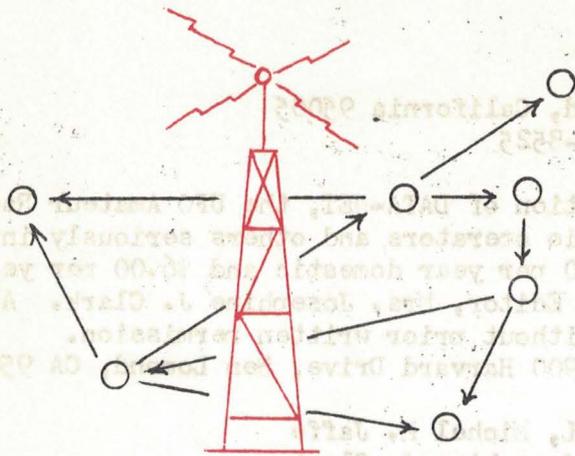


DATA-NET



-- THE UFO AMATEUR RADIO NETWORK --

7900 HARVARD DRIVE
BEN LOMOND, CALIFORNIA 95005

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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.

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BACK ISSUES are available beginning with December 1969, Report #30. Many of the 1970 and 1971 issues are now out-of-print. Back issues are .50¢ per copy (.60¢ foreign) or 12 issues for \$5.00 United States and Canada, \$6.00 foreign.

SPECIAL REPORT: "A Study of 100 Iberic Landings" by Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos and Dr. Jacques Vallee. Illustrated. \$1.50.

DATA-NET appreciates receiving all UFO related information; newspaper clippings, magazine articles, books, and sighting reports; also your suggestions and comments. We honor all confidential requests and will return material at your request.

DATA-NET COMMUNICATION CENTERS:

Network schedule: WEDNESDAY at 7:00 pm PST = THURSDAY at 0300 GMT on 7.268(LSB).

CORRECTION: Please note the following correction in the text of "The World-wide Wave of 1950: Further Inquiries" by Jacques Bonabot and Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos in the October 1972 issue, DATA-NET Report #64: Pg. 6, 2nd. para., 2nd line: "1950 samples have "polished" or refined..." should read: "1950 samples have to be "polished"....."

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

SOME PATTERNS IN UFO LANDING TRACES REPORTS

-Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos

This work, we recognize it, is not based on our investigations. Nor had we anything to do with the acquisition of cases. It is just an exercise of statistical inference and interpretation from tables and numerical material that was published by our colleague Mr. Ted Phillips, an American researcher specializing in reports of UFO-related traces who is in close touch with Dr. J. Allen Hynek. Phillips, who is an important member of the Midwest UFO Network, has contributed a valuable and informative study to the 1972 MUFON Conference Proceedings, entitled: "Landing Traces: Physical Evidence for the UFO" (1).

There are three basic reasons which made me plan such a complementary analysis: a) my friendship with the student himself, b) my own relationship with Type-I cases -the very field of my specialization since October 1969- and c) an inner wish to continue a further step along the way on the immense, almost virgin body of data as neatly presented by Ted Phillips.

The ideas and results of this article were in due time related to Phillips. Through a communication dated July 14, 1972 we largely discussed his talk and nine points of particular interest were noted. Here and now, we shall only show the three strongest points. We request the benevolence of our readers: all our conclusions are subject to change whenever more information is at hand, nevertheless they are at present the most advanced ones that can be offered within the theme of UFO landing traces.

EVALUATION OF THE UFO-WITNESS DISTANCES

Skeptics and uninformed people may think that UFO sightings remain unidentified after scientific scrutiny because the alleged objects are perceived without enough detail. As a corollary, they believe that if UFOs were seen with more accurate precision they could be easily identified when confronted with a typical panel of scientists. In summary, these people think that UFOs are a kind of badly observed phenomena, with a very low degree of "definition." These statements may be proved false by considering Figure 1.

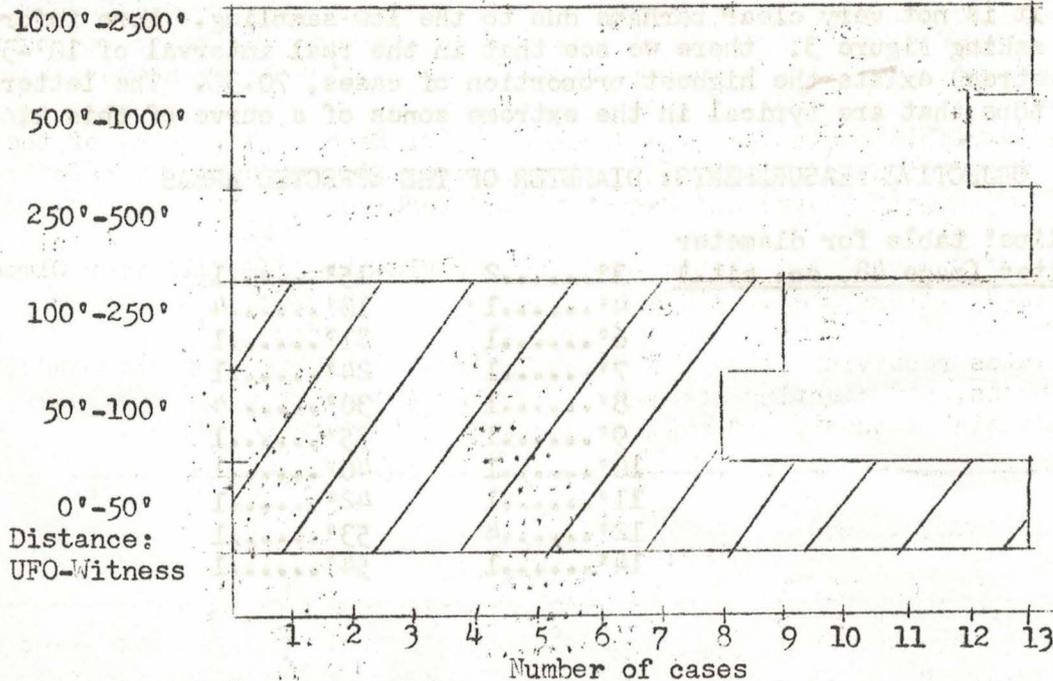


Figure 1
Total number: 68

There we have graphed the original Phillips' table of Distance-Witness to UFO (page 46, 1972 MUFON Conference Proceedings) which is:

0-50°	13	250°-500°	13
50°-100°	8	500°-1000°	12
100°-250°	9	1000°-2500°	13

This table was obtained after tabulating the cases that provided this information from a sample of 392 reports.

Let us see Figure 1 now. It is evident that people are seeing UFOs even within short intervals: the 44% of the total cases have been observed in the interval 0°-250° (from 0 to 85 metres). This distance is reduced enough for determining a good amount of details. So, UFOs are not always seen far away from witnesses but also very near, at some distances that make possible a right identification if the object is a conventional one or a known phenomenon. What is more, Aime Michel -working along Dr. Hynek's ideas- (2) discovered that the strangeness index (Σ) increases when the UFO-witness-distance parameter decreases! This concludes that UFOs are probably another type of thing.

STUDY OF THE ESTIMATED DIMENSIONS OF THE UFOs

Another aspect of the problem being studied by Ted Phillips is the reported diameter of the UFO. On page 46 (op. cit.) there is the following table:

<u>Estimated diameter of object</u>	2°.....2	21°.....3
	6°.....1	25°.....2
	10°.....2	30°.....6
	11°.....1	38°.....1
	12°.....1	40°.....3
	14°.....2	50°.....1
	18°.....2	

Those values were given for 27 cases, and I have prepared two different graphs to make visible the structure of the data. The diagram of Figure 2 shows the diameter versus the number of cases: a curve with a certain resemblance to a Gaussian distribution appears! It is not very clear perhaps due to the low sampling. More information is acquired by making Figure 3: there we see that in the real interval of 10°-30° (from 3 to 10 metres) exists the highest proportion of cases, 70.3%. The letters a and b denote minor tops that are typical in the extreme zones of a curve of this kind.

OBJECTIVE MEASUREMENTS: DIAMETER OF THE EFFECTED AREAS

<u>Phillips' table for diameter of sites (page 48, op. cit.)</u>	3°.....2	15°.....1
	4°.....1	18°.....4
	6°.....1	21°.....1
	7°.....1	24°.....1
	8°.....1	30°.....4
	9°.....1	35°.....1
	10°.....1	40°.....1
	11°.....1	42°.....1
	12°.....4	53°.....1
	14°.....1	54°.....1

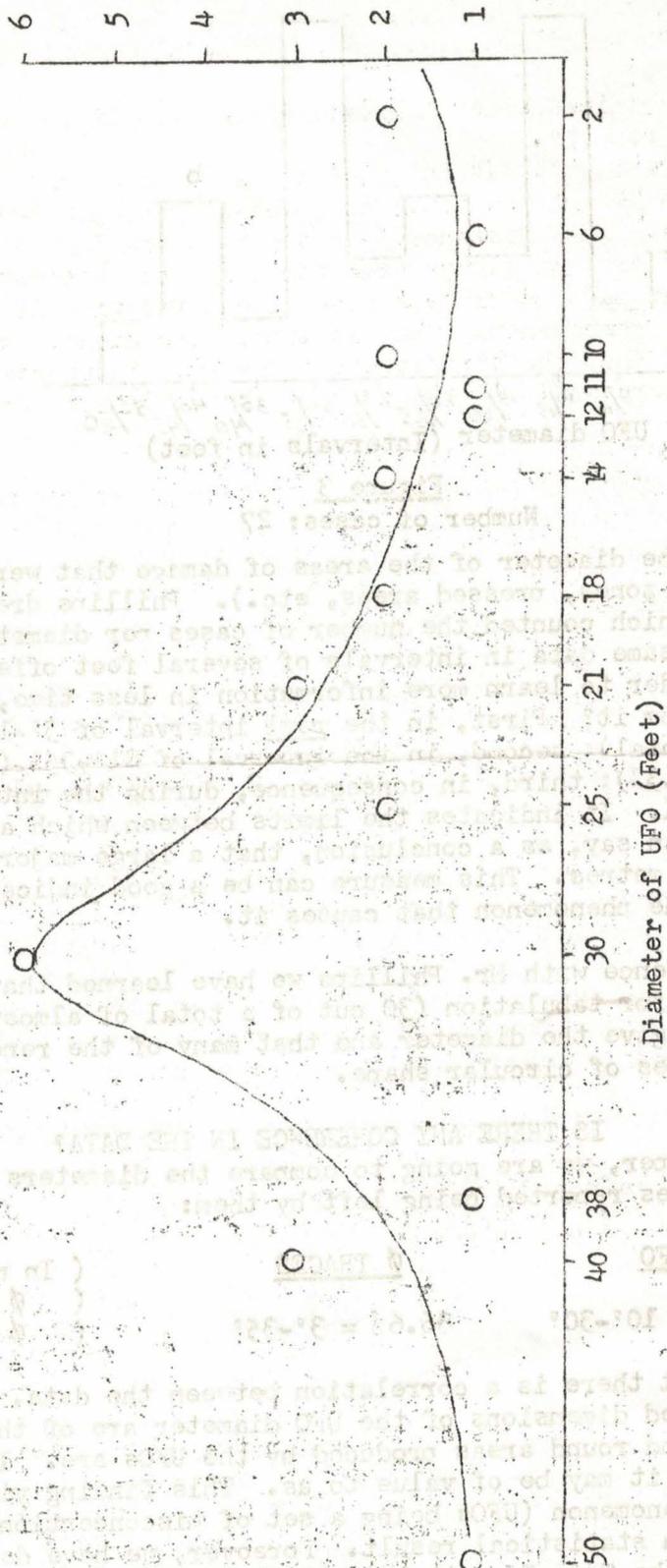


Figure 2
Number of cases: 27

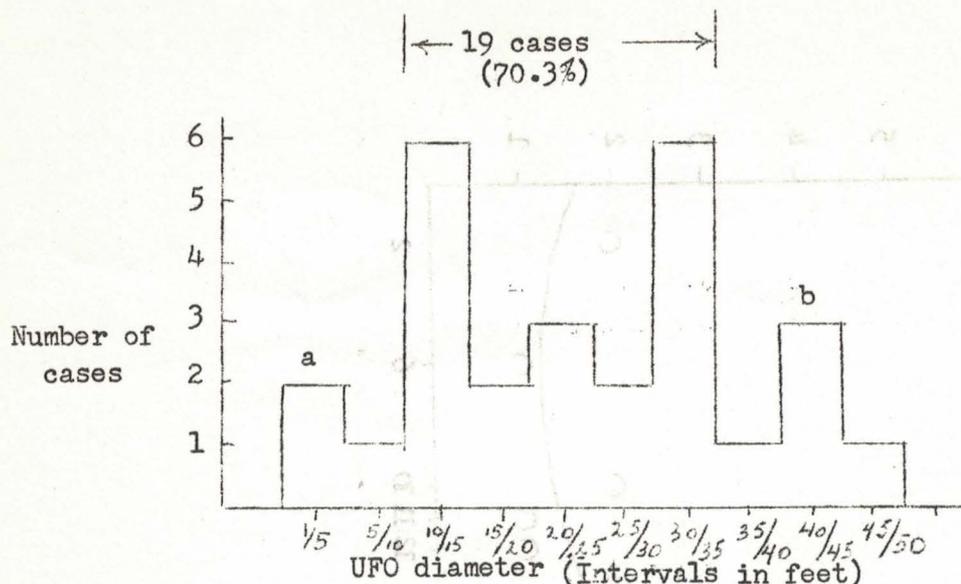


Figure 3
Number of cases: 27

Let us examine the diameter of the areas of damage that were caused by UFO landings (round flattened zones, pressed areas, etc.). Phillips drew in page 43 of the Proceedings a graph which counted the number of cases per diameter but I assume that a hystogram giving the same data in intervals of several feet offers more bits of knowledge. In sum, in order to learn more information in less time, we have Figure 4. What can be gained from it? First, in the real interval of 3°-18° there have been 19 cases (63.3% of the total); second, in the interval of 21°-35° (a similar piece) there have been 7 cases (23.3%); third, in consequence, during the interval of 3°-35° we have the 86.6% of the total. It indicates the limits between which are situated most of the effected areas. We can say, as a conclusion, that a large majority of the areas have been between 1 and 12 metres. This measure can be a good indicator to study and understand the nature of the phenomenon that causes it.

In our correspondence with Mr. Phillips we have learned that the reasons for the small number of cases for tabulation (30 out of a total of almost 400) are that many investigators fail to give the diameter and that many of the reports involve imprints, footprints and no traces of circular shape.

IS THERE ANY COHERENCE IN THE DATA?

To finish this paper, we are going to compare the diameters of UFOs with the dimensions of the traces reported being left by them:

<u>∅ UFO</u>	<u>∅ TRACES</u>	(In metres:
70.3% = 10°-30°	86.6% = 3°-35°	(∅ UFO = 3-10 m.
		(∅ TRACES = 1-12 m.

It is obvious that there is a correlation between the data. In general, we can affirm that the reported dimensions of the UFO diameter are of the same order of magnitude that the found round areas produced by the UFOs are. I believe this information is new and that it may be of value to us. This finding yields many thoughts with it: no random phenomenon (UFOs being a set of misconceptions, errors and frauds) would give such a clean statistical result. Moreover, we have demonstrated that this phenomenon (a part of the Type-I capitule) cannot be identified by the properties inherent to its nature because the reports come from first-hand, well-observed sightings.

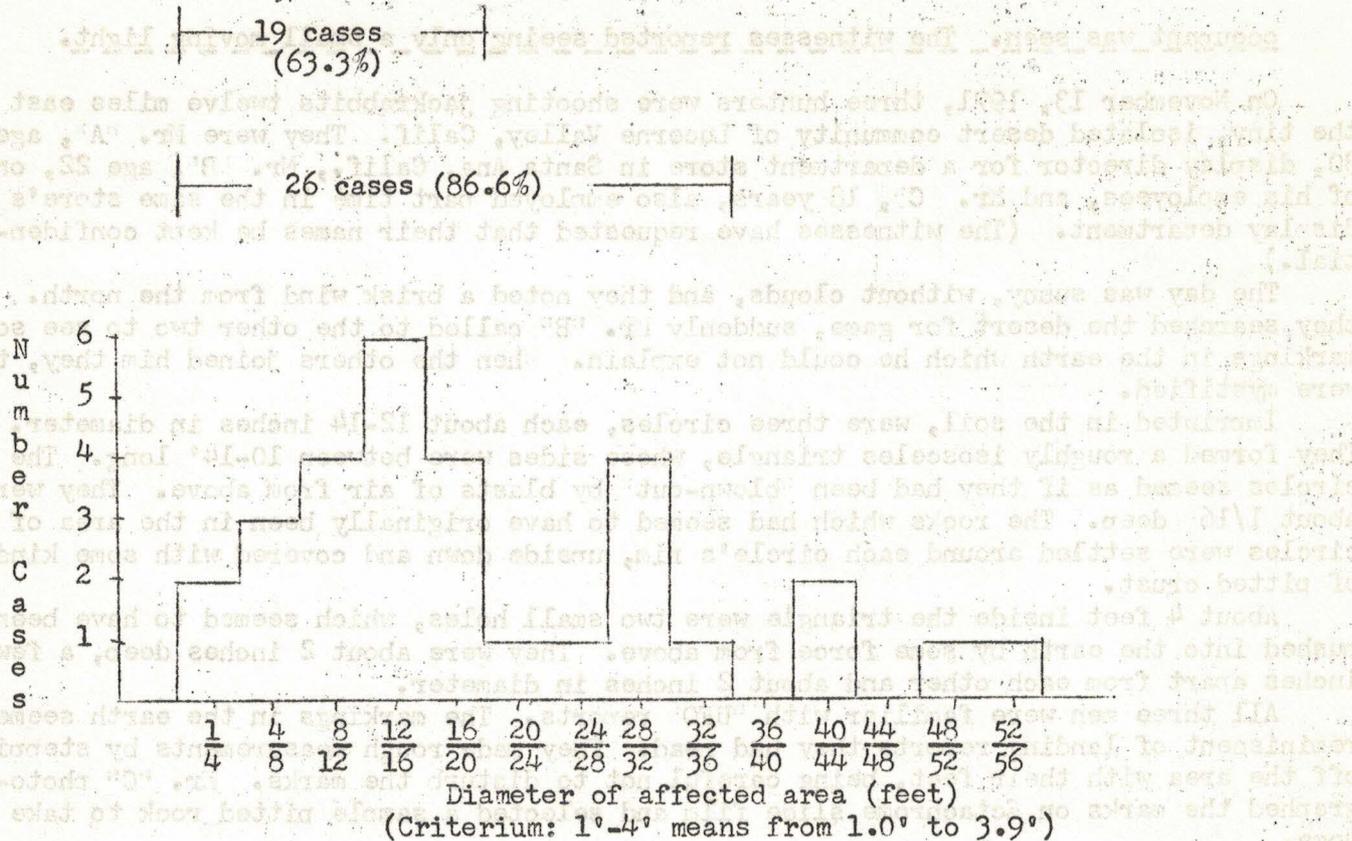


Figure 4

Total of cases: 30

This writer tends to admit that the UFO phenomenon possesses a coherent structure which is not a function of the witness, place of observation, etc. On the contrary, its characteristics are due to its very origin. I, for one, believe that a physical explanation must be sought. The next question is: Is there an intelligence behind UFO cases? We need to do a lot more work before we are in a position to give an answer. But we shall continue searching.

References:

- (1) Proceedings of the 1972 Midwest UFO Conference, a 145 page publication edited by MUFON, The Midwest UFO Network. Write to: Mr. Walter Andrus, Jr., Director, MUFON, 40 Christopher Court, Quincy, Illinois 62301, USA.
- (2) Michel, Aime and Lehr, George. Los Platillos Volantes. Pro y Contra. Ediciones Martinez Roca (Barcelona, Spain), 1971.

All correspondence regarding the work of Sr. Ballester Olmos should no longer be sent in care of CEONI but should be directed to his home address: Mr. Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos, Erudito Orellana, 14, VALENCIA-8, Spain.

THE LUCERNE VALLEY SIGHTING

November 13, 1971

-Ann Druffel

The following reports were prepared by Mrs. Ann Druffel for the Los Angeles Subcommittee of NICAP (The National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena, Kensington, Maryland. The original news item appeared in the DATA-NET REPORT #56, Vol. VI, No. 2, Feb. 1972, p.15 (I-B-0#). We have deleted the "occupant" symbol (\$) as it appears that no outline of any

occupant was seen. The witnesses reported seeing only a small moving light.

On November 13, 1971, three hunters were shooting jackrabbits twelve miles east of the tiny, isolated desert community of Lucerne Valley, Calif. They were Mr. "A", age 30, display director for a department store in Santa Ana, Calif., Mr. "B", age 22, one of his employees, and Mr. "C", 18 years, also employed part time in the same store's display department. (The witnesses have requested that their names be kept confidential.)

The day was sunny, without clouds, and they noted a brisk wind from the north. As they searched the desert for game, suddenly Mr. "B" called to the other two to see some markings in the earth which he could not explain. When the others joined him they, too, were mystified.

Imprinted in the soil, were three circles, each about 12-14 inches in diameter. They formed a roughly isosceles triangle, whose sides were between 10-14' long. The circles seemed as if they had been "blown-out" by blasts of air from above. They were about 1/16" deep. The rocks which had seemed to have originally been in the area of the circles were settled around each circle's rim, upside down and covered with some kind of pitted crust.

About 4 feet inside the triangle were two small holes, which seemed to have been pushed into the earth by some force from above. They were about 2 inches deep, a few inches apart from each other and about 2 inches in diameter.

All three men were familiar with "UFO" reports. The markings in the earth seemed reminiscent of landing reports they had read. They made rough measurements by stepping off the area with their feet, being careful not to disturb the marks. Mr. "C" photographed the marks on Ektachrome slide film and selected a sample pitted rock to take home.

Looking around further, they saw a similar pattern of marks about four feet east from the main triangle. The circles in this second triangle, however, were less distinct and not so deep. In attempting to describe their appearance to the NICAP investigator, Mr. "A" remarked that it was "as if the object or objects which had made the deeper set of marks had attempted to land, had bounced or tried again and then had settled into the earth." Both sets of marks seemed to have been rained on recently, but only enough to "set" them, not enough to wash them away.

A few feet from the two triangles, were 2 other distinct 14-inch circles, close together, which were identical to the circles making up the triangles. The hunters found no evidence of footprints other than their own, or any signs of human activity associated with the markings.

About 4:00 p.m., the sun went down behind hills to their southwest. It began to grow dark and they set up camp in a dry river bed, some six miles in from the main paved highway (18) off a dirt road which was little more than a bumpy trail. Intrigued by the marks they had found, they climbed a small rise up from the camp to have a good vantage point toward the area of the marks. They were about 2,000 yards from the place the marks had been. They watched the sky.

At about 4:15 p.m. they saw two bright white lights in the southwest sky. One was "very large," the other like a bright star. Mr. "A" thought these objects were unusual, but Mr. "C" thought they were Venus and some other planet. Mr. "A" and "B" did not accept this, especially when the brighter one seemed to slip behind the hills "all of a sudden."

In the next few minutes, they viewed several other yellow-white lights, maneuvering back and forth in the southern skies. About 5:15 p.m., a large yellow-white light came in from over a mountain pass to the south, flew over the foothills and landed near the same spot where they had found the markings. The light at its closest point was about 1/8 inch diameter held at arm's length.

As soon as the light landed, its glow was extinguished. But "A" had viewed the object through his binoculars. Before it landed, he saw what seemed to be a solid, perhaps silvery body attached to it. This darker body could not be seen when the light went out.

About a minute later, a smaller, whitish-yellow light or lights emerged from the

same spot in which the larger light had been extinguished. At this point, the descriptions of the witnesses vary somewhat, probably due to the fact that each was concentrating on different aspects of the sighting. "C" thought two lights emerged. "A" and "B" noted only one. All agreed that the light(s) maneuvered swiftly back and forth along a valley parallel to their view, some 2,000 yards away. They moved in an east-west pattern, across a section of the desert which would take a man about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to walk on foot. "C" saw one of the lights take a path southwest back into the mountains, while the other, the one "A" and "B" watched all the time, continued to traverse the desert.

The light seemed to "float" above the surface. It was in size and appearance like a flashlight being held by a man, but it did not bob and weave as if held by a man on foot or in a vehicle. It moved much faster than a man would walk, wavering only now and then as it went behind some higher brush. "A", who is an experienced hunter and thoroughly familiar with that section of the desert, judged it was traveling perhaps ten times as fast as a man could walk. All three took turns watching it through binoculars, but none could see any kind of form behind it.

It was a moonless night. Only the stars were visible, and there was no other source of light in the isolated desert except for "A"'s flashlight. He did not turn it on, the better to watch the action of the light. The three hunters watched the light continue its "searching" pattern for about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Finally, "A" thought he should try to signal the light with his own flashlight. "C" became frightened, having read several of the more hair-raising stories of "occupants" contacting humans. He persuaded "A" not to signal. As they continued watching, it seemed to "C" that the light was closing the distance between them rather rapidly. He ran back down the rise into the camp, the others following him. It seemed as though his fright was contagious to the others, though "B" states that he did not see the light getting nearer at all. "A" states that he did not see the light get nearer at the time "C" ran, but that he ("A") glanced back as he left the rise and saw that the light seemed to be somewhat nearer.

Out of view of the light, they did not see it any more. As they were getting into their sleeping bags, not wasting any more time because the night had grown quite chilly, they heard a noise in the brush nearby as if a heavy object had crashed into it. Then, immediately afterward, a two-three second sound like "gibberish", or a "wild turkey" was heard. Nothing was seen to explain the sounds.

The men decided to take turns keeping watch. During the night, "C" saw a lighted object moving silently overhead, flashing an erratic colored light pattern which he could not identify as a plane.

The next day, they hiked back to where "A" judged the object had landed. At the approximate spot, they found two holes identical to the ones inside the triangles they had found the afternoon before. However, this time there were no circles associated with it. These two holes, which seemed to be "pushed" into the rocky desert earth, were on a small plateau similar to the one some hundreds of yards north, where the other marks had been found. This second plateau was devoid of brush within a wide, roughly oval or round diameter, about 30-50 feet across. The soil was much harder and rockier.

Upon arriving home on November 14th, "C" called NICAP representative Ann Druffel. Since she was out of town, the LANS group did not learn of the reported sighting until November 19th. In the meantime, Stanton Friedman of CUFORI, a newly-formed UFO group (independent) in Los Angeles learned of the sighting after "A" had told his children who in turn told others.

Ann and Charles Druffel, representing NICAP, and Adrian Vance, photographic consultant to LANS, met with two of the three witnesses out at the sighting spot in the Lucerne Valley on November 27th. Mr. Friedman, in spite of agreeing with "A" to meet him, also, did not show. The three witnesses had been interviewed by Ann Druffel by phone and tape-recorded statements had been taken.

"A" and "C" were present at the on-the-spot investigation. "B"'s reason for not coming is not clear. "B" was the last witness to be interviewed by phone, both because he did not have a telephone in his house, but also, according to "C", "B" was "scared to talk about it." "B" finally phoned Druffel from "C"'s home, but would not admit to

being too frightened to talk about the sighting. He gave a legible statement, confirming most facts as reported. He did not hear the crashing in the brush, because, as he stated, the sleeping bag flap was already over his head because of the cold. He heard the "gobbling" sound more faintly than the others heard it, because of the same reason.

Both "B" and "A" claim to be familiar with the sound of wild turkeys and stated the sound resembled this. But "A" states emphatically it was not a wild turkey because there are none on the desert.

Investigation of the marks on November 27th by the LANS group showed them to be basically as described. However, they had evidently been weathered by rain and/or wind, but still clearly visible. Samples of soil were taken from each circle and from the small holes within the triangle and from the second "landing spot" associated with the larger light.

Comparison samples of soil were taken from two places on the desert nearby unassociated with the markings. Samples of rocks were taken from the main circles, although most rocks around the rims no longer showed the unusual "pitted crust" that had intrigued the witnesses.

Photos were taken of the sighting location and the marks. The dimensions of the markings were measured. (See diagram below) Mr. Vance attempted to duplicate the marks by scuffing up nearby earth and rock with the heel of a shoe. He was able to fashion a mark which the witnesses said resembled the marks when they first found them. However, this duplication did not have the crisp "blown-out" look of the original marks, nor were the rocks on the rim overturned in the same fashion.

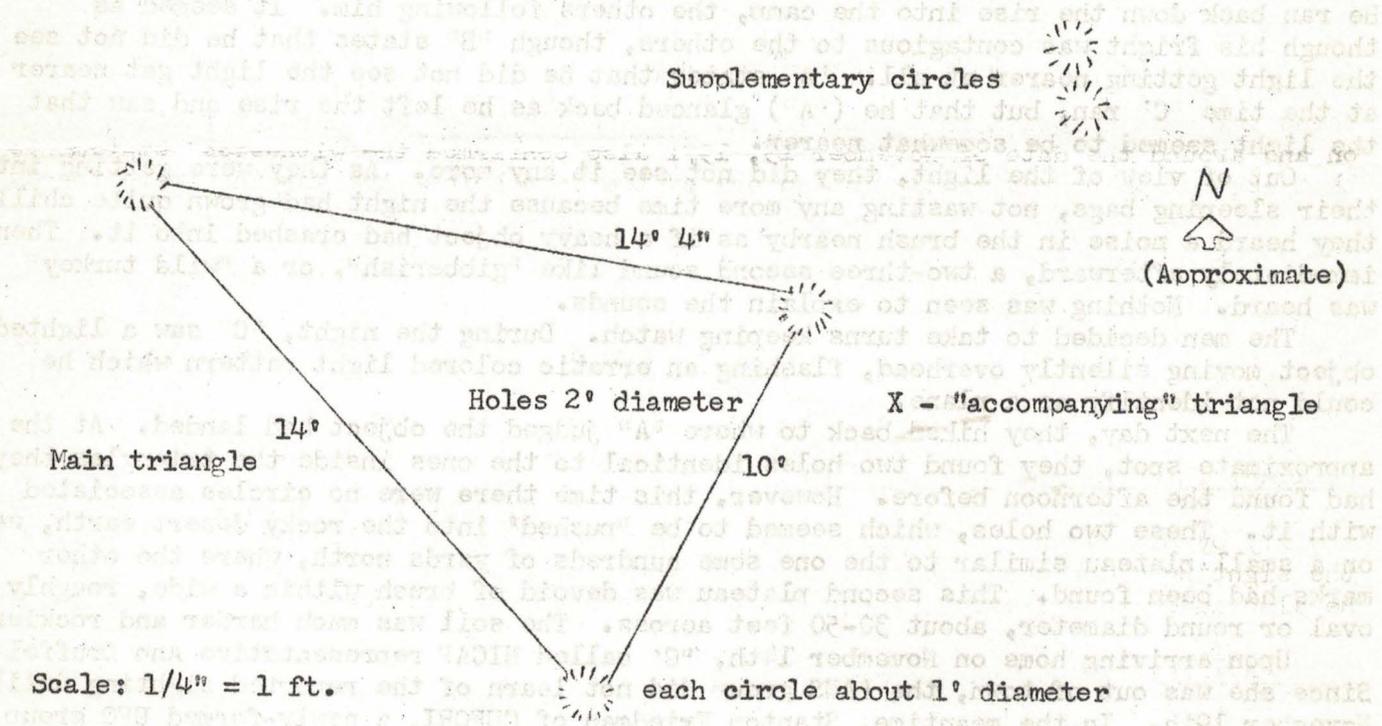


Diagram by Ann Druffel

LANS is attempting to locate a geologist who will analyze the rocks and soil samples brought back. There were no signs of stains, metal scrapings, or other material alien to desert earth, but analysis might tell us if the soil itself differs in any significant degree.

Attempts to obtain weather and wind information have been unsuccessful so far. Letters requesting information have been written to the local Sheriff, Fire Depart-

ment., and newspaper. Also, the Commanding General of the Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, which is 30 miles west of the sighting location has been queried.

Sighting forms were provided all three witnesses. To date, "A" has returned his form, accompanied by a sketch. Photographs will be available when received back from the developers.

Ann Druffel
Los Angeles NICAP Subcommittee
December 14, 1971

SUPPLEMENT TO LUCERNE VALLEY SIGHTING

Since the December 14, 1971 report, the two other witnesses have filled out and returned NICAP sighting forms. All information on all three NICAP sighting forms agree on all salient points. The only discrepancy that was noted was Mr. "A"'s description of the size of the large lighted object which landed. He described the size as "a half dollar at arm's length". The other two witnesses described this larger light as generally the size of a small pea at arm's length. This apparent discrepancy was discussed with Mr. "A", who explained that the size described was as seen through his binoculars.

WIND AND WEATHER INFORMATION:

A brisk wind was blowing from the north on the evening of the sighting, confirming the witnesses' statements. This was verified finally through weather information published in the Los Angeles Times. Repeated attempts were made to obtain strictly local wind and weather information from sources near and in Lucerne Valley -- Victorville Airport, the local newspaper, and the Lucerne Valley fire department. All these attempts met with no success. The Los Angeles Times weather information columns on and around the date of November 13, 1971 also confirmed the witnesses' statements that light rain had evidently fallen one or two days before the markings were found.

Information published in the Griffith Observer indicated that the planets Jupiter and Venus were near the horizon (southwest) and exceptionally bright and close together on November 12 and 13th. It is my opinion that the objects first seen by the witnesses in the southwest sky and "moving rather rapidly toward the horizon" in reality were Jupiter and Venus. "A" does not accept this explanation, but one other witness does. "A" continues to insist that the objects disappeared behind the horizon (hills) too rapidly to be planets.

MILITARY TRAINING EXERCISE INFORMATION:

The Commanding General of the Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, replied to an inquiry by NICAP. He has replied that there were no training exercises in the area of the sighting which could account for the lights seen or the markings on the ground. He also added that there were no planes in the area on the evening of November 13, 1971.

OTHER ATTEMPTS TO CONTACT LOCAL AUTHORITIES:

No reply has been received from the Lucerne Valley newspaper regarding the sighting, nor has the Lucerne Valley fire department replied to our query.

Our letter which was sent to the Lucerne Valley Chamber of Commerce inquiring as to possible explanations of the sighting was forwarded to Wm. A. Betterley, Supervisor First District, Board of Supervisors. Mr. Betterley forwarded the letter to the Sheriff of San Bernardino County, Frank Bland. A non-committal reply was received back from Frank Bland's office. We sent him a second inquiring letter, elaborating on the information we wished to know about the sighting. He promptly forwarded this letter to Inspector Paul Wilson of the Victorville Substation. We are awaiting a reply from Mr. Wilson!

NEW MARKINGS AT SIGHTING LOCATION:

On February 2, 1972 I learned from Mr. "A" that he has been going out at least once each month to the sighting location, hoping to search out an explanation of the mystery. He has purchased a movie camera and is using color film to film a documented

account of the marks, etc. He has found "many more" blown-out marks identical to the ones seen and photographed on November 13 and 27th. There are quite a few in the same area as the original markings, including one found on January 12th which looked so crisp and new that he judged it must have been made the day before. On this one, the rocks had been blown out in the center, like on the others, but one rock in the center had been imbedded in the soil too deeply to be blown out. This rock had a "white residue" on it. "A" dug it out. A young friend who had accompanied him on this trip took it to his school and had it analyzed. This analysis "proved that the rock had been burned," but the school's lab equipment was too limited to do further tests.

There was also "white residue" around the newer marks "A" found. On a trip when he was accompanied by Greg Redfern (SKYNET #67) and witness "C", Greg took back samples of the white residue. He is an astronomy major at UCLA, but is taking geology courses as well. Greg is planning to have the white residue, and also "C"'s original rock sample, analyzed in UCLA's geology lab by his T.A. Greg will keep in contact with me regarding results.

Mr. "A" has searched the entire area for marks, including the tops of hills. He has stayed overnight on each subsequent trip but has not seen any other unidentified lights or objects. He plans to keep going as often as he can because of his curiosity, to find out who or what is making the marks. He is going out next on February 12, 1972.

He has found 22 marks in a straight line on the top of a hill about one or one and one-half miles north of the original landing place. These marks "seem older" than the original marks. They are separated by varying distances, 6 feet, 9 feet, etc. Others are offset from them, but none seem to be "tripod" or in triangular patterns as the first sets of marks seemed to be. The top of the hill where the 22 marks were found is not visible from the highway, and "A" judges that whoever is making them is "smart enough" not to be seen. From the deterioration of some of the marks, he thinks that "this guy has been working the area for about six months."

Hopefully, NICAP can go ahead with plans to have the original samples analyzed. Mr. "A" will lend the "charred" rock for analysis, also, and we can obtain some of the white residue from Greg Redfern.

Ann Druffel
Los Angeles NICAP Subcommittee
February 5, 1972

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO LUCERNE VALLEY SIGHTING

On Saturday and Sunday, February 12 and 13, 1972, Mr. "A", accompanied by his wife, made another overnight trip to the Lucerne Valley sighting location. He was interviewed in his home by Charles and Ann Druffel on behalf of LANS (Los Angeles NICAP Subcommittee) on February 13, 1972.

Mr. "A" stated that he found other 12-14 inch "blown-out" marks in the general area of the marks photographed by LANS on November 27, 1971. Some of these other marks are deteriorated, as if made months ago, or even up to a year ago, but at least one seemed to have been made since his last trip to the area in January, 1972. He brought back samples of rocks and soil which he gave to us to have analyzed. He was unable to bring back a large sample of the white residue which he stated was found in the newer marks. He explained that as soon as he started to dig out the soil, the wind blew the residue off. (Greg Redfern has reported the same occurrence to the NICAP investigator.) At least one of the rocks which "A" has given LANS, however, has two or three small patches of the white residue clinging to it.

In discussing with "A" the fact that the white residue was not found in the marks in November or December, he theorized that the winter rains had washed it off. During January and February of 1972, however, no rain has fallen in any appreciable amounts anywhere in the Southern California area, (verified by weather reports) and so perhaps the white residue has remained for that reason.

Mr. "A" stated that he hiked north over the hill which was in back of the original camp of November 13, 1971. During this hike, on February 12, he found a "blasted-cut" crater about six feet in diameter and at least 2 feet deep in some spots. He wonders if

this crater is where "the mother ship blasted off." Mr. "A" has convinced himself that the marks, the lights seen on November 13, 1971 and this new crater are indicative of something very strange, most probably extraterrestrial. He has theorized to LANS that the smaller 12-14 inch marks are made by a "flying platform," which periodically comes to rest upon the earth.

He brought back a sample of the earth within the crater as well as samples from the newer marks. Also, he took movie film of the crater, marks, and the general area. He showed us a two-minute film which documents the marks, up to the time of his January trip. He is anxious to have LANS view the film of his February trip after the film is developed.

On February 16, 1972, a reply was received from the Victorville Sheriff's Substation. They informed LANS that many reports of "UFOs" in the Lucerne Valley area are explained by Marine flares during military training exercises. This explanation has already been eliminated through correspondence with the Marine Commanding General in the area, however. (See above.)

This Sheriff's letter also informed us that "rocket clubs" use this Lucerne Valley area to shoot off amateur rockets, and that some officers in the Victorville substation have personal knowledge of these rocket clubs. LANS plans to contact these officers to obtain further information about the activities of these clubs. It is possible that the "blown-out" marks which abound in the area could be formed from hot gases which give the rockets their thrust.

On February 17, 1972, Dr. X (name on file) agreed to take the LANS samples to have simple analyses done on them. He was informed of the rocket theory, but wishes to have the lab tests done anyway.

Ann Druffel
February 18, 1972

THIRD SUPPLEMENT TO LUCERNE VALLEY SIGHTING

LANS has corresponded with Deputy George Pickens of the Victorville Sheriff Substation. On several occasions, he has seen individuals (identity unknown to him) firing rockets in the Soggy-Lake-Lucerne Valley area. It was determined through correspondence that the Soggy Lake area is some ten to twelve miles northeast of the location where the three witnesses reported their sighting of November 13, 1971.

Therefore, LANS must assume that the object seen on November 13th and the marks found on the ground in and around the area were not the results of amateur rocket firings by the groups observed by Deputy Pickens. The possibility that the sighting and marks were caused by other groups of amateur rocket buffs remains, however.

Results of analyses on earth and rock samples from the sighting location are being awaited.

Ann Druffel
April 1972

FOURTH SUPPLEMENT TO LUCERNE VALLEY SIGHTING

Since our last report on the Lucerne Valley Sighting of November 13, 1971, LANS has contacted Mr. Hugh Debberthine, adviser for the Covina Skylihter Model Rocket Club by phone. In Mr. Debberthine's opinion, the circular marks on the desert floor at Lucerne Valley could not have been caused by rocket firings of model rocket clubs. Model rocketry, which is legal in Covina and other cities, uses A, B, C, and D type rockets, which have various small thrusts up to seven to nine pounds for D rockets. Model rocket clubs use launch racks, which lift the rocket up from the ground before launch, and also use metal blast deflectors, which dissipate the effect of the blast harmlessly into the air. In this way, danger of fire is averted. Although at times a white residue settles to the ground after firing, it is not found in the center of "blown out" areas, like those seen and photographed in Lucerne Valley.

Entirely distinct from model rocket clubs are the so-called "amateur rocketeers," whose activities are frowned upon by model rocket clubs. Amateur rocketeers do not

ordinarily use safeguards such as launch racks and blast deflectors. Sometimes they launch directly off the ground. It is possible, in Mr. Deberthine's opinion, for the Type E and F rockets used by amateur rocketeers to leave blast marks and chemical residue such as those in Lucerne Valley and which I described verbally to him. He stated the ground could be blasted and sometimes charred by a Type F rocket, which has a thrust of about 35 pounds, and that residue from the fuel possibly would be white. He is aware that amateur rocketeers use the dry lakes in the Lucerne Valley but was not able to name the dry lakes where they operate, and did not know anyone by name who LANS could contact.

In addition to blast marks and white residue, an F rocket would be likely to leave carbon particles on the soil and, if a launch rack were used, two holes would be left in the ground from the two sticks necessary to support the rocket. Probably more blast marks than burn marks would be left.

At Mr. Deberthine's suggestion, I made efforts to contact a Mr. Dane Bowles of the Estes Industries, Box 227, Penrose, Colorado, who manufactures and sells Type E and F rockets. A letter was sent asking him if it would be possible to obtain samples of earth from which E or F rockets had been blasted, in order that comparisons of residue (and marks) could be made. No reply was received from Mr. Bowles.

In reference to the points above: 1) carbon particles; 2) white residue 3) holes from simple launch racks; 4) blast marks rather than much charring, it would be helpful to reiterate the following:

In reference to #1 above, on page 11 of "Supplement to Lucerne Valley Sighting" dated February 5, 1972, Mr. "A" described how a young student friend who accompanied him on one of his weekend trips dug out a rock from the center of a fresh "mark." He had it analyzed at his high school, a parochial high school in the San Fernando Valley, using a test for carbon. This test, according to "A", confirmed the presence of carbon.

In reference to #2 and #3 above, holes were found and photographed, closely associated with some of the circular marks at Lucerne Valley, and white residue has been reported by the three original witnesses, plus Greg Redfern. This residue has proved impossible to collect, as mentioned in previous reports.

In reference to #4 above, in the same Supplement dated February 5, 1972 on page 11, Greg Redfern, NICAP-SKYNET member, took the rock mentioned above to his TA in the UCLA geology lab. The TA performed some simple tests on it, and came to the conclusion that the rock has been "blasted." He could add no additional information.

On July 29, 1972, the Lucerne Valley samples were received back from Dr. X together with a report (see below). The soil samples had been analyzed by the leader of a scientific group who has access to suitable equipment as the leader of a space-science activity in the aerospace business.

Since the results of the analysis were essentially negative, insofar as nothing of any degree of strangeness was found in the dirt and rock samples, it would seem that investigation on this case is virtually at a standstill. Dr. X reported that the sample earth and rock showed no differences visible to the eye, compared with the rocks and earth taken from places near the marks, but unassociated with them. It would seem that further time-consuming and expensive tests would not yield useful results, as far as connecting them to UFO activity is concerned.

It is suggested by LANS that if residue and markings from amateur rocketeer activity can be collected and sent to LANS, and if photographs of marks left by such rocket activity can be taken, that comparisons could be made to determine if the Lucerne Valley marks are, indeed, the result of amateur rocketry.

NOTE: The suggestion by LANS to the witnesses that the November 13, 1971 sighting of the bright object and the marks presumably associated with it were possibly the result of amateur rocketry has been met with resistance, especially by Mr. "A". "A" is convinced that the larger object which seemed to land was a "space craft," and the smaller light which seemed to emerge from it and traversed the desert in front of them was held by an "occupant" of the craft. He has continued to go out of the Lucerne Valley sighting place once each month since the incident, scouring the desert for evidence and hoping for additional sightings (hopefully closer ones). His sincerity in his belief that the

incident was extremely strange is unquestionable.

REPORT ON SAMPLE MEASUREMENTS FROM DR. X

1. RADIOACTIVITY MEASUREMENTS

All samples were measured with a Geiger Mueller counter at close range (touch), no count rates above galactic cosmic ray background could be detected.

2. INDUCED MAGNETIC FIELD

a) All samples were measured with a gaussmeter. The probe was held constant and the sample moved passed the probe tip. The meter did not register any field over the background earth's field.

b) All samples were brought in contact with a 2000 gauss magnet to detect the presence of metallic material. No material adhered to the magnet.

c) Some rock samples were placed in the gap of an electromagnet and exposed to a field of over 10,000 gauss. A gaussmeter was used to probe each rock for an induced magnetic field. No field could be detected over background.

3. CONCLUSIONS

a) The samples are not radioactive and have not been exposed to a large radiation flux.

b) It is highly doubtful if any effect could be detected even if the samples were exposed to a field larger than 10,000 gauss.

c) The samples were not exposed to any intense heat.

NEW PUBLICATION DUE IN DECEMBER

Dr. Carl Sagan, the Cornell University astronomer and scientist, has informed Mr. Ballester Olmos of Valencia, Spain that the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) UFO Symposium of December 1969, will be published in book form. It is now called UFOs: A SCIENTIFIC DEBATE and will be published in December 1972 by Cornell University Press, 122 Roberts Place, Ithaca, New York, \$12.50.

AN INTERESTING ITEM FROM THE PAST

APRO CHAPTERS: Try to find a ham radio operator interested in the saucers, and recruit him so that your chapter will have a hook-up in the newly planned radio ham network for APRO. The network will be invaluable in our work, and in case of landings or contacts.

-THE APRO BULLETIN
Volume I, Issue I
July 1952

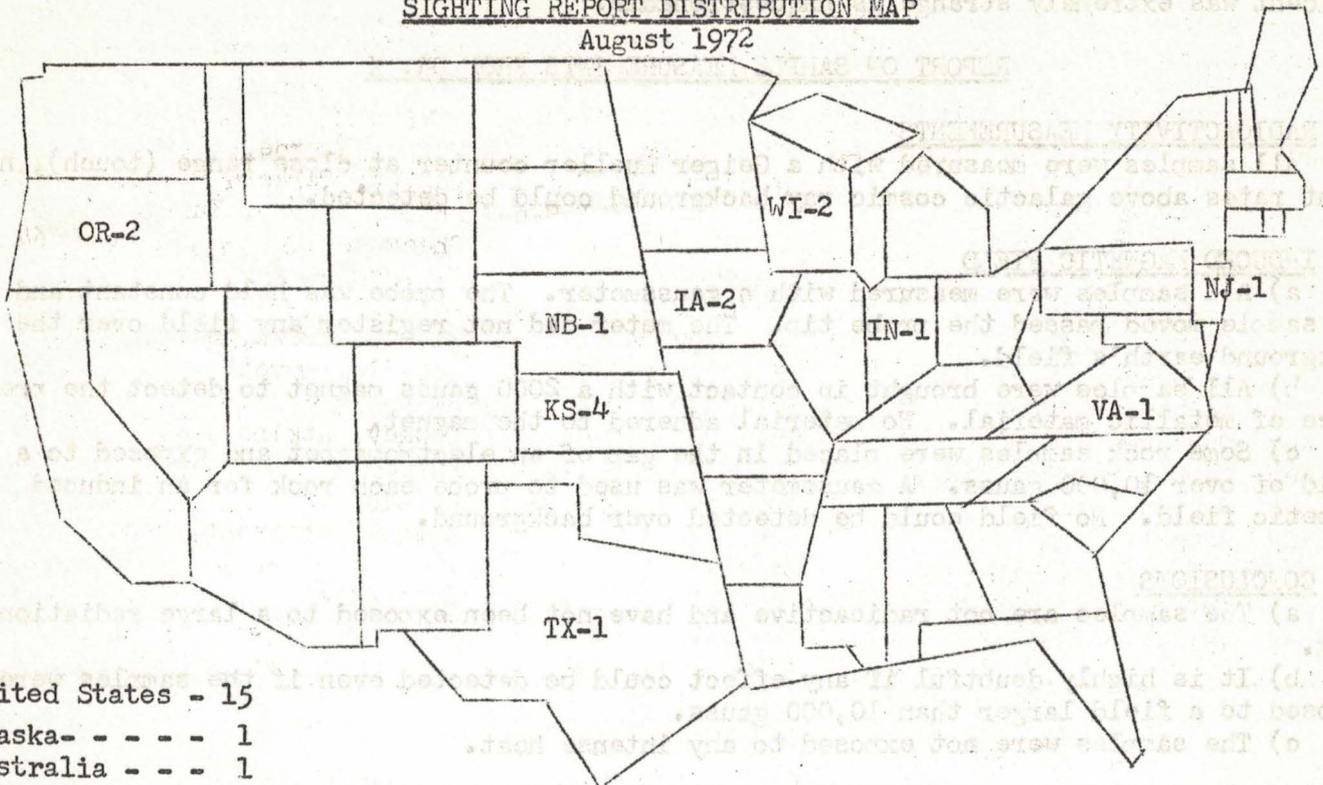
(Cr: J. Johnson, WA5RON)

Jerry Johnson, WA5RON, has a tape recording of the interview with Dr. J. Allen Hynek on the NBC TODAY program. If any DATA-NET member would like to hear it, please contact him at 4558 Ave. A, Apt. 205, Austin, Texas 78751.

We have been informed that the proceedings of the First Soviet-American Conference on Communication with Extraterrestrial Intelligence will be published early in 1973 by MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. It will be edited by Dr. Carl Sagan. The proceedings are a verbatim account of the discussions.

SIGHTING REPORT DISTRIBUTION MAP

August 1972



United States -	15
Alaska - - - - -	1
Australia - - - -	1
England - - - - -	<u>2</u>
 Total	 19

SIGHTING REPORT INDEX

August 1972

Coding:

- Type 1 - LANDINGS and NEAR LANDINGS (tree height or 100')
- 2 - UNUSUAL or ERRATIC flight pattern
- 3 - STATIONARY or HOVERING in the sky
- 4 - CONTINUOUS FLIGHT
- 5 - INDEFINITE OBJECTS
- Class A - Pacing or investigating vehicles (land, sea, air)
- B - Multiple objects (and objects emitted or merged)
- C - Physical appearance alters
- D - Borderline objects (because of characteristics)
 - a. Optical or mechanical aids (telescope, radar, etc.)
 - b. Photograph
 - c. Effects (human, animal, electrical, mechanical)
 - ⊙ Landed (or submerged)
 - Near landing (tree height or 100')
 - \$ Occupant seen
 - # Traces (residue, marks)

(Example: I-AC-bc-⊙#)

We are repeating the August Index since there have been a number of additions to the August listing. It also appears that more September reports will be forthcoming and presenting an index of September at this time would be premature.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DAY/TIME</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>WITNESSES</u>	<u>D-N#</u>
01 Aug	Lebanon, Ind.	Tue/0200	3-ac	x	63

06 Aug	Amiens, Qld., Aust.	Sun/2120	2-C-a	Moss	64
08 Aug	Stuart, Va.	Tue/1900	I-c-2	Priddy, Wipperman	63
09 Aug	Clear Lake, Ore.	Wed/1930	2	Morgan	63
11 Aug	Dallas, Tex.	Fri/2130	I-2#	Draper	63
11 Aug	Portland, Ore.	Fri/2200	4	Young, Gourde, Ziemer, Bowlby, Parker	63
12 Aug	Madison, Neb.	Sat/2115	I-B-c-2	Knapp, Nathan, Kurpgeweit	65
16 Aug	St. Michael, Alaska	Wed/x	I-2#	Cheemuk	64
17 Aug	York, Cheshire, Eng.	Thu/0200	I-2	Taylor	65
19 Aug	Gem, Kans.	Sat/0200	I-B-c-	Calkins	63
19 Aug	Colby, Kans.	Sat/0207	I-B-ab-	Carter, Brown, Calkins	63
19 Aug	Andover Twp., N.J.	Sat/2230	I-2	DeCarlo, Lovett	64
19 Aug	McPherson, Kans.	Sat/2320	2	Smith	64
22 Aug	Dubuque, Iowa	Tue/0005	4	Downey, Atkins	64
22 Aug	Market Deeping, Eng.	Tue/0200	I-A-	Burgess	64
22 Aug	Salina, Kans.	Tue/2100	I-B-	Herman	64
23 Aug	Asbury, Iowa	Wed/2035	3	Avery, Wernimont, Bahl	64
21 20 Aug	Waukesha, Wis. (corrected entry)	Sat/1910 Mon/0200	I-c-	Faltersack	63
28 Aug	Merrillan, Wis.	Mon/0100	I-	Johnson	65

CLIPPING THE NEWS

17 Jul 1972 - Elliot Lake, Ontario, Can. (Mon/2400)-(I-.) - THREE GIRLS REPORT UFO

Cindy Stewart, her sister Heather, daughters of Mr. & Mrs. John Stewart, 137 Dieppe St., and their girlfriend Marilyn Coulis (16), daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Albert Coulis, 26 Blackwell Rd., were returning home from Elliot Lake. As they neared the Elliot Lake High School, they heard a loud humming noise with an intermittent beeping sound coming from the area over the high school. They also heard what sounded like magnified voices coming from something behind the high school, they said.

"I heard it first," said Heather Stewart (17), "then Cindy saw it. It was a giant red ball, about the size of a full moon. The sound changed to a lower pitch, like the whirring of a helicopter blade. It reduced in size to a small dot before our eyes, although it didn't seem to be traveling away from us. It just went down behind a hill and some trees and that was the last we saw of it. We wanted to go over and look, but we were too scared," said Marilyn Coulis.

They said the noise first sounded real loud and the beeping sound came and went in louder and softer tones. They said they watched the object for over 20 minutes before it disappeared, but could still hear the sound of the craft even after it had dropped out of sight.

Mrs. Lorna Beggs, 240 Hillside Dr., and her daughter Penny (13) also were attracted by the strange object. Mrs. Beggs said it was a dull red object, round in shape and glowed but left no trail of light. She said it first appeared to be over Axsmith Ave., then it disappeared behind the hill. She said she watched for some five minutes, but did not hear the humming and beeping. She said traffic in the area obliterated any other sounds. (Espanola Standard, Ontario, Can., 26 Jul 72.)

12 Aug 1972 - Madison, Neb. (Sat/2115)-(I-B-2) - THREE FIREBALLS CRASH LANDED

Two different men, both substantial citizens of the community, have reported that three balls of fire hit in an area west of town.

Melvin Knapp saw the objects as he drove into his garage. He said the yard was lighted by the glow from the objects and they appeared to have hit approximately one mile south by southeast of his farm.

Robert Nathan was just west of town on highway 32 and the balls appeared to him to come in over the highway and land just south of it.

The two men compared notes and calculated that the landing site was on the Bill Kurpgeweit farm.

Knapp's son was in the house at the time and noted the impact of the landing. Kurpogweit reported that he too, felt a jolt and that his dog howled as if he were disturbed by something.

On Tuesday Knapp flew over the supposed landing area, but, apparently, there were a considerable number of holes in the corn and no conclusive evidence could be found from the air. (Star Mail, Madison, Neb., 17 Aug 72)

17 Aug 1972 - York, Cheshire, Eng. (Thu/0200)-(I-3) - NIGHT OF TERROR

Mr. & Mrs. John Taylor of 7 Neal Ave., Heald Green, reported sighting an object which fits the description of a flying saucer, a glowing melon-shaped structure with a tapering base with a "T" shaped door. That is about all they noticed, for when the door began to open they got back into their car and fled.

Mr. Taylor (30) told about his experience. His wife, Sandra, has left for a month's holiday in Gibraltar. "It can only be described as a weird experience," he said. "My wife and I were driving home from Newcastle. We were on Ripponden Road, between York and Thirsk, and suddenly Sandra told me to pull up.

"The thing was in a field beside the road. We could not see the base properly because of a high hedge. It was about 20 feet high, and a great deal more than that across, and glowing a weird luminous color, which I could not possibly describe.

"At one time I would have laughed at anyone saying things like this but it was a weird experience, and when that door began to open nothing would have made me stay around."

Mrs. Taylor reported it to Cheadle Hulme police, expecting to be met with scepticism, but they were told that other people had reported a similar experience, including a man who had stopped his car at the same time as the Taylors. (Stockport Advertiser, Cheshire, Eng., 24 Aug 72)

28 Aug 1972 - Merrilan, Wis. (Mon/0100)-(I-1) - BRIGHT LIGHT MYSTIFIES JOHNSONS

Mr. & Mrs. Harold Johnson, who own and operate the Castle Hill Supper club south of Merrilan, are keeping still about sighting a UFO but they still wonder where that exceedingly bright light came from that shone through the trees, seemingly from halfway up Castle mound behind their supper club. The light was so bright and white that it brilliantly illuminated the rabbit hutch at the edge of their mown lawn; and although shining through the trees, lighted up every branch and twig so that they stood out in relief.

Harold and Gert stood on their front lawn watching the glowing light for several minutes southeast of the house. Both asserted that it was not a car light or a flashlight which would not give off such a brilliant blue-white light. Also, the light was absolutely stationary. It did not move, or wobble, or jiggle, or drift downward, as it might have done were it attached to a car; carried by a person; or attached to a parachute as a flare might be. The light was visible for about 10 minutes and gradually lost its brilliance and finally faded away. No noise was heard.

The following day Mrs. Johnson and her daughter went to the area where the light was believed to have been and found nothing. Mr. Johnson said there wouldn't be any evidence since he fixed the brilliant light as being "suspended" from 50 to 100 feet above the ground. (Clark Co. Press, Neillsville, Wis., 14 Sep 72)

4 Sep 1972 - Canton, Missouri (Mon/2130)-(I-.) - NEAR LANDING REPORTED BY TWO BOYS

Two Canton boys and several adults sighted a "flying saucer" Monday. Jeff Van Tress (7) and Bobby Childers, a 7th grader, were playing outside when they spotted a bright object. Jeff called his father, Charlie Van Tress, who came outside and saw the UFO as it departed.

Mr. Van Tress called his neighbors, Mr. & Mrs. Richard Hunolt, who also witnessed the sighting, although the object was moving swiftly to the northwest. Several others in the north part of Canton reported seeing the object.

Jeff said he heard a woman scream, and looked up to see the UFO "as big as a house." He said he wasn't scared, only that he was afraid "it was going to crash in the corn field." He described the object as round, "with four different colored lights, white,

bluish, greenish, and red. It looked like it was going around in circles," he said. "It looked like it was getting ready to land, then it started back up." He said he could see no port holes, or any detail of the object. He said his friend thought the whole object was orange in color. (Press & News Record, Canton, Mo., 7 Sep 72)

7 Sep 1972 - Beausejour, Manitoba, Can. (Thu/2145)-(I-A-.) - UFO FOLLOWS CAR

Inspector William McFarland of the R.C.M.P., his wife Thea and their three children, Bob (13), Tim (12) and Catherine (7), were driving south on Hwy. 203 just outside Beausejour. A bright luminous object approached from the east at an altitude of about 30 ft. It zeroed in over the car and followed it for 20-25 minutes.

The oblong, bright glowing object appeared to be the size and shape of an oval dining room table. Four to five feet in length and about a foot in depth.

Inspector McFarland speeded the car up and then slowed down to a crawl several times. The object held its position above the roof. He stopped the car at the corner of 302 and the Springfield-Brokenhead boundary road and doused the headlights. The object did not disappear. Instead it hovered over them. After waiting a few minutes they proceeded on. When they reached Mrs. Reimann's house, Thea's mother, the UFO was still with them maintaining its position about 30 feet above the ground. When Inspector McFarland switched off the ignition and turned off the headlights, they saw that the object had shifted its position from above the car and was now hovering about 10 feet above the house.

The children brought their grandmother out into the yard. The object "seemed to sway slightly as it rotated in a swinging motion but otherwise it maintained its position over the house. It was a soft, bright white light, halo in shape but seemingly solid all the way through. There seemed to be no sharp edges or details visible," they all agreed.

After about five minutes it slowly moved off to the west, rotating as it went, and was lost to view behind the trees.

Only Mrs. McFarland had felt any sense of fear. "What do you suppose it could be?" she asked her mother, Mrs. Reimann. "Oh its probably just one of those flying saucer things you hear about every so often," her mother replied. (Beausejour Beaver, Manitoba, Can., 19 Sep 72)

10 Sep 1972 - Canton, Missouri (Sun/2110)-(I-c-.) - FLICKERING OBJECT ABOVE HOUSE

Melanie Jacobs, 10, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. John D. Jacobs of Canton, spotted a "flying saucer" in the same vicinity as the one spotted by Jeff Van Tress on Sep. 4th. Melanie reported she and her mother were going out to get ice cream, and as she went out the back door she saw an object with flickering lights at tree top height above their home at 512 Jamison. "It looked like it was going to land," she said. She called to her mother, and the two went to tell her father who was working at the riverfront.

The family observed the flickering lights from the riverfront and it appeared to be going away. "The lights were red, white and blue," says Melanie, who can give no detailed description of the object, as it was getting dark, and the trees obscured the closer view. She said the top part appeared to have the lights flashing, and the bottom was flat and round. She said she was "scared a little," and doesn't care to see one again. Several others in the area reported seeing the object.

At the time Melanie reports seeing the UFO a power blackout began in a section of CIPS Enes along Quincy's south side. While not directly related, the cause of the power blackout, which lasted 32 minutes, could not be determined. (Press & News Record, Canton, Mo., 14 Sep 72)

14 Sep 1972 - Napier, New Zealand (Thu/0530)-(I-.) - STRANGE DUMB BELL SHAPED OBJECT

A Colenso High School pupil, Bill Appleby, 16, of 85 Latham Street, Napier, saw a strange object hovering in the sky. "I first saw the object from our front veranda," he said. "I was looking out to sea when I saw a bright, piercing light hovering up and down. It moved west and then back to the original position. The object then moved up into the clouds and it looked like a dumb bell standing on end with two bright, piercing lights and a soft, red, pulsating light in between."

As Bill rode his bicycle down Latham Street to start his milk run job he again saw the object. "This time it appeared to be hovering about 100 feet above Bluff Hill," he

said. "All told I must have seen the object for about five or seven minutes." (Daily Telegraph, Napier, N.Z., 14 Sep 72)

FLYING SAUCER FILM

UFO-Sweden with headquarters in Motala has made preparations for the showing in Stockholm of a Swedish UFO motion picture which is the only one available so far.

Members as well as non-members have submitted reports concerning a long string of objects which have been observed from a number of places. People living in Gastrikland saw a group of 10 spots of light and two rhomb-like objects were sighted near Umea at the beginning of October. Reports dealing with shining hexagonal and ring-shaped objects have been received as well.

The film mentioned above was taken by an officer of a fire-brigade in Taby. It does illustrate two UFOs of which one is accelerating. The film will be shown on November 9, 1972 for persons specially invited. (Folkbladet Ostgoten/Sweden, 24 Oct 72) (Cr: S. T. Helmer)

SPANISH TRANSLATORS: We would appreciate your help. Please contact the DATA-NET Editor.

SHOP & SWAP

WANTED: Ron Westrum, 2019 Delaware Drive, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103, seeks past issues of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW -- particularly 1966 #4 and 1965 #1 -- at a reasonable price.

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