



Editorial

uk.ufo.nw Dave says: I recently had the chance to visit Air Traffic Control (ATC) at Birmingham Airport. Working at the airport enabled me to arrange a visit for myself and two colleagues. ATC at Birmingham is a relatively small affair compared to the likes of say Gatwick and Heathrow. Over the past eleven years this was probably my fourth visit. The one thing that has always struck me is just how interested they all appear to be in their respective jobs. Nothing had changed on this visit except that over the last few years a fair amount of equipment appears to have been updated.

While we were in the radar operators room having the various blips and smudges that were moving around the screen explained to us, I could not pass up the opportunity to ask the inevitable question. I'm sure the majority of you would have done the same. It did cause my two colleagues to look at me with embarrassed smiles. Their interest in ufology is near zero. However I asked the operator if over the years they came across many unidentified objects on radar and if so how did they log them. He asked me what I meant. I replied "UFOs". In about one second flat he looked at me, smiled and said "No" and carried on discussing the radar. I got the distinct impression that that was the end of that and any further questions were going to get me nowhere. What did I expect really. Nothing I suppose.

I know for a fact that most if not all UK ATC's record any strange situations in a 'log' book. Another colleague who has seen Birmingham's 'book' but not had access to its contents told me of its existence but stated "they will never show it to you".

This leads me onto a question. Do any of you out there know of similar 'books' held by ATC's? Have you ever seen one? Do you know anyone who has? Send in your comments to us. If we publish your mail and you wish to remain anonymous please inform us. In the subject area of you mail put: ATC's SECRET BOOK.

Next Issue

(UK) Boscombe Down Stealth Crash

United Kingdom News

[U1]\*\*\*\*\*

Source: The Sun newspaper  
Date: Thursday 20th February 1997

Our girls seduced by aliens says Eric

By Andy Russell

Male nurse Eric Morris has quit his job to help women who say they were seduced by aliens.

The UFO fan is Britain's first alien abduction counselor.

Eric, 43, says many of his patients claim they had sex with randy extra-terrestrials.

One woman even told him she had an alien baby after being wooed on a flying saucer. "I totally believe her," he said. "She had scars on her body that can't be accounted for."

"I believe there is a crossbreeding program going on."

Eric, a former Royal Navy petty officer, gets 20 letters a week from abduction "victims."

He went on: "Lots of woman feel impelled to have sex with these beings and feel ashamed. I help them to deal with it."

The married dad from Winsford, Cheshire, has also dealt with a woman who says a blue reptile like alien taught her a language called Sensar.

He insisted: "I am not a nutter."

[U2]\*\*\*\*\*

Source: Computing (UK)  
Date: 6th February 1997

### Xyratex opens X-File on life on Mars

Staff at UK storage specialist Xyratex are putting in unpaid overtime searching for extraterrestrial life.

Late last year, Xyratex came into possession of a 1mm fragment of ALH84001 - the Martian meteorite scientists claim contains traces of alien bacteria.

Xyratex lab staff are now examining the fragment with an atomic force microscope, whose 10-million-fold magnification is normally used to map surface flaws on hard disks.

Claims that life on Mars had been proven were based on patterns found using a scanning electron microscope (SEM). But before an SEM can be used, samples must be sputtered with a metal coating. Xyratex believes its experience in sputtering gold and palladium coatings onto disk drive heads gives it one-up on the biologists.

Xyratex surface specialist David Stapleton said patterns identified as life may have resulted from the sputtering process. The atomic force microscope is able to compare patterns to markings in sputtering coats on silicon wafers.

So is there life on Mars? Stapleton said: 'I can't say. And if that sounds like a scientist hedging his bets, that's because it is.'

World News  
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[W1]\*\*\*\*\*

Source: The Times newspaper  
Date: Tuesday 18th February 1997

### It's ice-crust moon could harbour life on ocean floor

Nigel Hawkes, Science Editor, at the American Association in Seattle, hears that ocean floor activity on Europa could create an environment similar to the undersea volcanoes on Earth

One of Jupiter's moons may be the best place in the solar system to search for evidence of life, scientists believe.

The ice-covered moon Europa, visited on Sunday by the spacecraft Galileo, is believed to possess deep oceans under the crust of ice. If pictures and other data from Galileo provide confirmation, pressure will mount for a full scale exploration of the moon by robot spacecraft early next century.

Dr Eugene Shoemaker, of the US Geological Survey, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science that he believed Europa's ocean was between 100km and 200km deep and covered by a layer of ice 10km thick. Volcanic activity at the bottom of the ocean would provide conditions for life very like those at the hydrothermal vents at the bottom of the Earth's oceans, where heat and minerals from the mantle spilt out, creating an environment teeming with life.

Research with submersibles over the past 20 years has shown that these areas, once thought to be oceanic deserts, are inhabited by colonies of bacteria and by the Earth's fastest-growing invertebrates, the tube worms. Dr Richard Lutz of Rutgers University, New Jersey, told the meeting that at one such site on the East Pacific Rise he had found tube worms that had grown to 5ft in 20 months.

He had first visited the site, 1 and a half miles below the surface off the west coast of Mexico, in 1991 in the middle of a volcanic eruption that destroyed all life forms. But on repeat visits over the next few years, he had seen it recover with dramatic speed. "It became a lush oasis in less than three years."

His observations have convinced astronomers that Europa is also likely to harbour life, so long as it possesses an ocean and volcanic activity. The meeting was told that there are good reasons for believing it has both.

Dr Steven Squyres, of Cornell University, said that the orbit of Europa around Jupiter was elliptical, creating alternating stresses on the moon that caused it to flex as it orbited. This produced heat that could be enough to keep the water on the moon's surface from freezing solid.

Dr Shoemaker said that Europa's relatively unpockmarked surface, with many fewer craters than Io, another Jovian moon, suggests it has been constantly reshaped by volcanic activity. The combination of liquid water and volcanoes would reproduce almost exactly the same environment as that visited by Dr Lutz in the Pacific.

Dr John Delaney, of the University of Washington, said: "It is very difficult to say surely there will be life there but we know you can drill a hole anywhere on this planet and find bacterial life deep underground. It is beginning to look at as if any planet with a reasonable brittle outer portion may have originated life. Life can start but whether it can evolve is a different matter."

Dr Squyres said that the recent discovery of a huge lake of water below the ice of Antarctica could provide a test bed for the techniques that will be needed to explore Europa. Lake Vostok, found by the Russians close to their base, lies under 4km of ice. Its water is believed to have been undisturbed for millions of years.

Drilling in Lake Vostok would be easy but for the fear of contaminating it. The drilling fluids needed would mix with the water, destroying its scientific value. Scientists are puzzling how to complete the hole cleanly, in a rehearsal of what may one day be needed on Europa.

A number of proposals for exploring Europa have already been put to the American space agency. Nasa, and the money for such a mission is in the budget. The earliest a probe could leave would be 2002 or 2002.

To find life there, even if it was no more complex than a primitive bacterium, would be "an absolutely profound event in the history of human culture", Dr Delaney said.

[W2]\*\*\*\*\*

Source: Daily Mail newspaper  
Date: Tuesday 18th February 1997

Dinosaur doomsday

>From David Derbyshire  
Science Correspondent in Seattle

It has long been one of science's great unproven theories. Were the dinosaurs wiped out by a huge asteroid that hit the Earth 65 million years ago?

After 17 years of speculation, researchers are on the brink of confirming their hypothesis.

A team drilling for soil samples on the ocean floor 8,500ft beneath the surface of the Atlantic has uncovered what is believed to be the first direct proof of the cataclysmic impact. Measuring 12 miles by 6, the asteroid hit the Earth at thousands of miles per hour, unleashing more energy than is contained in all the nuclear weapons ever made.

Billions of tons of soil, sulphur and rock vapour were lifted into the atmosphere, blotting out the sun and causing temperatures to plummet around the globe in an 'asteroid winter' that lasted 5,000 years.

Up to 70 per cent of all plant and animal species - including the dinosaurs - perished. Some small mammals survived, however, and evolved over millions of years into new species, including humans.

Working on a drill ship off the east coast of Florida, a team led by scientist Richard Norris recovered three cores with a thin brownish cross section called the 'fireball layer', which is thought to contain pieces of the asteroid.

"This neat layer of sediment has never been discovered in the sea before," Mr Norris told an international science conference in Seattle. "We've found the smoking gun - it is proof positive of the

impact."

He said the deepest layers in the cores contained fossil remains of many animals and came from the healthy 'happy-go-lucky ocean' that existed just before the impact.

Directly above that is a layer with small green glass pebbles, thought to be material from the ocean bottom by the massive energy release of the impact. Next is a rusty brown level which is believed to be from the vaporised remains of the asteroid.

Just above the brown layer, is a two-inch band of grey clay - strong evidence of a planet almost devoid of life.

"It was not a completely dead ocean, but most of the species that are seen before the asteroid - early in the core sample - are gone," said Mr Norris. "There are only a few very minute fossils. These were the survivors in the ocean."

The dead zone lasted about 5,000 years before new life began to spring up. "It is amazing how quickly the new species appeared," added Norris.

Following the impact, the material thrown up into the atmosphere 'snowed' down in a fine powder, all over the planet.

Brown deposits like those in the samples taken by his team have been found at various locations. Each had a high content of iridium - a chemical signature of asteroids.

Although the rock that wiped out the dinosaurs fell to Earth in the southern Gulf of Mexico, Norris went to the Atlantic near the edge of the continental shelf because the violence of the impact would have left little usable evidence at the epicentre.

Norris thought that waves from the impact would have washed across Florida, depositing debris in the Atlantic. His theory was borne out.

Robert Corell, assistant director of geosciences for the National Science Foundation, said the core samples were the strongest evidence yet that an asteroid impact caused the extinction of the dinosaurs.

"In my view, this is the most significant discovery in 20 years," he added.

Geologist Walter Alvarez from the University of California first proposed the asteroid theory in 1980. His ideas received little support at the time.

The latest findings come as French scientists believe they have evidence that dinosaurs were migratory animals which travelled in packs.

The team claims footprints of 60 dinosaurs of the diplodocus genus - dating back 145 million years - found in a quarry near Cahors, South-West France, prove they were heading inland from the sea to escape a seasonal flood.

[W3]\*\*\*\*\*

Source: Daily Mail newspaper  
Date: Tuesday 18th February 1997

Search for life on a frozen moon

Life will be discovered on Jupiter's ice moon within a generation, the conference was told yesterday.

Scientists are increasingly convinced that the frozen crust of Europa hides a giant ocean, said John Delaney, an oceanographer at the University of Washington. Combined with volcanic heat, the presence of water would appear to make the existence of life on the satellite a possibility. Nasa will send a probe there within ten years.

"The first discovery of life on another planet is going to be an absolutely profound event in the history of the human culture," said Delaney. It's a tremendously exciting thing. It will impact religion, economics, everything." Europa has been the prime candidate for life since 1983 when space scientists first began to suspect the

ocean's existence.

Recent pictures of the moon revealed a flat surface but astronomers claim craters caused by meteors have been plugged up with water from deep below the surface.

[W4]\*\*\*\*\*

Source: Focus magazine  
Date: February 1997

Blame it on the aliens...

If it's unexplainable, bizarre or irritating, some hapless space being will cop it. So just what are they supposed to be guilty of?  
By Robert Ashton

Crop circles aren't caused by hoaxers. That dead cow you saw by the road didn't die of natural causes. Elvis Presley didn't collapse and die while having his final dump. That's right: none of these events is what it seems because they were all the work of aliens. And before you dismiss this out of hand, consider the following: you are statistically more likely to see Elvis, a Martian and the Loch Ness Monster in the same place on the same day as you are to win the jackpot in the National Lottery. You can get odds on that in any high street bookies. So, there are plenty of people taking the role of the alien in modern society seriously, then?

"Oh yes," says Michael Soper, spokesman for the UK's UFO intelligence gathering operation Contact International. "There is more than enough good information. We can convince people that aliens are here, but we don't really want to because they would find it upsetting. Knowing there are aliens would put us in a reduced role in the universe. To know this is to know we are controlled like a herd."

Here's where you have to suspend your natural disbelief, because you are about to enter the twilight zone of the UFO enthusiast. It's a weird world where nothing appears quite as straightforward as you might like to think.

Such a baffling miasma of speculation has built up that we thought we'd at least try to find out what it is the 'little green men' are being blamed for... even if you can't believe a word of it.

Take the question of whether UFOs are genuine alien spacecraft. While many of us have spent time debating the initial premise of whether or not alien life even exists, UFO believers seize the topic and are proposing elaborate series of beliefs. Not only do aliens exist, they claim, but they have devised faster-than-light travel in order to fly to Earth and are here to perform intricate experiments on the human race in pursuit of some unknown end.

Little green meddlers?

Serious science attributes UFO sightings to natural phenomena that can be explained easily in 90 per cent of cases. Problem is that there's that remaining 10 per cent providing fuel for the unorthodoxies of the UFO spotter's fire. This in turn leads them to assume that unexplained phenomena, from mysterious memory lapses to the loss of ships and planes, must necessarily be part of some horribly sinister extraterrestrial conspiracy.

Some go even further. David Jacobs, author of Secret Life: First-hand Accounts of UFO Abductions, argues that the alien agenda is to abduct humans in order to produce a hybrid earthling/alien creature. Christine Florenz, for example, is a celebrated alien abductee who claims to have had sex with an alien. She couldn't account for three hours of a journey she was taking in the southern USA, in the late Eighties, after which she became pregnant. Unfortunately this story is hard to confirm as there is no earthling/alien offspring and the circumstances in which her pregnancy was terminated are unclear.

Has anybody seen Elvis recently?

Most people believe that Elvis Presley died, as commonly reported, in 1977 after years of drug and alcohol abuse. Not so, say the cohorts of pro-alien experts and doubtless Sunday Sport readers, too. Elvis was abducted by aliens. The trivial fact that no credible eyewitness accounts of Presley being beamed aboard the Starship Hound Dog have yet been offered to UFO associations does not daunt

supporters of the theory. They are equally undeterred by the fact that secret FBI and CIA files released under the Freedom of Information Act don't point to anything other than an untimely death on the John. But reported sightings of the rocker working in fish'n'chip shops and country'n'western bars lead many UFOlogists to speculate that aliens removed his memory before returning him 'all shook up' to earth.

There are certainly a number of spectacular alleged precedents of alien kidnapping. Budd Hopkins, author of *Missing Time*, suggests abductions may actually be more common than sightings. An influential Close Encounters symposium staged in 1992 heard testimony from a number of abductees who described medical examinations, involving extraction of blood, sperm and other bodily fluids, aboard alien craft. A theme common to all accounts was a poor recollection of events, often needing regression hypnosis to stimulate memory, and an unaccountable loss of time.

Aliens also appear to be fairly choosy about their victims. Guest speaker Thomas Bullard reported that of 309 alien abduction cases he has studied, around two thirds of the victims had been male and subjects aged between seven and 20 are the category most at risk. "Abductions are a peril of youth," he claims. "If you manage to pass 30 without ever being abducted you have little to worry about."

The aliens have stolen all the power!

Car won't start on a January morning? Blame the weather. And why not? Ice, snow and rain are almost certainly the cause for screwed up ignition systems? Well, aren't they?

Not according to alien experts. They're convinced there is a causal link between UFO activity and power failure, blaming many spluttering engines, blackouts and other electrical malfunctions on the aliens.

There have been several examples of sky-way robbery with satellites going down or, in some instances, going missing. In 1966 a USAF base in Montana was crippled following UFO sightings and in one of the most dramatic cases on record, New York was plunged into darkness on 9 November 1965 despite the power company insisting there were no problems on the grid.

Atmospheric physicist James MacDonald later claimed during a House Committee on Science and Astronautics, that UFOs were responsible for the power cut. Other leading researchers are convinced aliens can be blamed for a host of similar blackouts, including one in London in November 1965 when no fault at the power plants could be found.

Commonly UFO activity has been reported at the time of the failures, which leads some people to conclude that aliens can siphon off and store huge amounts of electricity either to power their spacecraft or feed their electrical needs at home. A by-product of this may be the creation of force fields jamming other electrical systems, such as car ignitions.

Close encounters of the cereal kind

Following a mass outbreak of asymmetrical patterns on the Wiltshire landscape in the mid-1980s, the county has become a focus for crop circle studies. They have been explained variously as complex hoaxes, the result of the mating habits of hedgehogs or rabbits, secret weapon testing and fungal growth.

Other unproven theories have been put forward by scientist Terence Meaden, who proposed a 'plasma vortex' theory based on the phenomenon of electrohydrodynamics. The Japanese are also undertaking research into a rotating electrified energy field. "There is strong evidence that that is what is going on to create the circles," comments one scientist, "anything more complex is a hoax."

However, science has failed to adequately back its theories and despite a number of well-publicised faked circles, alien hunters still exercise the view that only UFO activity could explain crop circles. UFO researchers suggest some of the circular and sometimes triangular pictograms are so complex and so enormous that no hoaxer with a stick and a piece of string would be able to create them.

One of the leading researchers in this field, George Wingfield, reports in his paper *Circular Conundrums* that the connection between aliens and crop circles is not in doubt.

"UFOs have been observed in proximity to circles and pictograms," states Wingfield. "When circles have appeared in completely new locations, they have often been preceded by sightings of unidentified luminous objects."

But how are the circles made? Some investigators say they are created when UFOs land, others believe the elaborate patterns could be messages from civilisations in outer space. Wingfield proposes the alien artworks are formed by seeding and claims that "after the initial visitation by the aerial component of the circle-making agency, a new site often continues to exhibit circles."

This being the case, it's pretty obvious that the aliens are using the fields of Wiltshire as an agricultural test bed. Being in possession of chemicals too noxious to test on their own planet, they are using ours as a huge lab to perform the biological components...

We may laugh, but there's a lot more where this stuff comes from. What might loosely be termed 'agricultural' alien stories are a particularly rich source of humorous anecdote. And sometimes they're just too silly to take seriously. Take, for example, the story of the tiny community in Chile that found itself at the centre of a manhunt in 1988. Dansio and Marcia Fanchez, whose son Pepe had disappeared, claimed that it was all the fault of aliens. As they enjoyed cocktails on their porch one summer evening, extraterrestrials had descended in a spaceship and maliciously transformed little Pepe into a green olive - which Dansio had mistakenly dunked into his Martini, and in doing so drowned his own son.

A tale of the imagination fine enough to have impressed Roald Dahl, though one that failed to penetrate the scepticism of the Chilean judiciary. The Fanchez couple even claimed in court that the officer investigating the case had destroyed defence evidence by eating the all-important olive. But it was to no avail: the couple was convicted of murder ...

On 25th January 1992 a sheriff deputy in Okfuscee County, Oklahoma, discovered a dead cow by the side of the road.

It had been sinisterly mutilated: its udder had been sliced off with surgeon-like precision, ruling out any attack by a wild animal.

The Oklahoma deputy filed a report citing satanic ritual as the probable cause of death. However, this hardly took into account the absence of blood, footprints or any signs of struggle.

Three dead cow was just one of several thousand severely mutilated animals whose discovery every year is routinely blamed upon devil worshippers or vague 'unknown phenomena'. And wherever scientific gaps like this occur you can be sure that the pro-UFO lobbyists will be queuing up to provide explanations - and many are convinced that aliens are to blame.

Linda Howe, author of *An alien harvest: further evidence linking animal mutilations and human abductions to alien life forms*, teamed up with a pathologist in 1989 to find a solution to the mutilation enigma.

After analysing many tissue samples, Howe concluded that all the mutilated animals had suffered heat-induced cell changes along the point of incision. She suggested aliens might be using a laser style beam at hundreds of degrees to perform their macabre dissections.

Howe was a little less certain as to why aliens should bother to do this: she put forward the idea that they might be looking for genetic material in a bid to create a hybrid animal.

One theory could be that this is an alien attempt to clone natural food supplies...

#### Hitler bomber mystery

On 24th April 1988 the Sunday Sport (ahem) 'newspaper' baffled Britain with a front-page picture of a B-52 bomber nestling among the craters on the moon. Despite the fact that photo montages like this can be digitally created in minutes there was no shortage of people believing the picture. Some even came up with unorthodox 'explanations'.

The best of these claims that the Nazis towed the rickety USAF bomber into space for Adolf Hitler to use as his lunar taxi. Another assumes a black hole opened over the infamous Bermuda Triangle, sucking the crew and their plane into outer space.

Even harder to substantiate is the long- running claim that the Nazis were in league with aliens during WWII. On 13th December 1944, the Associated Press described mysterious silvery balls flying over the Western Front as possible German allies from space. American bomber pilots also spotted strange craft in the Pacific which they nicknamed 'Foo Fighters'.

Although written off by sceptics as the electrical phenomena known as St Elmo's fire, these tales lead some UFOlogists to thinking that Hitler made a pact with aliens in a desperate last bid to win the war...

A giant leap for alienkind

Superman, devil or alien? Spring-Heeled Jack, a mysterious being who terrorised Victorian England, was as feared as his contemporary all-round rotter Jack The Ripper.

Described as a tall, brutish creature with glowing red eyes and ice cold claws, Spring-Heeled Jack was first reported on Barnes Common in 1837. Later sightings and attack on the public over the next 60 years placed him as far afield as Lincoln and Devon.

His name derives from the apparent ease with which he was able to vault walls and fences in a single stride, and by 1838 newspapers labelled him Public Enemy Number One.

Spring-Heeled Jack was caught by the army in Aldershot in 1870, but he bounded away seemingly unhurt after being shot at point blank range. Various other eerie encounters with Jack were reported over the next 30 years, but his last recorded appearance was in Liverpool in 1904 when a large mob witnessed evasion from attempts to capture him by striding away in single hops of more than 30 feet.

Alien supporters say Jack was an UFO-naut making the first giant leap for alienkind on an exploratory visit to Earth. Because of the differences in gravity between Jack's home planet and Earth, he was able to effect a state of weightlessness enabling him to cover prodigious distances. Er... obviously.

[W9]\*\*\*\*\*

Source: The Toronto Star  
Date: Sunday, March 9, 1997

Europa and the 'Hoagland Eccentricity'

by Jay Ingram

Ever since the announcement last summer that there might have been life in the past on Mars, the extraterrestrial-life bandwagon has been full speed ahead. Speculation abounds but a recent case illustrates that there are limits: speculation still has to look and sound like science.

At the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science a couple of weeks ago, scientists discussed the possibility that life might have - and might still exist on Jupiter's moon Europa.

Europa is by any measure a bizarre solar system object. Its surface appears to be a huge badly flooded skating rink at the end of a busy weekend, a vast globe of ice criss-crossed everywhere by cracks. There are very few craters, suggesting that those that once existed (almost everything in the solar system is thought to have been bombarded early on) have been smoothed out by an ever-changing surface.

Support for this idea comes from recent photos by the Galileo spacecraft showing what look like new ice floes covering over old cracks. Also some of the cracks seem wider and darker than others.

This visual evidence, together with theoretical estimates of the heat-generating tidal pull on Europa by nearby Jupiter have prompted speculation that under that crust of ice (possibly very far under)

there is a vast singular ocean of liquid water.

The dark cracks might be Europa's counterpart of shifting ice pans in the dark Arctic, which sometimes break apart to reveal narrow channels of darker water between.

At the AAAS meeting, scientists were building on the idea of the moon-girdling ocean to suggest that undersea volcanoes on Europa, powered by Jovian tidal forces, once (or still) spewed forth organic matter into this ocean, just as happens at the hot vents under our oceans.

On Earth, these upwellings contain micro-organisms. On Europa, who knows? Maybe this unlikely moon is a reservoir of undersea life.

Or then again, maybe it isn't. The Europa discussion at the AAAS was partially prompted by yet another close approach that might confirm or deny some of these ideas.

But there is a more interesting background to the idea. Speculation about Europa is by no means new. In late 1979, a science writer in the United States named Richard Hoagland first broached the idea that there might be life under the ice there. The images that sparked his imagination had arrived at Earth from the Voyager spacecraft, the one that gave us our first views of Jupiter, Saturn and their moons.

Hoagland put his ideas on paper in a verbose article in a magazine called Star and Sky in 1980. It's intriguing to read the article now, partly because he so clearly anticipates the thinking today and partly because no one today seems to be acknowledging his priority.

Some of the details are dated (Hoagland leans heavily on electricity in the early European atmosphere to generate the life-forming organic molecules, while today, as I mentioned above, scientists rely on undersea volcanoes). But in most respects the two arguments are absolutely consistent.

So where is Hoagland today and why aren't the Europa theorists talking about him. Is it perhaps because in the intervening years he took on a much more notorious cause, the face on Mars? Yes, it is the same Richard who is the prime mover behind the idea that a Viking spacecraft photo of a flat-topped mesa on the surface of Mars is a huge carved face.

Where Hoagland sees physiognomy, scientists see a chance juxtaposition of geology and shadow. But that hasn't stopped him. Last time I checked, he'd identified a complex of temples and pyramids nearby.

So when it comes to Europa, why don't we hear about Richard Hoagland? I think it's because it's perfectly okay to speculate about extraterrestrial life; it's even okay to dream about it swimming under the European ice; but it's just not respectable to think about somebody carving a big face on Mars.

-[continued in part 2]-

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