two or three times the size of Rollins Park" flying about 400 or 500 feet above the road.

"It was awesome in size," he said.

But he said it was the sound of the object that kept him up all night wondering.

"It's one thing to see some-

thing you've never seen before, but hearing a noise you've never heard before is another thing," he said.

The best way he could describe the noise is "sounding like increasing rain on a summer night on a canvastent."

Last night, Cross, Powell and others planned to go back to the site to see if there's a return visit.

Cross said it's his "big hope" to see it again.

"Last night I wish I'd had a little more time," he said. "I wish I had time to take it in."

Powell said that two years ago there was a similar sighting in almost the same spot. Last night, she wasn't ready to say for sure if Tuesday's sighting was a UFO, but said it merited investigation.

In an interview a year ago, after a possible UFO sighting in Webster, she said cynics should be more open-minded.

"It seems more probable that there's more than we know. There's no reason to doubt it."

Cross, unemployed since September after working at Grapevine Ford, has similar feelings.

"Personally, I hope and believe," he said, "they've been around in all shapes and sizes for many years and maybe something good will come out of all of it, like a cure for cancer. Maybe there's nothing to it. Everyone's entitled to their opinions."

"But there's things or thoughts can't conceive of."

