

UFO ENCOUNTERS

Worldwide Coverage of UFO Phenomena

Vol. 2 No. 1 \$3.50



**See A UFO –
Lose Your Job!**

**UFOs Over West
Michigan**

**Alien Captured
On Videotape?**

**Cognitive
Interviews**

**The Ural
Murders**

**New Roswell
Book**



The Truth Is Out There!

UFO ENCOUNTERS MAGAZINE

Vol. 2 #1

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Well, here we are beginning volume two of *UFO ENCOUNTERS!* I look back at our first volume with pride, but I am anxious to continue educating others about the most important phenomenon ever to challenge humanity.

This year we plan to extend our coverage of UFO phenomena, introducing readers to more investigators and cases than ever before. In addition, I have networked with many researchers in my area, as well as all over the world, who plan on teaming together for some very interesting projects.

Our hope is to bring ufology out of passive investigation — where investigators wait for something to happen — into active investigation, where we aggressively attempt to capture evidence of the phenomenon as it is taking place. Some of this active investigation will involve the abductee phenomenon. The idea is for a researcher in a local area to be notified when a nearby abductee is being taken. How is this possible? First of all, we don't know if it is possible. This has never been seriously tried before on a large scale, but we have some innovating ideas from several pioneering individuals who wish to accomplish this. Full details can be found in our next issue.

So, until next month, keep watching the sky!

Michael Norris

See A UFO – Lose Your Job!

by Preston E. Dennett

Encountering a UFO can bring many unseen dangers. Some witnesses suffer burns and other alarming symptoms after a close encounter. Others are actually abducted, implanted, and let go with almost no memory of the event. They are left with only strange scars on their bodies, a period of missing time, and an unexplainable post-traumatic stress syndrome.

These dangers may seem severe, but often the worst dangers come not from the aliens but from our fellow humans! After encoun-

Rather than objectively investigate a UFO incident, many skeptics prefer to accuse the witness of incompetence.

tering a UFO, many people must go through the additional trauma of encountering skeptical humans. Witnesses brave enough to tell their stories sometimes find themselves rejected by family, friends and coworkers. A few unfortunate others discover that not only are they not believed, but they have now become subject to ridicule.

Rather than objectively investigate a UFO incident, many skeptics prefer to accuse the witness of incompetence. Often these accusations descend into a personal attack. For some UFO witnesses, this ridicule can have effects that are far worse than that of the original UFO encounters. In fact, in several cases, prejudice against UFO witnesses has been so strong

that it has threatened their actual livelihood.

This has happened in so many cases that it could be called a rule. Simply put, see a UFO — lose your job. Many people have learned this rule the hard way.

One of the most famous cases of this type of prejudice is that of the Travis Walton encounter on November 5, 1975, in Snowflake, Arizona. As told in the popular movie, *Fire In The Sky*, six woodcutters encountered a UFO hovering near their vehicle. One of them, Travis, stood under the UFO and was struck by a beam of light. The other witnesses took off. When they returned, Travis was gone. After reporting Travis's disappearance, the woodcutters were not believed, and were accused of murder. When Travis was finally returned and confirmed that he was taken by a UFO, there was an immediate effect. Travis and his crew were still not believed, and they were all fired from their jobs. New men were hired to fill the positions left vacant. Of course, at that point, none of the men really cared. Nothing could have made them go back to that part of the forest for a long time.

Another startling case of prejudice against UFO witnesses is that of Leah Haley. Throughout her life, Haley has had repeated UFO abductions. Often she was given painful examinations that left scars. However, for many years, she had no memories of her abductions. Then, in 1990, two UFO events caused her to visit

psychologist and well-known UFO investigator, John Carpenter.

She quickly discovered that she was a UFO abductee. Unfortunately, her story leaked out. Then, the ridicule began.

At the time, Haley was married with two children and was a well-respected member of the community. She had a masters degree in elementary education from Alabama State University, and a masters degree in secondary education from Tennessee State University. She was happy and secure with her job as a Certified Public Accountant and Accounting Instructor.

But then, her superiors at her place of employment discovered she was also a UFO abductee. Haley was subjected to intense ridicule and actual accusations that she was crazy. Then, as a direct result of the ridicule and accusations, and despite her excellent resume and experience, she lost her job.

In some cases, UFO witnesses fought back. They take a stand against prejudice and attempt to keep their jobs. This can lead to appalling situations. The Alan Godfrey case is one example. At the time of his UFO encounter, Godfrey was a police officer for the West Yorkshire Metropolitan Police force in England. He had received two separate awards for outstanding investigative work. He was married with two children, and was a well-respected member of the community.

Then he was abducted by a UFO. Immediately after the incident, he reported to his superiors that he had seen a UFO. He made no mention of any abduction, and was not even aware that one had

happened. Two of his fellow police officers returned with him to the scene and saw that the ground was totally dry where Godfrey had reported seeing the UFO. This was considered highly unusual since it had rained all night.

Then, despite the physical evidence supporting his encounter, the ridicule began. His fellow officers began talking about him, kidding him about seeing UFOs. The ridicule began to get worse. Then, more reports came in from neighboring encounters, supporting Godfrey's story.

This stopped the ridicule at first, at least among his fellow officers. But actually, it served to make Godfrey's encounter more visible. Later, Godfrey's encounter was published in the newspaper. This upset Godfrey's superiors. Before long, he was called into his boss's office.

He was told that it would be best if he simply resigned. Godfrey stubbornly refused. Godfrey was then humiliated before his fellow officers by being stripped of his police car and given bicycle duty. Despite increased pressures, Godfrey still refused to resign.

As time passed, Godfrey was not given his police car back and his superiors still openly ridiculed him. He realized that everything he had enjoyed about being a police officer was gone. So, he gave into the pressures and resigned.

A similar story is the case of two police officers from Portage County, Ohio. Deputy Sheriff Dale Spaur and Special Deputy W. L. Neff were driving along U. S. Highway 224 on the evening of April 17, 1966, when they saw a

metallic flying saucer with a dome rising from a grove of trees. The officers chased the object as it raced away.

The officers reached speeds of one hundred miles per hour in an attempt to keep up with the flying saucer. When the UFO got too far ahead, it would stop as if waiting for the pursuing officers. The object was in fact seen by at least six other police departments in Ohio and Pennsylvania. One other officer, Patrolman Wayne Houston, joined the pursuit. Another officer photographed the UFO.

Police officers Spaur and Neff chased the UFO for eighty-five miles until they ran out of gas. The chase lasted fifty-five minutes, and spanned across two states.

The sighting received a great deal of publicity, and both officers found themselves the center of a great deal of unwanted attention. It was to have disastrous effects. As Sheriff Dale Spaur reports, "My entire life came crashing down around my shoulders. My wife, my home, my children all seemed to fade away."

Spaur was so traumatized by the encounter and resulting publicity, that it caused his marriage to fail. By July of 1966, Spaur's marriage had ended and he resigned as sheriff. He moved to another town where he lived in a hotel and made a meager living as a painter.

Patrolman Wayne Houston also suffered badly from the encounter. He had been on the Ohio Police Force for seven years, but a few months after the encounter, he resigned. "I quit because of that thing," Houston said. "There was pressure. You couldn't put your

finger on it but it was there. For one thing the city officials did not like their police officers chasing flying saucers.”

Another equally appalling case is that of S. Scott Corder, M.D., of Ottawa, Kansas. Corder was a well-respected medical doctor, who was very secure in his profession. Then he stumbled upon a UFO case of epic proportions. It turned out to be the Donna Butts case, which is now a well-known although controversial contactee case.

The Butts case is so controversial because it involves many predictions regarding the future of humanity. Many elements of the case are hard to believe.

Corder's interest in UFO phenomena became well known among his colleagues. And not too surprisingly, certain Kansas state medical authorities became very upset, and took action to prevent Corder from practicing medicine. They repeatedly demanded he undergo psychiatric examination. Corder refused. On March 13, 1989, Corder's medical license was revoked by the Kansas Board of Healing Arts, on the ground that he was mentally ill. He was then further humiliated by being denied a proper appeal hearing.

Corder, however, fought back. He began a public relations battle. In 1990, he filed a civil action suit to fight his suspension. To help his case, he finally agreed to undergo a series of psychiatric evaluations. He was judged completely sane, and in April 1992, the State was forced to reinstate his license.

Corder continued his battle by asking the court for \$669,000 in damages. In June of 1993, Judge

Frank Theis ruled that in this case, the law exempts the state officials from liability. In a 79-page decision, however, he did say that, “. . . if anything is certain, clearly and undeniably from the evidence Dr. Corder was damaged . . . from his encounter with his licensing body, the Kansas Board of Healing Arts, with little, if any fault on his part but a profound naivete of the power of government over his person and his profession.”

Unfortunately for Corder, the damage was done. However, his ending is a happy one. He is still employed. He fought for his beliefs and won. Others have not been so lucky.

The Butts case is so controversial because it involves many predictions regarding the future of humanity.

This next instance involves a police officer whose case clearly shows how fear of the unknown can drive people to commit acts of extreme prejudice and hate. The case is that of Jeff Greenhaw, who was, at one time, the police chief of the small town of Falkville, Alabama.

On October 17, 1973, the Falkville Police Department received a phone call from a woman who reported a UFO landing near her home. There had been a great deal of recent local UFO activity, so Police Chief Greenhaw grabbed a Polaroid camera and went to investigate. Near the area of the sighting, Greenhaw encountered a six-foot tall metallic-suited figure in the road. Greenhaw took four photographs and then started chasing

the creature with his police car. The creature ran at speeds of thirty to forty miles per hour using huge leaping bounds, and it outdistanced the police car.

Greenhaw's sighting was televised on the news. Then came the vicious backlash. Immediately after the incident, Greenhaw began receiving threatening phone calls. Shortly later, his car engine mysteriously blew up. Then his wife divorced him, and an arsonist burned down his house. To put the icing on the cake, Greenhaw was forced to resign from his respected position as police chief. As he says, “Now I've lost my car, my wife, my home and my job.”

As we have seen, encountering a UFO can easily cost people their jobs. It doesn't matter if you're well-educated and have several degrees, or you have a blue-collar job. Doctors, woodcutters, accountants, police officers — all have lost their jobs as a direct result of their UFO encounters.

Of course, there are many types of prejudice. However, prejudice against UFO abductees is particularly harmful because of the trauma the abductees have already endured. To have a frightening UFO encounter and then be fired from your job for alleged mental incompetence is a crime that has happened far too often.

This type of prejudice is undoubtedly keeping large numbers of UFO reports hidden from the public. It is well known among UFO investigators that commercial pilots sight many UFOs, but rarely report them for fear of losing their jobs.

Many police officers who have seen UFOs are likely remaining silent because of the officers who

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You Should Have Your Head Examined!

“Crackpots and dreamers . . . that’s who reports UFO sightings.”

by Bufo Calvin

We’ve all heard that argument, or at least seen the disparaging eyeroll which seems to say the same thing. Fortunately, a recent study¹ published in the *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*² provides us with a good defense, while giving us additional insight into the personality profile of UFO reporters.

This work, conducted using proper scientific methodology, tends to substantiate the belief that people who have had UFO encounters are not crazy . . . or at least no crazier than the general population. They also are not more particularly prone to fantasize, more easily hypnotized, nor do they demonstrate signs of temporal lobe problems.

This element of “not being crazy” was what I initially saw reported in the mainstream news media, including CNN. Although it is one important conclusion of the study, there are other indications which are worth summarizing. I certainly recommend the original article to anyone who

People who have had UFO encounters . . . are not more particularly prone to fantasize, more easily hypnotized, nor do they demonstrate signs of temporal lobe problems.

wants to get really in depth on it. Be prepared for an academic paper: I had to take a crash course in statistics to get a better grip on some of it.

The study takes four groups of people and gives them various tests. The results of these tests indicate certain differences in the groups. The four classifications of people were: UFO nonintense (pretty much observers of Nocturnal Lights); UFO intense (UFO percipients beyond that, going from people who saw one close up through physical contact, boarding the craft, telepathic contact, etc.); a group intended to represent the general population; and a group of introductory psychology students.

The twenty tests included various factors: intelligence; self-esteem; schizophrenia; social potency; fantasy proneness; UFO beliefs; other “exotic” beliefs; hypnotizability; etc.

Interviews were also conducted with the members of the two UFO groups to get some information about the nature of the experience, and the experiencers’ impressions of it.

So, what do we get out of all this? For one, we get a sense of how the four groups differ, giving us some clues about the element of the UFO phenomenon which we are best able to examine: the human beings reporting it. For

The twenty tests included various factors: intelligence; self-esteem; schizophrenia; social potency; fantasy proneness; UFO beliefs; other “exotic” beliefs; hypnotizability; etc.

another, we see what conclusions are drawn by the study. Third, we get to apply our own interpretations and make our own speculations on what the data means.

This last is important, because we bring a different perspective to the analysis. In their first paragraph, the authors indicate that they do not consider the extraterrestrial hypothesis as confirmed. While I and many other students of the phenomenon would certainly agree, it appears that they have taken this position without as thorough a survey of the literature as might reasonably be considered warranted. In their extensive list of references, there are only two books cited which can be considered general assessments of the UFO phenomenon. These are *UFOs Explained* by Philip Klass, and *The UFO Verdict: Examining the Evidence* by Robert Sheaffer. Both authors are certainly apt analysts, however, they are undeniably associated with the skeptical point of view. Indeed, Klass publishes the recommended *Skeptics UFO Newsletter*³. Additionally, both books were published by the same house, Prometheus, which limits the perspective. Other sources

listed deal either with specific elements of ufology, with the abduction phenomenon, or with psychology. For instance, while *UFOs: A Scientific Debate*, edited by Page and Sagan, was consulted, only the chapter on Psychiatry and UFOs is cited. It would have given more weight to their lack of endorsement of a physical nature to UFO sightings if they had surveyed a greater portion of published material, particularly that which presents a differing viewpoint⁴. Being psychiatrists and/or psychologists, they have, not surprisingly, sought to find the answers in those disciplines. The same is often true of engineers, military people, or mystics. There is a natural tendency to approach a problem from the position of one's greatest strength, whatever that might be. As a fortune teller, I try to keep myself open to all possibilities.

Now, onto what the study says:

1. The UFO experiencers were more likely to believe in UFOs than the control groups. This is not too surprising. However, it is important to note that the study could not determine whether this belief existed prior to the experience. If it was preexisting, it might be reasonable to postulate that this predisposition might enable someone to identify some-

The UFO experiencers were actually "better-adjusted" than the control groups! In particular, they were less likely to view the world as hostile, and they had less stress.

thing as a UFO experience which another person might not. This can mean that they falsely identify another type of stimulus as a UFO. It can also mean that a nonbeliever might observe a UFO and consider it to be something else! For instance, I knew a mathematician who told me that he had twice seen things which appeared to him to be UFOs. In both cases, he convinced himself that he had seen *nothing*. This is particularly interesting in light of the fact that he told me both had turned out to have a mundane explanation. So he had in fact seen something.

2. The UFO experiencers were more likely to hold other "exotic beliefs," such as a belief in past lives (which is only an exotic belief in this culture). If the UFO event predated the positive assessments of other strange phenomena, it may be that seeing something which you have been told does not exist may open one up to questioning other authoritative assertions. It may also be that the person was "more gullible" to begin with.

3. The UFO experiencers were actually "better-adjusted" than the control groups! In particular, they were less likely to view the world as hostile, and they had less stress. The authors of the study suggest this may relate to a feeling of being cared for by a superior being. For people who consider their UFO experience to be positive, this could certainly be true.

4. The UFO nonintense group, those seeing lights in the sky, scored significantly higher on the intelligence test than the other

If this was true, it might be interesting to speculate that their nonintense experience might have become an intense one if they were more "normally psychic."

three groups. This finding becomes more intriguing when contrasted with the Paranormal Experience scores. The authors of the study say that there was no real difference among the four groups in reporting paranormal experiences. To the untutored eye, the UFO nonintense group seems to have scored noticeably lower. The scores given were: UFO intense, M of 42.2, with a Standard Deviation of 29.7; UFO nonintense, M of 34.4, with a Standard Deviation of 28.7; Community group, 40.9, with a Standard Deviation of 33.2; and the Student group, with a score of 40.0 and a Standard Deviation of 33.2. If this does indicate that the UFO nonintense group reported fewer psychic happenings, and yet had higher intelligence scores, it fits in with the view that psychic abilities are intuitive rather than intellectual. It also may mean that they were somehow deficient in "psychic abilities." If this was true, it might be interesting to speculate that their nonintense experience might have become an intense one if they were more "normally psychic."

5. The UFO experiencers, as mentioned above, showed no more signs of psychopathology than the control groups . . . they weren't nuts. They also weren't more fantasy prone, more easily hypnotized, or more likely to have tem-

The UFO experiencers, as mentioned above, showed no more signs of psychopathology than the control groups . . . they weren't nuts!

poral lobe dysfunction.

6. The two UFO groups differed somewhat in their experiences. While both groups had about 80% of their encounters at night, the intense group also had about 60% of them which involved sleep . . . waking up, falling asleep, etc. The authors conclude that some of these events may involve sleep paralysis, and that the experiencers may not be as able to properly assess external stimuli while in a sleep-related state. While these are valid hypotheses, they do not cover an obvious fact if the events have a physical basis. An intense experience would be far more likely to interfere with sleep than a nonintense one. If you were already asleep, distant lights in the sky wouldn't be likely to wake you up, but a bright light from a nearby object (or for that matter, an "alien" tapping you on the shoulder!) might.

7. The two UFO groups also differed in their interpretation of the events. While both groups about equally identified the event as positive, the intense group was far more likely to view it as negative. Sleep paralysis is associated with "extreme fear," and so people experiencing it would tend to consider their "encounter" as a bad thing. It is worth noting again that

although some people are frightened by viewing lights in the sky, something more intrusive (such as an abduction) with the resultant loss of control over the situation might not be seen as fun.

8. There were positive correlations between the intensity of the UFO experience and some of the other measures: fantasy-proneness, schizophrenia, perceptual aberration, and temporal lobe lability for some. Remember, though, that none of these scores were particularly high.

The authors conclude their study by saying that, "With respect to UFO experiences, these ideas suggest that beliefs in alien visita-

I commend the authors on their thoughtful study, while choosing to find it a bit less condemning of a physical explanation for some sightings than they do.

tion and flying saucers serve as templates against which people shape ambiguous external information, diffuse physical sensations, and vivid imaginings into alien encounters that are experienced as real events." The authors are, of course, in the best position to assess their data. However, it seems to me that this conclusion, while applicable in some cases, doesn't cover most of those cited in the study (roughly 20% of the events did not occur at night: about 40% of the intense events were not sleep-related). I commend the authors on their thoughtful study, while choosing to find it a bit less condemning of a physi-

cal explanation for some sightings than they do.

Notes:

1. *Close Encounters: An Examination of UFO Experiences*, by Nicholas P. Spanos, Patricia A. Cross, Kirby Dickson, and Susan C. DuBreuil. Correspondence address: Nicholas P. Spanos, Department of Psychology, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1S 5B6.

2. *The Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1993, Vol. 102, No. 4, 624-632. Published by the American Psychological Association, Inc., 750 First Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20002-4242.

3. *Skeptics UFO Newsletter (SUN)*, 404 'N' Street, Southwest, Washington, D.C. 20024-3702.

4. Some appropriate authors might include: Jacques Vallee, J. Allen Hynek, Aime' Michel, David R. Saunders, etc.

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Data line: (510) 432-8102 N-7-1 (Registration required). Readers may also be interested in two of his research services: NEARU (National Events by Area Registry of the Unexplained), a listing by county of strange events — UFO sightings included — and TAP (The Address Project), a listing of addresses of researchers in all anomalistic fields.

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The “Anomalous Face In The Window” Videotape

by John Carpenter

On February 8, 1992, in the vast and remote farmlands of Southwest Missouri, a handheld video camera operating continuously inadvertently filmed an unidentified figure floating into view just outside a farmhouse window. The figure was not witnessed firsthand by any of those present. Although startled and mystified by the image on the videotape, nobody made any claims or wanted any attention. It was only through a relative, visiting three months after the incident, that word of the videotape reached investigators. The relative felt that the image might be important and worthy of analysis.

The Setting

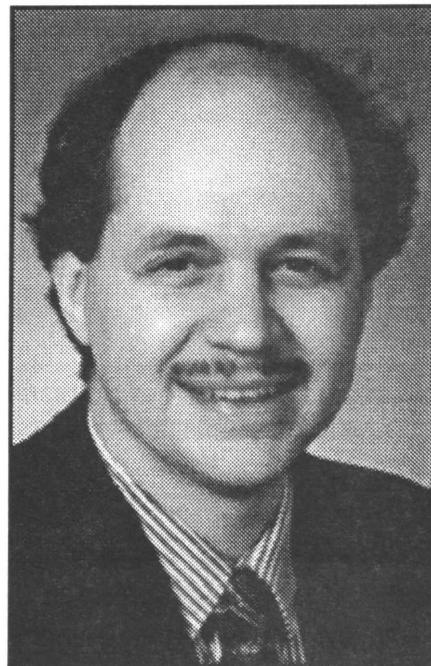
The setting for this event is truly “out in the sticks” of Missouri amidst hundreds of quiet farm acreage. The man and his wife who occupy this small simple home are private, “no-nonsense” people. According to the man’s brother who filed this report, “My brother would shoot prowlers or pranksters first, then ask questions!” It was just not the kind of area where one would find prowl-

The cameraman rested the camera on his shoulder, and an eerie face floated up into view just outside the window glass . . .

ing pranksters. It was also 20 degrees outside with a slight wind that gave the night a bitter chill. Outside the home, a “killer” Rotweiller dog patrolled the yard — a further warning for uninvited strangers or pranksters to stay far away. Just below the window where the odd face appears are trash bags filled with aluminum cans up against the outside wall. There certainly would have been a noisy clatter had someone or something climbed up on or bumped into these bags. The window sill is a standard four and one-half feet high.

The Event

On this Saturday evening of February 8, 1992, a neighbor, his wife and daughter brought their new video camera over to play around with while everyone apparently entertained themselves watching professional wrestling on television. When to eat popcorn was one of the few topics of discussion. The person operating the video camera did not seem to comprehend the purpose of the PAUSE button as the filming ran continuously for two hours, frequently catching memorable views of the curtains, carpet, a sleeping hound, and the other people in the room — none of whom was interested in the videocamera itself. Most of the time the filming focused on whatever was



John Carpenter

being shown on the television (a novel method of reproducing a TV program!). The brother reported that the camera operator didn’t always look through the viewfinder — especially when something became more interesting on TV. At those times he would rest the camera on his left shoulder pointing outward while looking to his right toward the TV. This angle would typically display his wife and daughter sitting on a couch in front of the picture window.

The videotaping began sometime after 7:00 p.m. that evening. Approximately an hour into the filming, the household became aware of the dogs on the neighbor’s acreage barking frantically. The volume on the TV was turned down and the video camera’s microphone recorded the barking. Everyone puzzled over this for a few moments because the neighbor’s dogs were rarely down at this end of his large property and were not known to react in this manner. Obviously the dogs were aware of

Numerous bizarre, yet classic cattle mutilations were documented in all three states. The greatest number were cataloged in the county next to that containing this family's home.

something in the area which drew their attention. Not comprehending the commotion, the household returned to pro wrestling on TV. Two minutes later the wrestling action peaked, the cameraman rested the camera on his shoulder, and an eerie face floated up into view just outside the window glass — unseen by any of the occupants! After a few seconds the daughter on the couch turned her head toward her mother and away from the TV. The anomalous face seemed to notice that she might catch a glimpse of its presence and appears to duck down out of sight. Nobody saw the face and the videotaping continued for nearly another hour.

About two hours after the incident, while playing the videotape back, the residents became aware of the strange image. They walked outside, filming as they went, and checked the window area from the outside. They walked rather timidly around the hard-packed dirt yard, appearing jumpy and nervous, thinking they heard noises. Their reactions seemed quite appropriate considering what they had just witnessed on the videotape.

Connection With UFOs?

Reportedly unknown to these people was the ongoing “flap” of

over 100 UFO sightings in Southern Missouri, Northern Arkansas and Northeastern Oklahoma during December 1991 through April 1992. Numerous bizarre, yet classic cattle mutilations were documented in all three states. The greatest number were cataloged in the county next to that containing this family's home. The middle of February seemed to be the peak of the sighting period. Four days after the “face” incident, the same household encountered a UFO sighting on their property. Allegedly, the wife awakened to the startling sight of a bright orange ball of light hovering over their field, which she saw while peering out of her bedroom window looking west. She said to her sleeping husband, “My, isn't the sun up early today?!” Upon learning which window she was looking toward, he grumbled for her to “go back to sleep” because “no sun rises in the West!” Upset by his discounting of her visible sighting, she got up to go grab a video camera to record the sight and “show him.” When she returned, the odd Sun in the West had strangely vanished.

A similar case occurred in Columbia, Missouri. Three witnesses encountered an entity which peeked in their window after they ran inside upon seeing it in their backyard. That encounter occurred within the twelve months prior to the present case under consideration.

Analysis of the Videotape

Thanks to the brother who forwarded a copy of the original videotape, we were able to study the image closely. It was sent to

Jeff Sainio, imaging specialist with computer-enhancing equipment, for further technical study (Jeff Sainio is the Wisconsin State Director for the Mutual UFO Network and one of the top UFO photo/video analysts). He overlaid 24 frames to obtain an “averaging” of the image. He also did some color enhancements to elicit detail. The head shape is roughly triangular with some kind of central ridge at the top. The color is a greenish-grayish hue. Most of the features are in shadow with a slight suggestion of dark areas (perhaps large eyes) below the top of the head. There is a glowing or reflective spot approximately where a chin, neck, or mouth might exist in proportion to the rest of the head. He brought in a rancher to attempt to identify the face as perhaps that of some farm or rural animal. Sainio noted that the head image is not exactly symmetrical and that there is a “blurry mist” that moves with the head movement on the right side. The motion on the video is a smooth glide up and down with about a two-second pause as it peered in the window. The head does not turn at all — especially when ducking back down out of sight. Animals tend to turn their heads to look where they are going. No identification could be made of the image and no evidence of trickery regarding the photography could be found.

The wife awakened to the startling sight of a bright orange ball of light hovering over their field, which she saw while peering out of her bedroom window looking west.

She got up to go grab a video camera to record the sight and “show him.” When she returned, the odd Sun in the West had strangely vanished.

He concluded that it was an unidentifiable anomalous image.

Explanations

#1. The image must be some kind of animal or owl. The problem with this theory is that the image bears no resemblance to any known animal. Even the Rotweiller in the yard could only get his nose to the window sill when the family held him up as a test. Perhaps more striking is the motion of the image which is also unlike the movement of any known animal or owl. And why would an animal duck out of sight if someone happened to look in their direction? No sounds were detected outside the window where trash bags of potentially noisy cans would have clattered if bumped or climbed upon.

#2. The image must be an unusual reflection of something moving inside the home. The problem with this theory is that nothing was known to be moving inside the home. The image clearly appears in three dimensions outside the window and under intelligent control.

#3. The image is created by a prankster with a mask or puppet as a hoax. Although this would be the most believable theory, it is the least likely considering the facts and behaviors of those involved in

this incident. A hoaxster would be highly unlikely to brave the bone-chilling 20-degree weather and the “killer” guard dog out in the middle of nowhere, only to duck down out of sight instead of being noticed. Wouldn’t a hoaxster desire a scream or some kind of reaction? Why would he brave those conditions to avoid being noticed? How could two years pass without any neighbor or friend owning up to their little trick? A hoax is nothing without a response. If it were a puppet that was held up, then how would the puppet know when to duck back down to avoid being noticed? A hoaxster would tap on the window or make some kind of sound to be seen. And if the prankster knew these people at all, then he would also know that his life would be in

The head shape is roughly triangular . . .

danger sneaking around on their property at night.

#4. The family created the whole scenario themselves to become famous with their alien face videotape. This theory also falls short in several ways. The family did not want their names released, nor did they want anyone to investigate the encounter after the brother leaked the incident three months after it occurred. The family made no claims nor did they boast any theories. The sophistication of the five in the household does lend great doubt to their ability to successfully construct and act out such an event. If it were acted out, then why wouldn’t they have had some predictable dramatics with such an encounter?

Why then would they never come forth with the video themselves, and discourage others from seeing it? Their reactions upon going outside to investigate — two hours later — seem quite genuine and not dramatized. They seemed truly puzzled, nervous, and jumpy afterwards. What about the UFO sighting on their property which did not get videotaped? Wouldn’t they have been sure to record that if they were producing a complete hoax?

#5. The floating face is an unknown being related to the UFO sightings in the area. The neighbor’s dogs were frantically aware of something different in the area and had followed something all the way to the far end of the neighbor’s acreage. A UFO “flap” was underway in Southern Missouri; many sightings and cattle mutilations had taken place during this time although they were not widely publicized. A classic hovering orange light was witnessed on this family’s property four days later. The movement of the being is consistent with the reported floating or gliding motion of UFO entities. It would not be unusual for the guard dog not to notice this close encounter; many cases tell of the immobilization of people or animals who might be a threat to the entities. It did not want to be seen and had been successful except for the continuously running video camera.

CONCLUSION: It remains an unknown, unidentifiable, anomalous image.



UFO ALERT

WEST MICHIGAN SIGHTINGS

DATE: MARCH 8, 1994

TIME: 9:30 P.M.

by *Sandi Malburg*

Many recent UFO sightings along Michigan's Lake Michigan coastline, from Ludington southward to the Indiana border, have placed West Michigan on the list of UFO hot spots. Rapidly gaining worldwide attention, West Michigan has been flooded by UFO investigators and "other" interested parties trying to discover the source of the sightings that a local paper suggests were confirmed by National Weather Service Radar.

Although many West Michigan residents claim to have witnessed a UFO sometime in their life, the sightings during the week of March 8, 1994, are by far one of the largest reported UFO sighting outbreaks in the world presently, and quite possibly the largest ever in Michigan's history. Lending credence to the reports was the many "officially trained" observers that sighted strange lights in the night sky. Further reinforcement was in the form of a taped conversation between the 911 watch commander and the radar operator at the Muskegon National Service Office.

The calls began around 9:30 p.m., on March 8, 1994, when a rural Holland, MI woman called in to 911 and reported a sighting as her two teenage children screamed in the background. The object she

described was globe-shaped, the size of about two automobiles, and had slowly spinning inset green and red lights. It hovered over a farm house twenty-five yards away. The inhabitants of the house were away at the time. The Holland police officer dispatched to the scene reported seeing strange lights in the night sky also. As the

The object she described was globe-shaped, the size of about two automobiles, and had slowly spinning inset green and red lights.

officer, the woman and her children watched, the lights hovered for a while, then zipped off toward the southwest. The officer assumed that the lights were military aircraft and planned no further investigation.

A few miles away, another Holland police officer reported three lights in the night sky over Lake Michigan. He waited by his radio, as his supervisor contacted the Muskegon office of the National Weather Service to see if their radar could verify the officer's sighting. In the tape recorded conversation, the radar operator stated that there was something big down there (the officer's location) and that he could see it moving. He said that he saw (on his radar screen) as many as four objects at once, then three solid objects that were in a triangular configuration. The Holland dispatcher listened as

the officer (on radio) and the radar operator (on telephone) gave similar descriptions of what was happening in the same sector, at the same time.

Both the officer and the radar operator reported being surprised when the object moved from near South Haven to ten miles offshore in just ten seconds (an estimated speed of around 3,600 mile per hour). Although modern government aircraft could do such a thing, it is highly improbable that they could do so without breaking the sound barrier, or hover without making a sound. A local newspaper contacted Walter Andrus, Director of the Mutual UFO Network, who said that such radar confirmation was rare.

At the same time, tower personnel at the Muskegon County Airport reported seeing what they thought were military aircraft flying in formation about sixty miles south of Muskegon, in the South Haven area. Simultaneously, a newspaper editor spotted six to twelve bright lights in the shape of a boomerang moving slowly over the Holland High School field house. He said the lights sounded like a single jet aircraft.

A nearby Ada, MI resident reported that she was awakened by her husband, who told her that there was a UFO outside. When she looked, she described seeing an object that looked much like a conventional aircraft with very bright lights, about one hundred feet above the tree tops. It moved off slowly, emitting a soft whirring noise.

Dozens of others tied up 911 lines reporting sightings of possible UFOs during the week of the flap. A local MUFON investigator

said that she was receiving ten to fifteen phone calls a day from people reporting UFOs. Shirley Coynes, Michigan Director of MUFON, was quoted by a local newspaper as saying that such sightings are not unusual to UFO investigators, but that having radar confirmation was. She also said she believes that what the witnesses were describing was true.

HAMPTON, GEORGIA
SIGHTING

DATE: OCTOBER 13, 1993

TIME: 7:20 A.M.

by Michael Norris

On October 13, 1993, at 7:20 a.m., about a dozen school children waiting for a school bus reported seeing a silent disc-like craft that hovered over their area before ascending out of sight. The sighting took place at a small trailer park near Hampton, GA., which is about an hour's drive south of Atlanta. The high school bus had left just prior to the sighting, so most of the witnesses were thirteen- and fourteen-year-olds.

The witnesses said the craft came over the horizon and hovered down over a clubhouse where they were waiting for the bus. The object got within 50 feet of the children. One boy began yelling that a UFO was coming. Some children became scared as they looked up and saw the craft, while others felt excited at seeing it.

"It looked like a hamburger," one girl explained. Another described it as having a squashed



Some of the witnesses to the Hampton sighting.

football shape. All witnesses said they saw a series of lights that surrounded the craft. Some witnesses thought the lights were spinning around the object's center, while others thought the lights were blinking. All said the lights would change color from red to a greenish yellow back to red again.

The UFO hovered over the tops of some nearby trees before maneuvering close to a radio tower. The object then ascended quickly, disappearing from view.

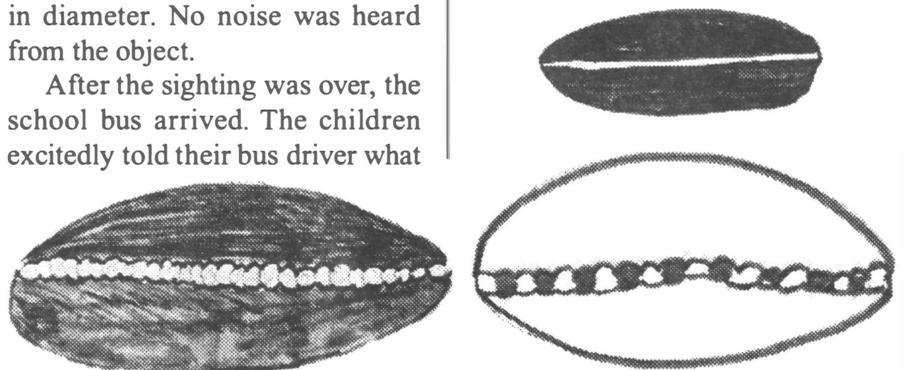
A few witnesses said that the craft, although moving very slowly, would occasionally "wiggle" or "wobble" as it hovered along. The UFO appeared to be about 30 feet in diameter. No noise was heard from the object.

After the sighting was over, the school bus arrived. The children excitedly told their bus driver what

had happened. The driver immediately discounted their story, claiming they made it up. When the bus later arrived at school the children had no better luck with school officials, who just laughed "and made fun of them."

One of the girls was so frightened by the morning encounter that she called her mother and asked to be picked up early from school. Her mother later told us that she wouldn't have believed her daughter's story if it were not for the "fear that she saw in her daughter's eyes."

This prompted the mother to contact every government, civilian and military agency in the area



Three separate drawings from different witnesses of the Hampton UFO.

that she could think of to find out what her daughter had seen. Everyone she contacted was helpful, but no one knew of any aircraft that were in the area during that time.

In final desperation, she contacted a UFO reporting center in Washington, D.C., which gave the case to Georgia MUFON. Investigators Steve Varnum, John Gutmann and I drove to Hampton and interviewed each witness individually. All stories matched, and we collected sketches made from the children (see drawings). To date, no explanation for the sighting has surfaced. The children seem to have seen a real UFO.

An interesting thought was put forth by a fellow abduction researcher. After a discussion of this case, he commented, "You know, every UFO seen means that they are either dropping someone off, or picking someone up." "Scary thought," I told him.

UPDATE:

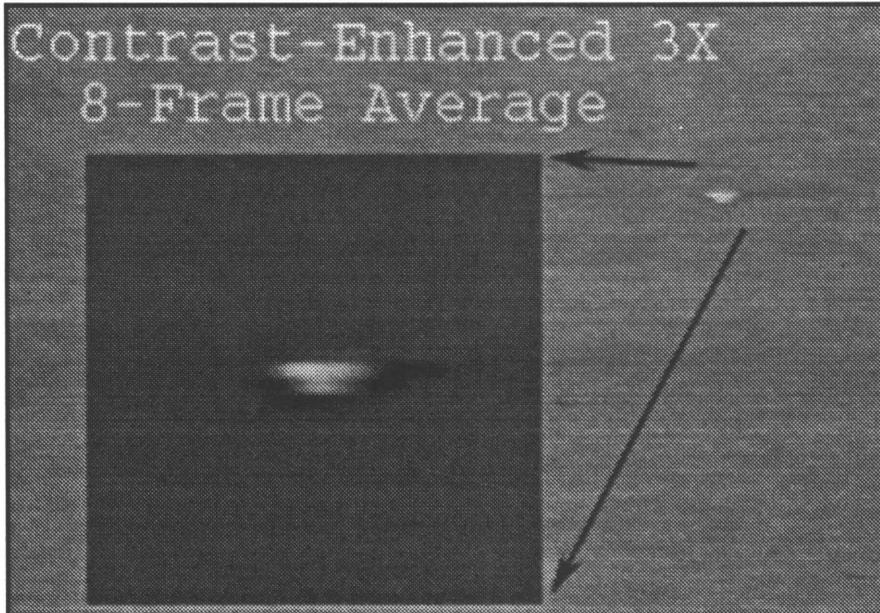
THE WILKINS VIDEO CASE

DATE: MAY 6, 1993

TIME: 6:15 A.M.

by Michael Norris

In the last issue of UFO ENCOUNTERS (Vol 1 #12), North Carolina MUFON introduced our readers to the Diane Wilkins UFO videotape case. Since the publication of that article, Jeff Sainio, UFO photo and video analyst, has digitized several frames of the videotape and has enlarged the object for better viewing. Sainio sent the digitized file to us for publication



The Diane Wilkins videotape shown here enlarged. Courtesy: Jeff Sainio (see above photo). To refresh your memory, we have reprinted the Wilkins case below:

On May 6, at 6:15 a.m., Diane Wilkins, a vice-president of a manufacturing plant in Lincolnton, was on her way to work when she saw several rabbits in her backyard. She decided to go inside her house and get her camcorder to film them. When she stepped back outside, the rabbits were gone; however, she observed what

appeared to be a silver, cereal-bowl shaped UFO overhead. With her camcorder she captured the UFO, which had a domed top, against a clear blue sky on 11 seconds of videotape.

After being momentarily distracted by a jet plane, she lost sight of the UFO. This incident was one of several that occurred next to Highway 150 North toward Cherryville.



NASA's Response To Loss Of Mars Observer

NASA's Official Release —

Several potential causes that may have been responsible for the loss of the Mars Observer spacecraft last August have been identified by a special review board at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

The panel, chaired by JPL Deputy Assistant Laboratory

Director Dr. R. Rhoads Stephenson, was appointed by JPL Deputy Director Larry N. Dumas, as required by JPL management procedures after contact was lost with Mars Observer on August 21, three days before it was to enter orbit around the red planet.

According to Stephenson, the board's findings are generally consistent with those of an indepen-

Continued on page 30

UFO Investigations

The Cognitive Interview:

A Non-hypnosis Memory Retrieval Technique for the UFO Researcher

by C. Leigh Culver, Cl.H.

If you are a UFO researcher you may have been asked to investigate a possible UFO sighting. Perhaps you drove out to the site and interviewed several witnesses that saw a UFO land on their property. Did you get all of the information available from the witnesses? Did you know that there is an interview technique that enhances memory recall and that significantly increases the amount of accurate information available from a witness? Well, there is such a technique, and it's called the cognitive interview.

The cognitive interview was developed by researchers who wanted a non-hypnotic memory-retrieval technique that would enhance the completeness and accuracy of eyewitness reports. The method is easy to learn and upon completion of reading this article you will be able to conduct a cognitive interview.

Since the 1950s, hypnosis has been used by law enforcement investigators in this country for the retrieval and enhancement of eyewitness memory. Information is the most important element in a criminal investigation. The ability of investigators to obtain accurate and useful information from witnesses and/or victims of crimes is

crucial to making and prosecuting criminal cases. Often an eyewitness will tend to focus on the victim, or on a weapon, and impor-

The cognitive interview was developed by researchers who wanted a non-hypnotic memory-retrieval technique that would enhance the completeness and accuracy of eyewitness reports.

tant details will become lost and not remembered. Standard interviewing techniques have not

always been found to be effective in obtaining reliable testimony. Because of this, the techniques of investigative or forensic hypnosis are often employed.

Hypnosis has been found to be a very useful tool for memory retrieval both in studies and in the courtroom. Forensic hypnosis, however, occasionally has legal problems due to the concept of tampering with the evidence, i.e. the witness or victim's mind. Because of this, other memory retrieval techniques have been explored, and out of this research the cognitive interview technique was developed. This technique is a valuable tool for law enforcement investigators and it can be an equally valuable tool for the UFO researcher. Unlike hypnosis, the technique can be easily learned and it doesn't require a great deal of training.

The cognitive interview technique was developed in 1984 by Martin Reiser, Ed.D., Director of Behavioral Science Services for the Los Angeles Police Department, along with other researchers

TABLE 1. Facts recalled in three types of interviews:

TYPE OF INTERVIEW:	<u>COGNITIVE</u>	<u>HYPNOSIS</u>	<u>STANDARD</u>
Number Correct	41.15	38.00	29.40
Number Incorrect	7.30	5.90	6.10

TABLE 2. Recall of the 20 most critical facts:

TYPE OF INTERVIEW:	<u>COGNITIVE</u>	<u>HYPNOSIS</u>	<u>STANDARD</u>
Number Correct	12.0	12.3	9.2
Number Incorrect	1.1	1.7	1.4

There were five different experiments conducted, and it was found that the cognitive interview and hypnosis had very similar results . . .

from the UCLA Department of Psychology. In 1985, the National Institute of Justice published in the December issue of *Research In Brief*, the results of the UCLA study.

The results showed that the cognitive interview and hypnosis elicited significantly more correct information than the standard interview. The study also demonstrated that there was no significant increase in incorrect information. Tables 1 and 2 will help illustrate the results of the UCLA study.

As you can see from the results, they were very positive. In all, there were five different experiments conducted, and it was found that the cognitive interview and hypnosis had very similar results; however, standard interviewing techniques were found to be less effective.

The cognitive interview shifts the focus to how people remember. The more elements a memory retrieval aid has in common with the memory of the event, the more effective the aid is. Memory has several access routes, so information that is not accessible with one retrieval cue may be accessible with a different one.

The cognitive interview uses four general methods and several specific methods of cuing memory. The first two methods attempt to increase the overlap of elements between retrieval cues and stored

memory. The last two methods attempt to increase the amount of retrieval access routes.

The basic techniques of the cognitive interview are: (1) reconstruct the circumstances, (2) report everything, (3) recall the events in a different order, and (4) change perspectives. The method is systematic and the order of the techniques is important. During the interview start with 1, then 2, then 3, and then 4.

Reconstruct the Circumstances

In this method the researcher instructs the witness to reconstruct the circumstances of the event in general. The witness presents a narrative from beginning to end. This will give a general overview of the incident. Never have the witness start with the event itself, but with ordinary events that occurred before the incident in question. What was the witness saying, doing, feeling, seeing just before the incident? An example might be, "I got up this morning and made breakfast. After breakfast I decided to walk my dog, 'Lad.' So Lad and I went out to the field. That's when I saw the UFO sitting behind the trees. . . ."

Report Everything

The researcher explains that some people hold back information because they feel that it was not important. Ask the witness not to edit anything, even things that they feel are not very important. As the witness presents the narrative, encourage reinstatement of everything happening — for example, the weather, time of day, all surrounding properties, light-

ing, nearby people, everything. Focus on each change of context and then focus on the feeling yielding information at each point. Use the present tense, "What do you see? What is your immediate reaction?" "Is there anything about the feeling?"

Recall the Events in a Different Order

Explain to the witness that it is natural for one to go through the incident from beginning to end, however, you would like him or her to start at the end and then go back to the beginning. You might start with something that impressed the witness most and then move forward or backward.

Make use of the witness's change in context. Break up streams of activities, then back up. "What is going on before the door of the UFO opens?" "Describe everything about the scene." Then repeat, "Is there anything else that you remember?" "Of what you have told me, what stands out?" Go on to the next scene and repeat the process.

This method is good at finding out lies, too. Lies are created and are in a logical order. Having the witness start at various stages confuses that order. As the truth is a matter of recall, not creation, the order of repeating can actually aid in the memory process.

Memory has several access routes, so information that is not accessible with one retrieval cue may be accessible with a different one.

Change Perspective

Have the witness attempt to recall the incident from another perspective, perhaps in the role of another individual who had significance in the event, or from a different location relevant to the event. "If you were standing where your dog was located what would you have seen?" The witness might reply, "I wouldn't have seen the emblem on the alien's uniform."

Having the witness mentally change perspectives while recalling an incident, enhances the completeness of the report. Often a witness has a variety of perspectives on the incident, but most people will report what they remember from only one perspective.

Physical Appearance

During the narrative phase of the investigation, the researcher might use specific techniques to obtain more detailed information. For example:

"Does the individual remind you of anyone that you know, a friend, a movie star?" "Try to think of why." "Was there anything unusual about the individual's clothing or appearance?" When asking for facial descriptions get trait descriptions and go from there. "Is it a pleasant face?" "What makes it pleasant?"

NAMES. Have the witness use the technique of going through the alphabet. "How many syllables did the name have?" "What letter did the name start with?"

NUMBERS. "Were numbers

involved?" "Was it a high number or a low number?" "Were letters used along with the numbers?" "Were there colors involved?"

SPEECH CHARACTERISTICS. "Was the voice rough? Pleasant?" "Was there any kind of accent?" "Does the voice remind you of anyone?" "If the voice reminds you of someone, why?"

CONVERSATION. "Think about what was said . . . were there any unusual words or phrases?" "What was your reaction to what

This method is good at finding out lies, too. Lies are created and are in a logical order. Having the witness start at various stages confuses that order. As the truth is a matter of recall, not creation, the order of repeating can actually aid in the memory process.

was said?" Have the witness describe the tone of voice. "Was the voice excited, threatening, young?"

Some practical hints include taking your witness interview notebook and writing on the inside cover methods 1 through 4. Number 1, reconstruct the circumstances, number 2, report everything, and so on. During the interview starting with number 1, title your notes. Then go to 2, then to 3, and then to 4. Don't skip around even if the witness seems repetitious. Remember, the cognitive interview is systematic, and the order is important. Make cer-

tain that questioning stays non-leading and non-directional, and deals only with what is related by the witness. For multiple witnesses, use the same techniques, but keep the witnesses separate. At the end of the interview, review your notes and then write your report.

As a researcher you have probably been using many of these techniques already. However, you will discover that you can greatly increase the amount of accurate information using all of the above methods. My personal research has demonstrated the value of the cognitive interview technique. I have found that the technique doesn't work as well when there is a complete mental block in memory as is common in the abduction phenomenon. Hypnotic memory retrieval techniques are best used in these cases. In a future issue of *UFO ENCOUNTERS*, you will find a profile on investigative hypnosis.

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GOVERNMENT COVER-UP

Air Force Attempts To Mislead Congress On UFOs

by Ed Komarek, *Operation Right to Know*

For the past 50 years the Air Force and other government agencies have issued false and misleading information to the press, the public and to Congress on the subject of UFOs/ETs. Through such actions a wall of ridicule and denial has been built around the UFO subject preventing free and open inquiry as to the true nature of UFOs.

A recent Air Force response, written by Lt. Col. Thomas W. Shubert to members of Congress, continues the Air Force's history of misinformation and disinformation on the UFO subject (see letter). A detailed analysis of and rebuttal to this propaganda letter can be obtained from a leading authority on the UFO government cover-up — nuclear physicist Stanton Friedman.

This pretty piece of propaganda, known as a "Kiss Off" letter in Pentagon circles, leads the uninformed reader astray of the truth through a series of false and misleading statements. The clever

A recent Air Force response, written by Lt. Col. Thomas W. Shubert to members of Congress, continues the Air Force's history of misinformation and disinformation on the UFO subject.

propagandist counts on the ignorance and the unwillingness of the reader to take the time and energy to unravel this deception.

This letter attempts to establish Project Blue Book and its precursors as the only Air Force or government study program on UFOs. Once this misconception has been established, the writer proceeds to discredit the data of this one project, leading the reader to believe the issue settled. In fact, the evidence shows that Project Blue Book was simply a cover program for the real Air Force, Army, Navy, CIA, NSA and FBI UFO studies.

According to the very memo that resulted in the December 1969 closure of Project Blue Book, USAF General Carroll Bolender states: "Moreover, reports of UFOs which could affect national security are made in accordance with JANAP 146 or Air Force manual 55-11 and *are not part of the Blue Book system*. . . However, as already previously stated, reports of UFOs which could affect national security *would continue to be handled through the standard Air Force procedures designed for this purpose. . .*"

Not only does this and other evidence show that Blue Book was a cover program, evidence also shows that the Air Force is not the final authority on UFO matters. Neither are other agencies, such as



the CIA, NSA, FBI, etc., that have admitted to having extensive files on the UFO subject, the final authority. Of course the statement in this Air Force letter that says that the Air Force knows of no other department or agency other than the National Archives possessing UFO records is false and laughable. Thousands of documents on UFOs have been declassified, with many more admitted to being withheld by various agencies in the interest of national security.

The evidence available suggests that it is the National Security Council which has ultimate authority on UFO/ET matters and it is to this agency and certain key members of Congress that UFO inquires should be addressed. Let us hope that the public and the Congress have the political will to break through all the official stonewalling and deception to get to the truth about what the government knows about UFOs.

The Letter

The Honorable Patty Murray
United States Senator
2988 Jackson Federal Building
915 2nd Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98174

Dear Ms. Murray:

This is in reply to your inquiry to the Secretary of Defense in behalf of Mr. Michael C. Atkins regarding events occurring near Roswell, New Mexico, in July, 1947.

The Air Force possesses no records regarding this incident. We are not aware that any other governmental department or agency, other than National Archives, possesses any records pertaining to UFOs.

As information, the Air Force began investigating UFOs in 1948 under a program called Project Sign. Later, the program's name was changed to Project Grudge and, in 1953, it became known as Project Blue Book. On December 17, 1969, the Secretary of the Air Force announced the termination of Project Blue Book. The decision to discontinue UFO investigations was based on a number of factors, including reports and studies by the University of Colorado and the National Academy of Sciences, as well as past UFO studies and the Air Force's two decades of experience investigating UFO reports.

As a result of these investigations, studies, and experience, the conclusions of Project Blue Book were: 1) no UFO reported, investigated and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security, 2) there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as "unidentified" represent technological developments

or principles beyond the range of present-day scientific knowledge and, 3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as "unidentified" are extraterrestrial vehicles.

Similar information is being sent to several Members of Congress in response to their inquiries. We appreciate your

interest in this matter and trust this information is helpful.

Sincerely,
Thomas W. Shubert, Lt Col,
USAF
Congressional Inquiry Division
Office of Legislative Liaison



UFO Activist Questions CIA Director On Roswell Crash

by Operation Right to Know

Operation Right to Know (ORTK), a UFO activist organization, had one of its organizers, Elaine Douglass, call in to a radio program (WAMU-FM in Washington, D.C.) to question CIA director R. James Woolsey about the UFO Crash near Roswell, New Mexico, in 1947. Fully expecting to be stonewalled, Elaine and other ORTK activists were surprised that the CIA director was remarkably candid. Perhaps our public servants have begun to recognize citizen oversight and the public's right to know about the UFO/ET situation. There is no doubt that the National Security Council (NSC) is aware of ORTK after the

Fully expecting to be stonewalled, Elaine and other ORTK activists were surprised that the CIA director was remarkably candid.

very successful Washington demonstration, and that it realizes that we intend to hold our public servants accountable to the citizens of the United States. We believe it is the NSC along with key members of Congress who are responsible for the UFO/ET cover-up. The following is a transcript from the National Public Radio broadcast of December 15, 1993, hosted by Diane Rehm. The transcript was received from Bob Oechsler and transcribed by ORTK co-founder Ed Komarek.

For ease in reading we edited out the "ah's" and the "er's" — Editor.

Diane: A caller here in Washington, Elaine, you are on the air.

Elaine: Yes, good morning.

James Woolsey: Good morning.

Elaine: This call is about UFOs. For about 50 years civilian

researchers have been studying this phenomenon. Throughout this period agencies of the government have told the public that the government has no more information on the phenomenon than [what] the government is giving the public. But, contrary to what has been said to the public, researchers have now identified

"I would like to anticipate the reply of the director of the CIA who is now on the radio. My anticipation of his reply would be . . . you have absolutely no knowledge of this phenomena."

some 200 witness who have told us on the record, that in 1947, the United States Army Air Force picked up a flying saucer on the deserts of New Mexico. This would mean that the United States Government has had physical proof of this phenomena since 1947. Now, I would like to anticipate the reply of the director of the CIA who is now on the radio. My anticipation of his reply would be that you would say that you have absolutely no knowledge of this

phenomena —

Diane: Alright, now why don't you let him answer for himself!
Mr. Woolsey —

James Woolsey: I know there is a lot of interest in this subject and I recently inquired what information, if any, we might have in the intelligence community as distinct from the Department of Defense. It may be that in earlier years, for a number of reasons, some of the Freedom of Information Act requests we submitted were not fully answered on this subject and I plan to go back. I have already begun to look to see if there was anything in the files that was denied to the public earlier from the CIA's point of view that could now be released. But as far as information that would have been directly picked up by the Department of Defense, anything that was relevant, whatever it might be, or might purport to be, the real people who have to deal with that are over at the Defense Department.



Chairman Of The Senate Armed Services Committee Responds To Roswell Incident

The following two letters were sent to us from Jim Thomas of WRBL-TV, which is the CBS affiliate station in Columbus, Georgia. Thomas had written to Georgia Senator Sam Nunn, who is Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, about his knowledge of the alleged crash

of a UFO near Roswell, New Mexico, in 1947. Thomas pressed the Senator about other UFO matters as well.

Honorable Sam Nunn
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Nunn:

My name is Jim Thomas and I am a reporter for WRBL-TV in Columbus, GA.

Over the past several months, I have been researching the subject of Unidentified Flying Objects for a documentary I am preparing.

As I'm sure you are aware . . . there is a great deal of attention being given to this subject in Georgia, the United States and throughout the world.

I have reviewed a large volume of information regarding sightings of UFOs by ordinary citizens as well as trained observers . . . including military and airline personnel.

I have also personally interviewed former employees of the

As I'm sure you are aware, there is a great deal of attention being given to this subject . . .

U.S. Government who are willingly staking their reputations and military retirement benefits on their contention that they have been exposed to proof that the U.S. Government is in possession of some type of disc-shaped high performance aircraft of extraterrestrial origin.

Because you are a Senator from my home state of Georgia and also happen to be the Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, I regard you as the ideal person to pose several pertinent questions to:

1. Do you have any personal knowledge of the crash of a disc-shaped object and its subsequent retrieval by the United States Air

Force near Roswell, New Mexico, during the summer of 1947?

2. Are you personally aware of a U.S. policy-making group known as MJ-12 or MAJESTIC-12 or MAJIC-12 that deals with sightings and encounters with UFOs and/or whoever may be piloting them in U.S. territory?

3. Do you personally know of any "Flying Saucers" of extraterrestrial origin that are currently in the possession of the United States government?

4. To your knowledge, is the U.S. government involved in the examination of extraterrestrially-built vehicles at an Air Force base near the Nevada test site known as S-4?

I plan to use your answers to these questions as a portion of my documentary investigation.

Thank you very much for any attention you care to give to this request.

Sincerely,

Jim Thomas
News Anchor
WRBL-TV

Nunn Responds

Mr. Jim Thomas
News anchor
WRBL-TV
1350 13th Avenue
Columbus, GA 31901

Dear Jim,

Thanks for passing along a copy of your 1993 letter regarding

your research on Unidentified Flying Objects. A search of my computer records does now show that my office received your original letter, and I regret that it has gone unanswered.

I am aware of the long-standing allegation about the so-called "Roswell incident." Recently, the General Accounting Office (GAO) was asked by Congressman Steven Schiff of New Mexico to assist him in locating whatever government files would have existed on this incident, or an accounting of what happened to the files.

GAO has indicated that they will review the policies and procedures of the Department of Defense, the National Archives, and others governing the handling, retention, and subsequent disposition of records involving crash incidents similar to that reported to have occurred near Roswell, New Mexico in July 1947. As a part of their review, GAO will examine whether government agencies adhered to established procedures in carrying out their record stewardship activities. The Senate Armed Services Committee will carefully examine the GAO report when it becomes available and provide you with a copy for your information.

Regarding your other questions, I have no personal knowledge of any of the matters raised in your letter.

I hope this response has been helpful, and again, I apologize for the delay in responding. Good luck on the documentary.

Sincerely,
Sam Nunn
Chairman

Upcoming Events

June 23-25: 15th Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO Investigation – University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY. Call (307) 766-2124.

July 8-10: MUFON 1994 International UFO Symposium – Hyatt Regency Hotel on Town Lake, Austin, TX. Call (210) 379-9216.

July 18-28: Expedition to England & Scotland to take in crop circles, Stonehenge, Loch Ness, Findhorn, & UFO areas. Sponsored by Triad & Odyssey Expeditions. Call (800) 572-1576.

Sep. 16-17: 31st Annual National UFO Conference – Radisson Inn, near Cleveland Airport. Call (216) 826-1357.

Oct. 8-9: "The UFO Experience" – Holiday Inn, North Haven, CT. Contact Omega Communications, P.O. Box 2051MJ, Cheshire, CT 06410-5051.

Oct. 14-16: 2nd Annual Gulf Breeze UFO Conference – Pensacola Grand Hotel, Pensacola, FL. Call or write Project Awareness, P.O. Box 730, Gulf Breeze, FL 32562; (904) 432-8888 24 hours.

To be included in this section, send info to: Aztec Publishing, P.O. Box 1142, Norcross, GA 30091-1142.

So, You Want To Be A Writer

by Michael Norris

With our new format this year, we hope to see new names and faces appearing in the pages of *UFO ENCOUNTERS*, as well as a few old ones. You may have always wanted to write an article about the UFO phenomenon, but are reluctant because you're not sure how strict publications are with their guidelines.

Our biggest concern is that information submitted is accurate, relevant, and molds in with the "attitude" projected by our magazine.

Well, here at *UFO ENCOUNTERS*, we are quite flexible. Our biggest concern is that information submitted is accurate, relevant, and molds in with the "attitude" projected by our magazine. Would-be writers may be concerned that because they don't have a college degree in English, that nobody at a publishing company will consider their material. We want to quash that notion. If an article is good, it doesn't matter who writes it — it gets published! Besides, that's why we have editors. If we run across a sentence or statement that is rough around the edges, we will smooth it out a bit. *We reserve the right to do this.* All magazines carry this policy. However, we are not like many others. We smooth the edges, while some rewrite the article! I submitted an article to a local magazine once and by the time

they were through editing, it might as well have been written by someone else, because it was not the same article I submitted.

Although we are flexible, we do have preferences about how articles are submitted.

Computer Users

If you have an IBM-compatible computer loaded with a word processor, then an article saved on a floppy disk is preferred. This way there is no retyping, and the article is processed quickly. A standard 5 1/2" or a 3 1/4" floppy disk is fine. Just about any word processor on the IBM format is compatible with our software, especially software that uses the Microsoft Windows working environment. A list of the more popular word processors includes: Microsoft Word for Windows, Lotus Ami Pro, WordPerfect and WordStar. For the more experienced user, besides saving your file in your processor's format, you can also save the file as an ASCII Text file. This is in case we have problems reading a file from a lesser known word processor. Then mail your disk containing your article on a file to our office. A word of advice — the 3 1/2" disks hold up better in the mail.

With software programs becoming more advanced with built-in features such as spell checkers, thesauruses, and even grammar checkers, the personal computer can greatly aid any writer.

Typewriter and Wordprocessor Users

For those of you who don't have a computer but own a typewriter or one of the new, inexpensive word processor machines, you can send your article typed or printed on a standard 8 1/2" x 11" white sheet of paper. We have computer software that can read text from typed or printed pages. This saves us from having to retype. If possible, send us the article double-spaced because our computer has a better time reading the text.

Handwritten Articles

And for those of you who only have pen and paper, we will type in articles that have been handwritten and sent to us. We just prefer information saved to disk or typed out because it saves time. But the bottom line is — we want good information!

It is also helpful if, in addition to your article, you write down a short description of your background and interests, and maybe include some different organizations that you are a member of. This helps us get to know you better.

Some writers prefer to use a former name or a middle name to be published under. This is fine

Be a voice in the UFO community. Getting published may be easier than you think. And it is a good way to have your views heard.

by us. What we ask is that at the end of the article you give us your name and address so that we may know how to contact you if necessary. Phone numbers are optional. All this information is kept confidential and is not published unless you request it. *For abductees who wish to tell their story, we prefer not to use their real names anyway*

for obvious reasons.

So what are you waiting for? Be a voice in the UFO community. Getting published may be easier than you think. And it is a good way to have your views heard. So start writing everybody!



The Ural Murders

by Russian Correspondent Paul Stonehill

Exclusive Story!

February 1959. Ten tourists from the city of Sverdlovsk (today — Yekaterinoburg) had gone on an expedition to the mountains. All of them were well-trained. Their destination had been the Otorten Mountain (in the Northern Urals). However, they all perished under very mysterious circumstances. A jury later tried to find the truth about what had happened. Several versions were examined and the case was finally closed, the tragedy being attributed to the “invincible force of nature.”

No one in that part of the former USSR had any idea of a previous year’s (1958) tragedy that was a result of a bacteriological weapons development gone awry. Hundreds of villages had disappeared. Thousands died of horrible disease. Of course, the “most democratic government on Earth” did its best to hush up the incident, and the unwanted witnesses were removed. Even today little is known about that 1958 tragedy.

There is a mountain summit known to the Mansi locals as the “Mountain of the Dead” (Kholat Syakhel). The surrounding taiga is almost devoid of people, and the summit is snow-covered nearly throughout the year. The Mansi worship that summit as a place where spirits gather. Sacrifices were carried out there by the ancient Mansi.

It was in this desolate place that the ten hapless tourists had met their fate. A search and rescue team was sent to the mountains when the touring group had failed to establish contact. Some time later the searchers found an abandoned tent. They discovered that the tourists had encountered some emergency that forced them to leave their tent rather quickly. The curtains of their tent had been cut through with knives, allowing a quick exit. This was the conclusion of the official investigators. From the tent and down the slope they found footprints, left by shoes and barefeet.

Not far away, at various distances from the tent, corpses were

discovered. Criminal investigators had concluded that only one person died of exposure to severe cold. The rest, they determined, had died of numerous bodily injuries of unknown nature. All of the bodies had an unnatural, orange color. An assumption was made that the dead were blinded by something. The remaining clothing that was found in the surrounding area had increased levels of radiation. Also, surrounding tree branches were scorched.

One theory entertained by the jury was that a missile had got lost during a test and killed the tourists. The investigators even

All of the bodies had an unnatural, orange color . . . The remaining clothing that was found in the surrounding area had increased levels of radiation. Also, surrounding tree branches were scorched.

obtained pieces of metal as material evidence.

A UFO theory was also examined. The strange, orange skin coloration of the dead tourists was explained as a result of radiation from a powerful and unknown energy. Questioning of local inhabitants had produced testimonies that at the time of the alleged murders, fiery orange spheres had been sighted over the “Mountain of the Dead.” The spheres were said to be flying noiselessly.

This unsolved mystery is still

Continued on page 31

New York State Crop Formation

by Jim Cormia

It began with a small, one column front page article that appeared in the *Herkimer Evening Telegram* on Monday, July 26, 1993. The article stated that a North Carolina truck driver, who would not identify himself, observed round, cylindrical-shaped objects near Robinson Road just off Route 28. On the following Thursday, July 29, the same newspaper published a full-blown front page article including a large roadside photo of the crop formation. That's how it began. It ended with well over a thousand curious onlookers, extensive media coverage, locally and nationally (CNN), and an onslaught of paranormal investigators all "doing their thing!"

The land owner at the time the formation was first seen was Helen Pyc, who has since completed the sale of the land which is located in Herkimer County, NY. The crop formation was located about a 1/4 mile south of "the Pyc's" farm just off the west side of Route 28. The medium was "short oats" (*Avena Sativa*). The oats were flattened *very close* (matted) to the ground. There was no apparent intertwined or braiding effect, nor was there any spiraling effect found in any of the four circles. All the oats were bent at, or just above the ground and were creased at the bending point.

The formation consisted of four circles with four interconnecting pathways. The diameter of the smallest circle (circle #1) was 20' 5in". The diameter of cir-

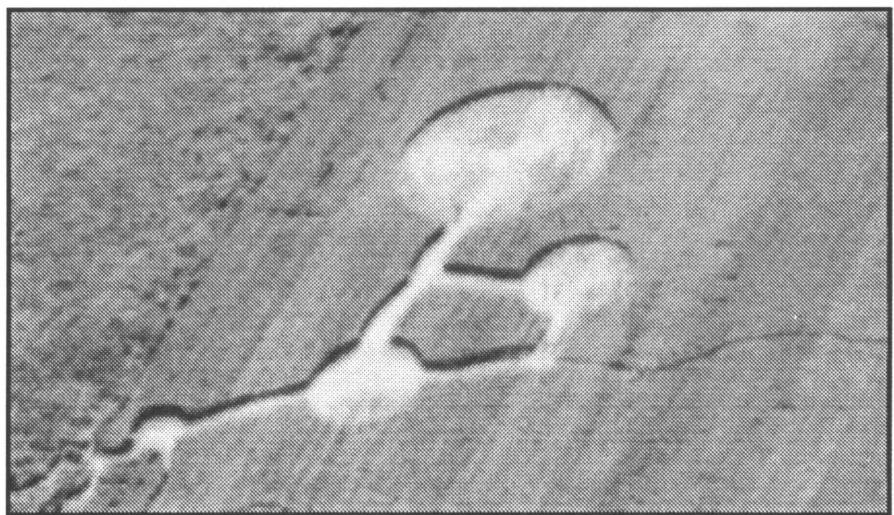
cle #2 was 45' 1/2". Circle #3's diameter was 43' 5", and the largest circle (#4) was 88' in diameter. All four circles were slightly

It ended with well over a thousand curious onlookers, extensive media coverage, locally and nationally (CNN), and an onslaught of paranormal investigators all "doing their thing!"

elliptical in the general direction of magnetic North to South. Circles #1, #2 and #3 were laid down in a clockwise direction. Circle #4 was laid down in a counterclockwise direction. Pathway "A" protruded halfway into circle #2, as did pathway "D" into circle #3. All other pathways terminated at the very outer edge of the circle they were connecting. Pathway "C" contained three parallel lines

created by two rows of standing goldenrod. All compass, EMF and Geiger counter readings were normal. There were no anomalous sounds heard or recorded inside or outside the formation. Circles #2, #3 and #4 formed an isosceles triangle with base angles of forty-one degrees and a vertex angle of ninety-six degrees. Circles #1, #2 and #4 formed a scalene triangle with the Vertex Angle being obtuse @ one hundred fourteen degrees with base angles of twenty-three and forty-three degrees.

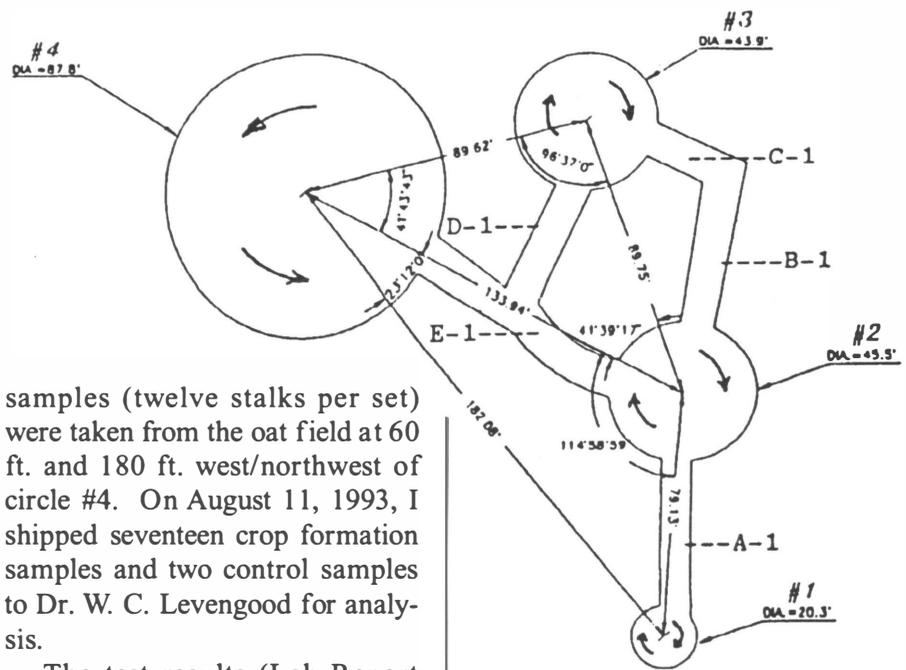
The NY State Police, East Herkimer Station, thoroughly investigated the crop formation as property damage purposely perpetrated by pranksters. They made no arrests nor did they turn up any evidence that would suggest a prank or a hoax. Four experienced farmers, who have seen many forms of lodging, all agreed that this formation was *definitely not* the result of wind damage. Two independent investigators, the Central NY Questers (CNYQ — an independent investigative group from the Syracuse, NY area), myself and Keith Conroy



The Columbia Center, New York Crop Formation. Copyright Ron Taylor.

(MUFON) all searched the immediate area for any indication of hoaxing and found nothing.

On August 7, 1993, I met with Ron Taylor and Mark Briggs (CNYQ) at the site to obtain oat samples following protocol established by experienced crop circle investigators and Dr. W. C. Levengood, a biophysicist in Michigan. Two sets of samples were taken from each location. Each set consisted of six stalks. The second set was to be used as a backup and/or for further analysis. Two sets of samples were taken from the center, midway between the center and the outer perimeter, and just inside the outer perimeter of each circle. Two sets of samples were taken from the center of each pathway, and two sets of "control"



samples (twelve stalks per set) were taken from the oat field at 60 ft. and 180 ft. west/northwest of circle #4. On August 11, 1993, I shipped seventeen crop formation samples and two control samples to Dr. W. C. Levengood for analysis.

The test results (Lab Report #19) are consistent with the extreme variability in the levels of

the various factors studied. This variability is consistent with formations in oats, unlike wheat which is not as chaotic in its measurement levels.

Node Bending: All samples show greater degrees of bending of the fifth node on the stalk, the only node with significant bending when compared to the two controls (Cont.-5; Cont.-6). Although there are no clear patterns evident, it appears that a different distribution of energies occurred in Circles #1, #2, and #4 than in other locations.

Node Swelling: The 4th and 5th nodes of the formation stalks were actually split. In some cases holes were blown right through the tissue. Dr. Levengood has termed these holes "expulsion cavities." Some of these "expulsion cavities" were so severe that the internal cytoplasm was blown right through onto the surface of the plant. No splitting occurred in any of the controls.

Seed Germination and Devel-

Tabulated data from Report #19 — the NY crop formation.

Column-1 Sample designation
 Column-2 Degree of bending (ave. 6-10 plants per sample)
 Column-3 Node splitting — fraction of total examined in N4 and N5
 Column-4 Seedling development factor at 12 days (Df = Fg*L)
 Column-5 Percent change in mean alpha value relative to control set
 Column-6 Statistical t-test for paired data sets (N.S. = Not Significant)

Samp.	Bending	Splitting	Df	Alpha Change %	t-test
#1-A	17.7	0.25	2.46	+18.2	0.75 (N.S.)
#1-B	29.5	0.25	6.62	+123.9	4.66
#1-C	12.4	0.36	12.16	+47.9	3.57
#2-A	8.0	0.5	8.83	+4.0	0.21 (N.S.)
#2-B	12.0	0.3	8.93	+214.6	5.46
#2-C	18.0	0.5	13.43	+97.1	3.52
#3-A	10.7	0.11	11.60	+47.8	2.35
#3-B	7.9	0.43	15.71	-39.1	2.42
#3-C	10.0	0.57	15.80	-15.3	0.66 (N.S.)
#4-A	21.0	0.35	10.38	-51.6	3.34
#4-B	11.2	0.33	10.85	+35.4	1.68 (N.S.)
#4-C	13.0	0.67	17.73	+74.6	5.68
#A-1	8.4	0.5	6.10	-47.2	3.68
#B-1	16.9	0.29	7.38	-78.6	4.54
#C-1	10.7	0.07	10.10	-5.0	0.34 (N.S.)
#D-1	13.3	0.33	3.62	+66.7	1.56 (N.S.)
#E-1	9.1	0.36	3.96	+81.4	3.45
Cont.-5	2.7	0	8.35	—	—
Cont.-6	2.45	0	17.64	—	—



Photo showing the bending of the stalks. Copyright Jim Cormia.

opment Factor (DF): This is a combined measurement of the speed of germination of the seeds and the rate of growth after germination. There was no pattern seen in this formation. However, it was interesting that most of the formation samples had their growth suppressed when compared to the

The NY State Police, East Herkimer Station, thoroughly investigated the crop formation as property damage purposely perpetrated by pranksters. They made no arrests nor did they turn up any evidence that would suggest a prank or a hoax.

controls. When I returned to the site on Sept. 18, 1993, I found that the seeds on the stalks within the formation were already germinating while those in the standing crop were not. The seedlings within the formation were three to eight inches in length and when

observed from a distance, the entire formation was a bright green in contrast to the grey unharvested oat field.

Alpha Change: This is a measurement of the electrical conductivity of the thin bract tissue that surrounds the seed. The large changes measured in this formation (particularly samples 1-B and 2-B) are by themselves enough to show the impact of an external energy on the plants which are *not consistent* with mechanical flattening of the crop. This is the first formation in which negative alpha values have appeared, indicating lower amplitudes of electrical conductivity than what was measured in the controls. This seems to suggest a different pattern of heating than formations with positive values i.e., an extended period the energy was applied and/or a higher intensity applied within the same time frame.

The "t-test": This is a culmination of data results derived from standard mathematical analysis to determine the degree of statistical

significance of data when samples are compared with controls. Note: The alpha values are obtained by an automated system. No observations or measurements are made by Dr. Levengood until after the test run, at which time the results from the recorder chart are entered into the computer for analysis. Any t-test reading over two is statistically significant. A value of three means that the odds that these readings are due to random chance are less than one in ten thousand. Out of seventeen t-test results, six were determined "not significant" with the remaining eleven averaging a value of 3.88! This all but eliminates the chance that these readings were "coincidental."

Dr. W. C. Levengood has generously given his time and expertise to analyzing samples from over eighty crop formations. I thank him for sharing his test results and I wish him much success in his ongoing search for the "answer." Ron Taylor (CNYQ) was a tremendous help by sharing with me his information, contacts and expertise.

Everyone's motto should be like that of Ron's: "Hey, we're all in this together right?" Because of the many UFO sightings before and after the appearance of this crop formation, anyone can probably guess who I feel is responsible for altering this normally "peaceful" oat field. The bottom line is that as humanly possible and with all the investigative results considered, my "call" is that "this Columbia Center, NY crop formation is genuine . . . and *not* man-made."

The Truth About The UFO Crash At Roswell

Written by Kevin D. Randle & Don Schmitt, 1994

Reviewed by Michael Fousse'

In July 1947, in the desert near Roswell, New Mexico, something crashed. The initial explanation was that the Army Air Force had found a flying disc on a ranch near Roswell, and that the disc was in their possession. This report was released to the media around noon on July 8, 1947, by Lieutenant Walter Haut, the Public Information Officer at the 509th Bomber Group in Roswell. But within five hours of the report's release, Major E. M. Kirton, an intelligence officer at the Eighth Air Force Headquarters in Fort Worth, Texas, told reporters from the *Dallas Morning News* that there was nothing to the story and that the object was a weather bal-

loon. He then added that the identification was final.

For almost 50 years, the U.S. Government has maintained this explanation, and on the surface there doesn't appear to be any reason to question the case. The personnel who recovered the debris must have misidentified it in their excitement over finding something so extraordinary; and the Commander of the Eighth Air Force, Brigadier General Roger Ramey, quickly stepped in and stopped the rumors of flying discs by having his own experts properly identify the debris. Case closed, right? Well for over 30 years it was until eyewitnesses started telling a different story.

This book is the result of hundreds of interviews with people who either knew someone who was directly involved, or were eyewitnesses themselves. This is not just one person's story, but a detailed compilation of life accounts as told by many people. One thing that becomes clear as you read this book is that this is not the same story told by the U.S. government.

When I first started reading *The Truth About the UFO Crash at Roswell*, I had many questions which have now been answered. Most of the people that I know who have studied UFO phenome-

na consider the Roswell Crash to be the most intriguing case on record. If true, it offers potential proof for the existence of extraterrestrial life. From the evidence presented in this book, I agree with the authors that the balloon explanation for the crash was nothing more than a cover story.

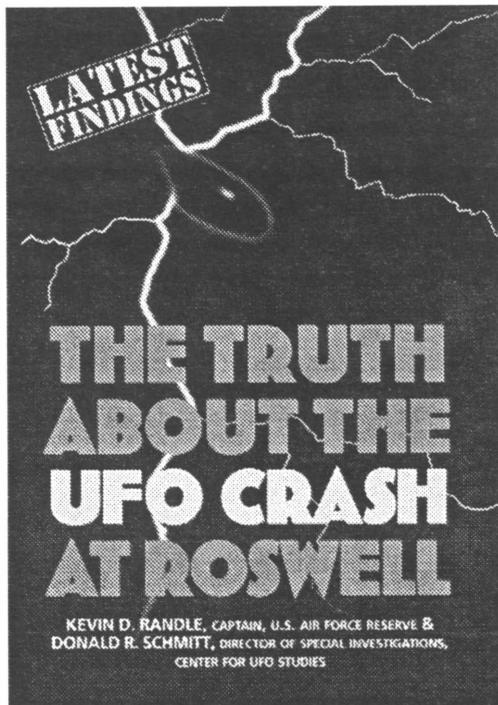
But now I have new questions. I thought that maybe what crashed was a top secret test vehicle which might justify a cover story. However, after almost 50 years, I can't imagine why the crash of an

What about the alien bodies that many witnesses have described?

experimental aircraft would still be classified. So why does the government still insist it was a weather balloon? And what about the alien bodies that many witnesses have described? If we believe the witnesses, only one explanation makes sense: an alien spacecraft crashed in the desert near Roswell, New Mexico, in July 1947.

Kevin Randle and Donald Schmitt have presented the evidence in a rational and unbiased format, forming their conclusions based on the facts they gathered from a multitude of credible witnesses. The attention to detail and the thoroughness of their research was both evident and impressive. I would highly recommend this book to anyone seeking the truth about the UFO crash at Roswell.

Published by M. Evans and Company, Inc., New York Hardback price: \$19.95



NASA SETI Update

Scientists' Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence Takes a Near-Fatal Blow

by Michael Norris

In Vol. 1 # 2 of *UFO ENCOUNTERS*, we introduced readers to NASA's Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence (SETI). NASA later renamed the project the High Resolution Microwave Survey (HRMS), to avoid the word "Extraterrestrial."

This project was an attempt to search the vastness of space for signals of extraterrestrial origin by utilizing some of the largest radio telescopes in the world. NASA worked for years developing computers that could simultaneously scan millions of different frequencies to find an artificially created one.

To date, scientists who have searched for extraterrestrial signals have found several that have met all the criteria for being artificial except for one thing — they never repeated.

For a signal to be considered as an extraterrestrial one, it must repeat. In other words, after the computer notifies project scientists that it found a possible candidate, the signal must be present when scientists turn the radio telescopes back to look for it. So far, radio astronomers have been unsuccessful in doing so.

The HRMS project was divided into two parts — the Targeted Search and the Sky Survey. The Targeted Search was designed to aim radio telescopes at nearby Sun-like stars. NASA felt that these stars would be good candi-

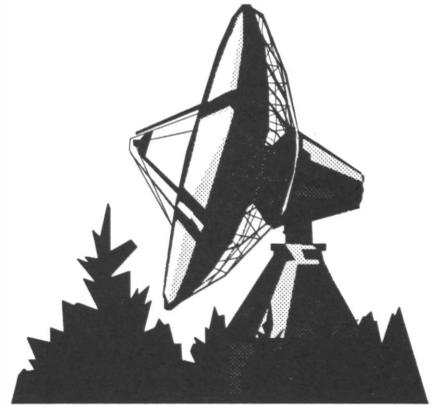
dates for other life. The Sky Survey was to be a massive search of the entire sky for extraterrestrial signals.

In September 1993, Senator Richard Bryan, a Democrat from Nevada, introduced an amendment to the NASA appropriations bill that terminated all support for the NASA HRMS project. The termination of funds officially went into effect on October 1, 1993, nearly a year after the project began.

Project Phoenix will concentrate on about 1,000 nearby, Sun-like stars looking for evidence of an extraterrestrial presence.

Nevertheless, due to private donations, part of the HRMS project will be saved, and will now be known as Project Phoenix. Unfortunately, only part of the original HRMS project will be carried on. The Targeted Search is scheduled to be continued under the new project. However, privatization of the Sky Survey will be impossible because it was too intimately connected to NASA's Deep Space Network.

Project Phoenix will concentrate on about 1,000 nearby, Sun-like stars looking for evidence of an extraterrestrial presence. The search will scan for signals in the 1.2 GHz to 3 GHz range (signals with three billion cycles per second!). Scientists who are associat-



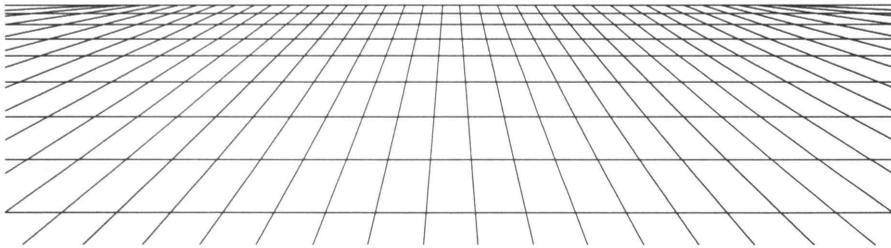
ed with Project Phoenix are in a hurry to continue their work because soon this frequency spectrum will be invaded by signals generated from new commercial satellites soon to be launched from Earth.

So far, Project Phoenix has gathered about \$4.4 million in private donations, but still needs \$3 million to meet its near-term needs. The project will then require about \$3 million a year to remain alive. Some major financial contributions to Project Phoenix have included Mssrs. William Hewlett and David Packard, Intel Corporation's Gordon Moore, and Paul Allen, a co-founder of Microsoft. Arthur C. Clarke has also made a contribution, and has urged participation by European SETI supporters.

I can appreciate the dedication, time and effort from those who have contributed to Project Phoenix. I hope the project will be a success. However, what I find ridiculous is that such intelligent people are spending millions of dollars looking millions of miles away for extraterrestrials, when there is evidence that they may be in our own back yard! And for that, we don't need giant radio telescopes.



SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY



A Nearby Cosmic Collision

On July 20, 1994, the 25th anniversary of the first manned lunar landing, a celestial event will take place never before witnessed. A comet by the name of Shoemaker-Levy, will collide with the planet Jupiter unleashing energy equivalent to 200 million megatons of TNT. It was a similar object from space, scientists believe, that struck the Earth 65 million years ago, killing off the dinosaurs.

The Shoemaker-Levy comet has already had one close encounter with the large planet. In 1992, the comet got so close to Jupiter that the planet's powerful gravitational field broke the comet into about a dozen large chunks. When the comet was discovered in March of last year, it appeared like "pearls on a string."

Most of the chunks from the comet are about a half-mile in diameter. The larger pieces, upon impact, will produce flashes of light that will be brighter than the brightest star in the night sky. They will penetrate to about 50 miles or more into Jupiter's atmosphere — reaching temperatures of at least twice those at the Sun's

surface.

The Galileo space probe should be able to photograph the fantastic collision which will take place opposite the side of Jupiter that faces us. However, Earth-based telescopes will see the extraordinary turbulence when the impacted areas rotate into view.

Let's just be glad that Shoemaker-Levy is not smashing into Earth, where it might end life as we know it!

Other Planets Exist!

Dr. Alexander Wolszczan, of Pennsylvania State University, has recently confirmed the existence of two planets that he discovered two years ago. Until recently, the existence of other planets in the Universe couldn't be proven.

The two planets orbit an extremely dense star called a pulsar about 1,300 light-years from Earth. The pulsar can be found in the direction of the constellation Virgo. *A light year is the distance light can travel in one year, about 5.9 trillion miles.*

One of the planets appears to be about 2.8 times the mass of the Earth, with an orbit around the pulsar every 98.2 days. Its dis-

tance from the pulsar is about half that of the Earth from the Sun. The second planet is at least 3.4 times Earth's mass, with an orbit of about 66.6 days and a distance from the pulsar of about one-third that of the Earth from the Sun.

We are not able to see the planets directly, but can detect their existence by irregularities in the pattern of energy pulses the pulsar emits. The irregularities appear to be caused by the pulsar being shifted by the gravity of the orbiting planets.

In addition to the two planets, Wolszczan's data reveals that a moon-sized object orbits closer to the pulsar, and the possibility exists that there are more orbiting bodies. "It sort of looks like a full-blown planetary system around that star," Wolszczan said.



Job; Continued from page 5

have lost their jobs reporting such experiences. Our own fear of UFOs has created a situation in which people whose job it is to watch for unusual activity are afraid to report it for fear of losing that very job!

I myself have interviewed hundreds of UFO witnesses. These are cases of all kinds. Many of these people have requested total anonymity. Invariably, their reason for this is to safeguard themselves from ridicule. Many of them have told me directly that they do not want their names associated with UFOs because they are afraid it would hurt their career. And as we have seen, they may be right.

How long will people have to

hide their encounters because some people are afraid of the truth? How long will people be ridiculed just because of something they saw? How long will people's jobs be in jeopardy simply because of something they believe happened to them?

Only by removing such prejudices will we get a complete and undistorted view of the UFO phenomenon as it is happening today. Hopefully, someday, this prejudice will end and people will feel that they can report their sightings without fear of being ridiculed or losing their jobs.



NASA; Continued from page 14

dent mission failure review board appointed by NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin and chaired by Dr. Timothy Coffey of the Naval Research Laboratory.

NASA is formulating a corrective action plan based on the independent review board's recommendations.

"Each of the review teams weighted the various hypotheses slightly differently, but we came to the same general conclusions about the loss," said Stephenson.

The JPL board's report says one of several potential causes was most likely to have caused the loss:

— A breach of the spacecraft's propulsion system due to one of three possible scenarios;

— Electrical power loss due to a massive short in the power subsystem;

— Loss of function that prevented both the spacecraft's main and backup computers from con-

trolling the spacecraft;

— Loss of both the main and backup transmitters due to failure of an electronic part.

Stephenson added that determining the cause of the loss was especially difficult because the spacecraft was purposely not transmitting data to Earth at the time of the failure.

Mars Observer had turned off its transmitter as a precautionary measure to protect the transmitter tubes from shock just before it pressurized its onboard propellant tanks on August 21. Three days later the spacecraft was due to fire its main engines to place it in orbit around Mars.

At the end of the tank pressurization, Mars Observer was supposed to turn its transmitter back on. Ground controllers, however, never received a signal.

The possibility of a propulsion subsystem breach actually includes three different possible scenarios, the JPL board said:

— Liquid oxidizer (nitrogen tetroxide) may have migrated past a check valve in the pressurization lines; during the tank pressurization, the oxidizer could have been forced into lines containing the fuel, liquid monomethylhydrazine, causing the line to burst;

— The pressure regulator could have failed, causing the oxidizer tank to overpressurize and burst;

— A small pyrotechnic device, or squib, that was fired to open a valve in one of the pressurization system's lines could have been ejected from the pyro valve like a bullet and damaged the fuel tank.

Among the other main categories of failure hypotheses, a massive power subsystem failure

could have been caused by a short at one of the main bus power diodes.

Loss of function in the spacecraft's computers could have occurred at the time the pyrotechnic devices, or squibs, were fired in the propulsion subsystem. Under this hypothesis, the squib firing could have generated an electromagnetic pulse that caused the spacecraft's main command processor to "hang" in a state in which neither the main or backup computer was able to control the spacecraft.

Loss of both the spacecraft's transmitters could have resulted if a component failed in a control unit which prevented either of the transmitters from being powered on.

In addition to its findings on direct causes of the Mars Observer failure, the JPL board's report also made general observations and recommendations to improve spacecraft design and implementation in the future.

JPL managed the Mars Observer mission for NASA's Office of Space Science.



Cognit.; Continued from page 17

"The Cognitive Interview," 1985. *Law Enforcement Training and Information Network*, Los Angeles: L.E. Net Video.

C. Leigh Culver is an Atlanta-area hypnotherapist who has been in practice for nine years. He was previously a staff hypnotherapist and instructor for the Hypnosis Motivation Institute of Atlanta. He is the only non-criminal inves-

tigator trained in forensic (investigative) hypnosis by the State of Georgia. He and his wife, Lynne, who is also a hypnotherapist, have been researching the abduction phenomenon for the past two years. They've recently founded a support group for experiencers of abduction phenomena. If you would like to contact them, you may do so through the publisher.



Ural; Continued from page 22

the talk of the Urals. Some Russian ufologists are trying to solve it. I've sent the information available to me (regarding the 1958 tragedy) to several prominent Russian UFO publications, along with a request to provide me with updates. Let's see what develops.

Paul Stonehill is the Director for the Russian Ufology Research Center and may be reached at 5700 Etiwanda Ave, Suite 215, Tarzana CA 91356, USA.



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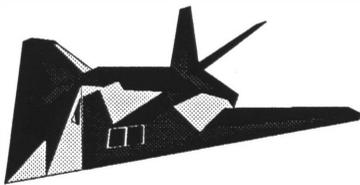
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