

DATA-NET

-- The UFO Amateur Radio Network --

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DATA-NET COMMUNICATION CENTERS:

Network schedule: WEDNESDAY at 7:00 PM PST = THURSDAY at 0300 GMT on 7.268(13B).
Beginning November 3, 1971
WEDNESDAY at 7:00 PST = THURSDAY at 0300 GMT on 7.268(13B).
WAGNER - St. Louis, Mo. is active on 10 meters on 29.00 daily.
KIRCH - Puerto Rico can be contacted daily on 21.342 kHz.

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POLICY: DATA-NET feels sufficient evidence has been presented to prove that unidentified flying objects exist. We seek answers to the following questions: What are they? Where do they come from, and how? Why are they here?

ANNOUNCEMENTS

REWARD: \$25.00 for an authentic photograph of a flying saucer. The DATA-NET reward is posted by some of the members, consequently it is open to members only. The photo must be sufficiently clear to show items of value. Preferably, the film should be unprocessed, with as much pertinent data provided as possible.

SHOP & SWAP: Any item WANTED, FOR SALE, or FOR TRADE may be listed FREE OF CHARGE. This service applies to members only.

RESEARCH LIBRARY: UFO books are available from the Control Station. Library services are FREE to members only.

TECHNICAL RESEARCH SERVICE: If you desire research on any technical question, address your request to DATA-NET. FREE to members only.

MAGNETIC UFO DETECTOR: "The Saucer Seeker" by W9AUT, is available from DATA-NET FREE to members. A brief history of flying saucers together with the plans and parts list for building a "Saucer Seeker." Permanent magnets are available for \$2.00.

DATA-NET appreciates receiving all UFO related information; newspaper clippings, magazine articles, books, and sighting reports; also your suggestions and comments.

We honor confidential requests and will return material at your request.

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RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

LANDING RESEARCH IN SPAIN: A REPORT

-by Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos

It is my intention here just to briefly inform DATA-NET co-members of the development of Type-I UFO work since the 100 Iberian landings study was finished. When we "froze" the Spanish landing catalogue (November 1970) we left it at the 100 mark. At the time of this writing (September 1971) it has reached 122 cases. This means that 22 cases have been incorporated in the census, but the complete figure is 27 because 5 cases have been removed. They are (see DATA-NET index, March 1971, p. 5): No. 11 (balloon), No. 13 (hoax), No. 38 (not Type-I sighting), No. 42 (not Type-I sighting) and No. 70 (misinterpretation of a distant observatory). Several other cases have been corrected in a number of details: date, hour, location, etc., so that our list is now extremely refined. The low Portuguese contribution remains the same: only three cases are known.

The 22 cases that have entered cover a 20 year period, and the current table of the number of landings per year is given below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of cases</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of cases</u>
Pre 50	4	1961	2
1950	3	1962	1
1951	0	1963	2
1952	1	1964	1
1953	2	1965	1
1954	4	1966	4
1955	2	1967	7
1956	1	1968	41
1957	1	1969	24
1958	3	1970	10
1959	1	1971	6
1960	2		

Several facts are noted: there is only one empty year (1951); two more cases are known for Pre 1950; the lapse 1960-65 has generated 8 reports instead of 5 in the 100 sample; the 1968/69 wave is still well formed; six more landings have been compiled for 1970 and 6 known cases for 1971.

Distribution of the recently entered 1971 cases:

1. 20 Jan 1971 2030 . Aznalcazar (Sevilla, Spain)
2. 18 Feb 1971 2035 @# Umbrete (Sevilla, Spain)
3. 24 May 1971 2100 . Venta Del Alto (Sevilla, Spain)
4. 09 Jun 1971 2130 @ Aznalcazar (Sevilla, Spain)
5. 26 Jun 1971 . Granada (Spain)
6. 23 Aug 1971 0000 . Nuez (Zamora, Spain)

Since 1970 there has been a constant level of UFO activity in the Sevilla province (Andalucia region, South of Spain). Moreover, as there we have the best "men in the field" investigators, all the phenomena are precisely documented and recorded, and we receive their first-hand reports. A homage must be especially given to Mr. Manuel Osuna, national teacher at Umbrete (Sevilla), our own "Sherlock Holmes" of UFOs, who has been an indefatigable inquirer since 1953. This gentleman and good friend is our best source for southern cases, not only of landing reports but cases of all categories.

I am glad to say that we are in a position from which practically all reported Type-I events (to press, UFO groups or individuals) come into our hands very soon, so our catalogue is always perfectly up-dated because the new cases are rapidly entered. As to ancient cases (reports of past landings), the CEONI project "Operation Antiquity"

is a golden opportunity to gain information of hidden cases. We expect to gather many more landings for the 1950-60 decade in order to trace some yearly pattern, if there is one.

Our normal activity progresses well, being the study and reinvestigation of cases. Letters of inquiry and reporting forms are mailed to witnesses of sightings. Researchers elsewhere are alerted and asked to investigate cases in their area. Their results are received and the cases are treated accordingly. Some reports have to be aperted from the listing because of their negative character.

Two research works have been made with the Iberian landings and both will soon be published. One studies the sociological point of view of the cases - the witnesses - (Vallee and Ballester); another is a catalogue of 60 negative Type-I reports and a comparative analysis of its structure with 120 Spanish reliable landings (Ballester). The conclusions at which we have reached are interesting indeed and plainly encouraging.

I trust DATA-NET members will receive with pleasure this information. Our REPORT and this column is the only quick way we have to be mutually informed of the latest advances and findings, and I may only hope that all students carrying on some concrete research work will publish here a "progress report" of their activities as Vallee, Phillips, Clark and myself have already done.

AUSTRALIA

9 Jun 1971 - Belmore, NSW, Australia. (Wed/0640) - (4)

Sam Kaufman, VK2SK, of 23 Isabel Street, Belmore, has reported seeing another UFO. Kaufman, a 67-year-old electrical engineer, has seen several UFOs since 1947.

On Wednesday morning, June 9, 1971, Sam Kaufman was leaving his house to go to work. No moon was visible and the sun had not yet risen. Some rain had fallen and the sky still had heavy overcast. Toward the east there was clear blue sky below heavy dark clouds, with a few scattered smaller clouds dotting the blue. In the northeast below the cloud cover was a large horizontal crescent about two to two and one-half times the width of a full moon. It was silvery with a pink tinge, well defined, solid looking, and as bright as the moon when seen at dawn. The crescent was about 30 degrees above the horizon and slowly moved vertically until it gradually disappeared into the heavy cloud cover. It appeared to elongate a little during the 10 minutes Sam had it in view. The small clouds nearby did not show any movement. The object appeared to be over Sydney, which is 8 miles from Belmore. (First hand: S. Kaufman, VK2SK)

CALIFORNIA

27 Jan 1968 - Modesto, California (Sun/2100) - (2)

A college student, Robert Hemenway, of 203 Park Avenue, Modesto stepped from his house into the backyard and noticed an object above his neighbor's yard. The bright object had an angular diameter of 5 degrees, appeared as a blue-white glow which pulsated at about 25 Hz. The glow was not sharply defined. The object looked oval from the side and circular from below. A well defined beam of white light was projected from the bottom of the object. The beam moved about as though examining the yard. Hemenway called to others in the house. The object then began to move slowly through a semicircle until it was above the witness. It then suddenly disappeared. No sound or other effects were noted. Duration of sighting: 10-15 seconds. (First Hand: M. Massingill)

NEVADA

27 Aug 1968 - Reno, Nevada (Tue/2130) - (4)

Greg Wise, a book store employee, who lives in southwest Reno, observed an object from his backyard. At first he noted a red point of light above the southeast horizon

which was stationary. It moved and faded from view. Then a dark object approached from the same area as the red light. He described it as a dark disk surrounded by a faint greenish "corona" which danced erratically around the edge. The object accelerated and disappeared in the east. The object had an angular diameter of 1 degree and was in view about 1 minute. (First hand: M. Massingill)

26 Jan 1969 - Fernley, Nevada (Sun/0500) - (1-.)

Young Keary Schade lives on a farm just southeast of Fernley. He works in a music store. It was still dark while Keary was milking the cows. He noticed a red ball hovering near the ground about $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile away. The object, a large red sphere, had a red light in the center surrounded by a white glow, misty-like. Slight intensity pulsations occurred in groups of three, with each group of pulsations lasting about one second. The object moved slowly and stopped as the red light became dimmer and was surrounded by a white mist. Then it moved and stopped again and the light went out. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from its previous position it reappeared, then stopped and went out, reappeared, then ascended in a jerking motion toward Reno (west) and vanished. The angular diameter of the object was about 3 degrees and it was in view less than a minute.

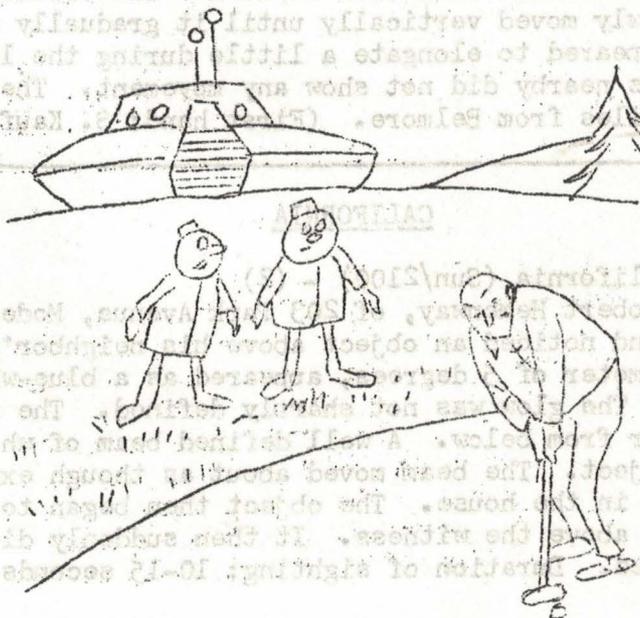
Mark Massingill notes: Assuming a distance of 0.5 km and a diameter of 3 degrees, the actual diameter would be about 25 m. (First hand: M. Massingill)

2 Jul 1971 - Reno, Nevada (Fri/2115) - (2)

Mary "X" was driving just north of Reno toward Lemon Valley on Highway 395. A dark circular object with red and white lights flashing irregularly was seen moving due west. The object moved slowly and erratically, then hovered. It then accelerated rapidly north and disappeared quickly without reaching the horizon. The object had an angular diameter of about 4 degrees and was in view from 10 to 20 seconds. (First hand: M. Massingill)

Off the Record

-by Ed Reed



"Wait -- we agreed not to interfere with their religious observances."

CLIPPING THE NEWS

UFO REPORTS:

Summer 1969 - South Egremont, Mass. (x/Eve) - (5) - MYSTERIOUS LIGHT

On a clear pleasant summer evening Mrs. Henry, Jamie Parrish and Russell G. Willcox were talking to two young camp counselors on Mrs. Kop's driveway in South Egremont.

Darkness had crept up and passing cars had their headlights on. Russell Willcox noticed leaf shadows on the white shirt of one of the men and wondered where the light came from as the driveway is on the inside of a curve and normally headlights don't show there. Assuming it came from a car turning around or from a house or something, he thought no more of it since the shadows disappeared in a short time. Sometime before that he had seen a meteor and another mysterious light. His attention was called to the meteor by what appeared to be smoke drifting over the ground. This was caused by the meteor casting light through the tree tops and the light gave the impression of smoke drifting by.

After a time the leaf shadows appeared again. The light casting the shadows looked to be about as bright as from a headlight across the street, maybe fifty yards away. The light was not moving so the shadows didn't give any clue to where it was coming from. Suddenly one young man looked up and said, "What's that light up there?" A light was coming from the sky and showing through the leaves of the big maple tree. Then it moved away and they caught another glimpse of it through another opening in the leaves.

The next morning Willcox spoke of it at the Post Office and found that a light had been seen at that time by people near Jug End and that it was traveling toward the village.

There was no sound so it definitely was not a plane or a helicopter, Willcox said. Considering the light that went out and this one, he wondered if whoever was guiding the craft knew when somebody saw them and either turned the light off or moved away. It gives one pause as to who is watching who. (Ramblings, by Russell G. Willcox, The Berkshire Courier, Great Barrington, Mass., 8 Apr 71) (Cr: N. Josephsen)

10 Apr 1971 - Cockermonth, England (Sat/Night) - (3-B) - SPINNING OBJECTS

A number of people out walking, spotted a UFO described as two round shiny objects spinning in the evening sky. (Whitehaven News, Whitehaven, England, 14 Apr 71)

12 Apr 1971 - Workington, England (Mon/Night) - (5) - SKYFLASH

The Coastguard station was flooded with calls reporting a UFO described as a bright flash in the sky; followed by a red glow. The RAF station at Preston said there were no aircraft in the area and explained the phenomenon as "space debris." (Whitehaven News, Whitehaven, England, 14 Apr 71)

16 Apr 1971 - Elizabeth, New Jersey (Fri/1945-2100) - (2) - THOSE UFOs BACK AGAIN

Union and Middlesex County residents reported seeing a UFO, first along the Garden State Parkway and later "directly over Wood Avenue" in Roselle.

"It was like one of those space stations on television," said Mrs. Anthony Limaldi of 5 Independence Drive, Elizabeth.

Mrs. Eileen Trainer of Elizabeth said she saw "what looked like an airplane, but brightly lit and sort of hovering" over Westfield Avenue, Roselle Park. Both sightings were at about 8 o'clock.

Drew Hanusosky, 15, of 810 Amsterdam Ave., Roselle, said he spotted a mysterious object at 7:45 and again at 9 o'clock "directly over Wood Avenue" near Amsterdam Ave. "It looked like a gigantic plane wing with lights and revolved slowly," the boy said. "It reminded me of the Times Square sign with the news flashes." His aunt, Mrs. Jeanette Ruchak of 800 Amsterdam Ave. also saw it. "I'm not saying it was a flying saucer," she said. "But it looked pretty strange to me."

Mary Bitow of 254 Fulton St., Elizabeth said a blimp bearing a lighted sign advertising a radio station was over the Garden State Parkway in Union about 7:45 pm. An employee of WINS in New York confirmed that the blimp was over the area at the time the UFO was sighted. (Daily Journal, Elizabeth, New Jersey, 17 Apr 71 & 19 Apr 71)

17 Apr 1971 - Balclutha, Otago, N.Z. (Sat/0110) - (4) - BULLET-SHAPED OBJECT

Mr. Alan Ludlow of Balclutha said he saw, while lying in bed, a white, long, bullet-shaped object traveling from north to east and going very fast high above the railway station. He said it was in view for five to ten seconds, but by the time he had called members of the family the object had disappeared. (Clutha Leader, Balclutha, Otago, N.Z., 19 Apr 71)

Btwn 18 & 24 Apr 1971 - Christchurch, Canterbury, N.Z. (x/1905) - (2-BC) - STRANGE LIGHTS

A 16-year-old student pilot who did not want to be named claimed he saw two strange lights over Christchurch. At 7:05 pm he saw a slightly-elliptical-shaped object, many times brighter than a star, moving in a north to south direction in a straight line about 30 degrees above the western horizon. It stopped, changed from white to a dull red, then to a brighter red and finally to orange, then faded out. It was in view for eight or nine seconds.

About an hour later, he and his younger sister saw a round white light moving in a curved trajectory from east to west before disappearing behind a row of trees. It was in sight for about 15 seconds. (Christchurch Star, Christchurch, Canterbury, N.Z., 26 Apr 71)

19 Apr 1971 - Queenstown, New Zealand (Mon/0400) - (3) - MYSTERY LIGHTS

Two Queenstown residents report vivid green and red lights were visible over the Cecil Peak area for about five minutes, and remained motionless before vanishing. (Southland Times, Invercargill, Southland, N.Z., 20 Apr 71)

23 Apr 1971 - Elizabeth, New Jersey (Fri/2225) - (4) - 'MARQUEE' IN THE SKY

Several persons in Union and Middlesex counties reported to police that they observed a strange object in the sky. Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Bratter of 15 Candlewood Court, Colonia, and their son, Robert, 17, reported to the Daily Journal that they saw an object with lights that resembled a "movie marquee" while traveling on Bronhall Road, Rahway. They got out of their car to watch the lights as did the occupants of two other cars.

Police sources said the descriptions appear to fit a helicopter which occasionally flies over the area with a lighted blinking sign advertising an automobile sales firm. (Daily Journal, Elizabeth, New Jersey, 24 Apr 71)

24 Apr 1971 - Titahi Bay, N.Z. (Sat/1730) - (4) - SEVERAL SEE LONG SILVER OBJECT

Mr. T. L. Watt of Tiah Bay described a silver-colored object which he saw from his sitting room window about 5:30. It traveled over the length of Mana Island for about five minutes until it disappeared in the northern sky. At first the long narrow object was fairly small and traveling slowly. It became bigger and wider as it got near Mana Island, then appeared to turn and go in a northerly direction. It was a clear evening with no cloud. There were no other objects in the sky.

Mrs. A. L. Petrovic of Paekakariki watched it for 10 minutes while driving. She said it was a "long white streak, very bright and frightening." It was also seen by two other people, one of them her son, who were traveling in a car behind her. It was away on the horizon and seemed to be the same length all the time it traveled. "I was so frightened by it that I have locked all the windows," she said. (Evening Post, Wellington, N.Z., 1 May 71)

24 Apr 1971 - Patea, Auckland, N.Z. (Sat/1755) - (4-a) - ROCKET WITH STREAK OF FLAME

Mr. B. K. Chamberlain, a science master at the Patea High School was alerted to

an object by his neighbors. To the naked eye it appeared as a long streak of flame in the sky northwest of Patea. He used an astronomical telescope with a refractor of about 1½ inches to follow the UFO. Through the telescope he could see it quite clearly. The object looked like a rocket plane emitting a trail of flame six to eight times its own length. After maintaining its height consistently the object disappeared into cloud on the New Plymouth side of Mt. Egmont. The exhaust flame looked far bigger than anything a conventional rocket would produce, Mr. Chamberlain said. It moved at about the same speed as a normal satellite, although because it must have been much closer it would have been traveling slower. If it had been 20 miles away it would have been 100 ft. in length, he said. In silhouette it appeared to be "cigar-shaped" with an obvious tail.

Mr. D. Whelan, director of the Tikorangi Observatory, said he had tracked an "eccentric" light in the sky to the southwest several weeks ago. The light moved faster than an aeroplane but its speed varied and direction altered. (Timaru Herald, Timaru, Canterbury, N.Z., 27 Apr 71)

25 Apr 1971 - Stewart Island, Southland, N.Z. (Sun/2230) - (2) - WAS IT JUPITER?

Mrs. Denise Worrall and her mother watched an object in the sky for half an hour. It moved in a north-easterly direction in a circle, the turn being larger each time, Mrs. Worrall said. It appeared larger than the star Achenar and was moving extremely slowly, taking five or six minutes to complete a narrow circle. As it moved it gave off different colors, including reds, greens, and yellows, rather like light reflected from a diamond ring. As the object moved away from them, the light was rather faint, but as it came closer, it appeared to give off a brilliant light.

Mr. G. Hall-Hones of the Invercargill Astronomical Society suggested it was Jupiter. (Southland Times, Invercargill, Southland, N.Z., 27 Apr 71)

27 Apr 1971 - Mosgiel, New Zealand (Tue/2332) - (2) - UFO OR AIRPLANE?

Mr. I. Dickson, of Concord, sighted an object directly over Mosgiel. It traveled northwest about 2½ miles, at times obscured by clouds or hills. Then it suddenly reversed before disappearing. The object was about twice the diameter of a distant star and was surrounded by a red flashing glow.

Mr. R. N. Burns of the Otago Aero Club said the description would fit a light aircraft which was on a training exercise until 11:40. The plane had a white tail light and a rotating red beacon above the tail fin. Mr. Burns, who was flying the plane, said he saw nothing unusual. (Evening Star, Dunedin, Otago, N.Z., 28 Apr 71)

4 May 1971 - Ventersdorp, South Africa (Tue/Afternoon) - (4) - CLOUD WITH A TAIL

While walking along Readman Street toward Ventersdorp, Mrs. M. H. Koekemoer and her daughter of 107 Van Riebeeck Street, spotted a strange object streaking through the sky. At first she thought it was a cloud but her daughter said she had never seen a cloud move so fast. Then she saw that the object had a long luminous tail. It moved in an east-westerly direction. Rugby players also saw the object while waiting to start training. Explanations offered were a satellite, or rocket, space debris, or a meteor. (Western TVL Record, South Africa, 7 May 71)

11 May 1971 - Taupo, Auckland, N.Z. (Tue/0400) - (2) - OBJECT CHANGED COURSE

Mr. E. R. Marfurt, of Mere Road, an ex-military aerial observer, plotted an object south of his position at 4 am. By 5:20 am it had altered course in a parallel line to the east, then took an almost right angle still easterly and away from his observation post. At 6 am clouds obscured further view. (Taupo Times, Taupo, Auckland, N.Z., 13 May 71)

12 May 1971 - Geraldton, West. Australia (Wed/Aftn) - (3) - HIGH FLYING 'TEARDROP'

Many shoppers and schoolchildren watched a seaplane approaching from the Abrolhos towards the Geraldton airport. High in the sky behind the floatplane was a shiny

teardrop or tadpole shaped object. The object appeared to move slowly in the direction of the airport. It was higher than a normal aircraft is when approaching the airport and moved silently across the sky and disappeared southwards. Explanations offered were: weather balloon, jet fighter, or a kite. The object was watched for several minutes by the staff of the Geraldton Sun. (Geraldton Sun, West. Australia, 13 May 71)

Btwn 16 & 22 May 1971 - Willi Willi, NSW, Austr. (x/Aftrn) - (3) - OVAL UFO

Three people saw an object at Willi Willi, 40 miles west of Kempsey. The object was said to be oval in shape, with a red exhaust which tinged the late afternoon sky. It moved quickly across the sky to one observer, but to another it came close overhead and appeared to have markings, before banking towards the hills. (Bellingen Sun, NSW, Austr., 18 May 71)

21 May 1971 - Ballarat, Victoria, Australia (Fri/0600) - (4) - BRIGHT OBJECT WITH TAIL

Several people reported a bright orange-red object which traveled from south to north, leaving a tail behind it. Mr. Don McKnight, a foreman at VIAM, said, "It was the brightest object I've ever seen. It faded in the north and was traveling with excessive speed. He saw it for about 20-25 seconds. He said it was not falling, but traveling, and it really lit up the area around the Learmonth road, along which he was traveling at the time.

Mr. Eddy Hanrahan of Bungaree said what he saw was a round ball of fire about 18 inches in diameter with a tail of flame. He estimated that it was 500 feet from the ground and perhaps only a mile away. It was going across the sky like a plane, not losing any height, but traveling too fast, and there was no noise. (Ballarat Courier, Ballarat, Victoria, Austr., 22 May 71)

22 May 1971 - Taupo, Auckland, N.Z. (Sat/Btwn 1900 & 2300) - (4) - RED & GREEN FLASHING LIGHTS

Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Marfurt, of Mere Road, Taupo, whose sightings were detailed a few weeks ago, are still viewing the objects.

Nightly between 7-11 pm they have seen a green-red flashing light in the northeastern sky moving in a northerly direction. On Saturday night they viewed a similar, though brighter, light over the lake moving towards the west.

In the early morning between 5 and 6:30 am they have seen a light in a southerly direction low in the sky. (Taupo Times, Taupo, Auckland, N.Z., 25 May 1971)

25 May 1971 - Fremantle, West. Australia (Tue/AM) - (1-⊙) - YELLOW OBJECT SUBMERGES

A man on his way to work in Queen Victoria Street, Fremantle reported that he saw a bright yellow object falling slowly into Cockburn Sound. He thought it might have been an aircraft.

Two Fremantle Port Authority painters said they also saw a bright yellow object falling into the sound. Several fishing boats in the area reported nothing. Signalmen in the FPA signal station at Fremantle reported nothing unusual. The Dept. of Civil Aviation said it had accounted for all its aircraft. (Daily News, Perth, West. Austr., 25 May 71)

17 Jun 1971 - Boone County, Indiana (Thu/Night) - (4-C) - BRIGHT OBJECT SEEN

A large, bright object attracted attention throughout Indiana and Illinois late Thursday night. State Police at Indianapolis received a number of reports, and one officer said it looked like a helicopter with a light burning. Another thought it might be a meteorite. A motorist in Illinois thought that an airplane had fallen, and Chicago police dispatched boats to check a report of a fireball in Lake Michigan. A spokesman of the control tower in O'Hare International Airport said he had reports of sightings from the Chicago area, Southern Illinois, and portions of Indiana. (Lebanon Reporter, Lebanon, Indiana, 18 Jun 1971) (Cr: L. Farish)

SAUCER BUFFS WATCHING - UFOS ARE STILL REPORTED

-by Elizabeth Wharton, Washington

It was a dark, rainy night when a Maryland farmer looked out over one of his fields and saw a "kind of a disc-shaped object" apparently hovering above the ground beyond his home.

The outline, he said, could be seen quite clearly in the flashes of lightning. Otherwise, the farmer could see only the lights inside of or attached to, the object.

That description is not from the dusty archives of the Air Force's discontinued Project Blue Book of sightings of unidentified flying objects. It is from the current files of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP), which is alive and functioning, if not flourishing, in the nation's capital.

The described sighting took place at Westminster, Maryland, on Sunday, Aug. 1, and now is being investigated by one of NICAP's regional teams of volunteers.

It has now been about 25 years since a wave of sightings of UFOs -- what came to be known as "flying saucers" because most of the reports described disc-shaped objects -- started spreading throughout the country.

Since the late '40s sightings have been reported in all corners of the globe, running into the thousands and including almost every conceivable shape.

They've been reported by hysterical schoolgirls and cool-headed airline pilots. By far the majority of them have been accounted for as weather balloons, as unusually bright planets, weather phenomena such as much-discussed temperature inversions or unusual forms of "ball" lightning, optical illusions created by lighting conditions, or simply airplanes viewed from odd angles.

Some have been deliberate hoaxes. For instance, NICAP is cautious about discussing one 1964 sighting of two giant humanoid robots with burning red eyes. It describes this as an "extremely controversial and complex case."

Most people now believe some so-called "space tapes" of the 1950s were fraudulent, although many believed in them at the time to the extent of paying \$15 or more for copies. They were purported to be tape recordings of voices of beings from outer space, warning humanity it would not be welcomed into the civilized galaxy unless it ceased fighting wars and using nuclear energy for destructive purposes.

In 1948, the Air Force -- undoubtedly suspicious that some of the "saucers" might be advanced Soviet aircraft -- instituted Project Blue Book, which listed and investigated more than 7,000 sightings.

In 1955, NICAP was organized by a retired Marine Corps major, Donald Keyhoe, to conduct a civilian study of the phenomena.

In 1966, the Air Force commissioned a group of University of Colorado scientists, headed by physicist Edward U. Condon, to prepare a thorough report on UFOs. Their investigation lasted two years, cost \$540,000, and concluded that there was no scientific justification for continuing a study which had yielded so little over the years.

At the same time, the Condon report did acknowledge that some sightings -- 10 to 30 per cent -- remained unexplained and "mysterious" (the report's word) although it said there was no evidence they were of extraterrestrial origin.

That report was issued in January, 1969. Eleven months later, the Air Force announced it was closing down Project Blue Book after 21 years because there was nothing to indicate the remaining unexplained UFOs represented a threat to national security.

Keyhoe, after calling a news conference to brand the Condon report a white-wash, a coverup, and an "incredible" attempt to conceal the truth from the public, resigned as director of NICAP and retired to a home in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. There, he is writing a new book -- his fifth -- about what else? UFOs.

An organization of people less dedicated to their hobby would have disintegrated. But not the UFO buffs. The Condon report brought about a sort of new beginning for NICAP.

The committee reorganized itself as a tax-exempt, nonprofit research corporation

to continue its studies, named Keyhoe to its Board of Directors while installing new executive officers, and moved into a shared office suite with an engineering consultant firm near Dupont Circle in downtown Washington.

Its financing comes from \$10-a-year membership fees plus a few large contributions from well-heeled buffs and some inheritances.

The present chairman of NICAP is a Washington businessman, John Acuff. A former aerospace writer, Stuart Nixon, is full-time executive director and editor of the group's monthly newsletter "UFO Investigator."

Nixon said in an interview that the number of UFO sightings had fallen off sharply after publication of the Condon report.

He explained that this was due to several reasons:

Hoaxers and pranksters saw no point inventing stories since there was little or no market for them in the media; lack of publicity reduced the element of mass hypnosis; sightings had always come in cycles or waves and even now are starting to pick up once more; people became more reluctant to report "legitimate" sightings because of fear of ridicule.

Nevertheless, Nixon said, teams of volunteers -- NICAP calls them subcommittees -- still man regional locations throughout the nation to track down witnesses and investigate new sightings, the number of which has been increasing over the past few months. (San Jose Mercury-News, San Jose, Calif., 12 Sep 71) (Cr: J. Clark)

Sep 1971 - Rio De Janeiro, Brazil (x) - (2-A-c) - UFOs SHOCK BRAZILIANS

Police in nearby Niteroi said two men claimed seeing unidentified flying objects and were treated by a doctor for shock, the AJB news agency reported.

According to the report, police in Niteroi said Paulo Caetano da Silva, a traveling salesman, and Benedito Miranda, a government truck driver, reported having had their cars followed and stopped by low-flying unidentified flying objects on different roads.

Both men were reportedly in a state of trance or shock when they arrived at a police station at different times.

Both men told police similar stories, although so far as police knew they never met.

Both Da Silva and Miranda said their cars were followed by a low-flying object, which emitted a blinding light. When they tried to speed away from it, the vehicles would not respond, they said. (San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco, Calif., 29 Sep 71) (Cr: N. Wilson)

MISCELLANEOUS:

INTERSTELLAR COMMUNICATIONS -- WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS? -by L. George Lawrence

All attempts to pick up intelligent communications from the stars have failed so far. But some scientists are still wondering about intelligent beings on other worlds and our ability to contact them.

Less than two decades ago, we still insisted that our small planet was unique in the universe. Today, on the basis of careful celestial observations and other scientific inferences, we admit that we may not be alone in the cosmic immensity and concede the possible existence of extra-terrestrial folk whose scientific development could very well be superior to our own. Some feel that good and direct benefits could be obtained by getting in touch with them.

These speculations have rekindled an interest in interstellar communications technology. Principal attention is directed toward electronic aids because of the limitations of optical devices.

However, we have massive problems here and approaches are not uniform. Some scientists, for example, like to look for any non-Gaussian characteristic in signals

received by radio telescopes. Others think that the natural calibration frequency of the universe, the 21-cm hydrogen line which radiates at 1.420 GHz, should be looked at more intensely. Still other investigators have suggested different approaches altogether.

Thoughts on interstellar communications have a long and continuous history. It was the modern world's first philosopher, the Greek scholar Thales of Miletus (636-546 B.C.), who proposed that the stars may be other worlds. But it was his student, Anaximander, who apparently was the first to hint that the number of worlds is infinite, some in the process of birth, some dying.

Later, in our own time, thoughts turned to means of communicating with non-terrestrials. The German mathematician Karl F. Gauss proposed that wide lanes of forest be planted in Siberia, forming a huge right-angled triangle. An Austrian astronomer, J.J. von Littrow, suggested that geometric canals be dug in the Sahara and be lit with kerosene at night. Charles Gros, a Frenchman, conceived the idea of a vast mirror to reflect sunlight toward Mars.

More realistic approaches were suggested following the discovery of radio waves. One of the early pioneers in this field, Nikola Tesla, claimed to have received signals of interstellar origin shortly after setting up his electrostatic laboratory in Colorado Springs, Colorado and equipping it with a 200-foot transmission tower.

Edison reported a somewhat similar experience. However, a massive attack, in the form of ridicule and skepticism, was made against both Edison and Tesla with reduced them to silence.

At the same time, some radio observations were made which seemed to imply (as interpreted today) that the Earth is visited by transponding communications satellites of extraterrestrial origin. These so-called "radio mysteries" were first noted in 1927 and expressed themselves as signal delays. The principal investigators attributed the phenomenon to odd behavior of the Aurora Borealis and filed it as a scientific curiosity. We will present the facts, since they form a strong argument for various hypotheses.

THE RADIO MYSTERIES

During the summer of 1927, the Norwegian radio engineer Jorgen Hals of Bygdo, Oslo, was listening to the Dutch shortwave transmitting station, PCJJ at Eindhoven. At the time he heard the telegraph signals he also heard strange echoes. One was the usual echo which goes around the world with an interval of about 1/7 second, as well as a weaker echo emerging about 3 seconds after the principal echo had disappeared.

This matter was brought to the attention of Prof. Carl Stormer, who, in turn, observed the phenomenon himself and then contacted Dr. van der Pol at the Philips laboratories in Eindhoven.

On October 11, 1928, van der Pol and his assistant arranged to have the transmitter staff send a series of three short dots in rapid succession, sent every 30 seconds between 8:00 and 9:00 p.m. local time and comprising a total of 120 signals.

Thirteen echoes were observed, the delay times between the echoes and signals being 8, 11, 15, 8, 13, 3, 8, 8, 8, 12, 15, 13, 8, and 8 seconds. The transmissions were conducted at a wavelength of 31.4 meters; the echoes being weak, slightly blurred but plainly audible and, most important, of the same frequency.

This odd phenomenon came and went, rather than existing continuously. The echoes were again observed in 1934 during a series of tests organized by the World Radio Relay League and inaugurated by Sir Edward Appleton. This time the observers were British radio amateurs who worked the frequencies of 9.5 and 6.7 MHz. Similar echoes have also been reported by Drs. Galle, Talon, and Ferrie.

To make a scientific detective story short, it was in the early 1950's when the fact of these echoes was re-examined and that the theory of extraterrestrial-type interference was advanced. Here the reviewers assumed the intermittent existence of an interstellar communications probe whose job it was to (a) monitor solar systems for intelligent life, and (b) re-transmit radio-frequency emanations from such life (us?) to a distant "home world." Again, the monitoring probe seemed to come and go. In 1947, 1948 and 1949, Drs. Budden and Yates attempted to observe long-delayed echoes

at Cambridge, England but without success.

Critics of the interstellar transponder hypothesis became less vocal when another observation was made. This time it involved a television signal that had been delayed for over three years.

At 3:30 p.m. on September 4, 1953, C. W. Bradley of London, England, picked up on his TV set the American call letters KLEE-TV. Later that month, and various times thereafter, the same letters were observed on TV screens at "Atlantic Electronics Ltd." of Lancaster, England. There is, of course, nothing unique about freakish long-distance TV reception. The strange fact is that this signal had been sent from Houston, Texas three years earlier and had never been transmitted again prior to the time it was received in England. In July, 1950 KLEE-TV became KPRC-TV and no other TV station on this planet has broadcast the call letters KLEE-TV since. (Of course, there is the possibility that some illegal or amateur broadcaster could have transmitted these call letters. --E.W. Editor)

Some insisted that the signal was stored, together with scanning information and correct video signals, in a "plasma cloud" which, somehow and for reasons unknown, released this data in a broadcasting mode for all to see, or perhaps it was due to the interstellar transponder postulated above.

LATER EXPERIMENTS

In 1959, the prospect of instellar communications via radio was supported by Drs. Cocconi and Morrison, both then at Cornell University. However, because of absorption and scattering of waves by interstellar gas clouds and nebula, plus similar attenuations by atmospheres of planets of interest, the effective range of radio-wavelengths one could use was very limited.

If, for example, wavelengths longer than 300 meters (1 MHz) were used, they would be absorbed by the interstellar medium. Further, since it must be assumed that given planets have ionospheres of one type or another, only wavelengths of less than 10 or 15 meters are likely to pass through and reach the planet's surfaces. After considering the effects of cosmic radio noise, things were narrowed down to wavelengths between 3 and 30 cm, finally to 21 cm or 1.420 GHz.

The reason was that Nature itself provides a fixed, "standard" calibrating frequency in the spectrum of interest to communicators: the precession frequency of hydrogen atoms. Since hydrogen is the most abundant thing in the universe, we can assume that 1.420 GHz is the fundamental frequency of Nature and known to technical interstellar societies.

Unfortunately, the 21-cm channel is a noisy one. In order to recognize data contained in such a carrier as an artificial signal, the thing to assume is that it might have a narrow-band character and would vary with time. A signal sequence might be in the form of dots and dashes, giving a binary counter-input pattern such as that shown below:

```
0000010000
0000101000
0000010000
0000111000
0001010100
0000010000
0000010000
0000101000
0001000100
0010000010
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While little more than a two-dimensional pattern, a readout of this basic type would contain an enormous amount of information. First, they use a decimal system for their purpose. Next, they are bipeds -- just like ourselves. And that, in turn, would allow us to reason that there might be similar traits in behavior, thinking, and expressiveness. Further, being intelligent beings, they would not overwhelm us with

complex dimensions in their communications simply because we couldn't understand them. Again, the 21-cm hydrogen line appears to be a logical choice for data transport because of its universality.

Subscribing to the 21-cm channel theory, Dr. Drake's famous "Project Ozma" used the 85-foot radio telescope at the National Radio Observatory during the months of May, June, and July, 1960 for actual listening attempts.

The instrument employed two horns and a semiconductor-diode parametric amplifier as the first amplifying stage. During the entire search for intelligent signals, a bandwidth of 100 Hz was used. One of the two antenna horns received radiation from a small area near a star of interest (where one might expect to find a transmitting planet). Entering the other horn was radiation from a neighboring region of the sky. Using electronic antenna switching and synchronous detection at the receiver, a good degree of sensitivity was obtained -- but, unfortunately, no results.

Today, many astronomers still share the conviction that deep-space searches for intelligent life should be concentrated on stars which are less than 15 or so light-years away from our solar system.

INTERSTELLAR EVENT OR MYTHOLOGY?

Interstellar spaceflight is technically feasible, even though it is an enormously expensive and difficult undertaking. Perhaps this has been developed to absolute perfection by extraterrestrial societies whose worlds were old when the Earth was young. Thus, if we assume scientific developments a million or billion years ahead of our own, an altogether different approach to interstellar communications and physical commerce emerges.

Some local field investigations tie in with such and similar considerations. The objective is a geophysical definition of dated American Indian legends which imply the presence of celestial beings within or near tribal systems that have long ceased to exist. Unavoidably, stories of this kind smack of UFOistic hocus-pocus and can be considered valid only after their contents have been verified by impartial scientific methods.

The Yuman-speaking Mohaves, Cocopas, Halchidhomas, Yumas, and Maricopas, together with the Chemehuevis of the Utaztecán language family, all lived, at one time or another, along the lower Colorado River and shared certain legends of space and time. The Chemehuevis, in particular, originally came from the eastern Mohave Desert in California and it was in this approximate region that the legend of "the mountain of the bearded god" was born.

According to the story, a "humming star" came from the sky, landed in the desert near a dry lake and -- as Indians watched with great fear from a respectful distance -- dug in and triggered massive lava flows from what are now known as the Pisgah and Amboy craters near U.S. 66, going east. A short time later, strange men were seen after whom the mountain of the bearded god was named. This is an outlier of the Cady Mountains and, if looked at from the spot the Indians once stood, shows a distinct forehead, a nose, and a small mouth with a massive beard.

The question is: Was a real interstellar experience witnessed by an unsophisticated people or is it mythology and nothing but? (Electronics World, Oct 1971)
(Cr: J. Schuessler)

FORTEANA:

SKYDIVING SPIDERS BOMB SEASIDE - Seaside, California - Monday, October 4, 1971

Chicken Little was right. The sky IS falling.

At least that's what Seaside police thought when they answered several calls asking "What's this white stuff falling out of the sky?"

It turns out it is the web from a ballooning or parachuting spider.

By noon Monday the white sticky stuff was seen in all parts of the Monterey Peninsula -- on car radio aerials, fences, lawns, telephone wires, and just lying in

