

PASSPORT TO MAGONIA

JACQUES VALLEE



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From Folklore

to

Flying Saucers

JACQUES VALLEE

“How will you go back?” said the woman.
“Nay, that I do not know. Because I have heard,
that for those who enter Fairy Land, there is no going back.
They must go on, and go through it.”

R. Macdonald Robertson, *Selected Highland Tales*

“From Ghoulies and Ghoosties, long-leggety Beasties,
and Things that go Bump in the Night,
Good Lord, deliver us!”

Old Litany

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FOREWORD, 2014

WRITTEN IN Paris during the general strikes and riots of May 1968, and published in Chicago one year later, *Passport to Magonia* had the unintended effect of uniting believers in flying saucers and their skeptical, “rationalist” opponents. Both sides agreed for once, joining forces to treat the book with instant suspicion. They said the sources were uncertain and my argumentation dubious. The sightings themselves were so extraordinary that some ufologists even accused me of having invented the cases I quoted.

For me the book was the product of an already long journey.

From late 1962 to 1967 I had worked in the States, designing and compiling databases of screened UFO cases in my spare time – notably analyzing sightings from the files of the US Air Force, first as an astronomer in Texas and later as an associate of Dr. J. Allen Hynek, the main consultant to Project BlueBook. The study of these files, combined with data my wife and I had compiled in Europe, convinced us that the phenomenon was physical, global and profoundly significant at a time when humanity was seriously considering the exploration of the solar system. But our work failed to answer a critical question: *when and how did the phenomenon begin?*

In the context of dominant ideologies at the time, the answer seemed obvious: in June 1947 a businessman, Mr. Kenneth Arnold, had observed a flight of silvery objects over Mount Rainier in the State of Washington. Enthusiastic journalists had launched the “meme” of the Flying Saucer: We must be visited by Aliens from faraway stars. Media hype and the collective imagery of the great American sci-fi era had merged the spreading phenomenon with *Amazing Stories*: Modern ufology was born.

To the skeptics, who encompassed nearly the entire scientific community, the explanation was equally obvious: Post-war journalistic fever and errors of observation (mixed in with the reality

of secret prototypes, classified U2 flights and the power of human imagination) must account for all the data.

For the scientifically-inclined ufologists, including a small but anonymous cadre of analysts among the Air Force and other agencies, the coincidence of the first flying saucer sightings with the atom bomb did reinforce the notion of a possible extraterrestrial origin. Science already knew that life must exist throughout the cosmos. Could an interplanetary civilization have become alarmed after detecting our nuclear explosions, and decided to put the Earth under observation? The ideology of extraterrestrial contact seemed compelling, especially when the 1947 “wave” was followed by similar, well-documented series of sightings in 1950 and 1952, spreading to the whole world.

Things were not so simple, though, when serious research was undertaken to uncover the real history of the phenomenon. The American press may have invented modern flying saucers, but there were historical analogues to the observations reported in the States. Isolated, marginal researchers like Charles Fort in New York had uncovered anomalous sightings by astronomers in records dating back to the 19th century; stories of celestial wonders could be found in the archives of medieval writers and even those of Roman historians. A complete review of the facts, untainted by the biases of the skeptics or the enthusiasm of the believers, needed to be undertaken. That was the challenge I wanted to address when I came back to Paris, where I had the resources of the *Bibliothèque Nationale* and the guidance of a few scholars at my disposal. A new reality of paranormal observations opened up when I began diving into this material. Suddenly, the ufologists’ fascination with extraterrestrials appeared in a larger perspective: it was only one facet, one theme (although an important one) in a much wider tapestry blending the mysteries of antiquity with the wonders of the Space Age.

The book, first published in 1969, was not well-received. I don’t believe the first hardcover edition sold more than 5,000 copies. The existing theories of extraterrestrial visitation (that I had helped formulate in two earlier books) had become so well established that

my attempt to link modern sightings with the historical material I had uncovered was resented as treason. “Vallée has jumped off the deep end!” was one comment by a noted UFO proponent. The appendix itself—a compendium of over 900 cases of unexplained landings over one century—was seen as heresy at a time when major research groups were clinging to the idea that close encounters were a new effect, the late phase of a phenomenon that had gradually approached the human population (the movie *Close Encounters*, with its accurate depiction of what a UFO experience was like, was still six years away).

While *Passport to Magonia* was ignored or rejected in the US, it was well-received in Europe, where audiences have a greater appreciation of history and of the importance of folklore in defining a culture. The book was quickly picked up in the UK, translated into French and Spanish, and even commented upon in “samizdat” form in the USSR. Followers of Charles Fort and other pioneers of hidden history checked the items I had listed and amplified them with their own findings. By the time a paperback edition was issued the audience responded favorably and even former opponents reconsidered their position.

Inspired by the notion of a link between ancient stories preserved by historians and the “modern folklore” of UFO reports, a new generation of researchers has emerged, eager to advance the knowledge of the nature and impact of the observations. If aerial phenomena have been reported throughout human history, complete with interaction with luminous beings and with floating apparitions behaving very much like contemporary ufonauts, then larger questions arise: what is the impact of these images on our culture, on our beliefs, on our religions? How have they influenced or stimulated our understanding of the cosmos?

Today there are still students of the phenomenon who reject the notion that the UFO phenomenon was reported before 1947. One prominent writer would allow old cases dating back some 200 years “but not before,” because a long-term Alien presence would negate the newest belief in an imminent extraterrestrial invasion, manifested

through abductions aboard flying craft. A leading abductionist even railed against those who, like me, would seriously consider folklore “of obviously uncertain authenticity.” The reader can form an independent opinion of this critique by judging the strength of our sources, since references are given throughout the book.

It is gratifying to see that the study and analysis of this body of data is not restricted to a small group of scholars any more. Newer books and television shows have picked up the theme (sometimes to sensationalize it, unfortunately) and have recognized the seminal importance of *Passport to Magonia* in the field, creating demand for bringing the book back into print. The Internet has made it possible to conduct long-term, impeccable research on verified original documents. One web-based group, called “Magoniax,” started by Chris Aubeck, has been in operation for well over a decade, assembling experts from many fields and multiple nations. Their work has made my catalogue of 1968 obsolete in a strict historical sense. We know much more today about the witnesses involved and the value of their contributions, and new sources are being discovered almost daily. The book’s Appendix of cases, therefore, will need a good scrubbing. The range of new questions is wide indeed, and I encourage readers to get on the Internet to catch up with the latest historical findings. But we have at least answered the original query: indeed, the UFO phenomenon has been with us as far back as our documentation allows us to go, in forms very similar to its modern manifestations. What this means in terms of our interaction with it, and its impact on us, is yet to be discovered.

JACQUES VALLEE, 2014

PREFACE

THIS BOOK is an attempt to build a bridge—a tenuous and fragile one—between a fancy and a myth. It is not a scientific book. It could be called a philosophical book, if there were a philosophy of nonfacts. It is not a documentary, unless the dreams of children at play and the cries of women burned alive can be documented. Yet many lives have changed (secretly, unnoticeably sometimes), and, indeed, many innocents have been burned alive because of that fancy. This book is a tribute to all the people who dared preserve a dream.

It is readily acknowledged that our time has surpassed all epochs in history for the accumulation of technical knowledge, physical power over our environment, and economic might. It is less often pointed out, however, that our age has generated, and continues to generate, mythical material almost unparalleled in quantity and quality in the rich records of human imagination. More precisely, I am referring to the fact that people, during the past twenty years, have very frequently reported the observation of wonderful aerial objects, variously designated as flying saucers, unidentified flying objects (UFOs), etc.; that among these narratives descriptions of landings made by these craft are commonplace; and that quite a few accounts purport to inform us of the physical characteristics, the psychological behaviour, and the motivation of their occupants. These matters, then, are the subject of *Passport to Magonia*.

During those same twenty years, there has been a fury of speculation about the nature of UFOs, and the speculation has developed into several investigations conducted by scientific and military panels. In these studies, the material that pertains to the landings of the craft, and which found little credence in the popular press, has been generally ignored. Thus the only angle from which the total phenomenon could have been viewed in its true perspective has been neglected: the investigators have never recognized the fact that beliefs identical to those held today have recurred throughout

recorded history and under forms best adapted to the believer's country, race, and social regime.

If we take a wide sample of this historical material, we find that it is organized around one central theme: visitation by an aerial people from one or more remote, legendary countries. The names and attributes vary, but the main idea clearly does not. Magonia, heaven, hell, Elfland — all such places have in common one characteristic: we are unable to reach them alive, except—as we shall see—on very special occasions. Emissaries from these supernatural abodes come to earth, sometimes under human form and sometimes as monsters. They perform wonders. They serve man or fight him. They influence civilizations through mystical revelation. They seduce earth women, and the few heroes who dare seek their friendship find the girls from Elfland endowed with desires that betray a carnal, rather than purely aerial, nature.

This book is an attempt to build a bridge between two clusters of rumors, observations, and reports: on the one hand, the claims of men and women who are alive today and state they have observed such beings; and, on the other, the large body of similar data that has come to us through tradition.

To a certain extent, this is a shocking book, and it should be. The public is greatly interested in the possible scientific solutions to the flying saucer problem, as is illustrated by the various controversies we can read in the daily press. But this book does not answer this need. I say it once more: this is not a scientific book. It aims only at the documentation of a recurrent myth; namely, the myth of contact between mankind and an intelligent race endowed with apparently supernatural powers. In the pursuit of this goal, I have had to take great liberties with many current beliefs, with scientific conformity, and with some matters of faith. I have resisted, however, the temptation to “extrapolate” our system of scientific knowledge in an effort to explain the phenomena. I am not tempted to guess at the solutions, because the nature of science causes such guesses usually to end in failure. It is not my purpose to assess the contributions of the official investigators, or to take their place. I am not trying to solve

any problem, to promote any theory, to provide any reassurance, or to support any belief. Whatever light I throw on this subject will create more areas of shadow than I care to count. But if I can bring a few pieces of information to the attention of people who need them, then my task will be over.

To summarize, then: the book you are about to read is an effort to provide systematic documentation and literary illustration of modern folklore in the perspective of ancient myths and traditional legendary material.

I frankly confess it: I entirely forgot that I was a scientist by profession when I began the manuscript of *Passport to Magonia*. My only guide has been the persistent feeling that science had offered no answer to some basic needs in our hearts, and that perhaps the present loneliness of man, echoed in the great miseries of times past, had provided most of the emotional power, most of the intellectual quality, mobilized in that unreachable goal: Magonia—a place where gentle folks and graceful fairies dance, and lament the coarse world below.

JACQUES VALLEE

CHAPTER ONE

VISIONS OF A PARALLEL WORLD

*So Man, who here seems principal alone,
Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown.
Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal,
'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole.*

Alexander Pope, *Essay on Man*

ON JUNE 15, 1952, in the jungles of Yucatan, an archaeological expedition led by Alberto Ruz Lhuillier and three companions made a remarkable discovery. The team was investigating the impressive Palenque monuments, located in the state of Chiapas, on the site of a well-known Maya city that scientists were busy restoring and mapping in systematic fashion. Yucatan is a region of constant humidity and high temperature, and the tropical vegetation had caused considerable damage to the temples and pyramids erected by the Maya, whose civilization was marked by the genius of its architects and is thought to have declined in the first centuries of our era, disappearing almost completely about the ninth century—that is, at the time of the Charlemagne Empire in Europe.

One of the most impressive constructions on the Palenque site is the “Pyramid of Inscriptions,” an enormous truncated pyramid with a long stairway in front. The pyramid is of a somewhat unusual design, for on the top is a large temple. The purpose of the monument was unknown until Lhuillier and his companions suggested that it might have been built as a tomb for some exceptional king or illustrious priest. Led by this idea, they began to

search the temple at the top of the pyramid for some passage or stairway leading directly into the monument. And on June 15, 1952, they discovered a long flight of stairs going down through the enormous mass and actually under ground level.

The passage was built after the traditional Maya fashion, the inclined walls giving the enclosure a high, conical shape ending with a narrow ceiling. Some Indian huts in Yucatan are still built this way, a most efficient design in the tropical climate since it allows hot air to rise, thereby providing a relatively comfortable temperature inside the hut. At the bottom of the temple passage stairway was a splendid crypt, and in the crypt was a sarcophagus covered with a single carved stone measuring twelve feet by seven. Ten inches thick, the slab weighed about six tons. The fantastic scene depicted by the artists had not suffered; it came to light in every detail; and archaeologists are completely at a loss to interpret its meaning.

The Maya are supposed to have vanished without having invented even the rudiments of a technology. Some archaeologists doubt that they knew the wheel, and yet the design on the Palenque sarcophagus appears to show a very complex and sophisticated device, with a man at the controls of an intricate piece of machinery. Noting that the man is depicted with his knees brought up toward his chest and his back to a complicated mechanism, from which flames are seen to flow, several people, among them Soviet science writer Alexander Kazantsev, have speculated that the Maya had actually been in contact with visitors from a superior civilization—visitors who used spaceships. Kazantsev's interpretation is difficult to prove. However, the only object we know today closely resembling the Maya design is the space capsule.

The demigod for whom sarcophagus, crypt, and pyramid were built with such splendid craftsmanship by the Maya artists is something of a puzzle, too. The body is radically different from the morphology of the Maya, as we imagine them: the corpse is that of a man nearly six feet tall, about eight inches taller than the average Maya. According to Pierre Honore,¹ the sarcophagus was made for the "Great White God," Kulkulkan, but no final clue to the mystery

has yet been found, and the tropical jungles of Central America where dozens of temples and pyramids are still buried under the exuberant vegetation have not yet yielded the secret of the Palenque sarcophagus.

THE AGE OF THE GODS

It is in the literature of religion that flying objects from celestial countries are most commonly encountered, along with descriptions of the organization, nature, and philosophy of their occupants. Indeed, several writers have consistently pointed out that the fundamental texts of every religion refer to the contact of the human community with a “superior race” of beings from the sky. This terminology is used, in particular, in the Bible, where it is said:

They come from a far country, from the end of heaven, even the Lord, and the weapons of his indignation, to destroy the whole land.²

The visitors have the power to fly through the air using luminous craft, sometimes called “celestial chariots.” With these manifestations are associated impressive physical and meteorological displays, which the primitive authors call “whirlwind,” “pillar of fire,” etc. The occupants of these craft, to whom popular imagery will later ascribe wings and luminosity, are similar to man and communicate with him. They are organized under a strict military system:

The chariots of God are twenty thousand, even thousands of angels: the Lord is among them...³

Gustave Doré, the French artist who has illustrated splendid editions of the Bible, has left a beautiful engraving showing these “celestial chariots” in the full power of their fantastic flight, speeding above the mountains, the clouds, and the abyss.

A period of the early history of Japan ending about 3000 B.C. has received the name “Jomon Era.” During that period an important artistic activity was the making of earthen statues.⁴ At first, these

statues were very simple. Small in size, they were made to represent human beings. But in the middle of the period, the artists started to make larger statues showing standard features of a drastically different design: large chests, arc-shaped legs, very short arms, and large heads obviously covered with complete helmets.

On the nature of the helmets archaeologists disagree. In 1924, because he thought that its expression looked like that found on a wooden mask made in Africa, Dr. Gento Hasebe proposed that the headgear was in reality a mourning mask used at burials. In the Tohoku area of northern Japan, however, some of the most elaborate statues of this kind show something like a pair of “sunglasses”: huge eyes with an insectlike horizontal slit—a truly remarkable design. Supposedly, the statues of the later part of the Jomon Era were first made with earth, then copied on rock or soft stone. Those found in Komukai, Nambu Province, are carved in rock and show helmets. One of them, a Jomon Dogu dated 4300 B.C. and excavated at the Amadaki ruins in the Iwate Prefecture, shows details of the front part of the helmet, with a round opening at the base of the nose, below what appears to be a large perforated plate.

The resemblance of the Dogu costume to a pressure suit of the type used by divers and astronauts is the relevant factor here. It has led some students of the Jomon Era to speculate that the statues might indicate the distant memory of visitors from space. The headgear with its filter, the large goggles, the necks with wide collars, and the one-piece suits certainly bear a close resemblance to modern space gear. The fact that the sculptors made these figurines hollow is another puzzling element. Altogether, the Far East is a rich source of reports of supernatural beings and celestial signs, as we shall now see.

SORCERERS FROM THE CLOUDS

It is common belief that the term “flying saucer” was “made in America.” Was it not coined by an American businessman in 1947? Was not the first official investigation of the mystery by military authorities started in the United States a few weeks later?

Well, yes. But a farmer from Texas described a dark flying object as a “large saucer” as early as January, 1878,⁵ and ancient Japanese records inform us that on October 27, 1180, an unusual luminous object described as an “earthenware vessel” flew from a mountain in the Kii Province beyond the northeast mountain of Fukuhara at midnight. After a while, the object changed its course and was lost to sight at the southern horizon, leaving a luminous trail.

“In view of the time which has elapsed since the sighting”—as U.S. Air Force investigators like to say—it would be difficult to obtain additional data today. It is interesting, however, to find a medieval Japanese chronicler speaking of *flying earthenware*.

The Japanese must also receive credit for having organized the first official investigation, and the story is so amusing, and parallels so well recent activities of the U.S. Air Force that I cannot resist reproducing it here.

The date was September 24, 1235, seven centuries before our time, and General Yoritsume was camping with his army. Suddenly, a curious phenomenon was observed: mysterious sources of light were seen to swing and circle in the southwest, moving in loops until the early morning. General Yoritsume ordered what we would now term a “full-scale scientific investigation,” and his consultants set to work. Fairly soon they made their report. “The whole thing is completely natural, General,” they said in substance. “It is only the wind making the stars sway.” My source of information for this report, Yusuke J. Matsumura, of Yokohama, adds sadly: “Scholars on government pay have always made ambiguous statements like this!”

Celestial phenomena seem to have been so commonplace in the Japanese skies during the Middle Ages that they influenced human events in a direct way. Panics, riots and disruptive social movements were often linked to celestial apparitions. The Japanese peasants had the disagreeable tendency to interpret the “signs from heaven” as strong indications that their revolts and demands against the feudal system or against foreign invaders were just, and as assurance that their rebellions would be crowned with success. Numerous examples of such situations can be quoted. For instance, on September 12,

1271, the famous priest Nichiren was about to be beheaded at Tatsunokuchi, Kamakura, when there appeared in the sky an object like a full moon, shiny and bright. Needless to say, the officials panicked and the execution was not carried out.⁶

On August 3, 989, during a period of great social unrest, three round objects of unusual brilliance were observed; later they joined together. In 1361, a flying object described as being “shaped like a drum, about twenty feet in diameter” emerged from the inland sea off western Japan. On January 2, 1458, a bright object resembling the full moon was seen in the sky, and this apparition was followed by “curious signs” in heaven and earth. People were “amazed.” Two months later, on March 17, 1458, five stars appeared, circling the moon. They changed color three times and vanished suddenly. The rulers were utterly distressed and believed that the sign announced a great disturbance throughout the land. All the people in Kyoto were expecting disasters to follow, and the emperor himself was very upset. Ten years later, on March 8, 1468, a dark object, which made a “sound like a wheel,” flew from Mt. Kasuga toward the west at midnight. The combination of the sound and the darkness of the flying object is difficult to explain in natural terms.

On January 3, 1569, in the evening, a flaming star appeared in the sky. It was regarded as an omen of serious changes, announcing the fall of the Chu Dynasty. Such phenomena continued during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. For instance, in May, 1606, fireballs were continuously reported over Kyoto, and one night a whirling ball of fire resembling a red wheel hovered near the Nijo Castle and was observed by many of the samurai. The next morning the city was filled with rumors and the people muttered: “This must be a portent.”

One noon in September, 1702, the sun took on a bloody color several days in succession and cottonlike threads fell down, apparently falling from the sun itself—phenomena reminiscent of the 1917 observations in Fatima, Portugal.

Chaos spread all over Japan on January 2, 1749, when three round objects “like the moon” appeared and were seen for four days. Such a

state of social unrest developed, and seemed so clearly linked with the mysterious “celestial objects,” that the government decided to act. Riot participants were executed. But confusion became total when people observed three “moons” aligned in the sky and, several days later, two “suns.”

Undoubtedly the Japanese experienced natural phenomena similar to mirages and incorrectly interpreted them in the context of social rebellion. From this distance, however, it is impossible to separate the reliable observations from the emotional interpretation. What matters here is the link between certain unusual phenomena—observed or imagined—and the alteration of the witnesses’ behavior. In other words, these accounts show that it is possible to affect the lives of many people by showing them displays that are beyond their comprehension, or by convincing them that they have observed such phenomena, or by keeping alive the belief that their destiny is somehow controlled by occult forces.

A brief examination of legendary elements in Western Europe in the Middle Ages will show that a similar rumor about strange flying objects and supernatural manifestations was spreading there, too. Indeed, Pierre Boaistuau, in 1575, remarked:

The face of heaven has been so often disfigured by bearded, hairy comets, torches, flames, columns, spears, shields, dragons, duplicate moons, suns, and other similar things, that if one wanted to tell in an orderly fashion those that have happened since the birth of Jesus Christ only, and inquire about the causes of their origin, the lifetime of a single man would not be enough.⁷

According to the 1594 edition of the same book, this is what happened a few miles from Tübingen, Germany, on December 5, 1577, at 7:00 A.M.:

About the sun many dark clouds appeared, such as we are wont to see during great storms; and soon afterward have come from the sun other clouds, all fiery and bloody, and others, yellow as safran. Out of these clouds have come forth

reverberations resembling large, tall and wide hats, and the earth showed itself yellow and bloody, and seemed to be covered with hats, tall and wide, which appeared in various colors such as red, blue, green, and most of them black. . . . It is easy for everyone to think of the meaning of this miracle, which is that God wants to induce men to amend their lives and make penance. May Almighty God inspire all men to recognize Him. Amen.⁸

Especially interesting to us will be the fact that these reports of celestial objects are linked with claims of contact with strange creatures, a situation parallel to that of modern-day UFO landings.

Since these rumors have been puzzling to many authorities in the Roman Catholic Church, perhaps it is appropriate to begin with a quotation from the life of St. Anthony, the Egyptian-born founder of Christian monasticism who lived about 300 A.D. In the desert, St. Anthony met with a strange being of small stature, who fled after a brief conversation with him:

Before long in a small rocky valley shut in on all sides he sees a mannikin with hooted snout, horned forehead, and extremities like goat's feet. When he saw this, Anthony like a good soldier seized the shield of faith and the helmet of hope: the creature none the less began to offer him the fruit of the palm tree to support him on his journey and as it were pledges of peace. Anthony perceiving this stopped and asked who he was. The answer he received from him was this:

"I am a mortal being and one of the inhabitants of the Desert whom the Gentiles deluded by various forms of error worship under the names of Fauns, Satyrs and Incubi. I am sent to represent my tribe. We pray you in our behalf to entreat the favour of your Lord, and ours, who, we have learnt, came once to save the world, and 'whose sound has gone forth into all the earth'."

As he uttered such words as these, the aged traveller's cheeks streamed with tears, the marks of his deep feeling,

which he shed in the fulness of his joy. He rejoiced over the Glory of Christ and the destruction of Satan, and marvelling all the while that he could understand the Satyr's language, and striking the ground with his staff, he said,

“Woe to thee, Alexandria, who instead of God worshippest monsters! Woe to thee, harlot city, into which have flowed together the demons of the whole world! What will you say now? Beasts speak of Christ, and you instead of God worship monsters.”

He had not finished speaking when, as if on wings, the wild creature fled away.

Let no one scruple to believe this incident; its truth is supported by what took place when Constantine was on the throne, a matter of which the whole world was witness. For a man of that kind was brought alive to Alexandria and shewn as a wonderful sight to the people. Afterwards his lifeless body, to prevent its decay through the summer heat, was preserved in salt and brought to Antioch that the Emperor might see it.⁹

Again, with this story, we are faced with an account the truthfulness of which it would be futile to question: the lives of the early saints are full of amazing miracles that should be taken as literary figures rather than as scientific observations. The important point is that basic religious texts contain such material, giving, so to speak, letters of nobility to a category of beings widely believed to be of supernatural origin. Such observations as St. Anthony's will prove fundamental when religious authorities are faced with the problem of evaluating medieval observations of beings from the sky, claims of evocation of demons by occult means, and even modern miracles.

The details and the terminology of such observations as St. Anthony's are not important to this study. It is enough to note that in St. Anthony's account the strange being is indifferently termed a satyr and a mannikin, while the saint himself states that the Gentiles also use the names faun and incubus. St. Jerome speaks of a “man of that kind.” Throughout our study of these legends, we shall find the same

confusion. In the above account, however, it is at least clear to St. Anthony that the creature is neither an angel nor a demon. If it had been, he would have recognized it immediately!

In the twenty-century-old Indian book of primitive astronomy, *Surya Siddhanta*, it is said that “Below the moon and above the clouds revolve the Siddhas [perfected men] and the Vidyaharas [possessors of knowledge].” According to Andrew Tomas, Indian tradition holds that the Siddhas could become “very heavy at will or as light as a feather, travel through space and disappear from sight.”¹⁰

Observations of beings who flew across the sky and landed are also found in the writings of Agobard, Archbishop of Lyons, France. Agobard, who was born in Spain in 779 and came to France when three years old, became archbishop at thirty-seven. When he died in 840, “one of the most celebrated and learned prelates of the ninth century,” he left an interesting account of a peculiarly significant incident:

We have, however, seen and heard many men plunged in such great stupidity, sunk in such depths of folly, as to believe that there is a certain region, which they call Magonia, whence ships sail in the clouds, in order to carry back to that region those fruits of the earth which are destroyed by hail and tempests; the sailors paying rewards to the storm wizards and themselves receiving corn and other produce. Out of the number of those whose blind folly was deep enough to allow them to believe these things possible, I saw several exhibiting in a certain concourse of people, four persons in bonds—three men and a woman who they said had fallen from these same ships; after keeping them for some days in captivity they had brought them before the assembled multitude, as we have said, in our presence to be stoned. But truth prevailed.¹¹

We shall see in the following pages that the occultists give a quite different interpretation to the same incident.

THE SEVEN VISITORS OF FACIUS CARDAN

Throughout medieval times, a major current of thought distinct from official religion existed, culminating in the works of the alchemists and hermetics. Among such groups were to be found some of the early modern scientists and men remarkable for the strength of their independent thinking and for their adventurous life, such as Paracelsus. The nature of the beings who mysteriously appeared, dressed in shiny garments or covered with dark hair, and with whom communication was so hard to establish intrigued these men intensely. They were the first to relate these strange beings to the creatures described in the Bible and in the writings of the early cabalists.

According to biblical writers, the heavenly hierarchy includes beings of human form called cherubim, a name that in Hebrew means “full of knowledge.” Ezekiel describes them in the following terms:

Their appearance was like burning coals of fire, and like the appearance of lamps: it went up and down among the living creatures; and the fire was bright, and out of the fire went forth lightning.¹²

Are the mysterious creatures who fly through the sky and land in their “cloudships”—Agobard’s authority notwithstanding—of the same race as the angels? asked the old philosophers. No, because they are mortal:

The Hebrews used to call these beings who are between the Angels and Man *Sadaim*, and the Greeks, transposing the letters and adding but one syllable, called them Daimonas. Among the ancient Philosophers these demons were held to be an Aerial Race, ruling over the Elements, mortal, engendering, and unknown in this century to those who rarely seek Truth in her ancient dwelling place, which is to say, in the Cabala and in the theology of the Hebrews, who possessed the special art of holding communion with that

Aerial People and of conversing with all these Inhabitants of the Air.¹³

Plutarch even had a complete theory on the nature of these beings:

He thinks it absurd that there should be no mean between the two extremes of an immortal and a mortal being; that there cannot be in nature so vast a flaw, without some intermedial kind of life, partaking of them both. As, therefore, we find the intercourse between the soul and the body to be made by the animal spirits, so between divinity and humanity there is this species of daemons.¹⁴

It is not surprising, then, to find that the “Philosophers” disagreed with Agobard on the nature of the three men and the woman who were captured by the mob in Lyons:

In vain does a Philosopher bring to light the falsity of the chimeras people have fabricated, and present manifest proofs to the contrary. No matter what his experience, nor how sound his argument and reasoning, let but a man with a doctor’s hood come along and write them down as false—experience and demonstration count for naught and it is henceforward beyond the power of Truth to reestablish her empire. People would rather believe in a doctor’s hood than in their own eyes. There has been in your native France a memorable proof of this popular mania.

The famous Cabalist Zedechias, in the reign of your Pepin, took it into his head to convince the world that the Elements are inhabited by those peoples whose nature I have just described to you. The expedient of which he bethought himself was to advise the Sylphs to show themselves in the Air to everybody: They did so sumptuously. These beings were seen in the Air in human form, sometimes in battle array marching in good order, halting under arms, or encamped beneath magnificent tents. Sometimes on wonderfully constructed aerial ships, whose flying squadrons

roved at the will of the Zephyrs.

What happened? Do you suppose that ignorant age would so much as reason as to the nature of these marvellous spectacles? The people straightaway believed that sorcerers had taken possession of the Air for the purpose of raising tempests and bringing hail upon their crops. The learned theologians and jurists were soon of the same opinion as the masses. The Emperor believed it as well; and this ridiculous chimera went so far that the wise Charlemagne, and after him Louis the Debonair, imposed grievous penalties upon all these supposed Tyrants of the Air. You may see an account of this in the first chapter of the Capitularies of these two Emperors.

The Sylphs seeing the populace, the pedants and even the crowned heads thus alarmed against them, determined to dissipate the bad opinion people had of their innocent fleet by carrying off men from every locality and showing them their beautiful women, their Republic and their manner of government, and then setting them down again on earth in divers parts of the world. They carried out their plan. The people who saw these men as they were descending came running from every direction, convinced beforehand that they were sorcerers who had separated from their companions in order to come and scatter poisons on the fruit and in the springs. Carried away by the frenzy with which such fancies inspired them, they hurried these innocents off to the torture. The great number of them who were put to death by fire and water throughout the kingdom is incredible.

One day, among other instances, it chanced at Lyons that three men and a woman were seen descending from these aerial ships. The entire city gathered about them, crying out they were magicians and were sent by Grimaldus, Duke of Beneventum, Charlemagne's enemy, to destroy the French harvests. In vain the four innocents sought to vindicate

themselves by saying that they were their own country-folk, and had been carried away a short time since by miraculous men who had shown them unheard-of marvels, and had desired to give them an account of what they had seen. The frenzied populace paid no heed to their defence, and were on the point of casting them into the fire, when the worthy Agobard, Bishop of Lyons, who having been a monk in that city had acquired considerable authority there, came running at the noise, and having heard the accusations of the people and the defence of the accused, gravely pronounced that both one and the other were false. That it was not true that these men had fallen from the sky, and that what they said they had seen there was impossible.

The people believed what their good father Agobard said rather than their own eyes, were pacified, set at liberty the four Ambassadors of the Sylphs, and received with wonder the book which Agobard wrote to confirm the judgment which he had pronounced. Thus the testimony of these four witnesses was rendered vain.¹⁵

Such stories were so well established during the Middle Ages that the problem of communicating with the Elementals became a major preoccupation of the hermetics and an important part of their philosophy. Paracelsus wrote an entire book on the nature of these beings, but he took great pains to warn the reader of the dangers of an association with them:

I do not want to say here, because of the ills which might befall those who would try it, through which compact one associates with these beings, thanks to which compact they appear to us and speak to us.

And in a treatise entitled “Why These Beings Appear to Us,” he presented the following ingenious theory:

Everything God creates manifests itself to Man sooner or later. Sometimes God confronts him with the devil and the

spirits in order to convince him of their existence. From the top of Heaven, he also sends the angels, his servants. Thus these beings appear to us, not in order to stay among us or become allied to us, but in order for us to become able to understand them. These apparitions are scarce, to tell the truth. But why should it be otherwise? Is it not enough for one of us to see an Angel, in order for all of us to believe in the other Angels?

Paracelsus was probably born in 1491, and in the very same year Facius Cardan recorded his observation of seven strange visitors directly related to the creatures of the elements who were so puzzling to the great philosopher. The incident is preserved in the writings of his son, Jerome Cardan (1501-1576), who is well known to us today as a mathematician.

Jerome Cardan lived in Milan and was not only a mathematician but also an occultist and a physician. In his book *De Subtilitate*, Cardan explains that he had often heard his father tell the particular story and finally searched for his record of the event, which read as follows:

August 13, 1491. When I had completed the customary rites, at about the twentieth hour of the day, seven men duly appeared to me clothed in silken garments, resembling Greek togas, and wearing, as it were, shining shoes. The undergarments beneath their glistening and ruddy breastplates seemed to be wrought of crimson and were of extraordinary glory and beauty.

Nevertheless all were not dressed in this fashion, but only two who seemed to be of nobler rank than the others. The taller of them who was of ruddy complexion was attended by two companions, and the second, who was fairer and of shorter stature, by three. Thus in all there were seven. He left no record as to whether their heads were covered. They were about forty years of age, but they did not appear to be above thirty. When asked who they were, they said that they were

men composed, as it were, of air, and subject to birth and death. It was true that their lives were much longer than ours, and might even reach to three hundred years' duration. Questioned on the immortality of our soul, they affirmed that nothing survives which is peculiar to the individual. . . . When my father asked them why they did not reveal treasures to men if they knew where they were, they answered that it was forbidden by a peculiar law under the heaviest penalties for anyone to communicate this knowledge to men. They remained with my father for over three hours. But when he questioned them as to the cause of the universe they were not agreed. The tallest of them denied that God had made the world from eternity. On the contrary, the other added that God created it from moment to moment, so that should He desist for an instant the world would perish. . . . Be this fact or fable, so it stands.¹⁶

Nearly three centuries later, in September, 1768, a young man of sixteen was traveling to the University of Leipzig, with two passengers from Frankfurt. Most of the journey was accomplished in the rain, and the coach sometimes had trouble moving uphill. On one occasion when the passengers had left their seats to walk behind the horses, the young man noticed a strange luminous object at ground level:

All at once, in a ravine on the right-hand side of the way, I saw a sort of amphitheatre, wonderfully illuminated. In a funnel-shaped space there were innumerable little lights gleaming, ranged stepfashion over one another; and they shone so brilliantly that the eye was dazzled. But what still more confused the sight was that they did not keep still, but jumped about here and there, as well downwards from above as *vice versa*, and in every direction. The greater part of them, however, remained stationary, and beamed on. It was only with the greatest reluctance that I suffered myself to be called away from the spectacle, which I could have wished to

examine more closely. The postilion, when questioned, said that he knew nothing about such a phenomenon, but that there was in the neighborhood an old stone-quarry, the excavation of which was filled with water. Now, whether this was a pandemonium of will-o'-the-wisps, or a company of luminous creatures, I will not decide.

The young man in question was Goethe. You will find this sighting in the sixth book of his Autobiography, according to Kenneth Anger, to whom I am indebted for this very interesting discovery. Would the German poet and scientist have had occasion to learn more about the "luminous creatures" had he lived in the twentieth century? If Paracelsus came back, would he find new material for his theories on the nature of the strange and fugitive races of beings from the sky? We can safely hypothesize that their attention would be immediately directed to the files of UFO landings.

In the next paragraphs, we shall examine some of the recent cases they might have found of interest.

What do they prove? Nothing. They only indicate that, if there ever was a time for scientists to bow their heads with awe before the variety and power of natural phenomena and human imagination, it is to be found in our own age of technology and rational thought, not in the confusion of medieval philosophies.

RETURN OF THE HUMANOIDS

One night in January, 1958, a lady whose name I am not authorized to publish was driving along the New York State Thruway in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, in the midst of a violent snowstorm. The exact time was 1:30 A.M. The lady was going to visit her son, then in the Army, and she was driving very carefully, trying to find an exit, for she believed the Thruway was closed ahead of her. Visibility was extremely bad. Hence she had no chance to think when she suddenly saw what seemed to be an airplane wreck on the center parkway:

A large shape was visible, and a slim rod at least fifty feet

high was illuminated and getting shorter as though it were sinking into the ground. My motor slowed down and as I came closer my car stopped completely. I became panicky and tried desperately to start it as I had no lights.

My first thought was to get out and see what was happening but I suddenly saw two shapes rising around that slim pole which was still growing shorter. They were suspended but moving about it. They seemed to be like animals with four legs and a tail but two front feelers under the head, like arms. Then, before I could even gasp the things disappeared and the shape rose and I then realized it was a saucer, it spun and zoomed about ten feet off the ground and up into the air and I could not even see where it went.

My lights suddenly came on. I started the car and it was all right. I pulled up to that place, got out with a flashlight and walked over to where it had been sitting. A large hole was melted in the snow about a foot across and grass was showing on it. The grass was warm, but nothing was dug up around there.

The lady, who met only with disbelief when she told her story to her family, reported the case in a letter to Otto Binder when his syndicated series "Our Space Age" began to appear in a number of newspapers.¹⁷

The most puzzling element in this account is not so much what is described but the fact that such stories have become, since 1946, rather common in all parts of the world. To a physicist, of course, they appear unbelievable, just as the strange mannikin met by St. Anthony would appear unbelievable to a biologist. And yet there are several cases on record in which similar accounts are associated with traces that can hardly be questioned.

In the celebrated incident at Socorro, New Mexico, it was a policeman, Lonnie Zamora, who reported seeing two small beings, dressed in white, close to a shiny egg-shaped object, which rested on four pads before it took off with a thunderous noise—only to become perfectly silent as it flew away. The incident took place on

April 24, 1964, and was the occasion for some interesting measurements (by local police officials and a Federal Bureau of Investigation man) of the traces left by the object, and of some even more interesting deductions by William T. Powers¹⁸ on the possible mechanical construction of the landing gear. Here again we observe an emotional pattern strangely reminiscent of the medieval scene just surveyed: the witness in the Socorro case, when he was about to be interviewed by Air Force investigators, was so little convinced that he had observed a device of human construction that he asked to see a priest before releasing his report to the authorities.

Then, of course, there is the report of the Kentucky family who claimed to have been besieged by several “little men,” whose appearance was completely fantastic. The incident occurred on the night of April 21, 1955, and was the occasion of many strange observations of the behavior of the “visitors.” One of the creatures was seen approaching the farmhouse with both hands raised. When it was about twenty feet away, two of the witnesses shot at the intruder. It “did a flip” and was lost in the darkness. Then it appeared at the window when the men came back inside the house and was again shot at. Another creature, seen on the roof, was knocked over by a bullet, but instead of falling, it *floated* to the ground.

The entities had oversized heads, almost perfectly round, and very long arms, terminating in huge hands armed with talons. They wore a sort of glowing aluminum suit, which is reminiscent of the sylphs of 1491. Their eyes were very large and apparently very sensitive. They always approached the house from the darkest corner. The eyes had no pupils and no eyelids. The eyes were much larger than human eyes and set on the side of the head. The creatures generally walked upright, but when shot at, they would run on all fours with extreme rapidity, and their arms seemed to provide most of the propulsion.

On September 10, 1954, in Quarouble, a small French village near the Belgian border, at about 10:30 P.M., Marius Dewilde stepped outside and was at once intrigued by a dark mass on the railroad tracks. Dewilde then heard footsteps in the night. Turning on his light, he found himself facing two beings wearing very large helmets

and what seemed to be heavy diving suits. They had broad shoulders, but Dewilde did not see their arms. They were less than four feet tall. Dewilde moved toward them with the intention of intercepting them, but a light appeared on the side of the dark object on the tracks, and Dewilde found he could not make a single move. When he regained control of his body, the two visitors had reentered the supposed machine and flown away.

This classic observation had a strange sequel, never before published. French civilian investigators who studied the case were cooperating closely with local police officials, but there were other people on the site, notably representatives of the Air Police from Paris. When an inquiry was made regarding the analyses performed on some stones found calcined at the spot where the saucer had been seen by Dewilde, it was discovered that even the police could not obtain information as to the results of the analyses. In the words of the local police chief:

The official body working in liaison with the Air Police belongs to the Ministry of National Defense. The very name of this Ministry excludes the idea of any communication.

On November 19, 1954, the following facts came to light: the police confirmed that Dewilde had made a second report concerning an observation of an object “in the vicinity of his home.” (We were later to learn that the report in fact described a landing.) However, the police said,

Dewilde and his family have decided, for fear of adverse publicity, to take no one in their confidence regarding this second occurrence. Therefore you will find no mention of it in local newspapers.

Furthermore, civilian investigators were told—politely but in no uncertain terms—that any further information on such incidents would be kept confidential by the police.

Reports continued, however, and some of them would have delighted Paracelsus. On October 14, 1954, a miner named Starovski

claimed to have met, on a country road near Erchin (also in the north of France), a strange being of small height and bulky figure with large slanted eyes and a fur-covered body. The midget, less than four feet tall, had a large head and wore a brown skullcap, which formed a fillet a few inches above the eyes. The eyes protruded, with very small irises; the nose was flat; the lips were thick and red. A minor detail: the witness did not claim he had seen the creature emerge from a flying saucer or reenter it. He just happened to meet the strange being, who did not wear any kind of respiratory device. Before he could think of stopping him, the creature had disappeared.

Six days later, on October 20, 1954, in Parravicino d'Erba, near Como, Italy, a man had just put his car in the garage when he saw a strange being, covered with a luminous suit, about four feet tall, standing near a tree. When he saw the motorist, the creature aimed a beam from some sort of flashlight at him, paralyzing the witness until a motion he made when clenching the fist holding the garage keys seemed to free him. He rushed to attack the stranger, who *rose from the ground* and fled with a soft whirring sound. The author of this unbelievable story was thirty-seven years old and was known locally as a trustworthy man. He arrived home in a state of great shock and went to bed with a high fever. The details of the case were obtained through an investigation by the Italian police.

Eleven years later, the files of landing reports and strange creatures associated with them had become very thick indeed. Then a new flurry of reports began. On July 1, 1965, Maurice Masse, a French farmer who lived in Valensole, had the following experience. As he arrived in his field, at 6:00 A.M., and was getting ready to start his tractor, he heard an unusual noise. Stepping into the open, he saw a machine that had landed in his lavender field. He thought it must be some sort of prototype and walked toward it, with a mind to tell the pilots, in no uncertain words, to go find another landing spot for their contraption. It was only when he was within twenty feet of the machine that he came in full view of the scene and realized his mistake.

The object was egg-shaped, had a round cockpit, was supported by

six thin legs and a central pivot, and was not bigger than a car. In front, appearing to examine a lavender plant, were the two pilots. They were dressed in one-piece, gray-greenish suits. On the left side of their belts was a small container; a larger one was on the right side. They were less than four feet tall and had human eyes, but their heads were very large: about three times the volume of a human head. They had practically no mouth, only a very small opening, without lips. They wore no respiratory device, no headgear, and no gloves. They had small, normal hands. When Masse came upon them, they seemed to become suddenly aware of his existence, and yet it was without any indication of fear or surprise that one of the “pilots” took a small tube from its container and pointed it at Masse—with the result that the witness found himself suddenly incapable of movement.

For the next sixty seconds or so, the two entities looked at Masse. They appeared to be exchanging their impressions vocally in a sort of gargle. These sounds came from their throats, insisted the witness, but the mouths did not move. The eyes, in the meantime, conveyed human expressions. In private, Masse told a civilian investigator that he had not been frightened by their attitude, and that it contained more friendly curiosity than hostility toward him.

After some time—estimated by Masse, as I have said, as about one minute—the creatures went inside the craft. The door closed “like the front part of a wooden file cabinet,” but Masse could see them through the cockpit. They were facing him as the object took off in the opposite direction, first hovering a few feet from the ground, then rising obliquely with the take-off speed of a jet plane. When it was about sixty yards away, it vanished.

The witness was closely questioned on this last point by French scientists who were privately interested by the case, but Masse insisted he could not say whether the object went away so fast that the eye could not follow it or whether it actually disappeared. He made it quite clear, however, that “one moment, the thing was there, and the next moment, it was not there anymore.” Masse remained alone in his field, paralyzed.

The word “paralysis” is not properly used in connection with incidents of this type. Masse said that he remained conscious during the whole observation. His physiological functions (respiration, heartbeat) were not hampered. But he could not move. Then he became very frightened indeed. Alone in his field, unable even to call for help, Masse thought he was going to die. It was only after about twenty minutes that he gradually regained voluntary control of his muscles and was able to go home.

There is a sequel to his experience. For several weeks after the incident, Masse was overcome with drowsiness, and all his relatives—as well as the investigators—observed that he needed so much sleep that he found it difficult to stay awake even for four hours at a time. This is another little-known characteristic of “close-proximity” cases. To Masse, who was used to working “from sun up to sun down”—as the early hour of his observation itself shows—this was a very impressive and disturbing consequence of his experience. Another result of the publicity the case attracted was the great damage to Masse’s field, as crowds of tourists gathered to see the traces left by the craft.

At this point, I should say that Masse is a man respected in the community. A former Resistance fighter, a conscientious and successful farmer, he is regarded as absolutely trustworthy by the police authorities who investigated the case under the direction of Captain Valnet, of Digne. Yet this man tells us a story that does not simply appear fanciful; it is completely unbelievable.

What is Masse’s impression of the visitors? For some reason, he says, he *knows* they meant no harm. They were not hostile to him, only indifferent. As he stood facing them, during that long minute, he suddenly was overcome with the certitude that they were “good”—a belief he is unable to rationalize, because at no point did he understand their strange language.

The story is fantastic. Yet it reminds us of the account Barney and Betty Hill gave under hypnosis of their alleged abduction in New Hampshire. The account involved the same description of an alien language, of entities whose expressions were almost human, of an

overwhelming feeling of confidence, and of not the slightest indication that the incident had a meaningful purpose or followed an intelligent pattern. Of considerable interest to the psychologist is the fact that the entities are endowed with the same fugitiveness and behave with the same ignorance of logical or physical laws as the reflection of a dream, the monsters of our nightmares, the unpredictable witches of our childhood. Yet their craft do leave deep indentations in the ground, according to observers who were fully awake and absolutely competent at the time of the sighting.

What does it all mean? How can one reconcile these apparently contradictory facts? Some, in a laudable attempt, question the classical search for patterns: "Is it necessarily true," they ask, "that we would detect meaningful patterns—in the same sense of our own intelligence level—in the behavior of a superior race? Is it not much more likely that we would find in their actions only random data and incoherent pictures, much as a dog would if confronted with a mathematician writing on a blackboard? If so, it is only after new concepts have emerged in our consciousness that our vision of the world would be suddenly illuminated and that we would truly 'discover' the meaning of their presence in our environment. And, if a superior race does in fact generate what we are now observing as the UFO phenomenon, is it not precisely with the purpose of changing the course of human destiny by presenting us with evidence of our limitations in the technical, as well as the mental, realm?"

This theory, which has been presented in particular by the French science writer Aimé Michel in several brilliant books and articles, is perhaps the most intriguing that has been put forward to date. It does not attempt, however, to answer the question of the nature of the objects.

Children of the Unknown—if they are not real, should we see these rumors as a sign that something in human imagination has changed, bringing into a new light uncharted areas of our "collective unconscious"? They may be only children of our fancy, and our love for them akin to our love for Batman and Cinderella. But they may be real. Modern science rules over a narrow universe, one particular

variation on an infinite theme.

In any case, it is important to understand what need these images fulfill, why this knowledge is both so exciting and so distressing to us. Such is the subject of this book.

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- 1 Pierre Honoré, *L'Enigme du Dieu Pré-Colombien* (Plon, Paris).
 - 2 Isaiah 13:5.
 - 3 Psalms 68:17.
 - 4 Maladostz (Minsk) *Review*, 8 (1965), pp. 126-128.
 - 5 Jacques Vallee, *Anatomy of A Phenomenon* (Regnery, Chicago: 1965).
 - 6 *Bulletin of the C.B.A. Association* (Yokohoma), III, 1 (1964).
 - 7 Pierre Boaistuau, *Histoires Prodigieuses* (C. Mace, Paris: 1575).
 - 8 *Ibid.* (1594), p. 614.
 - 9 St. Jerome, *Life of Paulus the First Hermit*, translated by W. H. Freemantle, Chapter VIII.
 - 10 Andrew Tomas, "Science or Science-fiction in Antiquity," *Australian UFO Bulletin* (March, 1958).
 - 11 Agobard, *Liber de Grandine et Tonitruis*, Chapter XI.
 - 12 Ezekiel 1:13.
 - 13 Montfaucon de Villars, *Comte de Gabalis, ou Entretiens sur les Sciences Secrètes* (Claude Barbin, Paris: 1670), p. 297.
 - 14 A. H. Clough, *Introduction to Plutarch's "Lives"*.
 - 15 *Ibid.*
 - 16 Jerome Cardan, *De Subtilitate*, XIX. Found in the Commentary to Montfaucon de Villars, *op. cit.* See also the edition by *Health Research* (Mokelumme Hill, Calif.) (1963), where it is reprinted.
 - 17 Otto Binder, "Our Space Age," Bell McClure Syndicate.
 - 18 William T. Powers, "The Landing at Socorro," "The Humanoids" (Special Issue), *Flying Saucer Review* (November, 1966), p. 47.

CHAPTER TWO

THE GOOD PEOPLE

Man's imagination, like every known power, works by fixed laws, the existence and operation of which it is possible to trace: and it works upon the same material—the external universe, the mental and moral constitution of man and his social relations. Hence, diverse as may seem at first sight the results among the cultured Europeans and the debased Hottentots, the philosophical Hindoos and the Red Indians of the Far West, they present on a close examination, features absolutely identical.

Edwin S. Hartland, *The Science of Fairy Tales—An Inquiry into Fairy Mythology*

IT WAS an unusual day for the Food and Drug Laboratory of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, when the Air Force requested an analysis of a piece of wheat cake that had been cooked...aboard a flying saucer! The human being who had obtained the cake was Joe Simonton, a sixty-year-old chicken farmer who lived alone in a small house in the vicinity of Eagle River, Wisconsin. He was given three cakes, ate one of them, and thought it "tasted like cardboard." The Air Force put it more scientifically:

The cake was composed of hydrogenated fat, starch, buckwheat hulls, soya bean hulls, wheat bran. Bacteria and radiation readings were normal for this material. Chemical, infra-red and other destructive type tests were run on this material. The Food and Drug Laboratory of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare concluded that the material was an ordinary pancake of terrestrial origin.

Where did it come from? The reader will have to decide for himself what he chooses to believe after reading this second chapter. It begins with the Eagle River incident because this is a firsthand account, given by a man of absolute sincerity. Speaking for the U.S. Air Force, Dr. J. Allen Hynek, who investigated the case along with Major Robert Friend and an officer from Sawyer Air Force Base, stated: "There is no question that Mr. Simonton felt that his contact had been a real experience."

The time was approximately 11:00 A.M. on April 18, 1961, when Joe Simonton was attracted outside by a peculiar noise similar to "knobby tires on a wet pavement." Stepping into his yard, he faced a silvery saucer-shaped object "brighter than chrome," which appeared to be hovering close to the ground without actually touching it. The object was about twelve feet high and thirty feet in diameter. A hatch opened about five feet from the ground, and Simonton saw three men inside the machine. One of them was dressed in a black two-piece suit. The occupants were about five feet in height. Smooth shaven, they appeared to "resemble Italians." They had dark hair and skin and wore outfits with turtleneck tops and knit helmets.

One of the men held up a jug apparently made of the same material as the saucer. His motions to Joe Simonton seemed to indicate that he needed water. Simonton took the jug, went inside the house, and filled it. As he returned, he saw that one of the men inside the saucer was "frying food on a flameless grill of some sort." The interior of the ship was black, "the color of wrought iron." Simonton, who could see several instrument panels, heard a slow whining sound, similar to the hum of a generator. When he made a motion indicating he was interested in the food that was being prepared, one of the men, who was also dressed in black but with a narrow red trim along the trousers, handed him three cookies, about three inches in diameter and perforated with small holes.

The whole affair had lasted about five minutes. Finally, the man closest to the witness attached a kind of belt to a hook in his clothing and closed the hatch in such a way that Simonton could scarcely detect its outline. Then the object rose about twenty feet from the

ground before taking off straight south, causing a blast of air that bowed some nearby pine trees.

Along the edge of the saucer, the witness recalls, were exhaust pipes six or seven inches in diameter. The hatch was about six feet high and thirty inches wide, and although the object has always been described as a saucer, its shape was that of two inverted bowls.

When two deputies sent by Sheriff Schroeder, who had known Simonton for fourteen years, arrived on the scene, they could not find any corroborative evidence. The sheriff affirmed that the witness obviously believed the truth of what he was saying and talked very sensibly about the incident.

FOOD FROM FAIRYLAND

The Eagle River case has never been solved. The Air Force believes that Joe Simonton, who lived alone, had a sudden dream while he was awake and inserted his dream into the continuum of events around him of which he was conscious. I understand several psychologists in Dayton, Ohio, are quite satisfied with this explanation, and so are most serious amateur ufologists. Alas! Ufology, like psychology, has become such a narrow field of specialization that the experts have no time left for general culture. They are so busy rationalizing the dreams of other people that they themselves do not dream anymore, nor do they read fairy tales. If they did, they would perhaps take a much closer look at Joe Simonton and his pancakes. They would know about the Gentry and the food from fairyland.

In 1909, an American, Wentz, who wrote a thesis on Celtic traditions in Brittany, devoted much time to the gathering of folk tales about supernatural beings, their habits, their contacts with men, and their food.¹⁹ In his book he gives the story of Pat Feeney, an Irishman of whom we know only that “he was well-off before the hard times,” meaning perhaps the famine of 1846—1847. One day a little woman came to his house and asked for some oatmeal.

Paddy had so little that he was ashamed to offer it, so he

offered her some potatoes instead, but she wanted oatmeal, and then he gave her all that he had. She told him to place it back in the bin till she should return for it. This he did, and the next morning the bin was overflowing with oatmeal. The woman was one of the Gentry.

It is unfortunate that Paddy did not save this valuable evidence for the benefit of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Food and Drug Lab.). Perhaps they would have explained this miracle of the multiplication of the oatmeal, along with other peculiar properties of fairy food; for it is well known in Ireland that if you are taken away by the fairies, you must never taste food in their palace. Otherwise, you never come back; you become one of them.

It is interesting that the analysis performed for the Air Force did not mention the presence of salt in the pancakes given to Simonton. Indeed, Wentz was told by an Irishman who was quite familiar with the Gentry that “they never taste anything salt, but eat fresh meat and drink pure water.” Pure water is what the saucer men took from Simonton.

The question of food is one of the points most frequently treated in the traditional literature of the Celtic legends, along with the documented stories of babies kidnapped by the elves and of the terrestrial animals they hunt and take away. Before we study this abundant material, however, we should supply some background information about the mysterious folks the Irish call the Gentry, and the Scots, the Good People (*Sleagh Maith*):

The Gentry are a fine large race who live out on the sea and in the mountains, and they are all very good neighbors. The bad ones are not the Gentry at all, are the fallen angels and they live in the woods and the sea,

says one of Wentz’s informers.

Patrick Water gives this description of a “fairy-man”:

A crowd of boys out in the fields one day saw a fairy-man with a red cap. Except for his height he was like any other

man. He was about three and a half feet tall. The boys surrounded him, but he made such a sputtering talk they let him go. And he disappeared as he walked away in the direction of the old fort.

There were few places where one could still see fairies, even in Great Britain or France, after 1850. All the storytellers, all the popular almanacs, agree that, as civilization advanced, the little folks became increasingly shy. A few untouched places recommended by Wentz, however, are the Yosemite Valley in California and the Ben Bulbin country and Ross Point in County Sligo, Ireland. Dublin seers are known to have made many trips to Ben Bulbin, a famous mountain honeycombed with curious grottoes. At the very foot of the mountain, "as the heavy white fog banks hung over Ben Bulbin and its neighbors," Wentz was told, the following incident occurred:

When I was a young man I often used to go out in the mountains over there to fish for trout or to hunt. And it was in January on a cold, dry day while carrying my gun that I and a friend with me as we were walking around Ben Bulbin saw one of the Gentry for the first time... This one was dressed in blue with a head-dress adorned with what seemed to be frills. When he came upon us, he said to me in a sweet and silvery voice,

The seldom you come to this mountain the better, Mister,
a young lady here wants to take you away.

Then he told us not to fire our guns, because the Gentry dislike being disturbed by the noise. And he seemed to be like a soldier of the Gentry on guard. As we were leaving the mountain, he told us not to look back and we didn't.

Wentz then asked for a description of the Gentry, and was told the following:

The folk are the grandest I have ever seen. They are far superior to us and that is why they call themselves the

Gentry. They are not a working-class, but a military-aristocratic class, tall and noble-appearing. They are a distinct race between our race and that of spirits, as they have told me. Their qualifications are tremendous: "We could cut off half the human race, but would not," they said, "for we are expecting salvation." And I knew a man three or four years ago whom they struck down with paralysis. Their sight is so penetrating that I think they could see through the earth. They have a silvery voice, quick and sweet.

The Gentry live inside the mountains in beautiful castles, and there are a good many branches of them in other countries, and especially in Ireland. Some live in the Wicklow Mountains near Dublin. Like armies they have their stations and move from one to another. My guide and informer said to me once, "I command a regiment, Mr. —."

They travel greatly, and they can appear in Paris, Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Turin or Dublin, like ordinary people, and even in crowds. They love especially Spain, Southern France, and the South of Europe.

The Gentry take a great interest in the affairs of men and they always stand for justice and right. Sometimes they fight among themselves. They take young and intelligent people who are interesting. They take the whole body and soul, transmuting the body to a body like their own.

I asked them once if they ever died and they said, No; "we are always kept young, Mr. —." Once they take you and you taste food in their palace you cannot come back. They never taste anything salt, but eat fresh meat and drink pure water. They marry and have children. And one of them could marry a good and pure mortal.

They are able to appear in different forms. One once appeared to me and seemed only four feet high, and stoutly built. He said, "I am bigger than I appear to you now. We can make the old young, the big small, the small big."

Now that we have refreshed the reader's memory regarding the

Gentry, perhaps we shall be forgiven for driving the parallel between fairy-faith and ufology a good deal further. The Eagle River incident, again, will be the occasion for our reflections.

The cakes given to Joe Simonton were composed of, among other things, buckwheat hulls. And buckwheat is closely associated with legends of Brittany, one of the most conservative Celtic areas. In that area of France, belief in fairies (*fées*) is still widespread, although Wentz and Paul Sébillot²⁰ had great difficulty, about 1900, finding Bretons who said that they themselves had seen *fées*. One of the peculiarities of Breton traditional legends is the association of the *fées* or *korrigans* with a race of beings named *fions*. In our chapter on the Secret Commonwealth we shall study the *fions* more closely; here I want only to call the reader's attention to one particularly pretty legend about *fions* and magic buckwheat cakes.

It seems that once upon a time a black cow belonging to little cave-dwelling *fions* ruined the buckwheat field of a poor woman, who bitterly complained about the damage. The *fions* made a deal with her: they would see to it that she should never run out of buckwheat cakes, provided she kept her mouth shut. And indeed she and her family discovered that their supply of cakes was inexhaustible. Alas! One day the woman gave some of the cake to a man who should not have been entrusted with the secret of its magical origin, and the family had to go back to the ordinary way of making buckwheat cakes.

I hardly need remind the reader that the Bible, too, gives a few examples of magical food supplies, similarly inexhaustible. Moreover, stories narrated by actual people provide close parallels to this theme. Witness the following account, given by Hartland:

A man who lived at Ystradfynlais, in Brecknockshire, going out one day to look after his cattle and sheep on the mountain, disappeared. In about three weeks, after search had been made in vain for him and his wife had given him up for dead, he came home. His wife asked him where he had been for the last three weeks. "Three weeks? Is it three

weeks you call three hours?” said he. Pressed to say where he had been, he told her he had been playing his flute (which he usually took with him on the mountain) at the Llorfa, a spot near the Van Pool, when he was surrounded at a distance by little beings like men, who closed nearer and nearer to him until they became a very small circle. They sang and danced, and so affected him that he quite lost himself. They offered him some small cakes to eat, of which he partook; and he had never enjoyed himself so well in his life.²¹

Wentz, too, has a few stories about the food from fairyland. He gathered them during his trips through the Celtic countries, in the first few years of the present century. John Mac Neil of Barra, an old man who spoke no English, told Michael Buchanan, who translated the story from the Gaelic for Wentz, a pretty tale about a girl who was taken by the fairies.

The fairies, he said, took the girl into their dwelling and set her to work baking oat cakes. But no matter how much meal she took from the closet, there was always the same amount left on the shelf. And she had to keep baking and baking, until the old fairy-man took pity on her and said,

I am sure you are wearying of the time and thinking long of getting from our premises, and I will direct you to the means by which you can get your leave. Whatever remainder of meal falls from the cakes after being baked put into the meal closet and that will stimulate my wife to give you leave.

Naturally, she did as directed and got away. John Mac Neil, who was between seventy and eighty years old, gave no date to the story, but since he said he saw the girl after her experience, the event probably took place in the second part of the nineteenth century.

Scientifically inclined people scoff at such stories with a very indignant air. A group of UFO students, when contacted about the Eagle River incident, stated that they did not intend to analyze the cookies, planned no further action, and had much more important things to investigate. Two weeks after the sighting, Joe Simonton told

a United Press International reporter that “if it happened again, I don’t think I’d tell anybody about it.” And indeed, if flying saucers are devices used by a super-scientific civilization from space, we would expect them to be packed inside with electronic gadgetry, super-radars, and a big computerized spying apparatus. But visitors in human shape, who breathe our air and zip around in flying kitchenettes, that is too much, Mr. Simonton!

Visitors from the stars would not be human, or humanoid. They would not dare come here without receiving a polite invitation from our powerful radio-telescopes. For centuries, we would exchange highly scientific information through exquisite circuitry and elaborate codes. And even if they did come here, surely they would land in Washington, D.C., where the President of the United States and the “scientific ufologists” would greet them. Presents would be exchanged. We would offer books on exobiology, they would give us photographs of our solar system taken through space telescopes. But perforated, cardboard-tasting, pancake-shaped buckwheat cakes? How terribly rural, Mr. Simonton!

And yet, there is no question that Joe Simonton believes that he saw the flying saucer, the flameless grill, the three men. He gave them pure water; they gave him three pancakes. If we reflect on this very simple event, as the students of folklore have reflected on the stories quoted above, we cannot overlook one possibility, that the event at Eagle River did happen, and that it has the meaning of a simple, yet grandiose, ceremony.

This latter theory was very well expressed by Hartland, when he said, about the exchange of food with fairies:

Almost all over the Earth, the rite of hospitality has been held to confer obligations on its recipient, and to unite him by special ties to the giver. And even where the notion of hospitality does not enter, to join in a common meal has often been held to symbolize, if not to constitute, union of a very sacred kind.

That such meaning is still attached to a common meal is readily seen

at weddings and other traditional meetings where food is an important constituent, even if the symbolic value of such events is lost to most of our contemporaries. Hartland goes as far as to suggest that the custom of burying the dead with some food might bear some relationship to the widespread belief that one must have a supply of terrestrial food when one reaches fairyland, or forsake the earth entirely. And indeed, in ancient and recent tradition alike, the abode of our supernatural visitors is not always distinct from the world of the dead. This is a moot point, however, because the same applies to “visitors” from heaven. The theologians, who argue about the nature of angels, know it very well. But at least the idea of food provides another connection. In the light of Hartland’s remarks about the rite of hospitality, a passage from the Bible is noteworthy:

Let a little water, I pray you, be fetched, and wash your feet, and rest yourselves under the tree: And I will fetch a morsel of bread, and comfort ye your hearts; after that ye shall pass on: for therefore are ye come to your servant. And they said, So do, as thou hast said.

And he took butter, and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set it before them; and he stood by them under the tree and they did eat.²²

And according to Genesis 19:3, Lot took the two angels he met at the gate of Sodom to his house “and he made them a feast, and did bake unleavened bread, and they did eat.” So, after all, Joe Simonton’s account might be a modern illustration of that biblical recommendation: “Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unaware.”

RINGS IN THE MOONLIGHT

This section is devoted to several types of artifacts claimed by popular tradition to be of supernatural origin. Fairy “rings” and saucer “nests” obviously fall in this category. Although such phenomena are treated as “borderline” cases by specialists in UFO investigation, I believe the

nests deserve more than passing attention and should be considered in the light of specific traditional beliefs about the meaning of the “magic circles” that for centuries farmers have found in their fields. The literature on this subject is of course abundant, and we shall select only a few cases to illustrate the point and set the stage for a more detailed discussion in later chapters.

On Thursday, July 28, 1966, in the evening, Mr. Lacoste and his wife were walking in the vicinity of Montsoreau, Maine-et-Loire, France. All of a sudden, they saw a red sphere cross the sky like a meteor. It did not behave quite as a meteor, however, because it seemed to touch the ground and then rise again—without losing its brilliant red color—and hover at mid-height for a while before it was lost to sight. A check was made for military experiments in the area: there were none.

The next day, a Montsoreau farmer, Alain Rouillet, reported that a nine-square-yard area of his wheat field had been flattened and covered with a yellowish, oily substance. Further investigation disclosed additional details on the identity of the witnesses and substantiated the idea that a peculiar object had indeed landed. Lacoste is a photographer in Saumur (unfortunately, he did not carry a camera with him at the time). He described the light given off by the sphere as being so intense that it lit up the whole countryside. The sphere hovered, he said, for a few seconds, then it maneuvered close to the ground. The witnesses felt sure it was a guided military gadget and walked to a distance of about four hundred yards from the object, which went away and was lost to sight behind some woods. The whole sighting had lasted four minutes.

Six months earlier, a rash of similar sightings had made headlines in Australia. “More flying saucer nests!” was the big news on the front page of the *Sydney Sun-Herald* for January 23, 1966. Three nests had been discovered in Queensland, circular clearings of dead reeds, surrounded by green reeds. Hundreds of sightseers were searching for more by the time the reports were published.

On January 19, 1966, at 9:00 A.M., a twenty-seven-year-old banana-grower, George Pedley, was driving his tractor in the vicinity

of a swamp called Horseshoe Lagoon when he suddenly heard a loud hissing noise. It “sounded like air escaping from a tire,” he said. Then, twenty-five yards in front of him, he saw a machine rising from the swamp. It was blue-gray, about twenty-five feet across and nine feet high. It was spinning and rose to about sixty feet before moving off. “It was all over in a few seconds; it moved at terrific speed,” said Pedley. Then he found the first nest, with reeds flattened in a clockwise direction.

The *Sydney Sun-Herald* sent a reporter, Ben Davie, to investigate the sighting, and it was discovered that dozens of people in the area had seen strange saucer-like craft similar to the one reported by Pedley, most of them *before* his sighting. Davie found a total of five nests and published the following description:

I saw clearings in the reeds where “they” took off, and it was as everyone described it. In a circle roughly thirty feet in diameter reeds had been cut and flattened in a clockwise direction. One of the nests is a floating platform of clotted roots and weeds, apparently torn by tremendous force from the mud bottom beneath five feet of water.

The second and third nests had been found, respectively, by Tom Warren, a cane farmer of Euramo, and Mr. Penning, a Tully schoolteacher. They were about twenty-five yards from the first one, but hidden by dense scrub. In the third nest, which seemed quite recent, the reeds were flattened in a counterclockwise direction. All the reeds were dead, but they had not been scorched or burned. A patch of couch grass, about four feet square and three feet from the boundary of the first disk, had been clipped at water level, thereby adding a new element of mystery. Altogether, the rings varied in diameter from eight to thirty feet. In all but the smallest, the reeds had been flattened in a clockwise direction.

Needless to say, policemen collected samples for tests, scientists came with Geiger counters, and the Royal Australian Air Force Intelligence people were all over the place. Rumors circulated blaming the Soviets for using the vast open spaces of Australia to

develop scientific ideas one or two centuries ahead of those of the Americans. Why the Soviets could not conduct their secret testing in the vast open spaces of Siberia was not disclosed. Neither was it revealed why the pilots of the super-secret communist weapon could not resist the temptation to buzz the tractor of a twenty-seven-year-old banana grower.

Fortunately, there were several natural explanations for the sighting or the nests, although only one hypothesis accounted for both. The latter was suggested by a *Sydney Sun-Herald* reader on January 30. He believed the “outer-space” panic in Queensland was caused by a “tall shy bird with a blue body and red markings on the head.” It was either a type of brolga or a blue heron, but the man did not know the correct scientific name. Many times, as he wandered barefooted through the bush, he said, he had seen the birds dancing, but they flew away at high speed before he could reach them. “They would resemble a vaporous blue cloud and would certainly make a whirring sound in flight.” Unfortunately for this pretty and imaginative theory, it got no backing from the Australian Museum. Museum ornithologist H. J. Disney thought the brolgas could not make circular depressions of symmetrical design. He was similarly skeptical about the “bald-headed coot theory” advanced by another man, Gooloogong resident Ken Adams. “I’ve never heard of this habit by the bird,” Disney said.

Donald Hanlon, one of the best-informed specialists in the field, has pointed out to me that another explanation for the nests has been proposed locally: they are the “playground of crocodiles in love.” I fully share Hanlon’s skepticism about this last explanation, because it could hardly apply to the nests found in Ohio, which will be discussed in a moment, or to the damaged wheat field in Montsoreau. A Queensland resident, Alex Bordujenko, who knows about the crocodiles, claims that the reeds are too thick in Horseshoe Lagoon for crocodiles to move through them.

So here we are: dancing cranes are held responsible by some people for bending reeds that are so thick crocodiles, according to other people, cannot move through them. What caused the damage?

Nobody knows.

On his way home that Wednesday night, George Pedley decided he would tell no one about the “spaceship” in the swamp. He saw neither portholes nor antennae on the blue-gray object, and no sign of life either inside or about it. Furthermore, he had always laughed at flying saucer stories. But then he met Albert Pennisi, the owner of Horseshoe Lagoon, and disclosed the sighting. He was very surprised when Pennisi believed him right away and told him he had been dreaming for a week that a flying saucer would land on his property. This last detail places the Queensland saucer nests in the best tradition of the fairy-faith.

The time: six months before the Queensland experience. The place: Delroy, Ohio. On June 28, 1965, a farmer, John Stavano, heard a series of explosions. Two days later, he discovered a curious formation on the ground. When analyzed, soil and wheat samples showed no evidence of explosive cause.²³ Wheat plants seemed to have been sucked out of the ground, like the uprooted reeds in Queensland, or the uprooted grass in a French landing of 1954 in Poncey.²⁴

The Ohio incident was carefully investigated by A. Candusso and Larry Moyers of the Flying Saucer Investigating Committee,²⁵ accompanied by Gary Davis. They found the strange circular formation on Stavano’s farm, which is situated on a high point. At the center of the ring was a circular depression about twenty-eight inches in diameter. It was probed with a pinch bar, but only loose soil was found for a depth of nine inches. Much of the wheat had been removed, roots and all, and clods of soil a few inches long had been disturbed. The wheat was laid down like the spokes of a wheel; there was no swirling effect as in the Tully nests.

If we turn from Australia and Ohio to England, we are faced with another incident:

July 16, 1963 will long be remembered in the annals of British ufology. Something appeared to have landed on farmer Roy Blanchard’s field at the Manor Farm, Charlton, Wiltshire. The marks on the ground were first discovered by a farmworker, Reg Alexander. They overlapped a potato field

and a barley field. The marks comprised a saucer-shaped depression or crater eight feet in diameter and about four inches in depth. In the center of this depression there was found a three feet deep hole variously described as from five inches to one foot in diameter. Radiating from the central hole were four slot marks, four feet long and one foot wide. The object must have landed—if land it did—unseen, but Mr. Leonard Joliffe, a dairyman on the farm, reported he heard “a blast one morning at approximately 6 A.M.”²⁶

On July 23, the London *Daily Express* was to report that nearly two weeks earlier, on July 10, Police Constable Anthony Penny had seen an orange object flash through the sky and vanish near the Manor Farm field. On the basis of this limited information, it would seem quite plausible to think that the Charlton crater was caused by a meteorite. Indeed, when a small piece of metal was recovered from the hole at the center of the crater, British astronomer Patrick Moore went to the British Broadcasting Corporation and stated categorically that the crater had been caused by a “shrimp-sized meteorite,” crashing down and turning itself into a very effective explosive. This ended the mystery as far as the scientific public was concerned. But the true facts of the matter, as they became known to a few scientists who pursued the matter further, and to the Army engineers who were in charge of the investigation, were altogether different.

Farmer Roy Blanchard had sent for the police, who, in turn, had summoned the Army. Captain John Rodgers, chief of the Army bomb disposal unit, was the man who conducted most of the field investigations. His preliminary report indicated that there were no burn or scratch marks, no trace of an explosion. And while Captain Rodgers stated that he and his superiors were baffled, farmer Roy Blanchard made further disclosures:

There isn't a trace of the potatoes and barley which were growing where the crater is now. No stalks, no roots, no leaves. The thing was heavy enough to crush rocks and stones to powder? Yet it came down gently. We heard no crash and

whatever power it uses produces no heat or noise.²⁷

Then, on July 19, it was reported that Captain Rodgers had obtained permission to sink a shaft. The readings obtained were rather unusual. They indicated a metallic object of some size, deeply embedded. And it was further learned that “detectors behaved wildly,” presumably because the metallic piece in question was highly magnetic.

At this stage, it should be pointed out, the investigation was still open and aboveboard, possibly because the Army, rather than the British Air Ministry, was involved. And the Army Southern Command public relations officer at Salisbury told researcher Waveney Girvan that the object was recovered from the hole. It was sent to a British Museum expert and promptly identified as a piece of common ironstone, “which could be found buried all over Southern England.” The British Museum suggested that it had been buried in the ground for some time, thus eliminating the idea of a hoax. And Dr. F. Claringbull, Keeper of the Department of Mineralogy at the Museum, destroyed the meteorite explanation and, according to the *Yorkshire Post* of July 27, stated: “There is more in this than meets the eye.” The last word stayed with Southern Command, however, and it commented wisely: “The cause of the Phenomena is still unexplained but it is no part of the Army’s task to unravel such mysteries.”

If we try to summarize what we have learned from these incidents — the Tully nests, the Ohio ring, and the Charlton crater—we can state the following: (1) public rumor associates sightings of flying saucers with the discovery of circular depressions on the ground; (2) when vegetation is present at the site, it exhibits the action of a flattening force which produces either a stationary pattern (“spokes of a wheel”) or a rotating pattern (clockwise or counterclockwise); (3) some of the vegetation is usually removed, sometimes with the roots, leaves, etc.; (4) the effect of a very strong vertical force is often noticed, as evidenced by earth and plants scattered around the site; (5) strong magnetic activity has been found in one instance, where common ironstone was buried close to the center of the depression; and (6) a deep hole, a few inches in diameter, is often present at the

center.

Do I need to remind the reader of that celebrated habit of the fairies, to leave behind them strange rings in the fields and prairies?

One Sunday in August, as he wandered over the hills of Howth, Wentz met some local people with whom he discussed these old tales. After he had had tea with the man and his daughter, they took him to a field close by to show him a “fairy-ring,” and while he stood in the ring, they told him:

Yes, the fairies do exist, and this is where they have often been seen dancing. The grass never gets high in the lines of the ring, for it is only the shortest and finest kind that grows there. In the middle, fairy-mushrooms grow in a circle, and the fairies use them to sit on [!]. They are very little people, and are very fond of dancing and singing. They wear green coats, and sometimes red caps and red coats.

On November 12, 1968, the Argentine press reported that near Necochea, 310 miles south of Buenos Aires, a civilian pilot had reported a strange pattern on the ground and investigated it with several military men. Walking to the spot, where a flying saucer was earlier alleged to have landed, they found a circle six yards in diameter where the earth was calcined. Inside this circle grew eight giant white mushrooms, one of them nearly three feet in diameter. In Santa Fe province, other extraordinary mushrooms have been discovered under similar circumstances.

Another writer, reporting on Scandinavian legends, noted that elves are depicted there as beings with oversized heads, tiny legs, and long arms:

They are responsible for the bright-green circles, called *elf-dans*, that one sees on the lawns. Even nowadays, when a Danish farmer comes across such a ring at dawn, he says that the elves have come there during the night to dance.²⁸

It is amusing to note that attempts have been made, in the early days of Rationalism, to explain fairy rings as electrical phenomena, a

consequence of atmospheric effects. P. Marranzino,²⁹ for example, quotes a little couplet by Erasmus Darwin, the grandfather of the English naturalist, written in 1789:

So from the dark clouds the playful lightning springs,
Rives the firm oak or prints the fairy rings.

And according to Erasmus Darwin:

There is a phenomenon, supposed to be electric, which is not yet accounted for; I mean the fairy rings, as they are called, so often seen on the grass.

At times larger parts or prominences of clouds gradually sinking as they move along are discharged on the moister parts of the grassy plains. Now this knob or corner of a cloud in being attracted to the Earth will become nearly cylindrical, as loose wool would do when drawn out into a thread, and will strike the earth with a stream of electricity perhaps two to ten yards in diameter. Just the external part of the cylinder burns the grass.

The formulation of this idea in terms of modern plasma physics will no doubt soon be provided by eager scholars. They would do well, however, to note the diameter of the cylinder mentioned by the elder Darwin: “two to ten yards”—the diameter of the average flying saucer.

ANGELS OR DEVILS?

We have already noted several instances connecting unknown beings with the theft of agricultural products. Lavender plants, grapes, or potatoes seem to have been taken away with equal dexterity by the mysterious little men. In story after story, from North and South America and from Europe, the creatures are seen alighting from their shiny craft, picking up plants, and taking off again before amazed witnesses. Such behavior is well designed to make the investigators of such stories assume that the visitors are gathering samples with all the

care and precision of seasoned exobiologists. Are we not, after all, designing robots that will accomplish the preliminary analysis of any Martian flora when the first rockets reach that planet? In a few cases, the visitors even take the time to interview the witnesses at length concerning agricultural techniques! Such was the case in a landing that, curiously enough, took place in Tioga City, New York, on the very day of the Socorro landing, about ten hours before Officer Zamora observed the egg-shaped, shiny object so familiar to us now.

Gary T. Wilcox, a dairy farmer, was spreading fertilizer in his field. Some time before 10:00 A.M., he stopped to check a field surrounded by woods, about a mile away from his barn. He wanted to see whether ground conditions would allow plowing. As he approached the field, however, he saw a shiny object, which he first took to be a discarded refrigerator, then a wing tank or some other aircraft part. When he drew closer, he realized that the object was egg-shaped and about twenty by sixteen feet, had the appearance of durable metal, and did not look like anything he had ever seen before.

He touched it. It was not hot.

He observed no door or hatch of any kind. *And yet two human-like creatures suddenly appeared.* They were about four feet tall and wore seamless clothing, with headdress and a full-face hood, which did not allow Wilcox to observe any facial features. They appeared to have arms and legs. They talked to him “in smooth English,” but their voices did not come from their heads, as far as Wilcox could tell, but from their bodies.

“Do not be alarmed, we have talked to people before. We are from what you people refer to as Planet Mars,” they said.

In spite of Gary’s conviction that “someone must be playing a gag on me,” the strange conversation continued. The two beings were interested in fertilizers and expressed considerable interest in their use. They stated that they grew food on Mars, but that changes in the environment were creating problems they hoped to solve by obtaining information about our agricultural techniques. Their questions were quite childish, and they appeared to have no

knowledge of the subject whatever. Each one carried a tray filled with soil.

“When they talked about space or the ship, I had difficulty in understanding their explanations. They said they could only travel to this planet every two years and they are presently using the Western Hemisphere,” Wilcox reported.

They explained that they landed only during daylight hours, “because their ship is less readily visible in daylight,” and they said they were surprised that Wilcox had seen their craft. They also volunteered information about space travel. Our astronauts would not be successful, they said, because their bodies would not adapt to space conditions. Finally, they requested a bag of fertilizer but, as Gary Wilcox walked away to get it, the craft took off, disappearing from sight in very few seconds. The witness left a bag of fertilizer at the place; the next day it was gone.³⁰

A list, even incomplete, of similar cases would rapidly induce tedium. In most of the South American landings, entities have been described walking away with soil samples, plants, even boulders. Everything in their behavior seems designed to make us believe in the outer-space origin of these strange beings and their craft. And, indeed, such incidents have greatly influenced the researchers who have “independently” concluded that the UFOs are space probes sent by an extraterrestrial civilization.

On November 1, 1954, Mrs. Rosa Lotti-Dainelli, forty years old, was going to the cemetery at Poggio d'Ambra, Bucine, near Arezzo, Italy. A devout Italian woman, she was carrying a pot containing flowers. Her mind at that moment must have been very far indeed from science fiction speculation, and yet what happened to her in the next minute constitutes perhaps the strangest of the entire wave of 1954 incidents.

As Mrs. Lotti-Dainelli walked past an open grassy space, she saw a vertical, torpedo-shaped machine with pointed edges: a machine, in other words, shaped like two cones with common bases. In the lower cone was an opening through which two small seats were visible. The craft looked metallic. It did not resemble anything the witness had

seen before.

From behind the object, two beings appeared. They were three and a half to four feet tall. They looked joyful. Their smiles displayed white and very thin teeth. They were wearing gray coveralls and reddish leather helmets similar to those used by military drivers. They had what seemed to be a “convexity” at the center of their foreheads. Speaking an incomprehensible language, the two closed in on the woman, and one of them took away from her the pot containing the flowers.

Mrs. Lotti-Dainelli now tried to get her property back, but the two beings ignored her and returned to their craft. The witness started to scream and run away. But she returned to the spot with other witnesses, including policemen. Too late. Not a trace of the object was left. But it seems that other people saw the craft in flight, leaving a red and blue trail.

These stories would be “amazing” and nothing more if it were not for one fact known to students of folklore: a constant feature of one class of legends involving supernatural creatures is that the beings come to our world to steal our products, our animals, and even—as we shall see in a later chapter—human beings. But for the moment, let us concern ourselves only with the “sample-gathering” behavior of these beings and their requests for terrestrial products.

In an Algonquin legend embodying all the characteristics of an excellent saucer story, a hunter beholds a basket that comes down from heaven. The basket contains twelve young maidens of ravishing beauty. The man attempts to approach them, but the celestial creatures quickly reenter the “basket,” which ascends rapidly out of sight. However, witnessing the descent of the strange object on another day, the same hunter uses a trick to come close to it and succeeds in capturing one of the girls, whom he marries and by whom he has a son. Nothing, unfortunately, can console his wife for loss of the society of her sisters, who have gone away with the flying vehicle. So, one day she makes a small basket, and, according to Hartland,

having entered it with her child she sang the charm she and

her sisters had formerly used, and ascended once more to *the star from whence she had come*.

She had been back in that heavenly country two years when she was told:

Thy son wants to see his father; go down therefore, to the earth and fetch thy husband, and *tell him to bring us specimens of all the animals he kills*.

She did so. And the hunter ascended with his wife, saw his son, and attended a great feast, at which the animals he had brought were served.

The Algonquin story offers a complex mixture of themes. Some of them are present in modern-day UFO stories; others derive from traditional concepts, such as the exchange of food, which we have already discussed. The new elements are: (1) the desire expressed by the celestial beings to receive specimens of all the animals the hunter kills, and (2) the idea that intermarriage between the terrestrial and the aerial races is possible. This latter aspect will be examined separately in Chapter Four.

So far, we have seen our visitors stealing plants and requesting various items. But have they actually killed animals themselves? Have they taken away cattle? If we are to believe the stories told by many witnesses, they have. But the interesting fact is that, here again, we find a trait common to both the ufonauts and the Good People. On page 63 I shall have occasion to quote, in another context, a story describing a crowd of fairies chasing a deer on the island of Aramore. The storyteller added that, at another time, “similar little people chased a horse.” And in the same conversation with Walter Wentz, recorded before 1909, the storyteller, “Old Patsy,” told the following story about a man “who, if still alive, is now in America where he went several years ago”:

In the South Island as night was coming on, a man was giving his cow water at a well, and, as he looked on the other side of a wall, he saw many strange people playing hurley.

When they noticed him looking at them, one came up and struck the cow a hard blow, and turning on the man cut his face and body very badly. The man might not have been so badly off, but he returned to the well after the first encounter and got four times as bad a beating.

On November 6, 1957, twelve-year-old Everett Clark, of Dante, Tennessee, opened the door to let his dog, Frisky, out. As he did so, he saw a peculiar object in a field a hundred yards or so from the house. He thought he was dreaming and went back inside. When he called the dog twenty minutes later, he found the object was still there, and Frisky was standing near it, along with several dogs from the neighborhood. Also near the object were two men and two women in ordinary clothing. One of the men made several attempts to catch Frisky, and later another dog, but had to give up for fear of being bitten. Everett saw the strange people, who talked between them "like German soldiers he had seen in movies," walk right into the wall of the object, which then took off straight up without sound. It was oblong and of "no particular color."³¹

In another of the extraordinary coincidences with which UFO researchers are now becoming familiar, on *the same day* another attempt to steal a dog was made, this time in Everittstown, New Jersey.³²

While the Clark case had taken place at 6:30 A.M., it was at dusk that John Trasco went outside to feed his dog and saw a brilliant egg-shaped object hovering in front of his barn. In his path he found a being three feet tall "with putty-colored face and large frog-like eyes," who said in broken English: "We are peaceful people, we only want your dog."

The strange being was told in no uncertain terms to go back where he belonged. He ran away, and his machine was seen to take off straight up some moments later. Mrs. Trasco is said to have observed the object itself from the house, but not the entity. She is also quoted as saying that when her husband tried to grab the creature, he got some green powder on his wrist, but that it washed off. The next day he noticed the same powder under his fingernails. The ufonaut had

been dressed in a green suit with shiny buttons, a green tam-o-shanter-like cap, and gloves with a shiny object at the tip of each, according to researcher Coral Lorenzen.³³

We have already explored several aspects of the behavior attributed, in modern and ancient folklore, to supernatural beings. Whether the creatures come down in flying saucers or musical baskets, whether they come out of the sea or the rock, is irrelevant. What is relevant is what they say and do: the trace that they leave in the human witness who is the only tangible vehicle of the story. This behavior presents us with a sample of situations and human reactions that trigger our interest, our concern, our laughter. Joe Simonton's pancake story is cute; the tales of fairy food are intriguing but difficult to trace; the rings and the nests are real, but the feeling they inspire is more romantic than scientific. Then there is the strange beings' peculiarly insistent desire to get hold of terrestrial objects: flora and fauna. The stories quoted in this connection verge on the ludicrous. But to pursue the investigation further leads to horror. This is a facet of the phenomenon we can no longer ignore.

THE HAUNTED LAND

If human reactions to the vision of a UFO are varied, the opposite holds true for animals: their reaction is unmistakably one of terror. To the well-known question that figures in almost every UFO questionnaire, "How was your attention called to the object?", one frequently finds the answer: "My dogs seemed terrified." "There was a commotion among the cattle." "All the dogs in the neighborhood started acting madly." Enough material already exists, in documented cases of animal reaction to close exposure to a UFO, for an outstanding dissertation on animal psychology.

On December 30, 1966, an American nuclear physicist was driving south with his family along a Louisiana road. The weather was overcast, and it was raining. The time was 8:15 P.M. The witness, who is a professor of physics and does nuclear research, and who, as a result, is a very well-qualified witness, had reached a point north of

Haynesville when he noticed a pulsating dome of light resembling the “glow of a city.” Its color went from a dim reddish light to a bright orange. At one point, its luminosity rose so much that it became brighter than the car headlights. So intense was the white illumination that the two children who were sleeping in the back woke up and, with the physicist’s wife, observed what followed.

The light was emitted by a source that was stationary and below the treetops—at, or close to, ground level—some distance into the forest. Concern for his family’s safety made the witness drive away. But he did make a quick estimate of the amount of energy represented by the light, and it turned out to be a fairly impressive source of radiation—impressive enough to make him return to the location the next day, bearing a scintillometer with him. He determined the probable position of the object, which had been about one mile (plus or minus 0.2 mile) from his car at the closest point. Then he made some inquiries in the area.

The investigations had two results. First, while walking in the forest, he noticed that for some distance around the spot where the source of light had been, animal life had simply vanished. There were no squirrels, no birds, even no insects—and as a hunter, he was quite familiar with the Louisiana fauna. Second, he gathered several reports by local people who had seen the light and claims by farmers that important loss of cattle had occurred in the same period.

Until I heard the physicist’s testimony, I had never given much credence to reports of stolen cattle. Cows and horses did run away sometimes, or were stolen, and the likelihood that a farmer would try to place the blame on some supernatural agency remains very high even in the twentieth century.

There is, however, a precedent, which cannot be ignored: the Leroy, Kansas, case where a cow was stolen by the pilots of a flying object. If that report were dated from 1966, perhaps it could be ignored. But it was recorded and sworn before witnesses on April 21, 1897, by one of the most prominent citizens in Kansas, Alexander Hamilton. In an affidavit quoted in several recent UFO books and journals, Hamilton states that he was awakened by a noise among the cattle and went out

with two other men. He then saw an airship descend gently toward the ground and hover within fifty yards of it.

It consisted of a great cigar-shaped portion, possibly three hundred feet long, with a carriage underneath. The carriage was made of glass or some other transparent substance alternating with a narrow strip of some material. It was brilliantly lighted within and everything was plainly visible—it was occupied by six of the strangest beings I ever saw. They were jabbering together, but we could not understand a word they said.

Upon seeing the witnesses, the pilots of the strange ship turned on some unknown power, and the ship rose about three hundred feet above them:

It seemed to pause and hover directly over a two-year-old heifer, which was bawling and jumping, apparently fast in the fence. Going to her, we found a cable about a half-inch in thickness made of some red material, fastened in a slip knot around her neck, one end passing up to the vessel, and the heifer tangled in the wire fence. We tried to get it off but could not, so we cut the wire loose and stood in amazement to see the ship, heifer and all, rise slowly, disappearing in the northwest.

Hamilton was so frightened he could not sleep that night:

Rising early Tuesday, I started out by horse, hoping to find some trace of my cow. This I failed to do, but coming back in the evening found that Link Thomas, about three or four miles west of Leroy, had found the hide, legs and head in his field that day. He, thinking someone had butchered a stolen beast, had brought the hide to town for identification, but was greatly mystified in not being able to find any tracks in the soft ground. After identifying the hide by my brand, I went home. But every time I would drop to sleep I would see

the cursed thing, with its big lights and hideous people. I don't know whether they are devils or angels, or what; but we all saw them, and my whole family saw the ship, and I don't want any more to do with them.

One more case, and the circle will be closed. And it will serve to take a case that has been widely reported and discussed among UFO students though it has passed practically unnoticed in the national press.

A horse named Snippy, missing for two days, was found on September 15, 1967, six miles from the main highway near the Great Sand Dunes National Monument, in Colorado. No flesh remained on the head, neck and shoulders, the hide was peeled back to expose the skull, and the vital organs were gone, according to Snippy's owner, Mrs. Berle Lewis, and her brother, Harry King. When they went to the site, they also observed what seemed to be fifteen circular exhaust marks covering an area about one hundred by fifty yards. A chico bush had been flattened, and close to it there were six identical holes, two inches wide and four inches deep.

As the horse lay about a quarter of a mile from a cabin owned by an eighty-seven-year-old lady, Mrs. Lewis and King went to interview her, and she said that she had seen a large object pass over her home at rooftop level on the day Snippy was last seen. She added that, without her glasses, she had been unable to determine what the object was.

Alamosa County Sheriff Ben Phillips declined to visit the site, stating the horse must have been killed by lightning. A pathologist who did go to the site, however, said that "this horse was definitely *not* hit by lightning." A Forestry official who checked the area with a Geiger counter found high readings in the vicinity of the burns, but lower readings as he went away from them, toward the horse.

The reactions to the report and its sequels have been fairly typical. The University of Colorado, where Dr. Condon was conducting a \$500,000 study of UFOs for the U.S. Air Force, sent someone to take a look at what was left of Snippy, who had been dead for a month. "I find nothing unusual about the death of the horse," he

said.

In Ray Palmer's magazine, *Flying Saucers*, an American ufologist asked in anger:

He finds nothing unusual? Perhaps the razor-sharp, clean incision around the horse's neck was the work of a mountain lion? The huge, circular indentation and several smaller ones—was that a monstrously fat fine bird, with babies, all suffering with radiation sickness? And—four legs?³⁴

And the newsletter published by the UFO Investigating Committee in Sydney, Australia, drew a most interesting parallel between the Snippy case and a more recent report from Canada.

Terry Goodmurphy of North Livingstone, Ontario, age twenty, and his friend Steven Griffon, nineteen, were driving west on Highway 17 about 9:30 P.M. on November 5, 1967, two months after Snippy's death. As they neared the top of Maple Ridge Hill, they saw an orange glow in the sky and thought it was caused by a fire. They stopped to watch and saw it was moving. They drove on again for about three-quarters of a mile and then saw the object more clearly as it appeared to maneuver at an altitude of about one hundred feet. The two boys became frightened, turned around, and notified the Ontario Provincial Police. Nothing was to be seen when the police investigated. However, that same evening, something happened at the Lorne Wolgenuth farm in nearby Sowbery, for on the following morning when a standard-bred mare, Susie, and another horse usually came in from a pasture, only the second horse came to the barn, and a long cut was noticed on his neck. Susie was not there. It was only after several hours of searching that her owners found her, lying dead with her throat and jugular vein cut.

Perhaps I have now succeeded in evoking in the reader's mind a new awareness: the suggestion of a possible parallel between the rumors of today and the beliefs that were held by our ancestors, beliefs of stupendous fights with mysterious supermen, of rings where magic lingered, of dwarfish races haunting the land. Purposely, in this second chapter, I have limited the argument to the mere

juxtaposition of modern and older beliefs. The faint suspicion of a giant mystery, much larger than our current preoccupation with life on other planets, much deeper than housewives' reports of zigzagging lights: Perhaps we can resolve the point by trying to understand what these tales, these myths, these legends are doing to us. What images are they designed to convey? What hidden needs are they fulfilling? If this is a fabrication, why should it be so absurd? Are there precedents in history? Could imagination be a stronger force, to shape the actions of men, than its expression in dogmas, in political structures, in established churches, in armies? If so, could this force be used? Is it being used? Is there a science of deception at work here on a grand scale, or could the human mind generate its own phantoms, in a formidable, collective edification of worldwide mythologies? Is a *natural* force at work here?

"Man's imagination, like every known power, works by fixed laws." These words by Hartland, written in 1891, offer a clue. Yes, there is a deep undercurrent to be discovered and mapped behind these seemingly absurd stories. Emerging sections of the underlying pattern have been discovered and mapped in ages past, by long-dead scholars. Today we have the unique opportunity to witness the reappearance of this current, out in the open —colored, naturally, with our new human biases, our preoccupation with "science," our longing for the promised land of other planets.

A new mythology was needed to bridge the stupendous gap beyond the meaningless present. *They* provided it. But who are *they*? Real beings, or the ghosts of our own ridiculous, petty dreams? They spoke to us, "in smooth English." They did not speak to our scientists; they did not send sophisticated signals in uniquely decipherable codes, as alien beings are supposed to do, if they read Walter Sullivan, as any alien being should before daring to penetrate our solar system. No, they picked Gary Wilcox instead. And Joe Simonton. And Maurice Masse. What did they say? That they were from Mars. That they were our neighbors. And, above all, that they were superior to us, that we must obey them. That they were good. Go to Valensole and ask Masse. He will tell you, perhaps, how

puzzled he was when suddenly, without warning, he felt inside himself a warm, comforting feeling—how *good* they were, our good neighbors. The Good People. They took a great interest in the affairs of men, and they always “stood for justice and right.” They could appear in different forms.

With them Joe Simonton exchanged food. So in times gone by, did Irishmen, who talked to similar beings. In those days, too, they were called the Good People and, in Scotland, the Good Neighbors, the *Sleagh Maith*. What did they say, then?

“We are far superior to you.” “We could cut off half the human race.”

It does all make sense. These were the facts we have missed, without which we could never piece the UFO jigsaw together. Priests and scholars left books about the legends of their time concerning these beings. These books had to be found, collected, and studied. They contained no solutions, only elements of great puzzlement. But this puzzlement was documented. Together, these stories presented a coherent picture of the appearance, the organization, and the methods of our strange visitors. The appearance was—does this surprise you?—exactly that of today’s UFO pilots. The methods were the same. There was the sudden vision of brilliant “houses” at night, houses that could often fly, that contained peculiar lamps, radiant lights that needed no fuel. The creatures could paralyze their witnesses and translate them through time. They hunted animals and took away people. Their organization had a name: the Secret Commonwealth.

In *The Magic Casement*, a book edited by Alfred Noyes about 1910, I find this little poem by William Allingham, which I would like all ufologists to learn as a tribute to Joe Simonton:

*Up the airy mountains,
Down the rushy glen,
We daren’t go a-hunting
For fear of little men;
Wee folk, good folk,*

*Trooping all together;
Green jacket, red cap,
And white owl's feather!*

*Down along the rocky shore
Some make their home,
They live on crispy pancakes
Of yellow tide foam;
Some in the reeds
Of the black mountain lake,
With frogs for their watch-dogs,
All night awake.*

19 Walter Yveling Evans Wentz, *The Fairy-Faith in Celtic Countries, its Psychological Origin and Nature* (Oberthur, Rennes: 1909).

20 Paul Sébillot, *Traditions et Superstitions de la Haute-Bretagne*, I, 103-104.

21 Edwin S. Hartland, *The Science of Fairy Tales—An Inquiry into Fairy Mythology* (London, 1891).

22 Genesis 18: 4-5, 8.

23 *Probe Magazine*, II, 5 (September-October, 1965), p. 11.

24 Aimé Michel, *Flying Saucers and the Straight-line Mystery* (S. G. Phillips, New York: 1958), p. 109.

25 Flying Saucer Investigating Committee, P. O. Drawer G., Akron, Ohio.

26 Waveney Girvan, *Flying Saucer Review*, IX, 5 (September-October, 1963).

27 London *Daily Sketch*, July 17, 1963.

28 Leroux de Lincy, *Livres des Légendes*, p. 100.

29 *Rocky Mountain News*, November 12, 1966.

30 "Down on the Farm," *Flying Saucer Review*, X, 5 (September-October, 1964), p.

22. Unnamed author quotes from a Binghampton, New York, paper dated May 9, 1964.

31 *Knoxville News-Sentinel*, November 6, 1957. See also Coral Lorenzon, "UFO Occupants in the United States," "The Humanoids" (Special Issue), *Flying Saucer Review* (August, 1967), pp. 52-63.

32 By yet another coincidence, the name of the town in the second case is similar to the name of the witness (Everett) in the first one..

33 See also *CSI Newsletter* (December, 1967)

34 *Flying Saucers*, February, 1968, p. 10.

CHAPTER THREE

THE SECRET COMMONWEALTH

To know human life one must go deep beneath its sunny exterior; and to know that summer-sea which is the Fairy-Faith one must put on a suit of armour and dive beneath its waves and behold the rare corals and moving sea-palms and all the brilliant creatures who move in and out among those corals and sea-palms, and the horrible and awful creatures too, creatures which would devour the man were his armour not of steel—for they all mingle together in the depths of that sea...hidden from our view as we sail over the surface of its sun-lit waters only.

Walter Wentz, *The Fairy-Faith in Celtic Countries*

THE TELETYPE message arrived in Dayton, Ohio, on September 9, 1966, through military channels. The full text, about four pages long, was quite unintelligible without knowledge of the Air Force procedure for the transmission of UFO reports (the message is shortened by reference to known, standardized questions that are never repeated in the text itself; with the help of the standard questionnaire, however, it is generally possible to find out what the sender is trying to describe).

This particular message had originated at Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, and was addressed to the Air Force Systems Command, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, and the Secretary. It bore the headline UNCLASSIFIED ROUTINE and the title UFO REPORT IS SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AFR 200-2. Kelly Air Force Base was sending something very close to a ghost story. The

report made reference to two separate incidents, occurring, respectively, on August 6 and September 3, 1966, in a small Texas town. The author of the report is a father of four children. We shall call him Robert. His house is located in a fairly isolated spot, and he has never discussed the incidents with his neighbors.

On August 6, the three youngest children (ages six to nine) noticed a dark object shaped like an upside-down cup. Although it was afternoon, the children had not seen the object arrive. It was dark, "without color and without lights." Then a square yellow light appeared, like a door opening, and a small creature was seen in the square of light. The entity, three to four feet tall, was dressed in black clothing, which reflected a yellow or gold color. The observation lasted several minutes, then the door closed. A low humming sound became audible, and the object took off toward the northeast, rising sharply but at an unexceptional speed. (These details, naturally, were not given spontaneously by the children; the story was reconstituted during the investigation.) At no time did the object touch the ground: it hovered at a height of about fifteen feet, near a tree, which was found undamaged, about thirty-five feet from the house.

The second sighting took place on September 3. Most of the family had gone away, but the oldest daughter had remained in the house with a friend. They were watching television in the afternoon when the set "snowed," then went out. The house was lit up with eerie red and yellow light, which appeared to be circling or twirling. They looked outside and saw an object hovering in the same position, by the same tree, as in the first sighting. Its shape, again, was that of an upside-down cup, with a flat disk beneath, like a saucer. It was covered with light and departed shortly afterward. No sign of life was apparent inside or outside the craft.

Two days later, Robert was propped up in bed. Through his door and across the hall he could see a dark doorway leading to his sons' bedroom. All of a sudden he saw a small person, three and a half to four feet tall, dressed in tight-fitting clothes, enter the dark bedroom. He assumed it was his small daughter going in to talk to her mother who was in the room with his sons. About ten minutes later he saw

something like a “bar of light,” which appeared to crumble. He got up and went to the room, where he found his wife and the boys, who had also seen the bar of light. He did not see the person in white leave, and his wife stated their daughter had not been in the room at any time. There was no physical evidence to substantiate the presence of the small person in the house.

“THE ROCKS WERE FULL OF THEM”

On the island of Aramore, a man named “Old Patsy,” whom we met in Chapter Two, told Walter Wentz a “true story about the fairies”:

Twenty years or so ago around the Bedd of Dermot and Grania, just above us on the hill, there were seen many fairies, crowds of them and a single deer. They began to chase the deer, and followed it right across the island. At another time similar little people chased a horse. The rocks were full of them, and they were small fellows...

Another person told Wentz:

My mother used to tell about seeing the “fair-folk” dancing in the fields near Cardigan; and other people have seen them around the cromlech up there on the hill. They appeared as little children in clothes like soldiers’ clothes and with red caps, according to some accounts.

While Wentz was recording material in Ireland, he went to Ratra with Dr. Hyde, and they were told this story about a “leprechaun”:

One day I was gathering berries along a hedge not far from here and something made me turn over a flat stone which I saw in the ditch where I stood. And there beneath the stone was the most beautiful little creature I have ever seen in my life, and he in a hole as smug as could be. He wasn’t much larger than a doll and he was most perfectly formed with a little mouth and eyes. I turned the stone over again and ran

as hard as I could to bring my mother, but when we got back we couldn't see a thing of him.

Now, since we are getting to the central idea of this book, I will quote two more stories, both of them "landing" reports from the richest period, in terms of number of landings reported, autumn, 1954, in UFO history. Both stories come from France.

The first case took place on October 9. Four children living in Pournoy-la-Chetive, Moselle, reported that at about 6:30 P.M., as they were roller skating, they suddenly saw something luminous near the cemetery:

It was a round machine, about 2.5 meters in diameter, which was standing on three legs. Soon a man came out. He was holding a lighted flashlight in his hand and it blinded us. But we could see that he had large eyes, a face covered with hair and that he was very small, about four feet tall. He was dressed in a sort of black sack like the cassock M. le Curé wears. He looked at us and said something we did not understand. He turned off the flashlight. We became afraid and ran away. When we looked back we saw something in the sky: it was very high, very bright and flew fast.

The second case is a classic one. It happened on Sunday, September 26, in Chabeuil, Drome. At about 2:30 P.M., Mrs. Leboeuf was gathering blackberries along a hedge—yes, it is almost the exact duplication of the leprechaun story—when:

the dog began to bark and then started howling miserably. She looked around and saw the little animal standing at the edge of a wheat field, in front of something that she thought at first was a scarecrow. But going closer, she saw that the "scarecrow" was some kind of small diving suit, made of translucent plastic material, three feet tall or a little taller, with a head that was also translucent—and suddenly she realized that inside the diving suit was a Thing, and that behind the blurred transparency of the "helmet" two eyes

were looking at her; at least she had the impression of eyes, but they seemed larger than human eyes. As she realized this, the diving suit began to move toward her, with a kind of quick, waddling gait.³⁵

At this point, Mrs. Leboeuf fled in terror and hid in a nearby thicket. When she tried to locate the entity, there was nothing to be seen, but all the dogs in the village were furiously barking. All of a sudden, a large metallic, circular object rose from behind some trees and took off toward the northeast. People who had heard the witness's cries soon gathered around her. At the site where the disk had been seen to rise, a circle was found, about ten feet in diameter, where shrubs and bushes had been crushed:

From one of the acacia trees at the edge of this circular imprint hung down a branch more than three inches thick, broken by pressure from above. The branch of another acacia, which hung over the circular mark eight and a half feet above the ground, was entirely stripped of its leaves. The first few yards of wheat, in the path of the object as it took off through the field, were flattened out in radiating lines.³⁶

I hardly need underline the similarity between the depression left by this object and the various kinds of rings or nests we have already studied.

Let us now return to the *fions*, the dwarfish race that accompanies the *korrigans*, the fairies of Brittany. They are seen only at twilight or at night. Some carry a torch like a Welsh death-candle. They have swords no bigger than pins. According to Villemarqué, a careful distinction should be drawn between *korrigans* and dwarfs. The latter are a hideous race of beings with dark or even black hairy bodies, with voices like old men and little sparkling black eyes.

A man who wrote to me after reading *Anatomy of a Phenomenon* pointed out that although he was unconvinced about the existence of the unidentified flying objects, he had discovered something he thought might be of interest to me. And he continued thus:

I have spent several years doing research on the Cherokee Indian, which is a branch of the Iroquian tribe. When the Cherokees migrated into the hills of Tennessee they came upon a strange race of “moon-eyed” people who could not see in the daylight. The Cherokees being unable to understand “these wretches” expelled them...

Barton in 1797 states “these people were a strange white race, far advanced, living in houses,” etc. Heywood, 26 years later, states— the invading Cherokees found white people near the head of Little Tennessee with forts extending down as far as the Chicamauga creek. He gives the location of three of these forts.

Confirmation of my correspondent’s report is found in the excellent book *Mound Builders of Ancient America—the Archaeology of a Myth*, where Robert Silverberg quotes Barton’s *New Views of the Origins of the Tribes and Nations of America* (published in Philadelphia in 1798 and dedicated to Thomas Jefferson):

The Cherokee tell us that when they first arrived in the country which they inhabit, they found it possessed by certain “moon-eyed people” who could not see in the daytime. These wretches were expelled.

Silverberg adds that Barton “left the clear implication that these albino people were responsible for the Tennessee mounds.”³⁷

Let us come to the point now. It would be nice to hold on to the common belief that the UFOs are craft from a superior space-civilization, because this is a hypothesis science fiction has made widely acceptable, and because we are not altogether unprepared, scientifically and even, perhaps, militarily, to deal with such visitors. Unfortunately, however, the theory that flying saucers are material objects from outer space manned by a race originating on some other planet is not a complete answer. However strong the current belief in saucers from space, it cannot be stronger than the Celtic faith in the elves and the fairies, or the medieval belief in *lutins*, or the fear

throughout the Christian lands, in the first centuries of our era, of demons and satyrs and fauns. Certainly, it cannot be stronger than the faith that inspired the writers of the Bible—a faith rooted in daily experiences with angelic visitation.

In short, by suggesting that modern UFO sightings might be the result of experiments—of a “scientific” or even “super-scientific” nature—conducted by a race of space-travelers, we may be the victims of our ignorance, an ignorance that finds its cause in the fact that idiots and pedants alike, through a common reaction that psychologists could perhaps explain if they were not its first victims, have covered the fairy-faith with the same ridicule as other idiots and pedants cover the UFO phenomenon. The realization that rumors of the real meaning of the UFO phenomenon set in motion the deepest and most powerful mental mechanisms makes acceptance of such facts very difficult, especially since the facts ignore frontiers, creeds, and races, defy rational statement, and turn around the most logical predictions as if they were mere toys.

It is difficult to come to grips with the UFO phenomenon; for, although it clearly evolves through phases, its effects are diffuse and it cannot be dated very precisely. We have to rely on legends, hearsay, and extrapolations. Much can be accomplished, however, once it is realized that the observational material on hand since World War II—the twenty thousand or so clear-cut, dated reports of UFOs in official and private files—is nothing but a resurgence of a deep stream in human culture known in older times under various other names.

Wentz, as we have seen, found several people in Celtic countries who had seen the Gentry or had known people who were taken by fairies. In Brittany, he had much greater difficulty:

The general belief in the interior of Brittany is that the *fées* once existed, but that they disappeared as their country was changed by modern conditions. In the region of the Mené and of Ercé (Ille-et-Vilaine) it is said that for more than a century there have been no *fées* and on the sea coast where it is firmly believed that the *fées* used to inhabit certain grottoes in the cliffs, the opinion is that they disappeared at the

beginning of the last century. The oldest Bretons say that their parents or grand-parents often spoke about having seen *fées*, but very rarely do they say that they themselves have seen *fées*. M. Paul Sébillot found only two who had. One was an old needlewoman of Saint-Cast, who had such fear of *fées* that if she was on her way to do some sewing in the country and it was night she always took a long circuitous route to avoid passing near a field known as the *Couvent des Fées*, The other was Marie Chehu, a woman 88 years old.³⁸

The central question in the analysis of the UFO phenomenon has always been that of the controlling intelligence behind the objects' apparently purposeful behavior. In stating the problem in such terms, I am not assuming that the objects are real—contrary to the implications someone might draw if he read this book too fast. Yet in no way am I excluding the possibility that this controlling intelligence is human, and I shall elaborate on this idea in later chapters. For the time being, let me simply state again my basic contention: the modern, global belief in flying saucers and their occupants is identical to an earlier belief in the fairy-faith. The entities described as the pilots of the craft are indistinguishable from the elves, sylphs, and *lutins* of the Middle Ages. Through the observations of unidentified flying objects, we are concerned with an agency our ancestors knew well and regarded with terror: we are prying into the affairs of the Secret Commonwealth.

Can we establish with certainty that the two beliefs are indeed identical? I believe we can. In earlier chapters, I have already given several examples of the means of transportation used by the sylphs. The ability of the fairies to cross the continents cannot have escaped the reader's attention. In later chapters, I have several rather striking tales to tell about Indian beliefs in flying races and the aerial ships used by the Gentry taking part in medieval wars. But I have not yet drawn from popular folklore the stories that support most directly the idea that strange flying objects have been seen throughout history in connection with the Little People. Let us clear up this point now.

AERIAL RACES: *FARFADETS* AND *SLEAGH MAITH*

As late as 1850, one race of *lutins* survived in France, in the region of Poitou, which has been in recent years a favorite landing area for flying saucers. The *lutins* of Poitou were known as *farfadets*, and the *Bibliothèque Nationale* in Paris contains several delightful accounts of their mischievous deeds.

What were the main characteristics of the *fadets* or *farfadets*?³⁹ They were little men, very black and hairy. All day long they lived in caves, and at night they liked to get close to the farms. Usually their favorite pastime was to play tricks on terrified women. Their dwellings were located with some precision. C. Puichaud, for instance, has reported in a lecture that *farfadets* lived for a long time at La Boulardière near Terves, Deux-Sèvres, in underground tunnels they had dug themselves.⁴⁰ At La Boissière, the inhabitants describe the *fadets* as hairy dwarfs who played all sorts of pranks.⁴¹

One night in the 1850s, near the shore of the Egray River, a group of women talked outside until about midnight. As they were returning to the village—they had just crossed a bridge—they heard a terrible noise and saw something that froze their blood. Some object—which, for lack of a better term, they called a *chariot with whining wheels*—was speeding up the hill with a marvelous velocity. Naturally, it was pulled by the *farfadets*. The terrified women hung together as they saw the apparition. One of them, although half-dead with fear, made the sign of the cross. The strange chariot leaped up over the vineyard and was lost in the night.

The women hurried home and told the story to their husbands, who decided to investigate. They wisely awaited dawn, however, and then bravely went to the spot as soon as the sun was up. Of course, there was nothing left to be seen.

We have already been told of the traveling habits of the Good People. What has not yet been mentioned is the belief, especially in Ireland, that conditions among humans are related to the travels of the fairies. Wentz says that, according to John Glynn, town clerk of

Tuam:

During 1846-47 the potato crop in Ireland was a failure and very much suffering resulted. At the time, the country people in these parts attributed the famine to disturbed conditions in the fairy-world. Old Tedhy Stead once told me about the conditions then prevailing, "Sure, we couldn't be any other way; and I saw the Good People and hundreds besides me saw them fighting in the sky over Knock Magh and on towards Galway." And I heard others say they saw the fighting too.

According to another popular Irish belief, the elves have two great feasts each year. The first one takes place at the beginning of spring, when the hero O'Donoghue, who used to reign over the earth, rises through the sky on a white horse, surrounded by the brilliant company of the elves. Lucky is he, indeed, the Irishman who sees him rise from the depths of the Lake of Killarney!

In January, 1537, the people of Franconia, between Pabenberp and the forest of Thuringia, saw a star of marvelous size. It came lower and lower and appeared as a large white circle from which whirlwinds and patches of fire came forth. Falling to earth, the pieces of fire melted spear heads and ironwork, without causing harm to human beings or their houses.

The favorite abode of the Gentry, however, was not always an aerial one. In many tales related by the students of folklore, as in the literature of UFOs, the strange beings often come from the sea. Thus Wentz learned:

There is an invisible island...between Innismurray and the coast opposite Grange, on which part of the Gentry is supposed to reside. When it is visible it is only visible for a short time.

In the legends of Europe, it is between the eighth and the tenth centuries that celestial prodigies were most often visible. But the books on magic and demonology associate supernatural beings with

celestial signs. A strange category of devils called “Friday Demons” is described in *The Magical Works of Henri-Corneille Agrippa*. These devils are of medium height, rather handsome. Their arrival is preceded by a brilliant star. According to the Western cabalists, the sylphs flew through the air with the speed of lightning, riding a “peculiar cloud.” It is noteworthy, too, that in France some fairies are supposed to bear a luminous stone, an object that is often part of the equipment of flying saucer occupants. Many a “little man” has a light on either his belt, chest, or helmet. In a French tradition that survives in modern novels,⁴² the fortunate mortal who can steal the fairy’s luminous stone is sure of lifelong happiness.

On June 17, 1790, near Alençon, France, there was an apparition so strange and so disturbing that Police Inspector Liabeuf was instructed to make a thorough investigation. His report reads thus, in part:

At 5 A.M. on June 12th, several farmers caught sight of an enormous globe which seemed surrounded with flames. First they thought it was perhaps a balloon that had caught fire, but the great velocity and the whistling sound which came from that body intrigued them.

The globe slowed down, made some oscillations and precipitated itself towards the top of a hill, unearthing plants along the slope. The heat which emanated from it was so intense that soon the grass and the small trees started burning. The peasants succeeded in controlling the fire which threatened to spread to the whole area.

In the evening this sphere was still warm and an extraordinary thing happened, not to say an incredible thing. The witnesses were: two mayors, a doctor and three other authorities who confirm my report, in addition to the dozens of peasants who were present.

This sphere, which would have been large enough to contain a carriage, had not suffered from all that flight. It excited so much curiosity that people came from all parts to see it. Then all of a sudden a kind of door opened and, there

is the interesting thing, a person like us came out of it, but this person was dressed in a strange way, wearing a tight-fitting suit and, seeing all that crowd, said some words which were not understood and fled into the wood. Instinctively, the peasants stepped back, in fear, and this saved them because soon after that the sphere exploded in silence, throwing pieces everywhere, and these pieces burned until they were reduced to powder.

Researches were initiated to find the mysterious man, but he seemed to have dissolved.⁴³

Let us follow the strange beings across the world now, to Mexico, where an American anthropologist, Brian Stross, from Berkeley, reports that the Tzeltal Indians have strange legends of their own. One night, Stross and his Indian assistant discussed these legends, of the *?ihk'als* or *ikals*, the little black beings, after seeing a strange light wandering about in the Mexican sky.

The *ikals* are three-foot tall, hairy, black humanoids whom the natives encounter frequently, and Stross learned:

About twenty years ago, or less, there were many sightings of this creature or creatures, and several people apparently tried to fight it with machetes. One man also saw a small sphere following him from about five feet. After many attempts he finally hit it with his machete and it disintegrated, leaving only an ash-like substance.⁴⁴

The beings were observed in ancient times. They fly, they attack people, and, in the modern reports, they carry a kind of rocket on their backs and kidnap Indians. Occasionally, Stross was told, people have been “paralyzed” when they came upon the *ikals*, who are said to live in caves, which the natives are careful not to enter.

Gordon Creighton, a staff member of the *Flying Saucer Review* and a former linguistic expert with the British foreign service, had occasion to study Indian folklore during several visits in Latin America. Commenting upon Stross's report, Creighton pointed out

that words such as *ik* and *ikal* were found in all the dialects of the Maya-Soke linguistic group:

The Tzeltal words *ihk* and *ihk'al* (the adjective form) simply mean black being or “black.”... In the Maya language, we find that *ik* means air or wind, and *ikal* means a spirit, while *ek* means black. The Kekchi Maya, in the Alta Vera Paz region of Guatemala, talk of a *kek*. The *kek* (meaning black in the Kekchi dialect of Maya) is said to be a centaur-like being that guards his patron’s house at night, and frightens people at dusk. Black, ugly, hairy, he is half-human, with human hands but the hooves of a horse.⁴⁵

We shall return to the *ikals*, or *wendis*, as they are called in British Honduras, in a later chapter, in connection with another feature of their behavior. For the time being, however, the Mexican legends show, quite conclusively, that many, perhaps every, region of the world has its own traditions about such creatures and associates them very definitely with the idea of aerial, or even cosmic, origin.

In the Tzeltal cosmology, the earth is flat and supported on four columns. At the base of these columns lives a race of black dwarfs, and Creighton points out that their blackness is due—so runs the Indian theory—to the fact that they are scorched by the sun when he passes close to them every night as he travels through the underworld.⁴⁶

According to the Paiute Indians, California was once populated by a superior civilization, the *Hav-Musuv*s. Among other interesting devices, they used “flying canoes,” which were silvery and had wings. They flew in the manner of eagles and made a whirring noise. They were also using a very strange weapon: a small tube that could be held in one hand and would stun their enemies, producing lasting paralysis and a feeling “similar to a shower of cactus needles.”... How could primitive tribes better describe electrocution?

It is interesting to gather such tales in America, but Europeans hardly have to go as far as that to find similarly interesting and forgotten episodes. The archives of the Roman Catholic Church are

full of such incidents, and it cannot be doubted that many an accusation of witchcraft stemmed from the belief in strange beings who could fly through the air and approached humans at dusk or at night. Occasionally, these “demons” were seen in full daylight by many people. And in this context, I am not referring to the vague confessions obtained under torture from the poor men and women who fell into the clutches of the Inquisition (although this material would be quite worthy of a parallel study). I am quoting official records of the time, gathered from witnesses by clerics and policemen, of which sort of report the following account is fairly typical.

In the early seventeenth century, the cathedral at Quimper-Corentin, France, had on its roof a pyramid covered with lead. On February 1, 1620, between 7:00 and 8:00 P.M., thunder fell on that pyramid, and it caught fire, exploded, and fell down with a stupendous noise. People rushed to the cathedral from all parts of the town and saw, in the midst of the lightning and smoke, a demon, of a green color, with a long green tail, doing his best to keep the fire going!

This account, which was published in Paris, is supplemented by a more complete version printed in Rennes. This latter version adds that the demon “was seen clearly by all, inside the fire, sometimes green, sometimes blue and yellow.”⁴⁷

What were the authorities to do? They threw into the roaring fire a quantity of *Agni Dei*, close to one hundred and fifty buckets of water, and forty or fifty cartloads of manure—to no avail. The demon was still there, and the fire kept happily burning. Something drastic had to be done: a consecrated host was placed inside a loaf of bread and thrown into the flames, and then blessed water was mixed with milk given by a nurse of above-reproach conduct and spread over the demon and the burning pyramid. This the visitor could not stand; he whistled in a most horrible fashion and flew away.

I can only recommend the recipe to the U.S. Air Force.

Eight hundred years earlier (that is, about 830) in the days of Emperor Lothaire, creatures similar to the Elementals were seen very

often in the northern parts of the Netherlands. According to Corneil Van Kempen, they were called “*Dames Blanches*” (White Ladies). He compares them to the nymphs of antiquity. They lived in caves, and they would attack people who traveled at night. The shepherds would also be harassed. And the women who had newly born babies had to be very careful, for they were quick in stealing the children away. In their lair, one could hear all sorts of strange noises, indistinct words that no one could understand, and musical sounds.⁴⁸

In the last half of the seventeenth century, a Scottish scholar gathered all the accounts he could find about the *Sleagh Maith* and, in 1691, wrote a manuscript bearing the title: *The Secret Commonwealth of Elves, Fauns and Fairies*.⁴⁹ *The Secret Commonwealth* was the first systematic attempt to describe the methods and organization of the strange creatures that plagued the farmers of Scotland. The author, Reverend Kirk, of Aberfoyle, studied theology at St. Andrews and took his degree of professor at Edinburgh. Later he served as minister for the parishes of Balquedder and Aberfoyle and died in 1692.

It is impossible to quote the entire text of Kirk’s treatise on the Secret Commonwealth, but we can summarize his findings about elves and other aerial creatures in the following way:

1. They have a nature that is intermediate between man and the angels.
2. Physically, they have very light and “fluid” bodies, which are comparable to a condensed cloud. They are particularly visible at dusk. They can appear and vanish at will.
3. Intellectually, they are intelligent and curious.
4. They have the power to carry away anything they like.
5. They live inside the earth in caves, which they can reach through any crevice or opening where air passes.
6. When men did not inhabit most of the world, they used to live there and had their own agriculture. Their civilization has left traces on the high mountains; it was

flourishing at a time when the whole countryside was nothing but woods and forests.

7. At the beginning of each three-month period, they change quarters because they are unable to stay in one place. Besides, they like to travel. It is then that men have terrible encounters with them, even on the great highways.⁵⁰
8. Their chameleon-like bodies allow them to swim through the air with all their household.
9. They are divided into tribes. Like us, they have children, nurses, marriages, burials, etc., unless they just do this to mock our own customs, or to predict terrestrial events.
10. Their houses are said to be wonderfully large and beautiful, but under most circumstances they are invisible to human eyes. Kirk compares them to enchanted islands. The houses are equipped with lamps that burn forever and fires that need no fuel.
11. They speak very little. When they do so, when they talk among themselves, their language is a kind of whistling sound.
12. Their habits and their language when they talk to humans are similar to those of local people.
13. Their philosophical system is based on the following ideas: nothing dies; all things evolve cyclically in such a way that at every cycle they are renewed and improved. Motion is the universal law.
14. They are said to have a hierarchy of leaders, but they have no visible devotion to God, no religion.
15. They have many pleasant and light books, but also serious and complex books, rather in the Rosicrucian style, dealing with abstract matters.
16. They can be made to appear at will before us through magic.

The similarities between these observations and the story related by Facius Cardan, which antedates Kirk's manuscript by exactly two

hundred years, are clear. Both Cardan and Paracelsus write, like Kirk, that a pact can be made with these creatures, and that they can be made to appear and answer questions at will. Paracelsus did not care to reveal what that pact was “because of the ills that might befall those who would try it.” Kirk is equally discreet on this point. And, of course, to go deeper into this matter would open the whole field of witchcraft, which is beyond my purpose in this book.

Kirk’s conclusion is that every age has left a secret to be discovered. Sooner than we think, he says, the relations with the aerial beings will be as natural to us as, say, microscopy or the printing press, navigation—all things that caused considerable surprise when they were first introduced. We can only follow him in this and give a humble salute to a man who managed to gather such a complete description of our visitors.

It is remarkable that one cannot find a single writer who claims he knows the physical nature of the fairies.⁵¹ They give us their personal opinions on the subject or report on the various theories held during their time, but they do not assure us they have a final answer. To Kirk, the Good People have bodies so

plyable thorough the Subtilty of the Spirits that agitate them,
that they can make them appear or disappear at Pleasure.
Some have Bodies or Vehicles so spungious, thin, and
defecat, that they are fed by only sucking into some fine
spirituous liquors, that pierce lyke pure Air and Oyl.

According to medieval occultists, all invisible beings can be divided into four classes: the angels, the gods of the ancients; the devils or demons, the fallen angels; the souls of the dead; and the elemental spirits, which correspond to Kirk’s Secret Commonwealth. In the fourth group are the gnomes, who inhabit the earth and correspond to mine-haunting fairies, goblins, pixies, *korrigans*, leprechauns, and the *domovoy*s of Russian legends, and the sylphs, who inhabit the air. These subdivisions are obviously arbitrary, and Paracelsus himself will admit it is extremely difficult to provide definitions for these various classes.

The bodies of the Elementals are “of an elastic semi-material essence, ethereal enough so as not to be detected by the physical sight, and they may change their forms according to certain laws.”

To start from this basis would naturally open the way to far-reaching speculations. From John Mac Neil of Barra, Wentz learned:

The old people said they didn't know if fairies were flesh and blood or spirits. They saw them as men of more diminutive stature than our own race. I heard my father say that fairies used to come and speak to natural people and then vanish while one was looking at them. Fairy women used to go into houses and talk and then vanish. The general belief was that the fairies were spirits who could make themselves seen or not seen at will. And when they took people they took body and soul together.

Another man interviewed by Wentz insisted that “the fairies of the air are different from those in the rocks.” Similarly, in Brittany, popular tradition divides the fairies into two groups: pygmy-sized entities endowed with magic powers and the science of prophecy, on one hand; and white, aerial fairies, on the other. Beings in the first category are black, hairy; their hands terminate in talons. They have old faces and hollow eyes, small and bright like burning coals. Their voices are low as if “broken by age.”

With the remark about prophecy, we are led again to consider the relationship between the actions of the Secret Commonwealth and the affairs of men. Wentz, noting this relationship in ancient poetry, says that during the last fight of the great hero of Ulster, Cuchulainn (who was a favorite of the *sidhe* or fairies), one of these beings named Morrigu *flew over Cuchulainn's head* as he fought in his war chariot. Similarly, the fairies took part in the Battle of Clontarf (April 23, 1014), providing what would be called, in modern military language, “air support” for the Irish side. Before the battle, a fairy-woman came to Dunlang O'Hartigan and begged him not to fight; she knew the issue could only be death (and here we find the prophetic powers of fairies again). He assured her that he was ready to die for Ireland. The

two armies met near Dublin:

It will be one of the wonders of the day of judgment to relate the description of this tremendous onset. There arose a wild, impetuous, precipitate, mad, inexorable, furious, dark, lacerating, merciless, combative, contentious *Badb* which was shrieking and fluttering over their heads. And there arose also the satyrs and sprites...and destroying demons of the air and firmament, and the demoniac phantom host.⁵²

This is only one of many references to the flying hosts of the fairies. We shall have occasion to study them more closely in a later chapter. But, first, let us return to UFOs.

Can we study modern UFO reports without reopening the entire problem of apparitions? To most UFO writers, the answer is yes. Unidentified flying objects, they argue, leave physical traces and behave like space probes. It is obvious to them that UFOs are *scientific* devices having nothing to do with the mystico-religious context of medieval apparitions, and nothing to do with the creatures studied by Kirk, since—as we have just seen —these latter could appear and vanish at will.

This view is no longer tenable. The reports of recent observations do describe objects that appear and vanish. It is just that such reports are not publicized. Students of UFOs are reluctant to publish them. And the witnesses themselves are not eager to come forward with stories they know are unbelievable. During a discussion with Aimé Michel on this subject, he pointed out the negative reactions of scientists to his analysis of the French sightings. They argued that such fantastic stories could only come from deranged minds. “What would these people have said,” he remarked, “if I had published all the data!”

Among the cases that deserve close examination, but which were “swept under the rug” by UFO students themselves, is the sighting at Nouatre, Indre-et-Loire, France, near Marcilly-sur-Vienne on September 30, 1954. About 4:30 P.M. Georges Gatay, head of a team of eight construction workers, found himself walking away from the

other workers. He felt a “peculiar drowsiness” and suddenly wondered where he was going. Then, without warning, he found himself facing the strangest apparition.

Less than thirty feet away, above him on the slope, was a man: his head was covered with an opaque glass helmet with a visor coming down to his chest. He wore gray coveralls and short boots. In his hand he held an elongated object: “It could have been a pistol, or it could have been a metal rod.” On his chest was a light projector. The strange man was standing in front of a large shining dome, which “floated” about three feet above the ground. Above the cupola of the machine were objects like rotating wings or blades. Then

suddenly, the strange man vanished, and I couldn’t explain how he did, since he did not disappear from my field of vision by walking away, but vanished like an image one erases suddenly.

Then I heard a strong whistling sound which drowned the noise of our excavators; the saucer rose by successive jerks, in a vertical direction, and then it too was erased in a sort of blue haze, as if by miracle.

As soon as he saw the object and the entity, Gatay tried to run, but he found himself helplessly nailed to the spot. He was thus “paralyzed” during the whole observation. So were his seven co-workers, in a unique case of collective physiological reaction. None of them had previously believed in the reality of the so-called saucers.

As soon as he was able to move again, Gatay rushed back to his men and cried: “Have you seen something?”

Mr. Beurrois told him: “Yes—a flying saucer!” And the man who was the driver of the excavator, Mr. Lubanovic, added: “There was a man dressed like a diver in front of it.”

Four others—Messrs. Sechet, Villeneuve, Rougier, and Amiraut, a truck driver—confirmed all the details of the sighting.

It must be pointed out that the incident took place in a remote rural region. At the time—the end of September—the French wave of reports was just beginning. But Gatay, who fought during the war

with the Resistance and was wounded in Luxembourg, said that he is not used to flights of fancy. Following the incident, he suffered from insomnia, strong headaches, and loss of appetite for a week. Ironically, the eight men are still not convinced that flying saucers were from another world. They feel sure they are a secret development by a terrestrial nation—probably France!

In Jalapa, Mexico, early in September, 1965, a hovering object with luminous slits in its circumference and a black-clad being with eyes gleaming like a cat's, holding a shining metal rod, were seen. The entity vanished suddenly while under observation in a Jalapa street by a local reporter, two taxi drivers, and a bullfighter.

In the Carazinho case of July 26, 1965, five dwarfs dressed in dark uniforms and small boots were seen. We are told that "one of them had in his right hand a brilliantly luminous object like a wand."

There was a sudden flash of lightning about 1:45 P.M. on January 28, 1967, on Studham Common, near Whipsnade Park Zoo, an isolated spot up in the Chiltern Hills, in England. Rain was falling and the atmosphere was heavy, reports R.H.B. Winder, who investigated this case for the *Flying Saucer Review*.⁵³ Seven boys were on their way to school in the vicinity of the Dell—a shallow valley and an ideal spot for playing hide-and-seek. Alex Butler, age ten, was looking south over the Dell when he saw clearly, in the open, "a little blue man with a tall hat and a beard."

He called his friend, and they ran toward the figure. They were about twenty yards away when it "disappeared in a puff of smoke." The boys were very much surprised, naturally, but nothing in the attitude of the strange figure had inspired fear or suggested threat, so they kept looking for the "little blue man" and saw him again on the opposite side of the bushes from where he was first standing. They went toward him. He vanished once more, reappearing at the bottom of the Dell. This time, they heard "voices" in nearby bushes and became slightly afraid. The voices reminded them of "foreign-sounding babble." Finally, they saw the man a fourth time before they were summoned to school by the whistle.

Their teacher, Miss Newcomb, noticed how excited they were and,

in spite of their warnings that “she would never believe them,” immediately separated them and made each of the seven boys write down his experience, each in his own words. The essays were then gathered into a book called *The Little Blue Man on Studham Common*, which, notes Winder, makes fascinating reading and no doubt “will occupy an honoured place in the archives of the Studham Village Primary School.”

Investigation by Winder, Moulster, Bowen, and Creighton disclosed a number of local sightings—among them two landings in the vicinity of the spot—within a few months of the January sighting. Naturally, the investigators were most interested in hearing the boys themselves give details on the appearance of the creature. They interviewed them in the presence of their teacher, and Winder reports:

They estimate the little man as 3 ft. tall (by comparison with themselves) with an additional 2 ft. accounted for by a hat or helmet best described as a tall brimless bowler, i.e. with a rounded top. The blue colour turned out to be a dim greyish-blue glow tending to obscure outline and detail. They could, however, discern a line which was either a fringe of hair or the lower edge of the hat, two round eyes, a small seemingly flat triangle in place of a nose, and a one-piece vestment extending down to a broad black belt carrying a black box at the front about six inches square. The arms appeared short and were held straight down close to the side at all times. The legs and feet were indistinct.

As for the “puff of smoke,” it apparently was a whirling cloud of yellowish-blue mist shot toward the pursuers.

I hardly need to quote more cases.

THE MAGIC CASEMENT⁵⁴

The Reverend Robert Kirk makes no bones about it: the elves did at one time occupy the land. Today it is still a common belief in the

north of Scotland that the *sith* or fairy people existed once—a belief that survives in their title “Good Neighbors,” although they could occasionally be hostile to man:

While the Sith had no inborn antagonism towards human beings, and were occasionally known to do good turns to their favourites, they were very quick to take offence, capricious in their behavior and delighted in playing tricks on their mortal neighbors. These cantrips had to be patiently endured, as resistance or hostility might lead to dreadful reprisals—the kidnapping of children or even adults. An attitude of passive friendliness on the human side was therefore assumed to be eminently desirable.⁵⁵

Scott refers to this when Bailie Nicol Jarvie, in *Rob Roy*, tells his companion, as they pass a fairy-hill near Aberfoyle:

They ca’them...Daoine Sith, which signifies, as I understand, men of peace: meaning thereby to make their gudewill. And we may e’en as well ca’them that too, Mr. Osbaldistone, for there’s nae gude in speaking ill o’the laird within his ain bounds.

A Gaelic scholar, Campbell, minister of Tiree,⁵⁶ published a story called “Na Amhuisgean—The Dwarfs or Pigmies,” in which he remarks:

The existence of pigmies in some unknown region bordering upon, if not forming part of, the “kingdom of coldness” is of interest as indicating some of the connection between smallness of person and cold climate, and so leading to the speculations as to the first dispersion of the human race and connection of tribes that are now far removed from each other in appearance, dress, mode of life, and dialects.

Although the connection between climate and size is not a tenable hypothesis, Campbell’s remarks do open the way to interesting

speculations. He notes that the term *Lapanach* applies to a certain “little, thick-set, insignificant man” who figures in many tales, and he adds:

There are many traditional tales in the Highlands of much interest...in which little men of dwarfish, and even pigmy, size, figure as good bowmen, slaying men of large size, and powerful make, by their dexterity in the use of the bow and arrow.⁵⁷

In spite of their small size, they are understood to have been of very considerable strength. They were not “undersized in the same way that children are, but full-grown individuals, under-sized and sinewy, or muscular.”

These dwarfs or pygmies are called *Na Ambhuisgean* or, more correctly, *Na h-Ambhuisgean*. The English phonetics for the Gaelic “*ambhuisg*” would be “awisk.” The same beings are sometimes found under the names *Tamhasg* and *Amhuish*, and these words uniformly designate dwarfs. It is ironic, therefore, that in one tale (“The Lad with the Skin Garments,” quoted by MacDougall) the awisks address a human intruder as “O little man” while he in turn calls them “big men all.”

Now one point must absolutely be cleared up. Were there or were there not races of dwarfs living among the West and Middle Europeans of antiquity? Were the legends about the fairies and the elves based on the fact that the ancient inhabitants of the northern parts of the British Isles were such a race? Historical and archaeological researchers definitely say no, and we must agree with them. Yet several writers, such as David MacRitchie, claim there are indications in this direction, and of course such indications would be crucial to any theory concerning the nature of the humanoids.⁵⁸

In a book published in London in 1894, Tyson’s *Essay Concerning the Pygmies of the Ancients*, Professor Windle, of Birmingham, remarks that a race of dwarfs supplied the “best warriors” and bodyguard of several kings. Tyson made an extensive study of the dwarf races and quotes the Greek historian Ctesias:

Middle India has black men, who are called Pygmies, using the same language as the other Indians... Of these Pygmies, the king of the Indians has three thousand in his train; for they are very skillful archers.

And he adds:

There seem to have been near lake Zerrah, in Persia, Negrito [pygmy black] tribes who are probably aboriginal, and may have formed the historic black guard of the ancient kings of Susania.

Tyson's work, to which Windle provided the Preface, was written in the seventeenth century. After calling attention to the remark by Ctesias, it goes on:

Talentionius and Bartholine think that what Ctesias relates of the Pygmies, as their being very good archers, very well illustrates this Text of Ezekiel.

The Ezekiel text in question appears thus in the King James Bible:

The men of Arvad with thine army were upon thy walls round about, and the Gammadims were in thy towers.⁵⁹

The Genevan translation printed in Edinburgh in 1579 also has "Gammadims" glossed "valorous men." In the Vulgate, however, it runs thus:

Filii Arvad cum Exercitu tuo supra Muros tuos per circuitum, et Pygmaei in Turribus tuis fuerunt.

And indeed, the English Bishops' Bible of 1572 and 1575 does not have "Gammadims" but "Pygmenians." Without going into further detail, it is clear that the Gaelic story of a guard of dwarf warriors is not an isolated case.

If we return now to David MacRitchie's quotation from the Flemish folklore journal *Ons Volksleven*, we can learn more:

The Fenlanders [a race dwelling in our country prior to the Kelts] were little, but strong, dexterous, and good swimmers, they lived by hunting and fishing. Adam of Bremen in the eleventh century thus pictures their descendants or race: "They had large heads, flat faces, flat noses, and large mouths. They lived in caves of the rocks, which they quitted in the night-time for the purpose of committing sanguinary outrages." The Keltic people, and later those of German race, so tall and strong, could hardly look upon such little folk as human beings. They must have regarded them as strange, mysterious creatures. And when these negroes or Fenlanders had lived for a long enough time hidden, for fear of the new people, in their grottoes, especially when they at length fell into decay through poverty, or died out, they became changed in the imagination of the dreamy Germans into mysterious beings, a kind of ghosts or gods.⁶⁰

In a footnote, MacRitchie states that he is "not aware on what grounds this author speaks of them as black people," but he admits that these dwarfish Fenlanders might be regarded as the originals of the awisks of the Gaelic legend.

Now we seem to be getting somewhere. There is a tradition in the Orkney Isles that offers a parallel to the above story. Sometime in the first part of the fifteenth century, Bishop Thomas Tulloch of Orkney gave details, in *De Orcadibus Insulis*, of the tradition that the archipelago had been inhabited six centuries earlier *by the Papae and a race of dwarfs*. The Papae, according to many scholars, were the Irish priests. And the dwarfs were the Picts. In this, MacRitchie follows Barry's *Orkney*, where we read:

they are plainly no other than the Peiths, Picts, or Piks... The Scandinavian writers generally call the Piks Peti, or Pets: one of them uses the term Petia, instead of Pictland (Saxo-Gram.); and besides, the firth that divides Orkney from Caithness is usually denominated Petland Fiord in the Icelandic Sagas or histories.

The consistency running through these ancient accounts, MacRitchie says, is indeed remarkable.

The Irish priests followed St. Columba, who himself was a great-grandson of Conall Gulban, who, tradition states, had fierce battles with a race of dwarfs. Conall Gulban's fights with the dwarfs, indeed, are the origin of a series of tales sometimes attributed to other legendary heroes. If we try to get as close as possible to the original story, this is what we get:

Conall Gulban was the son of the famous Neil (or Nial), the ancestor of the O'Neills of Ulster. He was the paternal grandfather of Fedlimidh, the father of St. Columba, and his adventures begin in the northwest of Ireland, "somewhere in the dawn of the fifth century." After various experiences, Gulban landed in the "realm of Lochlann," generally believed to be Scandinavia, which itself had a rather vague meaning at the time.

There Gulban was intrigued by a strange construction and asked his guide: "What pointed house is there, Duanach?"

"That is the house of the Tamhaisg, the best warriors that are in the realm of Lochlann," Duanach, the guide, replied.

"I heard my grandfather speaking about the Tamhaisg," said Conall, "but I have never seen them. I will go to see them."

"It were not my counsel to thee!" were Duanach's last words.

This advice, naturally, Conall Gulban disregarded. He went straight to the palace of the King of Lochlann and challenged him to combat. He was told that

he should get no fighting at that time of night, but he should get lodging in the house of the *ambusg* [awisks], where there were eighteen hundred *ambusg*, and eighteen score... He went, and he went in, and there were none of the *ambuish* within that did not grin. When he saw that they had made a grin, he himself made two.

"What was the meaning of your grinning at us?" said the *ambusg*.

"What was the meaning of your grinning at me?" said Conall. Said they, "Our grinning at thee meant that thy fresh

royal blood will be ours to quench our thirst, and thy fresh royal flesh to polish our teeth.” And, said Conall, “The meaning of my grinning is, that I will look out for the one with the biggest knob and slenderest shanks, and knock out the brains of the rest with that one, and his brains with the knobs of the rest.”

At this point, each of the awisks put a “stake of wood against the door,” and Conall asked them why they had done so.

“We have never seen coming here [one] a gulp of whose blood, or a morsel of whose flesh could reach us, but thou thyself, except one other man, and he fled from us. And now every one is doubting the other in case thou shouldest flee.”

“That was the thing that made me do it myself likewise, since I have got yourselves so close as you are,” answered Conall, who had followed their lead in this action.

Then he went and he began upon them. “I feared to be chasing you from hole to hole, and from hill to hill, and I did that.” Then he gazed at them, from one to two, and he seized on the one of the slenderest shanks and the fattest head; he drove upon the rest *sliochd! slachd!* till he had killed every one of them; and he had not a jot of the one with whom he was working at them, but what was in his hands of the shanks.

The tale of Conall Gulban, recorded by Campbell of Islay,⁶¹ continues with many wonderful fights in other lands. In France, for example, Conall wins in the same absurd way over “the house of the Tamhaig, the best warriors that the King of France had.”

MacRitchie concluded:

it is of course to be understood that the passage as it stands is as impossible as it is ludicrous. But this does not interfere with the assumption that the basis of the story may be an actual encounter between men of tall stature and a race of dwarfs; the excessive number of the latter, and the case, with

which the hero swings them about, being merely the embroidering of tale-tellers in later times.

As for the seeming impossibility that a tale could be transmitted for fifteen centuries and yet be historical, MacRitchie adds:

it ought to be remembered that the oral transmission of history and genealogy, with the most careful attention to language and details, was a perfect science among the Gaelic-speaking peoples.⁶²

But, then, what became of the dwarfish race? According to MacRitchie, the dwarfs were destroyed or went into hiding toward the sixth century, when Columba and his followers carried on a religious war against the Picts. At the same time, he says, the Irishmen were also using force against the same people in the north of Ireland. And since the new owners of the land felt for their ancient enemies a mixture of guilt and fear, numerous rumors were born concerning the ghosts of the Picts, still roaming through the land. And this in turn led to the elves and fairies.

This theory—generally referred to as the “Pygmy theory”—is, however, now no longer tenable in the face of the evidence historians have gathered about the Picts.

The name “Picti” (according to Wainwright⁶³) appears first in 297 A.D., and from that time on, it is applied to all the peoples who lived north of the Antonine Wall and were not Scots. In earlier times, we are really concerned with the predecessors of the Picts, who formed various groups called “Proto-Picts.” Could MacRitchie’s pygmies have figured among the Proto-Picts? Wainwright gives the following translation of a passage from the *Historia Norwegiae* already referred to above:

These islands were first inhabited by the Picts and the Papae. Of these, one race, the Picts, little exceeded pigmies in stature; they did marvels, in the morning and in the evening, in building [walled] towns, but at mid-day they entirely lost all their strength, and lurked through fear in little

underground houses.

And Wainwright comments:

The story is interesting in that it brings together Picts, souterrains, and perhaps brochs, at once explaining the common belief that the Picts were a pigmy people and providing an early example of the mistaken equations implicit in the names “Picts’ houses” (souterrains) and “Pictish Towers” (brochs).

Should we believe that, among the Proto-Picts, there were dwarfs who were mistaken for a native people? And, then, where did they come from? MacRitchie’s theory offers only confusion, and it is amusing to observe his embarrassment when he must report that the Fenlanders were not only dwarfish, but *black*, too. Could it be that there were *ikals* in Northern Europe at the dawn of recorded history?

I believe we have at least established that there were open questions in the minds of the scholars of all epochs concerning such beings, and on this point Hartland does not disagree with MacRitchie: “Nothing is more likely than the transfer to the mythical beings of Celtic superstition of some features derived from alien races.”

In his conclusion to his discussion of the Pygmy theory, which he rejects as Hartland does, Wentz remarks that it leaves all the problems of the historical origins of the fairy-faith unsolved, since it is clearly global, not limited to the Celtic lands. Thus A. Lang, in his Introduction to the 1922 edition of Kirk’s book, states that “to my mind at least, the subterranean inhabitants of Mr. Kirk’s book are not so much a traditional recollection of a real dwarfish race living underground (a hypothesis of Sir Walter Scott) as a lingering memory of the chthonian beings, the Ancestors.”

FOLKLORE IN THE MAKING

No matter how interesting it may be to speculate on the origin of these ancient beliefs, the opportunity to observe folklore “in the

making” is even more attractive to those with an inclination toward research. When modern rumors appear to fall into the very same patterns that have puzzled generations of scientists, theologians, and literary scholars, the feeling one gets is a mixture of gratitude and enthusiasm. When the phone rings in Wright-Paterson Air Force Base, and a local intelligence officer transmits the observation of a motorist who has just been “buzzed” by what he describes as a flying saucer, we are really witnessing the unique conjunction of the modern world—with its technology—and ancient terrors—with all the power of their sudden, fugitive, irrational nature. We are in a very privileged position. Neither Wentz nor Hartland was able to interview people who had just observed the phenomena they studied. Most of their witnesses spoke of days gone by, of stories heard by the fireplace. We feel, on the other hand, that we can almost reach out into the night and grab those lurking entities. We are hot on their trail; the air is still vibrating with excitement, the smell of sulphur is still there when the story is recorded.

Take, for instance, the story of the Air Force colonel⁶⁴ who was driving at night on a lonely Illinois road when he noticed that a strange object was flying above his car. It looked, he said, like a bird, but it was the size of a small airplane. It *flapped its wings* and flew away. This is the type of horror story adolescent girls sometimes tell their mothers when they come home late and a bit nervous. But an Air Force colonel?

During November-December, 1966, West Virginia was plagued by a similar “bird,” called “The Mothman” by imaginative reporters. One witness, twenty-five-year-old Thomas Ury, who lives in Clarksburg, met the creature at 7:15 A.M. on November 25, 1966, in the vicinity of Point Pleasant. It was a large gray thing which rose from a nearby field. “It came up like a helicopter and veered over my car,” he told John Keel, who spent many days in the area investigating the reports.⁶⁵ He accelerated up to 75 M.P.H., but the “bird” was still there, casually circling the car. It appeared to be about six feet long, with a wingspread of eight to ten feet. According to other witnesses quoted by Keel, the figure had large, round, glowing

red eyes.

On January 11, 1967, Mrs. McDaniel saw the “Bird” herself in broad daylight. She was outside her home when she observed what appeared to be a small plane flying down the road almost at tree-top level. As it drew closer she realized it was a man-shaped object with wings. It swooped low over her head and circled a nearby restaurant before going out of sight.

Mrs. McDaniel, who works in the Point Pleasant Unemployment Office, is known in the community as a rational and responsible person.

Now consider this report:

The intruder was tall, thin and powerful. He had a prominent nose, and bony fingers of immense power which resembled claws. He was incredibly agile. He wore a long, flowing cloak, of the sort affected by opera-goers, soldiers and strolling actors. On his head was a tall, metallic-seeming helmet. Beneath the cloak were close-fitting garments of some glittering material like oilskin or metal mesh. There was a lamp strapped to his chest. Oddest of all: the creature’s ears were cropped or pointed like those of an animal,

Was it a prankster in a Batman dress? It seems entirely possible. Especially when we take into account the fact that the “bird” was carrying something on its back and made incredible leaps—actually flying, on one occasion—above the heads of would-be captors. There is only one trouble with this explanation: the latter episode took place not in West Virginia in 1966 but in the dark lanes of a London suburb, in November, 1837. Like The Mothman of Point Pleasant, the mysterious flying man of London was ignored by authorities as long as possible. Finally, a resident of Peckham wrote a letter to the Lord Mayor, and the censorship could no longer be maintained. Nightly, horse patrols searched the countryside; Admiral Codrington set up a reward fund (still unclaimed, by the way). And J. Vyner, in a

remarkable article about the mystery,⁶⁶ informs us that even “The old Duke of Wellington himself set holsters at his saddle bow and rode out after dark in search of Springheel Jack.”

On February 20, 1838, a girl of eighteen, Jane Alsop, of Old Ford, near Bow, London, heard a violent ringing of the front-door bell. Going out, she faced the “most hideous appearance” of Springheel Jack. He wore shining garments and a flashing lamp on his chest. His eyes resembled glowing balls of fire! When Miss Alsop uttered a cry, the intruder grabbed her arm in clawlike fingers, but the girl’s sister rushed to her rescue. The visitor spurted a fiery gas in Jane’s face, and she dropped unconscious. Then Jack fled, dropping his cloak, which was picked up at once by another shadow who ran after him.

Two days earlier, though not revealed until after the Old Ford incident had made headlines, a Miss Scales, of Limehouse, was walking through Green Dragon Alley. The alley was a dim-lit passage beside a public house, and when she saw a tall figure lurking in the shadows Miss Scales hesitated, waiting for her sister who had fallen behind.

The sister, who described the loiterer as “tall, thin and (save the mark) gentlemanly,” came up in time to see his long cloak thrown aside, and a lantern flashing on the startled girl. There was no time to scream; Jack’s weird blue flame spurted into his victim’s face and she dropped to the ground in a deep swoon. Whereupon, Jack walked away calmly.

Vyner suggests that Jack had a rendezvous in Green Dragon Alley and wanted to get rid of witnesses. A week after the Old Ford incident, he knocked on the door of Mr. Ashworth’s house in Turner Street and inquired for him. The servant who opened the door screamed the place down. Jack fled. He was never seen again, in the London neighborhood at least. Had a contact been made? It is strange indeed, as Vyner remarks, that Springheel Jack should have paid two visits within two days to houses less than a mile apart, whose owners were named Alsop and Ashworth, respectively. Two of the main witnesses, as in West Virginia, were young girls. With them,

in the two cases, were their sisters. There seems to be a pattern here. But, rather typically, it is once again an absurd one.

In 1877, wearing tight garments and shining helmet, Jack was seen again at Aldershot, Hampshire, England. On that occasion he flew above two sentries, who fired at him. He answered with a burst of blue fire, which left them stunned, and vanished. Vyner believes that Jack was again to blame for the scare in late August, 1944, in Mattoon, Illinois. He was seen at night peering through windows “as in search for someone known to him by sight.” Most of the witnesses were women; some of them reported falling unconscious after a device was pointed at them by the visitor, who left a strange cloying smell.

In the spring of 1960, Italian jeweler Salvatore Cianci was driving in Sicily, near Syracuse, when a small being in shining clothes wearing a diving helmet appeared in the beam of the headlights. It had no arms but two “little wings.” Mr. Cianci suffered a nervous shock.

On Saturday, November 16, 1963, four teenagers were walking near Sandling Park, near Hythe, Kent, England. One of the four, seventeen-year-old John Flaxton, describes how they were frightened by an object which they first had taken to be a star:

“It was uncanny. The reddish yellow light was coming out of the sky at an angle of sixty degrees. As it came towards the ground it seemed to hover more slowly.”

A bright light, golden in color, suddenly appeared in the field near them after the first object had been hidden by some trees:

“It was about eighty yards away, floating about ten feet above the ground. It seemed to move along with us, stopping when we stopped as if it was observing us. The light was oval, about fifteen to twenty feet across with a bright, solid core.

“It disappeared behind trees and a few seconds later a dark figure shambled out. It was all black, about the size of a human but without a head. It seemed to have wings like a bat on either side and came stumbling towards us. We didn’t

wait to investigate.”⁶⁷

Folklore in the making... From the *farfadets*, we have drifted to modern times, with Springheel Jack and The Mothman. And we have seen our visitors' arsenal become more precise. Jack's lantern and ray gun have survived in modern tales, in twentieth-century comic books, in television series. But the real question is: Could all this be real? And if not, how can we explain the consistency of these descriptions, at a time when there were no comics and no television?

The Italian artist R.L. Johannis had a remarkable experience in 1947, at a time when the name “flying saucer” was already popular in the United States, but when the now-abundant documentation about the landings was nonexistent. The date was, as he recalls, August 14. He was hiking alone, following a small stream in the mountainous region between Italy and Yugoslavia. Among some rocks, he suddenly saw a large, brilliant red, lens-shaped object, about ten yards in diameter. Close to it, he discovered two people, whom he first regarded as “kids” until he realized they were dwarfs—of a type he had never seen before.

The two beings were under three feet tall; their heads were larger than a man's head. They had no hair, eyelashes, or eyebrows. Their faces were greenish, their noses straight, their mouths wide slits, giving them something of the appearance of a fish. Their eyes were huge, round, and prominent, their color yellow-green. The skin around their eyes formed rings rather than eyelids.

As Johannis moved, one of the beings touched his belt. At once, from the center of the belt something like a ray and a puff of vapor were emitted. Johannis experienced something like an electrical discharge and found himself on the ground, helpless and very weak. It took all his energy to turn his head around and observe the two beings as they walked away. A moment later they were gone.

In 1965 a case very similar to Johannis's was reported to the U.S. Air Force, and we tried in vain to get an active investigation of it by Project Blue Book. Finally the case was “leaked,” at my suggestion, to a civilian group, which conducted a speedy and careful study of the testimony given by the only witness, a Mr. S. The details of the

testimony are available in an excellent book by the leaders of the civilian group, the Lorenzens,⁶⁸ so I need not discuss all the circumstances of the observation. Some remarks concerning the case (called by the Lorenzens the “most spectacular report we have examined”) are relevant in the present context, however.

The incident took place on September 4, 1964, in the mountains of northern California, about eight miles from Cisco Grove. Mr. S. had been hunting when he became separated from the party and lost his way. Night was falling, so he lighted some fires to call attention to his position.

Soon he observed a light in the sky, which he thought was a helicopter looking for him. When it stopped and hovered silently nearby, however, he realized it was an unusual object and climbed a large tree to observe the situation from that vantage point. The light circled the tree. S. saw a flash and a dark object falling to the ground. Next he noticed one figure crashing through the woods below him and another moving in from a slightly different direction. Both figures approached the tree and looked at him. They were a little over five feet tall, the witness estimates, and clothed in a silvery uniform that covered their heads. A third creature appeared later, behaving more like a mechanical being than an animal or a man. It was darker and had two reddish-orange “eyes.” It had no mouth, but rather a slit-like opening that would “drop” open like an oven door.

For the rest of the time S. was conscious, the entities used a variety of means to try to get him to fall from his tree. He managed to keep them away by throwing lighted bits of paper and clothing at them, to which they reacted in fear. The main weapon used against him was a very curious one. If we are to believe this report, the “robot-like” entity would let its lower “jaw” drop, then place its “hand” inside the rectangular cavity thus revealed, and emit a puff of smoke in S.’s direction. The smoke would spread like a mist, and upon reaching him, it would make him lose consciousness for a certain time. The effect of it was comparable to being suddenly deprived of oxygen, S. said.

It is hard to believe the story: Would not such beings as he

describes be able to climb a tree? If they came out of a flying saucer, why could they not fly up to his refuge? But it is equally difficult to prove that he simply had a nightmare. The witness is not given to such behavior, and when he woke up at dawn, still tied to the tree with his belt, all the objects he had dropped in an effort to get rid of the intruders were still lying around. Furthermore, there is the description of the strange, powerful gas, which plays such an important role in the story, as it does in the incidents related to Springheel Jack, the Johannis sighting, and the Sonny Desvergers case of August, 1952.

According to Captain Ruppelt's report of his investigations in Florida,⁶⁹ Desvergers, a scoutmaster who went into a wood to investigate a strange light and faced, he said, a horrible being who looked at him from the turret of a flying machine unlike anything he had ever seen, found himself breathing the same peculiar gas.

He froze where he stood and noticed a small ball of red fire began to drift toward him. As it floated down it expanded into a cloud of red mist. He dropped his light and machete, and put his arms over his face. As the mist enveloped him, he passed out.

This is confirmed by the unpublished memorandum written by Ruppelt on September 12, 1952, upon his return from West Palm Beach. Captain Ruppelt and Lieutenant R. M. Olsson began their investigation by a conference with Captain Corney, Wing Intelligence Officer with the 1707th Air Base Wing, on the morning of September 9.

A conference was held with Capt. Corney to determine whether or not there had been any late developments in this case that the two ATIC officers were not familiar with. Capt. Corney stated that to his knowledge there was nothing outstanding that had happened. He was asked about the facts of supposedly anonymous threatening telephone calls that Mr. Desvergers had received. He stated that Desvergers had called him approximately two weeks ago and stated that he

had been receiving anonymous threatening telephone calls while at work in the establishment in which he is employed. The gist of the calls was telling Desvergers to lay off of his story and that if he didn't he would be sorry and several other things.

Not much attention was given to this claim, however, and Ruppelt continued his investigations by interviewing people who knew the scoutmaster, and especially the members of the scout group who were with him in the car when he decided to go into the woods:

He gave the boys instructions to go get help if he wasn't back in ten minutes and started in the woods. The boys claimed that they could see his flashlight going back into the woods. From this point on, the boys' stories varied to a certain degree.

The first boy states

that he did not see the first light that Desvergers saw, however, shortly afterwards, after Desvergers had got out, made the statement about flying saucers, and got back into the automobile, he looked out of the window and saw a semi-circle of white lights about three inches in diameter [sic] going down at an angle of 45 degrees into the trees. None of the other boy scouts saw this. He then states that he saw Desvergers go back into the woods and that the next thing that he saw was a series of red lights in the clearing... As soon as he saw the red lights he claims that he saw Sonny "stiffen up" and fall.

According to two other boys:

They both saw Desvergers going through the woods, could see flashlights flashing on the trees and then he disappeared for a few seconds, at least the light disappeared. The next thing they saw was a series of red lights. They said they looked a lot like flares or sky rockets. The lights were not

making any definite pattern, some of them were going up, some of them were going down, or going around and around in all directions. It just seemed to be a type of six or eight red lights going in all directions. This time they ran down the road to get help.

Here we have confirmation from witnesses of the observation of red lights. The witnesses were not close enough, however, to experience the lights' effects, but it is interesting to remark that the lights kept "going around and around" after the scoutmaster (according to his own account of the incident) was already unconscious.

It is also interesting to note, in this connection, that over a century ago Leroux de Lincy, in his *Livre des Légendes*, had this to say about the elves:

If a mortal being dares come near them, *they open their mouth* and, struck by the breath which escapes from it, the imprudent fellow dies poisoned.

On October 7, 1954, Mr. Margaillon saw an object which had landed in a field in Monteux, France. It was shaped like a hemisphere, about two and a half yards in diameter. The witness *gasped for air* and felt paralyzed during the observation. The sudden lack of air noted in the Cisco Grove case is not infrequently reported by witnesses of landings. Nor are the peculiar eyes of the small entities: reddish-orange, glowing in the dark.

On October 9, 1954, in Lavoux, Vienne, France, a farmer who was riding his bicycle suddenly stopped as he saw a figure, dressed in a sort of "diving suit," aiming a double light-beam at him. The individual, who seemed to have "boots without heels," very bright eyes, and a very hairy chest, carried two "headlights," one below the other, on the front of his suit.

Nine days later, in Fontenay-Torcy, also in France, a man and his wife reported that they saw a red cigar-shaped object in the sky. All of a sudden, it dived toward them, leaving a reddish trail, and landed behind some bushes. Upon reaching the top of a hill, the witnesses

found themselves confronted by a bulky individual, human in appearance but only about three feet tall. He wore a helmet, and his eyes glowed with an orange light. One of the witnesses lost consciousness. Four other people saw the object in flight from another spot. A third group of independent witnesses in another town, Sanson-la-Poterie, saw the craft fly away at tremendous speed, in a westerly direction. The countryside was illuminated over an area one to two miles wide.

It is indeed appropriate to tell the man who investigates such cases (in the words of Robert Herrick):

*Her eyes the Glow-worme lend thee,
The Shooting Starres attend thee;
And the Elves also,
Whose little eyes glow
Like the sparks of fire, befriend thee.*

35 Reprinted by permission of S. G. Phillips, Inc. from *Flying Saucers and the Straight-line Mystery* by Aimé Michel, p. 82. (Copyright © 1958 by Aimé Michel.)

36 *Ibid.*, p.83.

37 Robert Silverberg, *Mound Builders of Ancient America—The Archaeology of a Myth* (N.Y. Graphic Society, Greenwich, Conn.: 1968), p. 33.

38 In undertaking research into beliefs in fairies, Gentry—call them what you will—confusion arises from the great variety of names and classifications given the different races of beings. In Lower Brittany alone, Paul Sébillot has found and classified fifty different names given to lutins and korrigans, while lutins themselves are the same as the elvish people: pixies in Cornwall, robin good-fellows in England, goblins in Wales, goubins in Normandy, and brownies in Scotland. .

39 Gelin, *Études de Folk-lore et d'Ethnographie Ligugé* (Bibliothèque du “Pays Poitevin”: 1900).

40 C. Puichaud, *Tradition Populaire du Poitou* (1896).

41 The verb “*lutiner*,” which means “to behave like a *lutin*,” has survived in the French language. It is used to describe childish pranks or harmless tricks played on the girls. Indeed, the *fadets* were known to bother pretty girls by pulling their hats, hiding their needles, etc. I would not claim that the *lutins* deserved all the credits for such actions

42 Marcel Aymé’s *La Vouivre*, for example.

43 Quoted without indication of source in A. Fenoglio, "Ancient Sky Visitors," *Clypeus*, III, 3, p. 13.

44 Brian Stross, "The ?ihk'als," *Flying Saucer Review*, XIV, 3 (May-June, 1968), p. 12.

45 Ibid.

46 Gordon Creighton, "Middle America Creature Reports," *Flying Saucer Review*, XIV, 3 (May-June, 1968), pp. 12-15.

47 First published in 1620 as a pamphlet in Paris entitled "La Vision Publique d'un Horrible et Très-Epouvantable Démon sur L'Église Cathedrale de Quimpercorentin en Bretagne" and reprinted in Lenglet-Dupresnoy, *Recueil de Dissertations sur les Apparitions* (Leloup, Paris: 1751), Vol. I, Pt. 2, p. 109. See also L. Gabriel-Robinet, *Le Diable, sa vie son oeuvre* (Lugdunum: 1944).

48 P. C. Jacob, *Curiosités Infernales* (Garnier, Paris: 1886).

49 The first edition of Kirk's *The Secret Commonwealth* was published in 1815 by Longman & Company. Only one hundred copies were printed, and naturally they have become extremely rare. It was reprinted more recently. There is a very good English edition with a preface by Andrew Lang, and a French translation by Remy Salvator was published in 1896. The latter can be consulted in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*. The English edition is difficult to find in Paris; I found it in Edinburgh, where the Central Library and the National Library of Scotland are excellent places to begin this sort of study.

50 Kirk notes that the Scots avoid all travel during those four periods of the year, and he adds that some country-folk go to church on the first Sunday of every three-month period to have their family, crops, and cattle blessed in order to keep away the elves who steal plants and animals.

51 The only formal theory I have encountered is the cabalist's belief related by R. P. le Brun, *Histoire des Superstitions* (Paris: 1750), IV, 398: that fairies were creatures of God whom He was unable to complete in the last day of Creation: "It is by this reason, according to Rabbi Abraham, that these spirits like only the mountains and show themselves to men only at night.

52 Quoted by W. H. Hennessy, *Revue Celt*, I, 32-57, translated from Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, p. 174.

53 R. H. B. Winder, "The Little Blue Man on Studham Common," *Flying Saucer Review*, XIII (July-August, 1967), p. 3.

54 This is the title of an anthology of fairy poetry, edited by Alfred Noyes and published by Chapman & Hall about 1910, from which several poems will be quoted in this book.

55 Macdonald Robertson, *Selected Highland Folktales* (Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh: 1961), p. 2.

56 Not to be confused with J. F. Campbell, of Islay, who wrote *West Highland Tales*. Campbell, *Translations of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, XVI (1889-1890), pp. 110-122.

57 Campbell, *The Fians* (D. Nutt, London: 1891), pp. 239-240.

- 58 See David MacRitchie, "The Pigmies," *Scots Lore* (1895).
- 59 Ezekiel 27:11.
- 60 "The Pigmies," *op. cit.* See also, *Oas Volksleven* (June, 1895), p. 104.
- 61 J. F. Campbell of Islay, *West Highland Tales*.
- 62 "The Pigmies," *op. cit.*, p. 387.
- 63 Wainwright, *The Problem of the Picts* (Nelson, Paris: 1955).
- 64 Project Blue Book, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio.
- 65 John Keel, "West Virginia's Enigmatic 'Bird,'" *Flying Saucer Review*, XIV, 4 (July-August, 1968), p. 7.
- 66 J. Vyner, "The Mystery of Springheel Jack," *Flying Saucer Review*, VII, 3 (May-June, 1957), p. 3.
- 67 "The Saltwood Mystery," *Flying Saucer Review*, X, 2 (March-April, 1964), p. 11. See also L. Schoenherr, "Winged Beings," *Flying Saucer Review*, X, 4 (July-August, 1964), p. 20.
- 68 C. and L. Lorenzen, *Flying Saucer Occupants* (Signet, New York: 1967), p. 137.
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CHAPTER FOUR

TO MAGONIA...AND BACK!

The mind of a person coming out of Fairy-Land is usually blank as to what has been seen and done there.

Walter Wentz, *The Fairy-Faith in Celtic Countries*

THE MIND of Private First Class Gerry Irwin was blank when he woke up on March 2, 1959, in Cedar City Hospital. He had been unconscious for twenty-three hours, at times mumbling incoherently something about a “jacket on the bush.” When he became conscious his first question was: “Were there any survivors?”

The story of Private Irwin is a mysterious one, and very little has been done to clarify it. It has been mentioned only once in UFO literature, by James Lorenzen, director of the APRO group,⁷⁰ and has not, to the best of my knowledge, been the subject of subsequent investigation. Such an investigation, however, would throw light on some aspects of the UFO problem now gaining considerable publicity and causing some concern to those who follow the development of the sociological context of UFO reports. Perhaps, as Lorenzen suggests, there was a military investigation that has been kept secret. If so, secrecy on the part of the authorities, if they are really concerned with the nation’s peace of mind, is not the best course, as the following review of the few well-established facts of the Irwin case, which serves as an introduction to a discussion of the problem of “contact,” makes clear.

Late on February 28, 1959, Gerry Irwin, a Nike missile technician, was driving from Nampa, Idaho, back to his barracks at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas. He was returning from military leave. He had reached

Cedar City, Utah, and turned southeast on Route 14 when he observed an unusual phenomenon, six miles after the turnoff. The landscape brightened, and a glowing object crossed the sky from right to left. Irwin stopped the car and got out. He had time to watch the object as it continued in an easterly direction until hidden from view by a ridge.

The witness decided that he might have seen an airliner on fire attempting a forced landing, in which case there was no time to lose. Consequently, instead of resuming his journey, Irwin wrote a note ("Have gone to investigate possible plane crash. Please call law enforcement officers.") and placed it on the steering wheel of his car. Using shoe polish, he wrote STOP on the side of his car, to make sure people would find his note, and then started out on foot.

Approximately thirty minutes later, a fish and game inspector did stop. He took the note to the Cedar City sheriff, Otto Pfief, who gathered a party of volunteers and returned to the site. Ninety minutes after he had sighted the strange "object," Gerry Irwin was discovered unconscious and taken to the hospital. No trace of an airplane crash was found.

At the hospital, Dr. Broadbent observed that Irwin's temperature and respiration were normal. He seemed merely to be asleep, but he could not be awakened. Dr. Broadbent diagnosed hysteria. Then, when Irwin did wake up, he felt "fine" although he was still puzzled by the object he had seen. He was also puzzled by the disappearance of his jacket: he was assured that he was not wearing it when he was found by the search party. Irwin was flown back to Fort Bliss and placed under observation at William Beaumont Army Hospital for four days, after which period he returned to duty. His security clearance, however, was revoked.

Several days later, Irwin fainted while walking in the camp, but he recovered rapidly. Several days afterward, on Sunday, March 15, he fainted again in an El Paso street and was taken to Southwest General Hospital. There his physical condition was found similar to that observed in Cedar City. He woke up about 2:00 A.M. on Monday and asked: "Were there any survivors?" He was told that the date was

not February 28 but March 16. Once more, he was taken to William Beaumont Hospital and placed under observation by psychiatrists. He remained there over one month. Lorenzen reports that, according to a Captain Valentine, the results of the tests indicated that he was normal. He was discharged on April 17.

The next day, following an unidentifiable but very powerful urge, he left the fort without leave, caught a bus in El Paso, arrived in Cedar City Sunday afternoon (April 19), walked to the spot where he had seen the object, left the road, and went back through the hills—right to a bush where his jacket lay. There was a pencil in a buttonhole with a piece of paper wound tightly around it. He took the paper and burned it. Then he seemed to come out of a trance. He had to look for the road. Not understanding why he had come there, he turned himself in and thus met Sheriff Otto Pfef, who gave him the details of the first incident.

The Lorenzens contacted Irwin after he had returned to Fort Bliss and undergone a new psychological examination, as futile as the previous one. His case came to the attention of the Inspector General, who ordered a new examination. On July 10, Irwin reentered William Beaumont Army Hospital. On August 1, he failed to report for duty. One month later he was listed as a deserter. He was never seen again.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REVISITED

The Irwin case is reminiscent of another incident that has become one of the standards of modern American folklore: the report by Betty and Barney Hill and their examination under hypnosis by Dr. Benjamin Simon, which has been documented at length by John Fuller in his excellent book, *The Interrupted Journey*.⁷¹ The reader must carry in mind the main features of the Irwin and Hill cases in order to follow the discussion that is the object of the present chapter, so those already familiar with the cases must forgive me if I repeat what is already well known to them. But in so doing, I hope some observations will come to light that have not previously been

published.

Report No. 100-1-61, in the files of the 100th Bomb Wing, Strategic Air Command, Pease Air Force Base, New Hampshire, was prepared by Major Paul W. Henderson. The only official document concerning the Hill case, it apparently has never before been published. Yet it contains a detail of which both Dr. Simon and John Fuller were unaware: *the object seen by the Hills had been detected by military radar:*

During a casual conversation on 22 Sept 61 between Major Gardiner B. Reynolds, 100th B W DC01 and Captain Robert O. Daughaday, Commander 1917-2 AACS DIT, Pease AFB, NH, it was revealed that a strange incident occurred at 0214 local on 20 Sept.

No importance was attached to the incident at the time. Subsequent interrogation failed to bring out any information in addition to the extract of the "Daily Report of Controller."

The visual sighting itself is summarized as follows:

On the night of 19-20 Sept between 20/0001 and 20/0100 Mr. & Mrs. Hill were traveling south on Route 3 near Lincoln, NH when they observed, through the windshield of their car, a strange object in the sky. They noticed it because of its shape and the intensity of its lighting as compared to the stars in the sky. The weather and sky was clear at the time.

In the report itself, under Paragraph E: *Location and Details*, we read Betty Hill's account of the sighting as reported by Pease Air Force Base officials:

The observers were traveling by car in a southerly direction on Route 3 south of Lincoln, N.H, when they noticed a brightly lighted object ahead of their car at an angle of elevation of approximately 45°. It appeared strange to them because of its shape and the intensity of its lights compared

to the stars in the sky. Weather and sky were clear. They continued to observe the object from their moving car for a few minutes then stopped. After stopping the car they used binoculars at times.

They report that the object was traveling north very fast. They report it changed directions rather abruptly and then headed South. Shortly thereafter it stopped and hovered in the air. There was no sound evident up to this time. Both observers used the binoculars at this point. While hovering, objects began to appear from the body of the "object" which they describe as looking like wings which made a V shape then extended. The "wings" had red lights on the tips. At this point they observed it to appear to swoop down in the general direction of their auto. The object continued to descend until it appeared to be only a matter of "hundreds of feet" above their car. At this point they decided to get out of that area, and fast. Mr. Hill was driving and Mrs. Hill watched the object by sticking her head out of the window. It departed in a generally Northwesterly direction but Mrs. Hill was prevented from observing its full departure by her position in the car.

They report that while the object was above them after it had "swooped down" they heard a series of short loud "buzzes" which they described as sounding like someone had dropped a tuning fork. They report that they could feel these buzzing sounds in their auto. No further visual observations were made of this object. They continued on their trip and when they arrived in the vicinity of Ashland, N.H., about thirty miles from Lincoln, they again heard the "buzzing" sound of the "object"; however, they did not see it at this time.

Mrs. Hill reported the flight pattern of the "object" to be erratic, changed directions rapidly, that during its flight it ascended and descended numerous times very rapidly. Its flight was described as jerky and not smooth.

Mr. Hill is a Civil Service employee in the Boston Post Office and doesn't possess any technical or scientific training. Neither does his wife.

During a later conversation with Mr. Hill, he volunteered the observation that he did not originally intend to report this incident but inasmuch as he and his wife did in fact see this occurrence he decided to report it. He says that on looking back he feels that the whole thing is incredible and he feels somewhat foolish—he just cannot believe that such a thing could or did happen. He says, on the other hand, that they both saw what they reported and this fact gives it some degree of reality.

Information contained herein was collected by means of telephone conversation between the observers and the preparing individual. The reliability of the observer cannot be judged and while his apparent honesty and seriousness appears to be valid it cannot be judged at this time.

This report is remarkable for what it *does not* contain. In this respect, it is probably typical of a large class of Air Force records (most of those involving close proximity to a UFO) where either witness reluctance or lack of adequate follow-up eliminated the most significant information. In the present case, the witnesses failed to give the Air Force any information as to the beings they could see aboard the craft during their observation with binoculars. And proper investigation would have disclosed an element of which they were not immediately aware: they could not account for a time gap of two hours between the two periods of buzzing sounds. In fact, they could not recall how they had driven the thirty-five miles between Indian Head and Ashland so casually mentioned in the Air Force report.

What happened after their story became known is well documented in John Fuller's book. Both witnesses had a series of strange nightmares. The dreams led them to see a psychiatrist who used hypnosis to discover the root of the problem, and it was only then found that the origin of the nightmares could be traced to those missing two hours. Under separate hypnosis, Betty and Barney Hill

said they had been *taken* by the strange beings into the UFO.

I have been privileged to hear the portion of the tapes covering the “abduction” of Betty and Barney Hill. Further discussion with the witnesses, and with Dr. Simon and John Fuller, leads me to regard the case, not as an individual event to be investigated and treated as such, but, on the contrary, as an indication of a general pattern that cannot be separated from the total phenomenon.

First, it is interesting to note that, as further details came to the Hills’ memories after treatment, the case took on more of the features present in other UFO landings, of which the Hills could not have heard. One such detail is the recollection by Betty Hill that, after their car was stopped and a group of “men” had come toward them, the creatures had opened the door of the vehicle and pointed a small device at her. When I asked her to what usual object she could compare it, she told me, “It could have been a pencil.”

It is not necessary to repeat the descriptions given by the Hills of the manner in which they were abducted or of the conditions inside the object. It is enough to say that the statements made under hypnosis by Betty and Barney are in general agreement. And it is also useful to study the detailed accounts of the entities given by the witnesses:

Betty states:

Most of the men are my height... None is as tall as Barney, so I would judge them to be 5’ to 5’4”. Their chests are larger than ours; their noses were larger [longer] than the average size although I have seen people with noses like theirs—like Jimmy Durante. Their complexions were of a gray tone; like a gray paint with a black base; their lips were of a bluish tint. Hair and eyes were very dark, possibly black...⁷²

In a sense, they looked like mongoloids... This sort of round face and broad forehead, along with a certain type of coarseness. The surface of their skin seemed to be a bluish gray, but probably whiter than that. Their eyes moved, and they had pupils. Somehow, I had the feeling they were more like cats’ eyes.⁷³

Barney, on the other hand, says this:

The men had rather odd-shaped heads, with a large cranium, diminishing in size as it got toward the chin. And the eyes continued around to the sides of their heads, so that it appeared that they could see several degrees beyond the lateral extent of our vision. This was startling to me... [The mouth] was much like when you draw one horizontal line with a short perpendicular line on each end. This horizontal line would represent the lips without the muscle that we have. And it would part slightly as they made this mumumumming sound. The texture of the skin, as I remember it from this quick glance, was grayish, almost metallic looking. I didn't notice any hair—or headgear for that matter. I didn't notice any proboscis, there just seemed to be two slits that represented the nostrils.⁷⁴

There are some obvious contradictions between the two descriptions. Betty speaks of very dark hair; Barney did not notice any. The men described by Barney do not exactly evoke in my mind the picture of Jimmy Durante! On the other hand, the creatures are strikingly reminiscent of the UFO operators of a large number of stories unknown outside a very small group of specialists.

Apart from disagreement on the nose and lips, Betty's statement matches the description made by Barney of the shape of the head and the color and appearance of the skin. Another remark by Betty is significant in this respect: "I got the impression that the leader and the examiner were different from the crew members. But this is hard to say, because I really didn't want to look at the men."⁷⁵

Two other elements are outstanding in this case. One of them is the manner of communication with the strange beings. They communicated among themselves through an audible language, which was definitely not understandable to the witnesses. Yet when they communicated with the Hills, their thoughts came through in English. Betty thinks that they spoke English "with an accent," while Barney feels that the words and the presence of the entity were two

separate things:

I did not hear an actual voice. But in my mind, I knew what he was saying. It wasn't as if he were talking to me with my eyes open, and he was sitting across the room from me. It was more as if the words were there, a part of me, and he was outside the actual creation of the words themselves.⁷⁶

This very remarkable statement, an excellent description of the mechanism that triggered the communication, may well be a clue to the entire episode, and it certainly places the case in the domain of the Theory of Apparitions—as it is treated, for instance, by Tyrrell in his celebrated 1942 Myers Lectures before the British Society for Psychical Research. Thus it is noteworthy that the apparent absurdity of the sequence of actions constituting the episode should be reducible to the triggering of high-level perception patterns within the witness's brain, and not necessarily through an actual normal physical process. And this characteristic, in its turn, is reminiscent both of neurophysiological experiments and of reports by the most reliable observers of “ghosts,” although, of course, ghosts are distinguished from the class of phenomena we are studying here by the absence of material traces—which makes their interpretation a good deal simpler. And while it is probable that a complete theory of ghosts could confine the phenomena to parameters within the human nervous system, the same is not true of UFOs. For this reason, therefore, it is crucial to pursue the investigation of cases of apparitions in older times, in relation to reports such as that of the Hills.

The recognition of a strong psychological (or psychic, if you prefer) component in UFO manifestations makes such a study imperative. If the phenomena are to be ascribed to psychological causes, then the causes must have manifested themselves during all epochs, although naturally sociologists could give various reasons to expect a considerable increase in such manifestations since World War II. On the other hand, if the phenomenon is not wholly psychological in nature, then the discovery of historical antecedents would be a

valuable clue to its nature.

The “experiment” performed on Betty Hill by the entities is therefore quite remarkable. It will be recalled that while she was in the craft, Betty was submitted to a simulated medical test. Under hypnosis, she reported that a long needle was inserted into her navel, that she felt pain, and that the pain stopped when the leader made a certain gesture with his hand in front of her eyes. A fifteenth-century French calendar, the *Kalendrier des Bergiers*, shows the tortures inflicted by demons on the people they have taken: the demons are depicted piercing their victims’ abdomens with long needles. In fact, the psychological invariable in all these stories is unmistakable. The problem, then, is not to identify it, but to relate it in a rational manner to the physical features encountered during the observations—for example, the tracking by military radar operators of the UFO seen by the Hills.

Perhaps we should illustrate the difficulty of this problem by using a case that is less well known than the Hill incident, though it is quite as dramatic. It has never appeared in English UFO literature and therefore cannot have influenced American UFO lore. Even in France it is practically unknown. The incident took place on May 20, 1950, at about 4:00 P.M. I cannot reveal the name of the witness or the exact location. I can say, however, that the witness was a woman, and that the episode took place in the central region of France, near the Loire River. An official investigation by French local police has substantiated the physical traces mentioned in this report, which can be translated thus:

I was hurrying back home to prepare dinner. I was happy and content and I was singing some popular tune. Everything was calm and still, without any breeze or wind; I was alone on the path.

Suddenly, I found myself within a brilliant, blinding light, and I saw two huge black hands appear in front of me. Each one had five fingers, of a black color with a yellowish tint, somewhat like copper. The fingers were roughly formed, slightly vibrating, or quivering. These hands did not come

from behind me, but from above, as if they had been hanging over my head awaiting the proper time to catch me. The black hands did not immediately apply themselves to my head. I probably took two or three steps before they touched me. The hands had no visible arms! The two black hands were applied to my face with violence and squeezed my head, as a bird of prey rushes on its unfortunate, helpless victim. They pulled my head back against a very hard chest—one that seemed to be made of iron; I felt the cold through my hair and behind my neck, but no contact with clothes. The hands were squeezing my head like a formidable vice, not abruptly, but gradually. They were very cold, and their touch made me think that they were not made of flesh. The big fingers were placed on my eyes, and I could not see anymore, on my nose so that I could not breathe, and also on my mouth, to prevent me from crying out.

When I was surrounded by the strong, blinding light, I had the feeling I had been paralyzed, and when the hands touched me, I had the very distinct impression of a strong electric discharge, as if I had been shaken by a lightning bolt. My whole body was annihilated, helpless, without reflexes. I was like a broken toy between the inhuman hands of my unknown aggressor. For a little over a minute, I felt his hands tightening very strongly on either side of my throat. It was horribly painful. Then he began to swing me forward and backward several times, still fiercely squeezing my head against his chest. I had the distinct impression that this being wore armor or a steel carapace, or some very hard and cold material. I felt his two [invisible] arms pressing heavily on my shoulders.

It was at that moment that I heard his laugh, a strange laugh I could not explain; it was as if I heard him through some water, and yet it seemed quite close, above my head. At first it sounded rough and hushed, then rather strong and rolling. It made me shudder and hurt me. After a few

seconds the laugh stopped, suddenly cut off. Then a knee hit me in the back, hurting me very much, as if it were made of steel. That made me think my aggressor was completely covered with steel. This blow made me fall back, and the unknown aggressor made me lie down, still squeezing my head against his chest. Then he dragged me along the path, by my head, and he seemed in a great hurry. I did not hear him breathe.

He pulled me into a bush full of brambles and nettles and acacias, still going backward at an incredible speed, holding my head. At that moment I heard his voice above me, and it said: "There she is. We've got her." As if he were talking to someone else, some accomplice who had stayed inside the bush; this voice, like the laugh, seemed close by, although hushed by some obstacle, and it was short, rough, sharply cut.

I was choking, and I felt I was going to die; I thought of my family waiting for me at home, and my whole life passed before me in a few seconds. My aggressor pulled me through the bushes until we reached a small pasture, and suddenly he stopped! Why? His hands had gradually slipped down my face, and I tried to call for help but I had no voice left but a tiny, shrill cry. After a while I was able to sit among the brambles. I had a very hard time breathing. My bag was still in my hand, with the money it contained. At last I was able to get up in spite of my weakness, and then I heard some noise to my left inside the bushes. I thought I was going to see my aggressors and recognize their faces, but I saw nothing! Only the branches moved, waving in the air; I saw and heard the brambles scratching the empty space, and the grass being pressed as if under the steps of some invisible being. I was terrified. Softly, I took to the path again, walking with difficulty. My legs were lacerated by the brambles and bleeding; I felt a strange sensation of nervous exhaustion, indefinable, as if I had been electrified by a strong current. In

my mouth was a sickening, metallic, bitter taste; my muscles did not obey me. Over my shoulders I felt something like a bar, and in my back a painful heat, as if I had been exposed to flames or to a burning ray. At times I still felt as if I was being brushed by an invisible brush. I must have walked like that for five or six minutes. At the end of the path there was a turn, and from there I could see houses, and then the pains decreased a little bit.

Everything had lasted a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, and it seemed that I had lived in an unreal world. Abruptly I heard a great noise, like a violent wind during a storm, a sudden displacement of warm air or a violent whirlwind. I saw the trees bending as if under a sudden storm, and I was nearly thrown down. Almost simultaneously, there was a strong, blinding white light. I had the feeling something flew through the air very fast, but I saw nothing. Soon everything became calm again. I felt discomfort and nausea. I reached the house of the lock-keeper — and when I opened the door they came toward me and asked me what had happened, because they too had seen a light from their house. The lock-keeper's wife asked me what was wrong. When I was able to speak at last, they told me all the fingers were still deeply marked in the flesh of my face, making large red bars. They applied peroxide to the scratches on my legs, and an ointment, and bathed my face with cold water. My hands were badly hurt.

After a long lapse of time I started again toward — to buy a few things, without saying anything to anyone, and I came back home laboriously, by another path.

After I told my mother, and my father and my brother, too, what had happened to me, they filed a complaint with the *gendarmerie*. The police came and interviewed me at length; they examined me and observed the marks of large fingers on my face. I was still swollen, and felt pains at several places. They concluded there had been an abduction attempt

and told me that it was very strange, mysterious. They took me to the spot to continue their investigation there. They noted that at some places the brambles were black and scorched; at some other places they were only pressed and flattened. The acacias too had been burned in places, and they were broken too. The fences in the pasture, which were made of wooden posts and barbed wire, had suffered also. Some posts were burned, others pulled out; the barbed wire had been wrenched away and broken.

The previous day (May 19), in the evening, the witness in this case had observed a “kind of shooting star,” which stopped abruptly, then appeared to go up and stay among the other stars for a while, then to grow bigger and take on a kind of swinging motion, its light alternately on and off. Suddenly it left, on a curved trajectory, and reached the horizon at very high speed. She had dismissed the incident from her mind at the time.⁷⁷ The official investigation got nowhere and was dropped. The case is still carried as an unsolved abduction attempt.

What can we say about such reports? They are neither more nor less believable than other UFO sightings; they are in line with some of the most dramatic stories of older days, which inspired the fairy tales; they are also in line, as we shall see, with the visions of the 1897 airship and the incidents that followed it. But it is too early to theorize. It is better, at this time, merely to inspect the documents, though I must confess that I have previously regarded many such cases as worthless (even if their documentation is not inferior to that of the more believable cases we study). Take another abduction case,⁷⁸ one that allegedly occurred on August 21, 1915:

Gallipoli, August 28, 1915.

The following is an account of a strange incident that happened...in the morning, during the severest and final days of the fighting, which took place at “Hill 60,” Suvla Bay, “ANZAC” [Australian and New Zealand Army Corps].

The day broke clear, without a cloud in sight, as any

beautiful Mediterranean day could be expected to be. The exception, however, was a number of perhaps six or eight “loaf of bread” shaped clouds—all shaped exactly alike—which were hovering over “Hill 60.” It was noticed that, in spite of a four or five mile an hour breeze from the south, these clouds did not alter their position in any shape or form, nor did they drift away under the influence of the breeze. They were hovering at an elevation of about 60 degrees as seen from our observation point 500 ft. up. Also stationary and resting on the ground right underneath this group of clouds was a similar cloud in shape, measuring about 800 ft. in length, 200 ft. in height, and 200 ft. in width. This cloud was absolutely dense, almost solid looking in structure, and positioned about 14 to 18 chains from the fighting in British held territory. All this was observed by twenty-two men of No. 3 Section of No. 1 Field Company, N.Z.E., including myself, from our trenches on Rhododendron Spur, approximately 2500 yards south west of the cloud on the ground. Our vantage point was overlooking “Hill 60” by about 300 ft. As it turned out later, this singular cloud was straddling a dry creek bed or sunken road (Kaiajik Dere) and we had a perfect view of the cloud’s sides and ends as it rested on the ground. Its colour was a light grey, as was the colour of the other clouds.

A British Regiment, the First Fourth Norfolk, of several hundred men, was then noticed marching up this sunken road or creek towards “Hill 60.” It appeared as though they were going to reinforce the troops at “Hill 60.” However, when they arrived at this cloud, they marched straight into it, with no hesitation, but no one ever came out to deploy and fight at “Hill 60.” About an hour later, after the last of the file had disappeared into it, this cloud very unobtrusively lifted off the ground and, like any fog or cloud would, rose slowly until it joined the other similar clouds which were mentioned in the beginning of this account. On viewing

them again, they all looked alike “as peas in a pod.” All this time, the group of clouds had been hovering in the same place, but as soon as the singular “ground” cloud had risen to their level, they all moved away northwards, i.e. towards Thrace (Bulgaria). In a matter of about three-quarters of an hour they had all disappeared from view.

The Regiment mentioned is posted as “missing” or “wiped out” and on Turkey surrendering in 1918, the first thing Britain demanded of Turkey was the return of this regiment. Turkey replied that she had neither captured this Regiment, nor made contact with it, and did not know that it existed. A British Regiment in 1914-18 consisted of any number between 800 and 4000 men. Those who observed this incident vouch for the fact that Turkey never captured that Regiment, nor made contact with it.

We, the undersigned, although late in time, that is at the 50th Jubilee of the ANZAC landing, declare that the above described incident is true in every word.

Signed by witnesses:

4/165 Sapper F. Reichart
Matata, Bay of Plenty

13/416 Sapper R. Newnes
157 King St., Cambridge

J. L. Newman
73 Freyberg St.,
Otumoetai, Tauranga.

TAKEN BY THE WIND

We have now examined several stories of abductions and attempts at kidnappings by the occupants of flying saucers. These episodes are an integral part of the total UFO problem and cannot be solved separately. Historical evidence, gathered by Wentz, moreover, once

more points in the same direction.

This sort of belief in fairies being able to *take* people was very common and exists yet in a good many parts of West Ireland...

The Good People are often seen there (pointing to Knoch Magh) in great crowds playing hurley and ball. And one often sees among them the young men and women and children who have been *taken*.

Not only are people taken, but—as in flying saucer stories—they are sometimes carried to faraway spots by aerial means. Such a story is told by the Prophet Ezekiel, of course, and by other religious writers. But an ordinary Irishman, John Campbell, also told Wentz:

A man whom I have seen, Roderick Mac Neil, was lifted by the hosts and left three miles from where he was taken up. The hosts went at about midnight.

Rev. Kirk gives a few stories of similar extraordinary kidnappings, but the most fantastic legend of all is that attached to Kirk himself: the good reverend is commonly believed to have been taken by the fairies.

Mrs. J. MacGregor who keeps the key to the old churchyard where there is a tomb to Kirk, though many say there is nothing in it but a coffin filled with stones, told me Kirk was taken into the Fairy Knoll, which she pointed to just across a little valley in front of us, and is there yet, for the hill is full of caverns and in them the “good people” have their homes. And she added that Kirk appeared to a relative of his after he was taken.

Wentz, who reports this interesting story, made further inquiries regarding the circumstances of Kirk’s death. He went to see the successor to Kirk in Aberfoyle, Rev. Taylor, who clarified the story:

At the time of his disappearance people said he was taken

because the fairies were displeased with him for disclosing their secrets in so public a manner as he did. At all events, it seems likely that Kirk was taken ill very suddenly with something like apoplexy while on the Fairy Knoll, and died there. I have searched the presbyter books and find no record of how Kirk's death really took place, but of course there is not the least doubt of his body being in the grave.

Kirk believed in the ability of the Good People to perform kidnappings and abductions, and this idea was so widespread that it has come down to us through a variety of channels. We can therefore examine in detail four aspects of fairy lore that directly relate to our study: (1) the conditions and purpose of the abductions; (2) the cases of release from Elfland and the forms taken by the elves' gratitude when the abducted human being had performed some valuable service during his stay in Elfland; (3) the belief in the kidnapping activities of the fairy people; and (4) what I shall call the relativistic aspects of the trip to Elfland.

Hartland reports that a Swedish book published in 1775 contains a legal statement, solemnly sworn on April 12, 1671, by the husband of a midwife who was taken to fairyland to assist a troll's wife in giving birth to a child. The author of the statement seems to have been a clergyman named Peter Rahm.

On the authority of this declaration we are called on to believe that the event recorded actually happened in the year 1660. Peter Rahm alleges that he and his wife were at their farm one evening late when there came a little man, swart of face and clad in grey, who begged the declarant's wife to come and help his wife then in labour. The declarant, seeing that they had to do with a Troll, prayed over his wife, blessed her, and bade her in God's name go with the stranger. She seemed to be borne along by the wind.

It is reported that she came home "in the same manner," having refused any food offered to her while in the troll's company.

In another tale, the midwife's husband accompanies her through

the forest. They are guided by the “earthman”—the gnome who has requested their help. They go through a moss door, then a wooden door, and later through a door of shining metal. A stairway leads them inside the earth, to a magnificent chamber where the “earthwife” is resting. Kirk reports that in a case whose principals he personally knew the abducted woman found the home of the Little People filled with light, although she could not see any lamp or fire.

Rev. Kirk also says that later, in the company of another clergyman, he visited a woman, then forty years old, and asked her questions concerning her knowledge of the fairies. It was rumored that for a number of years she had taken almost no nourishment, and that she often stayed very late in the fields looking after her sheep, that she met there and talked with people she did not know, and that one night she had fallen asleep on a hill and had been carried away into another place before sunrise. This woman, says Kirk, was always melancholy and silent.

The physical nature of Magonia, as it appears in such tales, is quite noteworthy. Sometimes, it is a remote country, an invisible island, some faraway place one can reach only by a long journey. Indeed, in some tales, it is a celestial country, as in the Indian story quoted earlier. This parallels the belief in the extraterrestrial origin of UFOs so popular today. A second—and equally widespread—theory, is that Elfland constitutes a sort of parallel universe, which coexists with our own. It is made visible and tangible only to selected people, and the “doors” that lead through it are tangential points, known only to the elves. This is somewhat analogous to the theory, sometimes found in the UFO literature, concerning what some authors like to call the “fourth dimension”—although, of course, this expression makes much less physical sense than does the theory of a parallel Elfland. (It does sound more scientific, however!)

Hartland gives tales that illustrate the theory of “tangential universes,” such as the following:

In Nithsdale a fairy rewards the kindness of a young mother, to whom she had committed her babe to suckle, by taking her on a visit to Fairyland. A door opened in a green hillside,

disclosing a porch which the nurse and her conductor entered. There the lady dropped three drops of a precious dew on the nurse's left eyelid, and they were admitted to a beautiful land watered with meandering rivulets and yellow with corn, where the trees were laden with fruits which dropped honey. The nurse was here presented with magical gifts, and when a green dew had baptized her right eye she was enabled to behold further wonders. On returning the fairy passed her hand over the woman's eye and restored its natural powers.

This tale brings us to our second point, that of the gratitude shown by the elves in return for services performed by humans, and the form such gratitude takes. The gratitude itself is evidenced by many stories of elvish gifts in Scandinavian and Northern European tales, such as this one:

A German midwife, who was summoned by a Waterman, or Nix, to aid a woman in labor, was told by the latter: "I am a Christian woman as well as you; and I was carried off by a Waterman, who changed me. When my husband comes in now and offers you money, take no more from him than you usually get, or else he will twist your neck. Take good care!"

In another story, the midwife is asked how much she wants. She answers she will not take more from them than from other people, and the elf replies: "That's lucky for thee. Hadst thou demanded more, it would have gone ill with thee!" In spite of that, she received her apron full of gold.⁷⁹

In a Pomeranian story, the midwife similarly replies to the same question, and the mannikin says, "Now then, lift up thy apron!" and fills it with rubbish that lay in the corner of the room. He then takes his lantern and politely escorts her home. But when she shakes out her apron, pure gold falls on the floor.

Elvish gifts have a magical character, which will take very special meaning in the next chapter. Their magical quality could be illustrated with tales from practically any country. Chinese folklore,

in particular, gives numerous examples of it. In one tale, the dwarf fills the woman's apron with something she must not look at before she reaches her house. Naturally she takes a look as soon as the dwarf has vanished, and sees that she is carrying black coals. Angered, she throws them away, retaining two as evidence of the dwarf's bad treatment. She arrives home and discovers the black coals have turned into precious stones. But when she goes back to find the other coals, they are all gone.

There are, in fact, numerous stories in folklore of humans who have gone to fairyland of their own will, either taking a message, or bringing one back, or performing some service for the supernatural beings who live there. But—and this is my third point—we also have numerous accounts of abductions by the fairies. They take men and women, especially pregnant women or young mothers, and they also are very active in stealing young children. Sometimes, they substitute a false child for the real one, leaving in place of the real child a broom with rugs wrapped around it or one of *their* children, a *changeling*:

By the belief in changelings I mean a belief that fairies and other imaginary beings are on the watch for young children or... sometimes even for adults, that they may, if they can find them unguarded, seize and carry them off, leaving in their place one of them.

This belief is not confined to Europe. It is found in regions as remote from Europe as China and the American Pacific coast.⁸⁰ But, in any case, once the parents have recognized their child has been taken, what should they do? Hartland says that a

method in favour in the North of Scotland is to take the suspected elf to some known haunt of its race, generally, we are told, some spot where peculiar soughing sounds are heard, or to some barrow, or stone circle, and lay it down. An offering of bread, butter, milk, cheese, eggs and flesh or fowl must accompany the child.

The parents then retire for an hour or two. If their gifts have vanished

when they come back, then their own child will be returned.

But sometimes more radical methods have been used, and we can only pity the poor children who have been ill-treated because their superstitious parents thought they looked like elves! As late as May 17, 1884, it was reported in the London *Daily Telegraph*, two women were arrested at Clonmel and charged with cruelty toward a child three years old. They thought he was a changeling and, by ill-treating him, hoped to obtain the “real child” from the fairies! And there is no question that in medieval times the same superstition has led to the death of children who had congenital defects. Sometimes the same treatment applies to adults who have been changed, and Hartland gives a very funny example of such a case:

A tale from Badenoch represents the man as discovering the fraud from finding his wife, a woman of unruffled temper, suddenly turned a shrew. So he piles up a great fire and threatens to throw the occupant of the bed upon it unless she tells him what has become of his own wife. She then confesses that the latter has been carried off, and she has been appointed successor. But by his determination he happily succeeds in recapturing his own at a certain fairy knoll near Inverness.

Of course, the UFO myth has not yet reached such romantic proportions, but we are perhaps not quite far from it, at least in certain rural areas, where strange flying objects have become a source of terror to people traveling at night, and where the rumor that “invaders” might be around has gained interest, if not support. A recent television series has capitalized on this aspect of UFO lore. In the show, the human race has been infiltrated by extraterrestrials who differ from humans in small details only. This is not a new idea, as the belief in changelings shows. And there is a well-known passage in Martin Luther’s *Table Talk*, in which he tells the Prince of Anhalt that he should throw into the Moldau a certain man who is, in his opinion, such a changeling— or killcrop, as they were called in Germany.

What was the purpose of such fairy abductions? The idea advanced by students of folk tales is again very close to a current theory about UFOs: that the purpose of such contact is a genetic one. According to Hartland:

The motive assigned to fairies in northern stories is that of preserving and improving their race, on the one hand by carrying off human children to be brought up among the elves and to become united with them, and on the other hand by obtaining the milk and fostering care of human mothers for their own offspring.

(We shall see below what parallels can be found in recent UFO cases.)

However, such is not always the purpose of abduction, and people are often returned by the elves after nothing more than a dance or a game. But a strange phenomenon often takes place: the people who have spent a day in Elfland come back to this world one year, or more, older!

This is our fourth point, and quite a remarkable one. Time does not pass there as it does here. And we have in such stories the first idea of the *relativity of time*. How did this idea come to the storytellers, ages ago? What inspired them? No one can answer such questions. But it is a fact that the dissymmetry of the time element between Elfland and our world is present in the tales from all countries.

Discussing this supernatural lapse of time in fairyland, Hartland relates the true story of Rhys and Llewellyn, recorded about 1825 in the Vale of Neath, Wales. Rhys and Llewellyn were fellow servants to a farmer. As they went home one night, Rhys told his friend to stop and listen to the music. Llewellyn heard no music. But Rhys had to dance to the tune he had heard a hundred times. He begged Llewellyn to go ahead with the horses, saying that he would soon overtake him, but Llewellyn arrived home alone. The next day, he was suspected of murdering Rhys and jailed. But a farmer “who was skilled in fairy matters” guessed the truth. Several men gathered—

among them the narrator of the story—and took Llewellyn to the spot where he said his companion had vanished. Suddenly, “Hush!” cried Llewellyn. “I hear music, I hear sweet harps.”

All listened but could hear nothing. Llewellyn’s foot was on the outer edge of the fairy ring. He told the narrator to place his foot on his, and then he too heard the sounds of many harps and saw a number of Little People dancing in a circle twenty feet or so in diameter. After him, each of the party did the same and observed the same thing. Among the dancing Little Folk was Rhys. Llewellyn caught him by his smock-frock as he passed close to them and pulled him out of the circle. At once Rhys asked, “Where are the horses?” and asked them to let him finish the dance, which had not lasted more than five minutes. And he could never be persuaded of the time that had elapsed. He became melancholy, fell ill, and soon after died.

Such stories can be found in Keightley’s *The Fairy Mythology* and other books, although of course the story of Rhys and Llewellyn is remarkable because it dates from the nineteenth century, thus providing a measure of continuity between fairy and UFO lore. In the tales of this type, several modes of recovery of the persons taken are offered. One of them consists in touching the abducted man with a piece of iron, and the objection of supernatural beings to this metal is one of the themes of fairy lore.

Near Bridgend, Wales, is a place where it is reported that a woman who had been taken by the fairies came back ten years later and thought she had not been away more than ten days. Hartland gives another charming story on the same theme, concerning a boy named Gitto Bach, or Little Griffith, a farmer’s son who disappeared:

During two whole years nothing was heard of him; but at length one morning when his mother, who had long and bitterly mourned for him as dead, opened the door, whom should she see sitting on the threshold but Gitto with a bundle under his arm. He was dressed and looked exactly as when she last saw him, for he had not grown a bit. “Where have you been all this time?” asked his mother. “Why, it was only yesterday I went away,” he replied; and opening the

bundle he showed her a dress the “little children” as he called them, had given him for dancing with them. The dress was of white paper without seam. With maternal caution she put it into the fire.

The best-known stories where time relativity is the main theme are of course of the “Rip van Winkle” type, patterned after numerous folk stories that allegedly concern actual events. Strangely enough, we again find the identical theme in ages-old Chinese folklore. Witness the story of Wang Chih, one of the holy men of the Taoists.

One day, as Wang Chih wandered through the mountains of Kii Chow gathering firewood, he saw a grotto where some old men were playing chess. He came in to watch their game and laid down his ax. One of the old men gave him something like a datestone and instructed him to place it on his mouth. “No sooner had he done so than hunger and thirst passed away.” Some time later, one of the aged players told him, “It is long since you came here; you should go home now.” But as he turned to pick up his ax, Wang Chih found that the handle had turned into dust. He reached the valley, but found not hours or days but centuries had passed, and nothing remained of the world as he had known it.

A similar tradition exists in Denmark. For instance, in a tale which is typical of the pattern, a bride thoughtlessly walked through the fields during the festivities of her wedding day and passed a mound “where the elves were making merry.” (Again, we have here a description of the Little People close to the magical object sometimes described as a large, flat, round table, sometimes as a hillock. A disk or a large cone resting on the ground would fit that description. In describing the fairy knoll, Hartland writes: “The hillock was standing, as is usual on such occasions, on red pillars!”)

The “wee folk” offered the bride-to-be a cup of wine, and she joined in a dance with them. Then she hastened back home, where she could not find her family. Everything had changed in the village.

Finally, on hearing her cries, a very old woman exclaimed: “Was it you, then, who disappeared at my grandfather’s brother’s wedding, a hundred years ago?”

At these words, the poor girl fell down and expired.

It is fascinating indeed to find such tales, which antedate Einstein's and Langevin's relativistic traveler by centuries!

The supernatural lapse of time in fairyland is often allied to the theme of love between the abducted human being and one of the fairies. Such is the pattern of the story of Ossian, or Oisín:

Once, when he was a young man, Oisín fell asleep under a tree. He woke up suddenly and found a richly dressed lady "of more than mortal beauty" looking at him. She was the queen of the legendary land of Tir na n'Og, and she invited him to share her palace. Oisín and the queen were in love and happy, but the hero was warned not to go into the palace gardens or to stand on a certain flat stone. Naturally, he transgressed the order, and when he stood upon the stone, he beheld his native land, suffering from oppression and violence. He went to the queen and told her he must return. "How long do you think you have been with me?" she asked. "Thrice seven days," said he. "Thrice seven years," was the answer. But he still wanted to go back. She then gave him a black horse from whose back he must not alight during his trip in the other world, for fear of seeing the power of time suddenly fall on him. But he forgot the warning when an incident induced him to dismount, and at once he became a feeble, blind, and helpless old man.

It is not necessary to spend time here to point out in detail the parallel traditions of the island of Avalon, Morgan the Fay, the legend of Ogier the Dane, and the magical travels of King Arthur. All these traditions insist on the peculiar nature of time in the "other world." Nor is this limited to European history, as Hartland again points out:

Many races having traditions of a Culture God—that is, of a superior being who has taught them agriculture and the arts of life, and led them to victory over their enemies—add that he has gone away from them for awhile, and that he will some day come back again. Quetzalcoatl and Viracocha, the culture gods of Mexico and Peru, are familiar instances of this.

Similarly, Vishnu has yet a tenth incarnation to accomplish the final destruction of this world's wicked. At the end of the present age, he will be revealed in the sky, seated on a white horse and holding a blazing sword.

Such great traditions are common knowledge, like the abductions of Enoch, Ezekiel, Elijah and others in the Bible. What is not commonly known is that such legends have been built on the popular belief in numerous actual stories of the less glorious, more ordinary and “personal,” type we have reviewed here. For instance, while all the books about Mexico mention Quetzalcoatl, they usually ignore the local beliefs in little black beings, the *ikals*, whose pranks we have already mentioned, and who, while their relationship with modern Latin American UFO lore is clear, also provide an obvious parallel to the fairy-faith.

In his study of the tales of Tenejapa, Brian Stross reports

they are believed to be beings from another world, and some have been seen flying with some kind of rocket-like thing attached to the back. With this rocket they are said occasionally to have carried off people.⁸¹

Similarly, Gordon Creighton reports:

The *ikal* of the Tzotzils flies through the air. Sometimes he steals women, and the women so taken are remarkably prolific, and may bear a child once a week, or once a month, or even daily. The offspring are black, and they learn the art of flying inside their father's cave.⁸²

Brian Stross's Indian informants reported that a flurry of *ikals* was sighted “about twenty years ago”—which would take us back to 1947, a very important year in UFO history.

On June 5, 1968, the press reported that a Buenos Aires couple, Mr. and Mrs. Vidal, had a very strange adventure while driving between Chascomus and Maipu. They were surrounded by a thick cloud of mist and fell asleep. When they woke up, their car was on a dirt road they did not know, and they found out to their dismay that

they were in Mexico! The paint on their car, a Peugeot 403, had allegedly vanished.

The Vidals went to the Argentine consulate in Mexico, and from there called some friends of theirs in Buenos Aires to make arrangements for their return. The consulate has refused to comment on the incident. The Vidals' car has been taken to the United States for investigation, and Mrs. Vidal has been hospitalized in an Argentina clinic, in a state of nervous depression. Forty-eight hours in the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Vidal cannot be accounted for.

BEYOND REASON

In the past twenty years, UFO reports have been studied not only in a sensational light by people with journalistic motives and methods but also by serious persons who have tried to place them within the framework of space science, modern physics, psychology, or the history of superstition. An increasing number of researchers—best identified with the *Flying Saucer Review* in Great Britain and with the groups such as APRO and NICAP⁸³ in the United States—have made systematic efforts at responsible data-gathering, at the same time attempting to discover one or several consistent “patterns” in the reports. But these efforts at rationalization of the UFO phenomenon have so far failed.

The most appealing of the theories proposed, which would regard the UFOs as probes from another planet, falls short of explaining the phenomena in their historical development. Present-day saucers cannot be evaluated without reference to the 1897 airship or to earlier sightings of similar objects. Then, too, the theory of simple visitation must be combined with the assumption that the visitors know far more physics than we do—so much more, in fact, that an interpretation in terms of physical concepts known to us is bound to end up in failure and contradiction. A second major flaw in all the theories proposed so far is found in the description of the entities and their behavior. Any theory can account for some of these reports, but only at the expense of arbitrary rejection of a much larger group.

The recognition of a parallel between UFO reports and the main themes of fairy-lore is the first indication I have found that a way might exist out of this dilemma. And although it is still too early for us to pick up the scattered pieces of our old theories in a new attempt at explanation, I would like to conclude this chapter with a more precise review of the most difficult cases we have before us. Of the “reasonable” sightings there is little that can be said. The real problem begins when we find witnesses who are typical of the average population and who tell a story that, though not inconsistent with the spectrum of UFO reports, still stands out because of a few specific details that are so unbelievable that our first reaction is to reject the entire story.

The thought that the story must be disregarded because it is a challenge to our reason is a reaction I am very familiar with, and it has led me in the past to select for analysis only those sightings that seem amenable to scientific criticism. Similarly, major groups such as NICAP or APRO and the official investigators working for Project Blue Book have devised some more or less conscious standards for the automatic rejection of “unbelievable” stories. To be sure, many of these reports do deserve the “crackpot” label, but such stories are usually accompanied by numerous signs of the witness’s lack of mental balance. But when no such psychological context is evident, we must appraise the story very carefully.

October 12, 1963. It was raining hard between Monte Maiz and Isla Verde, in Argentina, as Eugenio Douglas drove his truck loaded with coal along the road. Dawn was coming. Suddenly, Douglas saw a bright spot on the road ahead, like the headlights of an approaching vehicle, except that it was a single, blinding light. To avoid a collision, Douglas slowed down. The light became so intense he had to lower his head and move to the side. He stopped the truck and got out. The light had disappeared.

Through the rain, Eugenio Douglas could now see a circular metallic craft, about thirty-five feet high. An opening became visible, making a second area of light, less intense, and three figures appeared. They looked like men, but they were wearing strange

headaddresses with things like antennae attached to the headpieces. They were over twelve feet tall. There was nothing repulsive about the entities, said Douglas, but he was terribly scared.

As soon as he was seen by the figures, a ray of red light flashed to the spot where he stood and burned him. Grabbing a revolver, he fired at the three entities and ran off toward Monte Maiz. But the burning red light followed him as far as the village, where it interfered with the street lights, turning them violet and green. Douglas could smell a pungent gas. The beauty and dramatic character of that scene is impressive, and in a screen illustration of the UFO saga this is probably the sighting that would best carry its total meaning.

Douglas ran to the first house and shouted for help. Ribas, the owner, had died the previous night, but his family, gathered around the body, reported that at the same time they heard Douglas's call the candles in the room and the electric lights in the house turned green, and the same strange smell was noticed. They rushed to open the door: there was Douglas in the pouring rain, his overcoat over his head and a gun in his hand. The street lights had changed color. It must have been one of the most fantastic scenes in the rich archives of ufology.

Eugenio Douglas was taken to the police station, where the burns on his face and hands were clearly seen. The police, it turned out, had received a number of calls about the lights' color change, but they had attributed the change to irregularities in the local power plant—which, however, would hardly account for the change in the candle lights, if that particular observation was not an illusion. Douglas was examined by a doctor, who stated the burns had been caused by a radiation similar to ultraviolet (according to Douglas, he had felt a burn when exposed to a red beam). When villagers went to the site where the truck was still parked, they found large footprints, nearly twenty inches long, but they were shortly afterward washed away by rain.⁸⁴

In late August, 1963, near the town of Sagrada Familia, Brazil, three boys, Fernando Eustagio, eleven, his brother Ronaldo, nine,

and a neighbor named Marcos, went into the Eustagio garden and started to draw water from the well. Suddenly they became aware of a hovering sphere above the trees. They could even see four or five rows of people inside the sphere. An opening under the sphere became visible, and two light rays shot downward. A slender, ten-foot-tall being came down, as if gliding on the two beams of light. He alighted in the garden and walked for twenty feet or so in an odd fashion: his back seemed stiff, his legs were open, and his arms outstretched. He swung his body from left to right as if trying to find his balance and then sat down on a rock.

The three boys observed that the giant wore a transparent helmet and had in the middle of his forehead what they described as a dark “eye.” He wore tall boots, each of which was equipped with a strange triangular spike, which made a peculiar impression in the soft ground and could be seen for several days afterward. His garment was shiny and had inflated as soon as the entity had touched the ground. The trousers seemed to be fastened tightly to the boots. He had a peculiar square pack on his chest, which emitted flashes of light in an intermittent manner.

Inside the sphere, still hanging motionless above the garden, the three boys could see occupants behind control panels “turning knobs and flicking switches.”

When the giant in the garden made a motion as if to grab one of the boys, Fernando picked up a stone—only to find himself unable to do anything with it as the spaceman looked straight into his eyes. The giant then returned to the sphere, still using the light beams as an “elevator” but holding his arms close to his body this time. The boys were no longer afraid, although they could not account for their new feeling. As the sphere left, they were sure the giant spaceman had not come to hurt them, and somehow, in the same irrational fashion, they knew he would come back again.⁸⁵

In Brazil, six years earlier, an incident had taken place that has gained in UFO literature the place it certainly deserves, thanks to an excellent investigation by the late Professor Olavo Fontes, of the National School of Medicine in Rio de Janeiro, who interviewed and

examined the witness, A. Villas-Boas, of Sao Francisco de Salles, Minas Gerais.

On the night of October 5, 1957, Antonio and his brother went to bed about 11:00 P.M. The night was hot, and as he opened the window, Antonio saw a silvery light in the corral similar to the spot made by a powerful searchlight. Later that night, the two brothers observed the light was still there. Then it moved toward the house, sweeping the roof before going away.

About 10:00 P.M. on October 14, Antonio was plowing with his tractor when he saw a blinding white light at the northern end of the field. Every time Antonio tried to approach it, the light moved away. This happened about twenty times, though the light always appeared to “wait for him.” His second brother was watching the scene as Antonio finally gave up. The light simply vanished.

The next evening Antonio was alone at the same spot. The night was cold, clear, and starry. At 1:00 A.M. he saw something like a red star, which grew larger and became an egglike, bright object, which hovered above his tractor, then landed softly. Antonio tried to drive away, but the engine of the tractor died. He jumped down and took two steps, but someone caught his arm. After a short struggle, four men carried him inside the craft. The beings communicated among themselves in slowly emitted growls, unlike any sound the witness could reproduce, although they were “neither high-pitched nor too low.” In spite of his resistance, the creatures stripped him, washed his body with something like a wet sponge, and took him into another room through a strangely lettered door.

It is not my purpose here to record all the details of the experience reported by Villas-Boas: they have been adequately documented first in the *Flying Saucer Review* by Fontes and Creighton and later by the Lorenzens, who provide a complete reprint of the testimony as recorded by Fontes and J. Martins, along with the professional opinion of Dr. Fontes after his medical examination of the witness, in their book *Flying Saucer Occupants*.⁸⁶ Fontes’s conclusion that Villas-Boas is not mentally unbalanced and that he is sincere in reporting his story is what prompts me to include the story here. And the story

does provide a link between such tales as the story of Ossian and the general question of the genetic context of the UFO myth, which will be the object of the next section of this chapter.

Antonio remained alone in the room for what seemed to him a very long time. When he heard a noise at the door, he turned and received a “terrible shock”: the door was open and a woman came in, as naked as he was. Her hair was blonde, with a part in the center. She had blue eyes, rather longer than round, slanted outward. Her nose was straight, her cheekbones prominent. Her face looked very wide, “wider than that of an Indio native.” It ended in a pointed chin. Her lips were very thin, nearly invisible, in fact. Her ears were small but ordinary. She was much shorter than he was, her head only reaching his shoulder. She quickly made clear to him what the purpose of her visit was. Soon after, in fact, another man came in and beckoned to the woman, who, pointing to her belly, smiled, pointed at the sky, and followed the man out.⁸⁷

The men came back with Antonio’s clothes, then took him to a room where the other crew members were sitting, growling among themselves. The witness, who felt sure no harm would come to him now, carefully observed his surroundings. Among other things—all his remarks here are of interest—he noticed a box with a glass top that had the appearance of an “alarm clock.” The “clock” had one hand and several marks that would correspond to the 3, 6, 9, and 12 of an ordinary clock. However, although time passed, the hand did not move, and Antonio concluded that it was no clock.⁸⁸

The symbolism in this remark by Villas-Boas is clear. We are reminded of the fairy tales quoted above, of the country where time does not pass, and of that great poet who had in his room a huge white clock without hands, bearing the words “It is later than you think.” It is the poetic quality of such details in many UFO sightings that catches the attention—in spite of the irrational, or obviously absurd, character of the tale—and makes it so similar to a dream. Antonio must have thought so, because he reflected that he must bring some evidence back and tried to steal the “clock.” At once, one of the men shoved him to the side angrily. This attempt to secure

evidence is a constant feature of fairy tales, and we are also reminded of the efforts by Betty Hill to convince her captors to let her take a peculiar “book” she saw inside their craft. As in the Villas-Boas incident, the men denied her the opportunity to convince the world that the experience had been real.

At last, one of the men motioned Antonio to follow him to a circular platform. He was then given a detailed tour of the machine, taken to a metal ladder, and signaled to go down. Antonio watched all the details of the preparation for take-off and observed the craft as it rose from the ground and flew away in a matter of seconds. He noticed that the time was 5:30; he had spent over four hours inside the strange machine.

It must be noted that the witness volunteered information about the sighting in general terms when a notice appeared in a newspaper calling for UFO reports. He was extremely reluctant to discuss the more personal aspects of his experience and related them only when questioned with insistence by Fontes and Martins. Like Maurice Masse, Villas-Boas suffered from excessive sleepiness for about a month after the incident.

DAEMONIALITAS

When folklore becomes degraded to a minor literary form, as the fairy-faith was degraded to the fairy tales we know today, it naturally loses much of its content: precisely those “adult” details that cannot be allowed to remain in children’s books. The direct result of the censorship of spicy details in these marvelous stories is that they really become mere occasions for amazement. The Villas-Boas case is hardly appropriate for nursery-school reading, but to eliminate the little lady from the story would turn it into a tale without deep symbolic or psychological value. The sexual context is precisely what gives such accounts their literary influence. It is what provides impact to the fairy-faith.

Without the sexual context—without the stories of changelings, human midwives, intermarriage with the Gentry, of which we never

hear in modern fairy tales—it is doubtful that the tradition about fairies would have survived through the ages. Nor is that true only of fairies: the most remarkable cases of sexual contact with nonhumans are not found in spicy saucer books, nor in fairy legends; they rest, safely stored away, in the archives of the Catholic Church. To find them, one must first learn Latin and gain entrance into the few libraries where these unique records are preserved. But the accounts one finds there make the Villas-Boas case pale by comparison, as I believe the reader will agree before the end of this chapter.

Let us first establish clearly that the belief in the possibility of intermarriage between man and the nonhuman races we are studying is a corollary to the apparitions in all historical contexts.

This is so obvious in biblical stories that I hardly need elaborate. The sex of the angels is not the most difficult—on the contrary, it is the clearest—of all theological questions. In Anatole France's *Revolt of the Angels* it is Arcade, one of the celestial beings, who says:

There's nothing like having sound references. In order to assure yourself that I am not deceiving you, Maurice, on this subject of the amorous embraces of angels and women, look up Justin, *Apologies* I and II; Flavius Josephus, *Jewish Antiquities*, Book I, Chapter III; Athenagoras, *Concerning the Resurrection*; Lactantius, Book II, Chapter XV; Tertullian, *On the Veil of the Virgins*; Marcus of Ephesus in *Psellus*; Eusebius, *Praeparatio Evangelica*, Book V, Chapter IV; Saint Ambrose, in his book on *Noah and the Ark*, Chapter V; Saint Augustine in his *City of God*, Book XV, Chapter XXIII; Father Meldonat, the Jesuit, *Treatise on Demons*, page 248...

Thus spoke Arcade, his guardian angel, to poor Maurice, as he tried to apologize for having stolen his mistress, pretty Madam Gilberte. And he added shamelessly,

It was bound to be so; all the other angels in revolt would have done as I did with Gilberte. "Women, saith the Apostle, should pray with their heads covered, because of the

angels.”⁸⁹

This is clear enough. But fairies and elves? Are they subject to such carnal desires? Consider the following facts.

In the Preface of the *Saga of Hrolf*, Torfeus, a seventeenth-century Danish historian, records statements made about the elves by Einard Gusmond, the Icelandic scholar:

I am convinced they really do exist, and they are creatures of God; that they get married like we do, and have children of either sex: we have a proof of this in what we know of the love of some of their women with simple mortals.

William Grant Stewart, in *The Popular Superstitions and Festive Amusements of the Highlanders of Scotland*, devotes the second part of his discussion to fairies. In a chapter entitled “Of the Passions and Propensities of the Fairies,” he has this to say on sexual intercourse with them:

The fairies are remarkable for the amorousness of their dispositions, and are not very backward in forming attachments and connections with the people that cannot with propriety be called their own species.

This is a beautiful example of convoluted phraseology. Stewart is less obviously embarrassed when he reports that such events no longer seem to take place between men and fairies:

We owe it, in justice to both the human and the fairy communities of the present day, to say, that such intercourse as that described to have taken place betwixt them is now extremely rare; with the single exception of a good old shoemaker, now or lately living in the village of Tomantoul, who confesses having had some dalliances with a “lanan-shi” in his younger days, we do not know personally any one who has carried matters this length.⁹⁰

If Stewart came back today, he would have to revise this statement

after reading UFO material. Kirk stated the case more clearly when he said: "In our Scotland there are numerous and beautiful creatures of that aerial order, who frequently assign meetings to lascivious young men as succubi, or as joyous mistresses and prostitutes, who are called Leannain Sith or familiar spirits." I hardly need to remind the reader of the importance of such "familiar spirits" in medieval occultism, particularly in Rosicrucian theories. Nor do I need to mention the number of accused witches who were condemned to death on the evidence that they had such familiar spirits.

There is no gap between the fairy-faith and ufology regarding the sexual question. This is apparent from the study made by Wentz, who records, for example, the following story:

My grandmother Catherine Mac Innis used to tell about a man named Laughlin, whom she knew, being in love with a fairy-woman. The fairy-woman made it a point to see Laughlin every night, and he being worn out with her began to fear her. Things got so bad at last that he decided to go to America to escape the fairy-woman. As soon as the plan was fixed and he was about to emigrate, women who were milking at sunset out in the meadows heard very audibly the fairy-woman singing this song:

What will the brown-haired woman do
When Lachie is on the billows?

Lachie emigrated to Cape Breton, landing at Pictu, Nova Scotia; and in his first letter home to his friends he stated that the same fairy-woman was haunting him there in America.

The comments by Wentz on this case are extremely important:

To discover a tale so rare and curious as this...is certainly of all our evidence highly interesting. And aside from its high literary value, it proves conclusively that the fairy-women who entice mortals to their love in modern times are much

the same, if not the same, as the succubi of middle-age mystics.

This allows us to return to the religious records mentioned above, one of which offers one of the most remarkable cases of apparition I have ever come across. It is difficult to believe that stories exist that surpass, for their amazing contents or shocking features, some of the reports we have already studied, such as the Hill case or the Villas-Boas report. But, remarkable as they are, these latter two accounts refer only to one aspect of the total phenomenon; they can be interpreted only after being placed within the continuum of hundreds of lesser-known cases, which provide the necessary background. The following case stands alone, and it is unique in that it relates the apparition of an incubus with the poltergeist phenomenon.

The authority upon which the case rests is that of Fr. Ludovicus Maria Sinistrari de Ameno, who reports and discusses it in his manuscript *De Daemonialitate, et Incubis, et Succubis*,⁹¹ written in the second half of the seventeenth century. Who is Fr. Sinistrari? A theologian-scholar born in Ameno, Italy, on February 26, 1622, he studied in Pavia and entered the Franciscan Order in 1647. He devoted his life to teaching philosophy and theology to numerous students attracted to Pavia by his fame as an eminent scholar. He also served as Councilor to the Supreme Tribunal of the Inquisition and as Theologian attached to the Archbishop of Milan. In 1688, he supervised the compilation of the statutes of the Franciscan Order. He died in 1701.

Among other books, Fr. Sinistrari published a treatise called *De Delictis et Poenis*, which is an exhaustive compilation “*tractatus absolutissimus*” of all the crimes and sins imaginable. In short, Fr. Sinistrari was one of the highest authorities on human psychology and religious law to serve the Catholic Church in the seventeenth century. Compared to his *De Daemonialitate*, *Playboy* is a rather innocent gathering of mild reveries. The good father writes:

About twenty-five years ago while I was a professor of Sacred

Theology at the Holy Cross Convent in Pavia, there lived in that city a married woman of excellent morality. All who knew her, and particularly the clergy, had nothing but the highest praises for her. Her name was Hieronyma, and she lived in the St. Michael Parish.

One day, Hieronyma prepared some bread and brought it to the baker's to have it baked. He brought it back to her, and at the same time he brought her a large pancake of a very peculiar shape, made with butter and Venetian pastes, such as they use to make cakes in that city. She refused it, saying she had not prepared anything like it.

"But," said the baker, "I have not had any bread to bake today but yours. The pancake must come from your house too; your memory probably fails you."

The good lady allowed herself to be convinced; she took the pancake and ate it with her husband, her three-year-old daughter, and a servant girl.

During the following night, while she was in bed with her husband and both were asleep, she found herself awakened by an extremely fine voice, somewhat like a high-pitched whistling sound. It was softly saying in her ear some very clear words: "How did you like the cake?" In fear, our good lady began to use the sign of the cross and to invoke in succession the names of Jesus and Mary.

"Fear naught," said the voice. "I mean no harm to you. On the contrary, there is nothing I would not do in order to please you. I am in love with your beauty, and my greatest desire is to enjoy your embraces."

At the same time, she felt that someone was kissing her cheeks, but so softly and gently that she might have thought it was only the finest cotton down touching her. She resisted, without answering anything, only repeating many times the names of Jesus and Mary and making the sign of the cross. The temptation lasted thus about half an hour, after which time the tempter went away.

In the morning, the lady went to her confessor, a wise and knowledgeable man, who confirmed her in the ways of the faith and appealed to her to continue her strong resistance, and to use some holy relics.

The following nights: similar temptations, with words and kisses of the same kind; similar opposition, too, from the lady. However, as she was tired of such lasting trials, she took the advice of her confessor and other serious men and asked to be examined by trained exorcists to decide whether or not she was possessed. The exorcists found nothing in her to indicate the presence of the evil spirit. They blessed the house, the bedroom, the bed, and gave the incubus orders to discontinue his importunities. All was in vain: he went on tempting her, pretending he was dying with love, and crying, moaning, in order to invoke the lady's pity. With God's help, she remained unmoved.

Then the incubus used a different approach: he appeared to her in the figure of a young boy or small man with golden, curling hair, with a blond beard gleaming like gold and sea-green eyes. To add to his power of seduction, he was elegantly dressed in Spanish vestments. Besides, he kept appearing to her even when she was in company; he would complain, as lovers do; he would send her kisses. In a word, he used all the means of seduction to obtain her favors. Only she saw and heard him; to all others, there was nothing.

This excellent woman had kept her unwavering determination for several months when the incubus had recourse to a new kind of persecution.

First, he took from her a silver cross full of holy relics and a blessed wax or papal lamb of Pope Pius V, which she always had on her. Then, rings and other jewels of gold and silver followed. He stole them without touching the locks of the casket in which they were enclosed. Then he began to strike her cruelly, and after each series of blows one could see on her face, arm, or other areas of her body bruises and marks,

which lasted one or two days, then vanished suddenly, quite unlike natural bruises, which go away by degrees.

Sometimes, as she suckled her daughter, he took the child from her knees and carried her to the roof, placing her at the edge of the gutter. Or else he would hide her, but without ever causing her harm.

He would also upset the household, sometimes breaking to pieces the plates and earthenware. But in the blink of an eye he also restored them to their original state.

One night, as she lay in bed with her husband, the incubus, appearing to her under his usual form, energetically demanded that she give herself up. She refused, as usual. Furious, the incubus went away, and a short time later he returned with an enormous load of those flat stones that inhabitants of Genoa, and of Liguria in general, use to cover their houses. With these stones he built around the bed such a high wall that it reached almost to the ceiling, and the couple had to send for a ladder in order to come out. This wall was built without lime. It was pulled down and the stones were stored in a corner, where they were exposed to everyone's sight. But after two days they vanished.

On the day of St. Stephen, the lady's husband had invited several military friends to dine with him. To honor his guests he had prepared a respectable dinner. While they were washing their hands according to the custom—hop!—suddenly the table vanished, along with the dishes, the cauldrons, the plates, and all the earthenware in the kitchen, the jugs, the bottles, the glasses too. You can imagine the amazement, the surprise, of the guests. There were eight of them, among them a Spanish infantry captain who told them:

“Do not be afraid. It is only a trick. But there used to be a table here, and it must still be here. I am going to find it.”

Having said that, he went around the room with outstretched hands, attempting to seize the table. But after he

had made many turns, seeing he was only touching air, the others laughed at him. And since dinner time had passed, everyone took his coat and started for home. They had already reached the door with the husband, who was politely accompanying them, when they heard a great noise in the dining room. They stopped to find out what it was, and the servant girl ran and told them the kitchen was full of new plates loaded with food, and the table had come back in the dining room.

The table was now covered with napkins, dishes, glasses, and silverware that were not the original ones. And there were all kinds of precious cups full with rare wines. In the kitchen, too, there were new jugs and utensils; they had never been seen there before. The guests, however, were hungry, and they ate this strange meal, which they found very much to their taste. After dinner, as they were talking by the fireplace, everything vanished, and the old table came back with the untouched dishes on it.

But, oddly enough, no one was hungry any longer, so that nobody wanted to have supper after such a magnificent dinner—which shows that the dishes which had been substituted for the original ones were real and not imaginary.

This persecution had been going on for several months, the lady consulted the Blessed Bernardino of Feltri, whose body is the object of veneration in St. James Church, some distance outside the city walls. And at the same time, she vowed to wear for a whole year a gray monk's gown, with a rope as a belt, like those used by the minor brothers in the order to which Bernardino belonged. She hoped, through his intercession, that she would be freed from the persecutions of the incubus.

Indeed, on September 28—which is the Vigil of the Dedication of Archangel St. Michael and the Feast of the Blessed Bernardino—she took the votive dress. The next morning was the Feast of St. Michael. Our afflicted lady

went to the church of that saint, which was, as I have said, her own parish. It was about ten o'clock, and a very large crowd was going to mass. Now, the poor woman had no sooner put her foot on the church ground than all of a sudden her vestments and ornaments fell to the ground and were carried away by the wind, leaving her as naked as the hand. Very fortunately, it so happened that among the crowd were two knights of mature age who saw the thing and hurriedly removed their coats, to hide as well as they could that woman's nudity. And having put her in a coach, they drove her home. As for the vestments and jewels stolen by the incubus, he returned them six months later.

To make a long story short, although there are many other tricks that this incubus played on her, and some amazing ones, suffice it to say that he kept tempting her for many years. But, at last, perceiving he was wasting his efforts, he discontinued these unusual and bothersome vexations.

As a theologian, Fr. Sinistrari was as puzzled by such reports as most modern students of UFO lore are by the Villas-Boas case. Observing that the fundamental texts of the Church gave no clear opinion on such cases, Sinistrari wondered how they should be judged by religious law. A great part of his manuscript is devoted to a detailed examination of this question. The lady in the above example did not allow the incubus to have intercourse with her. But there are numerous other cases in the records of the Church (especially in witch trials) in which there was intercourse. From the Church's point of view, says Fr. Sinistrari, there are several problems. First, how is such intercourse physically possible? Second, how does demoniality differ from bestiality? Third, what sin is committed by those who engage in such intercourse? Fourth, what should their punishment be?

The earliest author who uses the word "demonialitas" is J. Caramuel, in his *Theologia Fundamentalis*. Before him, no one made a distinction between demoniality and bestiality. All the moralists, following St. Thomas Aquinas,⁹² understood by bestiality "any kind

of carnal intercourse with an object of a different species.” Thus Cajetan in his commentary on St. Thomas places intercourse with the demon in the class of bestiality, and so does Sylvester⁹³ when he defines *luxuria*, and Bonacina in *De Matrimonio*, question 4. (In this respect, Villas-Boas’s remark that lying with the woman gave him the impression that he was lying with an animal, because of her “growls,” is striking.⁹⁴)

There is here a fine point of theology, which Sinistrari debates with obvious authority. He concludes that St. Thomas never meant intercourse with demons to fall within his definition of bestiality. By “different species,” Sinistrari says, the saint can only mean species of living *being*, and this hardly applies to the devil. Similarly, if a man copulates with a corpse, this is not bestiality, especially according to the Thomist doctrine that denies the corpse the nature of the human body. The same would be true for a man who copulates with the corpse of an animal. Throughout this discussion, the great intelligence and obvious knowledge of human psychology of the author is remarkable. It is quite fascinating to follow Fr. Sinistrari’s thoughts in an area that is directly relevant to UFO reports. And relevant it is indeed; for Villas-Boas or Betty and Barney Hill would certainly have had a hard time before the Inquisitors if they had lived in the seventeenth century.

(Benoit de Berne, at age seventy-five, confessed he had had intercourse for forty years with a succubus named Hermeline. He was burned alive.⁹⁵ In passing, let us remark that the most eminent of our scientists choose, with Condon, to ignore such reports, which they label “crackpot” material. Yet, a few centuries earlier, the best minds saw in similar accounts an occasion to increase their knowledge of human nature and did not feel it was beneath their dignity as philosophers to spend considerable time in this study. If, as a twentieth-century scientist, I need an apology to write the present book, this should be as good a precedent as any.)

The act of love, writes Sinistrari, has for an object human generation. Unnatural semination, that is, intercourse that cannot be followed by generation, constitutes a separate type of sin against

nature. But it is the subject of that semination that distinguishes the various sins under that type. If demoniality and bestiality were in the same category, a man who had copulated with a demon could simply tell his confessor: "I have committed the sin of bestiality." And yet he obviously has not committed that sin.

Considerable problems arose, however, when one had to identify the physical process of intercourse with demons. This is clearly a most difficult point (as difficult as that of identifying the physical nature of flying saucers!), and Sinistrari gives a remarkable discussion of it. Pointing out that the main object of the discussion is to determine the degree of punishment these sins deserve, he tries to list all the different ways in which the sin of demoniality can be committed. First he remarks:

There are quite a few people, over-inflated with their little knowledge, who dare deny what the wisest authors have written, and what everyday experience demonstrates: namely, that the demon, either incubus or succubus, has carnal union not only with men and women but also with animals.

Sinistrari does not deny that some young women often have visions and imagine that they have attended a sabbat. Similarly, ordinary erotic dreams have been classified by the Church quite separately from the question we are studying. Sinistrari does not mean such psychological phenomena when he speaks of demoniality; he refers to actual physical intercourse, such as the basic texts on witchcraft discuss. Thus in the *Compendium Maleficarum*, Gnaccius gives eighteen case histories of witches who have had carnal contact with demons. All cases are vouched for by scholars whose testimony is above question. Besides, St. Augustine himself says in no uncertain terms:

It is a widespread opinion, confirmed by direct or indirect testimony of trustworthy persons, that the Sylvens and Fauns, commonly called Incubi, have often tormented women, solicited and obtained intercourse with them. There

are even Demons, which are called Duses [i.e., *lutins*] by the Gauls, who are quite frequently using such impure practices: this is vouched for by so numerous and so high authorities that it would be impudent to deny it.⁹⁶

Now, the devil makes use of two ways in these carnal contacts. One he uses with sorcerers and witches; the other with men and women perfectly foreign to witchcraft.

This is a point of paramount importance. What Sinistrari is saying is that two kinds of people may come in contact with the beings he calls demons: those who have made a formal pact with them—and he gives the details of the process for making this pact—and those who simply happen to be “contacted” by them. The implications of this fundamental statement to occultism for the interpretation of the fairy-faith and of modern UFO stories should be obvious to the reader.

The devil does not have a body. Then, how does he manage to have intercourse with men and women? How can women have children from such unions if they specifically express the desire? All the theologians answer that the devil borrows the corpse of a human being, either male or female, or else *he forms with other materials a new body* for this purpose. Indeed, we find here the same theory as that expressed by one of the Gentry and quoted by Wentz: “We can make the old young, the big small, the small big.”

The devil then is said to proceed in one of two ways. Either he first takes the form of a female succubus and then has intercourse with a man. Or else, the succubus induces lascivious dreams in a sleeping man and makes use of the resulting “pollution” to allow the devil to perform the second part of the operation. This is the theory taught by Gnaccius, who gives a great number of examples. Likewise, Hector Boethius, in *Historia Scotorum*, documents the case of a young Scot who, for several months, was visited in his bedroom, the windows and doors of which were closed, by a succubus of the most ravishing beauty. She did everything she could to obtain intercourse with him, but he did not yield to her caresses and entreaties.

One point intrigued Sinistrari greatly: such demons do not obey

the exorcists. They have no fear of relics and other holy objects, and thus they do not fall into the same category as the devils by which people are possessed, as the story quoted above certainly shows. But then, are they really creatures of the devil? Should not we place them in a separate category, with the fairies and the Elementals they so closely resemble? And then, if such creatures have their own bodies, does the traditional theory— that incubi and succubi are demons who have borrowed human corpses—hold? Could it explain how children are born from such unions? What are the physical characters of such children? If we admit that the UFO reports we have quoted earlier in this chapter indicate the phenomenon has *genetic contents*, then the above questions are fundamental, and it is important to see how Sinistrari understood them. Therefore, I give in the following a complete translation of his discussion of the matter.

To theologians and philosophers, it is a fact, that from the copulation of humans (man or woman) with the demon, human beings are sometimes born. It is by this process that Antichrist must be born, according to a number of doctors:⁹⁷ Bellarmin, Suarez, Maluenda, etc. Besides, they observe that as the result of a quite natural cause, the children generated in this manner by the incubi are tall, very strong, very daring, very magnificent and very wicked... Maluenda confirms what has been said above, proving by the testimony of various classical authors that it is to such unions that the following owe their birth:

Romulus and Remus, according to Livy and Plutarch.

Servius-Tullius, sixth king of the Romans, according to Denys of Halicarnassus and Pliny.

Plato the philosopher, according to Diogenes Laertius and St. Jerome.

Alexander the Great, according to Plutarch and Quinte-Curce.

Seleucus, king of Syria, according to Justin and Applan.

Scipio the African, according to Livy.

The Emperor Caesar Augustus, according to Suetonius.

Aristomenes of Messenia, the illustrious Greek general, according to Strabo and Pausanias.

Let us add the English Merlin or Melchin, born of an incubus and a nun, the daughter of Charlemagne. And finally, as writes Cocleus, quoted by Maluenda, that damned heresiarch whose name is Martin Luther.

However, in spite of all the respect I owe so many great doctors, I do not see how their opinion can stand examination. Indeed, as Pererius observes very well in *Commentary on Genesis*, Chapter Six, all the strength, all the power of the human sperm, comes from spirits that evaporate and vanish as soon as they issue from the genital cavities where they were warmly stored. The physicians agree on this. Therefore, it is not possible for the demon to keep the sperm he has received in a sufficient state of integrity to produce generation; for, no matter what the vessel where he could attempt to keep it is, this vessel would have to have a temperature equal to the natural temperature of human genital organs, which is found nowhere but in those same organs. Now, in a vessel where the warmth is not natural, but artificial, spirits are resolved, and no generation is possible. A second objection is that generation is a vital act through which man, from his own substance, introduces sperm through the use of natural organs, into a place proper for generation. To the contrary, in the special case we are now considering, the introduction of the sperm cannot be a vital act of the generating man, since it is not by him that it is introduced into the matrix. And, for the same reason, it cannot be said that the man to whom the sperm belonged has engendered the fetus that is procreated. Neither can we consider the incubus as the father, since the sperm is not of his own substance. Thus here is a child who is born and has no father—which is absurd. Third objection: when the father engenders naturally, there is a concourse of two causalities: a material one, for he provides the sperm that is the material of

generation; and an efficient one, for he is the main agent in the generation, according to the common opinion of philosophers. But, in our case, the man who does nothing but provide the sperm simply gives material, without any action tending toward generation. Therefore he could not be regarded as the child's father, and this is contrary to the notion that the child engendered by an incubus is not his child, but the child of the man whose sperm was borrowed by the incubus...

We also read in the Scriptures (Genesis 6:4) that giants were born as a result of intercourse between the sons of God and the daughters of Man: this is the very letter of the sacred text. Now, these giants were men of tall stature, as it is said in Baruch 3:26, and far superior to other men. Besides their monstrous size, they called attention by their strength, their plunders, their tyranny, And it is to the crimes of these giants that we must attribute the main and primary cause of the Flood, according to Cornelius a Lapide in his *Commentary on Genesis*.

Some state that under the name of sons of God we must understand the sons of Seth, and, under that of daughters of men, the daughters of Cain, because the former practiced piety, religion, and all other virtues while the latter, the children of Cain, did exactly the opposite. But, with all the respect we owe Chrysostom, Cyril, and others who share this view, it will be recognized it is in disagreement with the obvious meaning of the text. What do the Scriptures say? That from the conjunction of the above were born men of monstrous corporeal proportions. Therefore, these giants did not exist previously, and if their birth was the result of that union, it is not admissible to attribute it to the intercourse between the sons of Seth and the daughters of Cain who, of ordinary size themselves, could have children only of ordinary size.

Consequently, if the intercourse in question has given birth

to beings of monstrous proportions, we must see there not the ordinary intercourse of men with women but the operation of the incubi who, owing to their nature, can very well be called sons of God. This opinion is that of the Platonist philosophers and of Francois George of Venice, and it is not in contradiction with that of Josephus the historian, Philo, St. Justin Martyr, Clement of Alexandria, and Tertullian, according to whom these incubi could be angels who had allowed themselves to commit the sin of luxury with women. Indeed, as we shall show, there is nothing there but a single opinion under a double appearance.

What we have here is a complete theory of contact between our race and another race, nonhuman, different in physical nature, but biologically compatible with us. Angels, demons, fairies, creatures from heaven, hell, or Magonia: they inspire our strangest dreams, shape our destinies, steal our desires... But who are they?

70 Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (APRO). See J. Lorenzen, "Where is Private Irwin?" *Flying Saucers*, 28 (November, 1962), p. 17.

71 John Fuller, *The Interrupted Journey* (Dial, New York: 1966).

72 *Ibid.*, p. 296.

73 *Ibid.*, p. 264.

74 *Ibid.*, p. 260.

75 *Ibid.*, p. 263.

76 *Ibid.*

77 "Un Cas Infiniment Mystérieux," *Lumières dans La Nuit*, 86 (January-February, 1967), p. 2.

78 *Spaceview* (Henderson, New Zealand), 45 (September-October, 1965).

79 Keightley, *The Fairy Mythology* (London: 1882), p. 261.

80 Dorman, *The Origin of Primitive Superstitions and Their Development, etc., Among the Aborigines of America* (Philadelphia: 1881).

81 Brian Stross, "The ?ihk'als," *op. cit.*

82 Gordon Creighton, "Middle America Creature Reports," *op. cit.*

83 National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP).

84 "Giants in Argentina," *U.F.O.I.C.* (227 Bay Street, Brighton-le-Sards, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia) (June, 1965).

- 85 T. Green Beckley, "On the Trail of Flying Saucers," *Flying Saucers*, 50 (December, 1966).
- 86 Lorenzen, *Flying Saucer Occupants*, *op. cit.* See also Appendix Cases 407, 412, 414.
- 87 *Ibid.*, p. 54.
- 88 *Ibid.*, p. 55.
- 89 Anatole France, *Revolt of the Angels* (Dodd, Mead, New York: 1927).
- 90 William Grant Stewart, *The Popular Superstitions and Festive Amusements of the Highlanders of Scotland* (Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh: 1851).
- 91 A French translation, *De la Démonialité et Des Animaux Incubes et Succubes* (I. Lisieux, Paris: 1876), is available.
- 92 St. Thomas Aquinas, *Summa Theologia*, 2, 27 qu. 154.
- 93 Sylvester, *De Matrimonio*, qu. 4.
- 94 Lorenzen, *Flying Saucer Occupants*, *op. cit.*, p. 131.
- 95 Le Brun, *op. cit.*, IV, 400.
- 96 St. Augustine, *City of God*, 15, chapter 23.
- 97 Le Brun's comment (*op.cit.*, p. 399) throws more light: "If the body of these children is thus different from the bodies of other children, their soul will certainly have qualities that will not be common to others: that is why Cardinal Bellarmin thinks Antichrist will be born of a woman having had intercourse with an incubus."

CHAPTER FIVE

NURSLINGS OF IMMORTALITY

*They are fairies; he that speaks
to them shall die:
I'll wink and couch: no man
their works must eye.*

William Shakespeare, *The Merry Wives of Windsor*

“THEY SPEAK all the languages of the earth. They know all about the past and future of the human race—of any human being.” This statement was made in 1968 by a Spanish clerk who claims he has been in contact with extraterrestrials since 1954. “The inhabitants of planet Wolf 424 [sic] are among us in human form and with false identities. They are far superior to us and very peace-loving. I am in permanent contact with them: they either write to me or call me. We have meetings.”

How did he contact these superior entities? It seems that in 1954 a saucer threw a stone covered with hieroglyphics into the University Gardens, Madrid. Fernando Sesma copied the symbols down, and soon two-way communication began.

In Great Britain also, fantastic rumors are spreading. British scientists, some people claim, have been contacted by a mysterious source through radio and have become involved in undercover activities at the request of extraterrestrials. Some of these scientists have disappeared. Through such contacts, so the story goes, the extraterrestrials hope to control our history. For what purpose? I myself have received letters from individuals claiming to be members of secret organizations whose headquarters are, quite literally, “out of this world.” These correspondents informed me that the purpose of

these groups is to prevent mankind from reaching other worlds in space. Of course, other “contactees” make exactly opposite claims. The fact remains, however, that belief in nonhuman control of terrestrial destinies is as old as politics.

Thus a Madrid newsman, Armando Puente, claims that Sesma warned him three months before Robert Kennedy was assassinated that the senator would be killed, Sesma similarly “predicted” the wave of UFO sightings in Argentina (a much easier task!).

Moreover, the same power attributed to saucer people—namely, that of influencing human events—was once the exclusive property of fairies. This was true in the beliefs of ignorant medieval peasants and of the scholars as well. Thus, one of the first questions put to Joan of Arc by her inquisitors was “if she had any knowledge or if she had not assisted at the assemblies held at the fountain of the fairies, near Domrémy, around which dance malignant spirits.” And another question and answer was thus recorded: “Asked whether she did not believe—prior to the present day—that fairies were malignant spirits, [she] answered she did not know.”⁹⁸

To pursue this line further would involve reopening the entire problem of witchcraft, which is obviously beyond the purpose of this book. It is important, however, to note the continuum of beliefs, for the continuum leads directly from primitive magic, through mystical experience, the fairy-faith, and religion, to modern flying saucers. The study of witchcraft has shown these subjects to be closely interrelated, and from the point of view of modern psychiatry, they must be treated together. And while we are not concerned with individual beliefs in this chapter, we are interested in the social implications of such rumors, which have seldom been faced by the students of the phenomenon.

In the Soviet Union, not so long ago, a leading plasma physicist died in strange circumstances: he was thrown under a Moscow subway train by a mentally deranged woman. It is noteworthy that she claimed a “voice from space” had given her orders to kill that particular man—orders she could not resist. Soviet criminologists, I have been reliably informed, are worried by the increase of such cases

in recent years. Madmen rushing through the streets because they think the Martians are after them have always been commonplace.⁹⁹ But the current wave of mental unbalance that can be specifically tied to the rise and development of the contactee myth is an aspect of the UFO problem that must be considered with special care.

It was to be hoped that the recent scientific investigations of the UFO phenomenon would have treated this problem with the attention it deserved. Unfortunately, they have not done so. This leads me to offer, in the present chapter, all the information I can provide on this matter, with the hope that sociologists will tackle the problem with more than passing amusement. Of course, some details relevant to this aspect of the UFO phenomenon *cannot* be published. This does not mean, however, that they should remain the exclusive property of a few bureaucrats concerned only with the preservation of their peace of mind and the stability of their administrations. To let UFO speculation grow unchecked would only make the public an easy and defenseless prey to charlatans of all kind. It would mean that any organized group bent upon the destruction of our society could undermine it by skillful use of the saucer mythology; *they could take us to Magonia with the blessing of all the "rationalists."*

A GREAT SIGN IN HEAVEN

Knock is a tiny village in the west of Ireland. But something took place there on August 21, 1879, something no student of the human mind should ignore.¹⁰⁰ The weather had been growing steadily worse all day long. At 7:00 P.M. rain was pouring down on the village as Archdeacon Cavanagh returned home. Mary McLoughlin, his housekeeper, lighted a good turf fire and then, at 8:30, went out to visit her friend, Mrs. Margaret Beirne. As she passed the church, she noticed several strange figures in a field and something "like an altar" with a white light, but she dismissed the sight from her mind and continued on her way. Rain was still falling heavily, and she was not tempted to investigate, although she did "find the matter very strange." Two other parishioners had seen the figures before her and

had reacted in similar fashion.

Later on, when it was still not yet dark and as rain continued to fall, Mary McLoughlin went back past the church, accompanied by Mrs. Beirne. At one point, between the church building and the two women, lay an uncut meadow. And in the meadow on top of the grass, three persons appeared to be standing, surrounded by an extraordinarily bright light and forming “such a sight as you never saw in your life.” The central figure was Our Lady, that on her right was St. Joseph. The third one was identified by Mary Beirne as St. John the Evangelist, because it resembled very much a statue of the saint she had seen in another village—except that now he wore a miter. A few minutes later, eighteen parishioners were assembled before the apparitions.

When a diocesan commission investigated the phenomenon, fourteen witnesses (three men, two children, three teenagers, and six women), with ages between six and seventy-five, described what they had seen.

Another man of some sixty years who lived about half-a-mile from Knock also came before the Commission to tell of the large globe of golden light he had seen on the night of August 21. He had been walking in his fields about nine o'clock and saw this great light covering the whole gable of Knock church. At the time he thought that someone had been foolish enough to make a fire in the grounds of the church; next day when he inquired of neighbors if they had seen the brilliant light which was stationary over the church for so long a period the previous night, he was told of the apparition.

What did these fourteen people see? Most striking of all was the light, golden and sparkling, as bright as that of the sun, that was shining on the south gable of the church. It was a changing light. Sometimes, it illuminated the sky above and beyond the church; sometimes it subsided before becoming again brighter and whiter “so that the gable seemed like a wall of snow.” Within the lighted area,

everyone saw the apparitions.

The three figures were clothed in dazzling white, silverlike garments. Behind them was an altar with a large cross. In front of the cross was a young lamb “face to the west.”

Our Lady’s robe, strikingly white, was covered by a large white cloak that fastened at the throat and fell in ample folds to her ankles. On her head was a brilliant crown surmounted with glittering crosses and over the forehead where the crown fitted the brow was a beautiful rose. She held her hands extended apart and upward, in a position that none of the witnesses could have previously seen in any statue or picture.

Three witnesses reported noticing her bare feet. One woman, Bridget Trench, was so carried away by the sight that she fervently went to the apparitions to embrace the Virgin’s feet. But her arms closed on empty air.

I felt nothing in the embrace but the wall, yet the figures appeared so full and so lifelike and so lifesize that I could not understand it and wondered why my hands could not feel what was so plain and distinct to my sight.

Bridget also remarked how heavily the rain was then falling, but, she added:

I felt the ground carefully with my hands, and it was perfectly dry. The wind was blowing from the south, right against the gable, but no rain fell on that portion of the gable where the figures were.

St. John was standing at an angle to the other figures. Dressed as a bishop, he was holding a large open book in his left hand. The fingers of his right hand were raised in a gesture of teaching. One of the witnesses, Patrick Hill,¹⁰¹ went close enough to see the lines and letters in the book.

When the parish priest was told of the apparitions, he said it might be a reflection from the stained-glass windows of the church and

quietly spent the rest of the evening at home. The phenomenon lasted several hours. Their clothes soaked through, all the witnesses went home before midnight. The next morning nothing was left to be seen.

Ten days after the incident, a deaf child was cured and a man born blind saw after his pilgrimage to Knock. Soon seven or eight cures a week were reported:

A dying man, so ill that he vomited blood most of the way while being carried to Knock and received the Last Sacraments from the Archdeacon on his arrival, was cured instantaneously after drinking some water in which a scrap of cement from the gable wall had been dissolved.

All this came at an unfortunate time for the Catholic Church in Ireland. Most of Archdeacon Cavanagh's fellow priests doubted and disapproved. The Knock church had been built only fifty years earlier, when Irish Catholics had emerged from hiding, and much as in Lourdes in the early days, the clergy tried not to get involved in the pilgrimages. Local and national papers were asked by the clergy to refrain from giving the apparition publicity, while some papers hostile to Catholicism printed derisive articles about it.

Attempts to explain the phenomenon by physical means were made. A science professor from Maynooth performed tests for the official commission of inquiry appointed by the Archbishop of Tuam. He used a magic lantern to project photographic images on the gable wall in the presence of twenty priests and testified that the tests ruled out the possibility that the apparition had been a product of a photographic hoax.

A correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* made his own tests at a later date and reported that "however the reported apparitions were caused, they could not have been due to a magic lantern."

It is not irreverent to point out that many features in this report are identical to those in UFO phenomena: the strange globe of light of varying intensity, the luminous entities within or close to the light, the absence of rain at the site of the apparition and, finally, the

alleged miraculous cures. All these features are present in the current UFO mythology in America.

To those who have not closely followed the specialized UFO literature in the last few years, the assertion that UFO sightings involve mysterious “cures” will come as a surprise. They will find several cases in the Appendix; for instance, the Damon, Texas, report of September 3, 1965, where a policeman was allegedly cured of a wound on his hand when exposed to the light from a hovering object (Case 694). Or the Petropolis, Brazil, report of October 25, 1957, in which we are told that a girl dying from cancer was saved by a fantastic operation performed by two men who came from the sky (Case 415). Clearly we are dealing here with a pattern reminiscent of medieval mysticism.

The Knock case is not the most remarkable instance of a similarity between religious apparitions and UFO sightings. And although it took place in Ireland, the miracle aspect is not the most reminiscent of the standard features of the fairy-faith.

An incident occurring at daybreak, on Saturday, December 9, 1531, in Mexico, however, does represent the culmination of all the superstitions we have discussed.¹⁰² Of tremendous sociological and psychological impact, it has left physical traces that can still be seen—and, indeed, are still an object of much devotion—today.

On that long-ago morning, a fifty-seven-year-old Aztec Indian whose Nahuatl name was Singing Eagle and whose Spanish name was Juan Diego was going to the church of Tlaltelolco, near Mexico City. Suddenly he froze in his tracks as he heard a concert of singing birds, sharp and sweet. The air was bitterly cold: no bird in its right mind would sing at such hour, and yet the harmonious music went on, stopping abruptly. Then someone with a woman’s voice called Juan Diego’s name. The voice was coming from the top of the hill, which was hidden in “a frosty mist, a brightening cloud.” And when he climbed the hill, he saw her.

The sun wasn’t above the horizon, yet Juan saw her as if against the sun because of the golden beams that rayed her person from head to feet. She was a young Mexican girl

about fourteen years old and wonderfully beautiful.

So far, we have a perfect beginning for a standard fairy apparition. But in the ensuing dialogue, Juan Diego was told that the girl was Mary, and that she desired a temple at that particular place: "So run now to Tenochtitlan [Mexico City] and tell the Lord Bishop all that you have seen and heard."

This was easier to say than to accomplish. Poor Indians were not in the habit of going to the Spanish section of the city, and even less to the bishop's palace. Bravely, however, Juan ran down the mountain and begged Don Fray Juan de Zumarraga to hear his story. Naturally, the bishop, although he was kind to the Indian, did not believe a word of his tale, so Juan went back through the mountains and met the lady a second time. He advised her to send the bishop a more suitable messenger, and he was quite frank about it.

"Listen, little son," was the answer. "There are many I could send. But you are the one I have chosen for this task. So, tomorrow morning, go back to the Bishop. Tell him it is the Virgin Mary who sends you, and repeat to him my great desire for a church in this place."

The next morning, Juan Diego returned to Mexico City and met again with the patient bishop. Juan Diego was so adamant and seemed so honest in telling his story that Fray Juan de Zumarraga was shaken. He told Juan to ask the apparition for a tangible sign, and he instructed two servants to follow the Indian and watch his actions. They tracked him through the city, observed that he spoke to no one, saw him climb the hills . . . and then he vanished. They searched the area without finding a trace of him! The perfect fairy tale. But Juan had gone to the hill. He gave the apparition the bishop's answer, and she said:

"Very well, little son. Come back tomorrow at daybreak. I will give you a sign for him. You have taken much trouble on my account, and I shall reward you for it. Go in peace, and rest."

The next morning, Juan did not come. His uncle—his only relative—was dying. Juan spent the day trying to relieve his sufferings and left him only on Tuesday, to get a priest. As he was running to Tlaltelolco, however, the apparition again barred his way. Embarrassed, he told her why he had not followed her instructions, and she said:

“My little son, do not be distressed and afraid. Am I not here who am your Mother? Are you not under my shadow and protection? Your uncle will not die at this time. This very moment his health is restored. There is no reason now for the errand you set out on, and you can peacefully attend to mine. Go up to the top of the hill; cut the flowers that are growing there and bring them to me.”

There were no flowers on the top of the hill, as Juan Diego knew very well. In the middle of December, there could be no flower there, and yet upon reaching the place, he found Castilian roses, “their petals wet with dew.” He cut them and, using his long Indian cape—his *tilma*—to protect them from the bitter cold, carried them back to the apparition. She arranged the flowers he had dropped in the wrap, then tied the lower corners of the *tilma* behind his neck so that none of the roses would fall. She advised him not to let anybody but the bishop see the sign she had given him and then disappeared. Juan Diego never met her again.

At the bishop’s palace several servants made fun of the Indian visionary. They “pushed him around” and tried to snatch the flowers. But when they observed how the roses seemed to dissolve when they reached for them, they were astonished and let him go. Juan was taken once more to the bishop.

Juan Diego put up both hands and untied the corners of crude cloth behind his neck. The looped-up fold of the *tilma* fell; the flowers he thought were the precious sign tumbled out and lay in an untidy heap on the floor. Alas for the Virgin’s careful arrangement!

But Juan's confusion over this mishap was nothing to what he felt immediately after it. Inside of seconds the Bishop had risen from his chair and was kneeling at Juan's feet, and inside of a minute all the other persons in the room had surged forward and were also kneeling,

The bishop was kneeling before Juan's *tilma*, and, as Ethel Cook Eliot remarks, "millions of people have knelt before it since," for it has been placed over the high altar in the basilica of Our Lady of Guadalupe, in Mexico City. The *tilma* consists of two pieces, woven of maguey fibers and sewn together and measuring sixty-six by forty-one inches. On this coarse material, whose color is that of unbleached linen, a lovely figure can be seen, fifty-six inches tall.

Surrounded by golden rays, it emerges as from a shell of light, clear-cut and lovely in every detail of line and color. The head is bent slightly and very gracefully to the right, just avoiding the long seam. The eyes look downward, but the pupils are visible. This gives an unearthly impression of lovingness and loveliness. The mantle that covers the head and falls to the feet is greenish blue with a border of purest gold, and scattered through with golden stars. The tunic is rose-colored, patterned with a lace-like design of golden flowers. Below is a crescent moon, and beneath it appear the head and arms of a cherub.

In the six years that followed the incident, over eight million Indians were baptized. In recent times, some fifteen hundred persons kneel before Juan Diego's *tilma* (still intact with the image's radiant colors) every day.

Juan's uncle was cured. As he was awaiting the priest, too weak even to drink the medicine his nephew had prepared, he saw his room suddenly filled with soft light. A luminous figure, that of a young woman, appeared near him. She told him he would get well and informed him of Juan Diego's mission. She also said, "Call me and call my image Santa Maria de Guadalupe"—or so the message

was understood.

But was this the intended meaning? Following the research of Helen Behrens, Ethel Cook Eliot suggests that the Indian word used by the apparition was *Tetlcoatlaxopeuh*, which could be transcribed phonetically as *Deguatlashupee*. To Spanish ears, this would naturally sound like “*De Guadalupe*.” But the apparition spoke the same Indian dialect as Juan Diego and his uncle—she even looked like “a young Indian girl”—and she had no reason to use the Spanish term ascribed to her. *Tetlcoatlaxopeuh* means “Stone Serpent Trodden on.” Helen Behrens assumes that the apparition was thus announcing that she had supplanted Quetzalcoatl, whom the Indians had idolized as a feathered serpent.

This impressive story contains a magnificent symbolism. Not only does it bring us back, through the stone serpent, to the Maya monuments we discussed at the beginning of this book, but it also reminds us, in several important aspects, of the many tales of fairies we have reviewed: the mysterious, sweet music announcing that the fairy draws near; the flowers (roses once again) that grow in an impossible place; and the sign given to the human messenger, which changes nature as he goes away, like the coals given to human midwives by the gnomes that changed to gold; the numerous similar symbols found in countless tales;¹⁰³ and finally, the cosmic symbolism, the crescent moon under the Virgin’s feet, as in the lines of Revelation:

And there appeared a great sign in heaven; a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon was under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars.¹⁰⁴

“LOOK BUT DO NOT TOUCH”

It was a very great wonder, a sign, in heaven indeed, the marvelous airship that flew over the United States in the spring of 1897. And the rediscovery of the remarkable wave of reports it generated has provided a crucial missing link between the apparitions of older days

and modern saucer stories.

On Donald Hanlon's map reproduced with the photographs, all the airship reports have been plotted, with a special sign to denote landings. This map perhaps gives a measure both of the volume of data the students of American folklore have been missing and of the amount of work done in the last three years by researchers such as Hanlon, Jerome Clark, and Lucius Farish. The result of their investigations is astonishing.

In California, in November, 1896, hundreds of residents of the San Francisco area saw a large, elongated, dark object, which carried brilliant searchlights and was capable of flying against the wind. Between January and March, 1897, it vanished entirely. And suddenly a staggering number of observations of an identical object were made in the Midwest. Earlier in the book, we have seen how Alexander Hamilton described it: a craft with turbine wheels and a glass section with strange beings aboard looking down, a description not unlike that given by Barney Hill. In March, an object of even stranger appearance was seen by Robert Hibbard, a farmer living fifteen miles north of Sioux City, Iowa. Hibbard not only saw the airship, but an anchor hanging from a rope attached to the mysterious craft caught his clothes and dragged him several dozen feet, until he fell back to earth.

To present in an orderly fashion all the accounts of that period would itself take a book. My object here is only to review the most detailed observations of the behavior of the airship's occupants on the ground. But first, how did the object itself behave? It maneuvered very much in the way UFOs are said to maneuver, except that airships were never seen flying in formation or performing "aerial dances." Usually, an airship flew rather slowly and majestically—of course, such an object, in 1897, ran no risk of being pursued—except in a few close-proximity cases when it was reported to depart "as a shot out of a gun." Another difference from modern UFOs lies in the fact that its leisurely trajectory often took it over large urban areas. Omaha, Milwaukee, Chicago, and other cities were thus visited; each time, large crowds gathered to watch the object. Otherwise, the

airship exhibited all the typical activities of UFOs: hovering, dropping “probes”—on Newton, Iowa, on April 10, for example—changing course abruptly, changing altitude at great speed, circling, landing and taking off, sweeping the countryside with powerful light beams.

The occupants of the airship were as variously described as are UFO operators. Several reports could be interpreted to mean that dwarfs were among them, but it was not—to my present knowledge, at least—stated in so many words by witnesses. Alexander Hamilton says that the beings were the strangest he had ever seen, and that he did not care to see them again. I am not aware of any detailed portrait of the creatures by the witnesses in the Leroy case. They were “hideous people”: two men, a woman, and three “children,” jabbering together.

All the operators who engaged in discussions with human witnesses were indistinguishable from the average American population of the time. This, for instance, is the experience related by Captain James Hooton (described in the *Arkansas Gazette* as “the well-known Iron Mountain railroad conductor”):¹⁰⁵

I had gone down to Texarkana to bring back a special, and knowing that I would have some eight to ten hours to spend in Texarkana, I went to Homan (Arkansas) to do a little hunting. It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when I reached that place. The sport was good, and before I knew it, it was after 6 o'clock when I started to make my way back toward the railroad station. As I was tramping through the bush my attention was attracted by a familiar sound, a sound for all the world like the working of an air pump on a locomotive.

I went at once in the direction of the sound, and there in an open space of some five or six acres, I saw the object making the noise. To say that I was astonished would but feebly express my feelings. I decided at once that this was the famous airship seen by so many people about the country.

There was a medium-size looking man aboard and I

noticed that he was wearing smoked glasses. He was tinkering around what seemed to be the back end of the ship, and as I approached I was too dumbfounded to speak. He looked at me in surprise, and said: "Good day, sir; good day." I asked: "Is this the airship?" And he replied: "Yes, sir," whereupon three or four other men came out of what was apparently the keel of the ship.

A close examination showed that the keel was divided into two parts, terminating in front like the sharp edge of a knife-like edge, while the side of the ship bulged gradually toward the middle, and then receded. There were three large wheels upon each side made of some bending metal and arranged so that they became concave as they moved forward.

"I beg your pardon, sir," I said, "the noise sounds a great deal like a Westinghouse air brake."

"Perhaps it does, my friend: we are using condensed air and aeroplanes, but you will know more later on."

"All ready, sir," someone called out, when the party all disappeared below. I observed that just in front of each wheel a two-inch tube began to spurt air on the wheels and they commenced revolving. The ship gradually arose with a hissing sound. The aeroplanes suddenly sprang forward, turning their sharp end skyward, then the rudders at the end of the ship began to veer to one side and the wheels revolved so fast that, one could scarcely see the blades. In less time than it takes to tell you, the ship had gone out of sight.

Captain Hooton adds that he could discover no bell or bell rope about the ship and was greatly shocked by this detail, since he thought "every well regulated air locomotive should have one." He left a detailed drawing of the machine.

We next look at the testimony of Constable Sumpter and Deputy Sheriff McLemore, of Hot Springs, Arkansas:

While riding north-west from this city on the night of May 6, 1897, we noticed a brilliant light high in the heavens.

Suddenly it disappeared and we said nothing about it, as we were looking for parties and did not want to make any noise. After riding four or five miles around through the hills we again saw the light, which now appeared to be much nearer the earth. We stopped our horses and watched it coming down, until all at once it disappeared behind another hill. We rode on about half a mile further, when our horses refused to go further. About a hundred yards distant we saw two persons moving around with lights. Drawing our Winchesters—for we were now thoroughly aroused to the importance of the situation—we demanded: “Who is that, and what are you doing?”

A man with a long dark beard came forth with a lantern in his hand, and on being informed who we were proceeded to tell us that he and the others—a young man and a woman—were travelling through the country in an airship. We could plainly distinguish the outlines of the vessel, which was cigar-shaped and about sixty feet long, and looking just like the cuts that have appeared in the papers recently. It was dark and raining and the young man was filling a big sack with water about thirty yards away, and the woman was particular to keep back in the dark. She was holding an umbrella over her head. The man with the whiskers invited us to take a ride, saying that he could take us where it was not raining. We told him we believed we preferred to get wet.

Asking the man why the brilliant light was turned on and off so much, he replied that the light was so powerful that it consumed a great deal of his motive power. He said he would like to stop off in Hot Springs for a few days and take the hot baths, but his time was limited and he could not. He said they were going to wind up at Nashville, Tenn., after thoroughly seeing the country. Being in a hurry we left and upon our return, about forty minutes later, nothing was to be seen. We did not hear or see the airship when it departed.

In the *Chicago Chronicle* of April 13, 1897, appeared the following,

under the headline “AIRSHIP SEEN IN IOWA”:

Fontanelle, Iowa, April 12. The airship was seen here at 8:30 tonight, and was viewed by the whole population. It came from the south-east, and was not over 200 feet above the tree-tops and moved very slowly, not to exceed ten miles an hour. The machine could be plainly seen, and is described as being sixty feet in length, and the vibration of the wings could be plainly seen. It carried the usual coloured lights, and the working of the machinery could be heard, as also could the strains of music, as from an orchestra. It was hailed, but passed on to the north, seeming to increase its speed, and disappeared. There is no doubt in Fontanelle that it was the real thing, and is testified to by the most prominent citizens, etc.

Here the airship, which had appeared to Captain Hooton as a typically mechanical contraption, takes on a more fairylike appearance. The parallel becomes even more striking in the following report, as pointed out by Hanlon. It is extracted from the April 28 edition of the *Houston Daily Post*:

Merkel, Texas, April 26. Some parties returning from church last night noticed a heavy object dragging along with a rope attached. They followed it until, in crossing the railroad, it caught on a rail. On looking up they saw what they supposed was the airship. It was not near enough to get an idea of the dimensions. A light could be seen protruding from several windows; one bright light in front like the headlight of a locomotive.

After some ten minutes, a man was seen descending the rope. He came near enough to be plainly seen; he wore a light blue sailor suit and was small in size. He stopped when he discovered parties at the anchor, and cut the rope below him and sailed off in a northeast direction. The anchor is now on exhibition at the blacksmith shop of Elliot and Miller and is attracting the attention of hundreds of people.

“This sounds much too familiar to be taken lightly,” comments Hanlon, who reminds his readers of the Sioux City incident— when Robert Hibbard was dragged by an anchor hanging from an airship—and of Drake’s and Wilkins’s account of two incidents that took place about 1211 A.D. or earlier. According to the Irish story:

There happened in the borough of Cloera, one Sunday, while the people were at Mass, a marvel. In this town is a church dedicated to St. Kinarus. It befell that an anchor was dropped from the sky, with a rope attached to it, and one of the flukes caught in the arch above the church door. The people rushed out of the church and saw in the sky a ship with men on board, floating before the anchor cable, and they saw a man leap overboard and jump down to the anchor, as if to release it. He looked as if he were swimming in water. The folk rushed up and tried to seize him: but the Bishop forbade the people to hold the man, for it might kill him, he said. The man was freed, and hurried up to the ship, where the crew cut the rope and the ship sailed out of sight. But the anchor is in the church, and has been there ever since, as a testimony.

In Gervase of Tilbury’s *Otis Imperialia*, the same account is related as having taken place in Gravesend, Kent, England. An anchor from a “cloudship” became fastened in a mound of stones in the churchyard. The people heard voices from above, and the rope was moved as if to free the anchor, to no avail. A man was then seen to slide down the rope and cut it. In one account, he then climbed back aboard the ship; in another, he died of suffocation.

The *Houston Post* of April 22, 1897, has a further report:

Rockland: Mr. John M. Barclay, living near this place, reports that last night about 11 o’clock, after having retired, he heard his dog barking furiously, together with a whining noise. He went to the door to ascertain the trouble and saw something, he says, that made his eyes bulge out and but for the fact that

he had been reading of an airship that was supposed to have been in or over Texas, he would have taken to the woods.

It was a peculiar shaped body, with an oblong shape, with wings and side attachments of various sizes and shapes. There were brilliant lights, which appeared much brighter than electric lights. When he first saw it, it seemed perfectly stationary about five yards from the ground. It circled a few times and gradually descended to the ground in a pasture adjacent to his house. He took his Winchester and went down to investigate. As soon as the ship, or whatever it might be, alighted, the lights went out. The night was bright enough for a man to be distinguished several yards away, and when within about thirty yards of the ship he was met by an ordinary mortal, who requested him to lay his gun aside as no harm was intended. Whereupon the following conversation ensued: Mr. Barclay enquired: "Who are you and what do you want?" "Never mind about my name, call it Smith. I want some lubricating oil and a couple of cold chisels if you can get them, and some bluestone. I suppose the saw mill hard by has the two former articles and the telegraph operator has the bluestone. Here is a ten-dollar bill: take it and get us these articles and keep the change for your trouble."

Mr. Barclay said: "What have you got down there? Let me go and see it." He who wanted to be called Smith said: "No, we cannot permit you to approach any nearer, but do as we request you and your kindness will be appreciated, and we will call you some future day and reciprocate your kindness by taking you on a trip."

Mr. Barclay went and procured the oil and cold chisels, but could not get the bluestone. They had no change and Mr. Barclay tendered him the ten-dollar bill, but same was refused. The man shook hands with him and thanked him cordially and asked that he not follow him to the vessel. As he left Mr. Barclay called him and asked him where he was

from and where he was going. He replied, "From anywhere, but we will be in Greece day after tomorrow." He got on board, when there was again the whirling noise, and the thing was gone, as Mr. Barclay expresses it, like a shot out of a gun. Mr. Barclay is perfectly reliable.

The same night, half-an-hour later (according to the *Houston Post* of April 26 and reported independently):

Josserand: Considerable excitement prevails at this writing in this usually quiet village of Josserand, caused by a visit of the noted airship, which has been at so many points of late. Mr. Frank Nichols, a prominent farmer living about two miles east of here, and a man of unquestioned veracity, was awakened night before last near the hour of twelve by a whirring noise similar to that made by machinery. Upon looking out he was startled upon beholding brilliant lights streaming from a ponderous vessel of strange proportions, which rested upon the ground in his cornfield.

Having read the despatches, published in the *Post* of the noted aerial navigators, the truth at once flashed over him that he was one of the fortunate ones and with all the bravery of Priam at the siege of Troy [sic] Mr. Nichols started out to investigate. Before reaching the strange midnight visitor he was accosted by two men with buckets who asked permission to draw water from his well. Thinking he might be entertaining heavenly visitors instead of earthly mortals, permission was readily granted. Mr. Nichols was kindly invited to accompany them to the ship. He conversed freely with the crew, composed of six or eight individuals about the ship. The machinery was so complicated that in his short interview he could gain no knowledge of its workings. However, one of the crew told him the problem of aerial navigation had been solved. The ship or car is built of a newly-discovered material that has the property of self-sustenance in the air, and the motive power is highly

condensed electricity. He was informed that five of these ships were built at a small town in Iowa. Soon the invention will be given to the public. An immense stock company is now being formed and within the next year the machines will be in general use. Mr. Nichols lives at Josserand, Trinity County, Texas, and will convince any incredulous one by showing the place where the ship rested.

In the *Flying Saucer Review*, Jerome Clark observes that “the 1897 wave indicates the futility of any attempt to divorce flying objects from the general situation in which they operate.” This makes the study of such objects infinitely broader than the simple investigation, in scientific terms, of a new phenomenon; for if the appearance and behavior of the objects are functions of our interpretation at any particular time in the development of our culture, then what chances can we have of ever knowing the truth?

In Chaleix, Dordogne, France, on October 4, 1954, Mr. Garreau, a man who is regarded as trustworthy by local residents, saw a round flying object, the size of a small truck, shaped somewhat like a cauldron. It landed in his field, and a door slid open. Two “normal” men in brown coveralls came out. They looked like Europeans and shook hands with Garreau. Then they asked: “Paris? North?” The poor farmer was so taken aback that he did not answer. The two men stroked his dog and flew away.

On October 20, that same year, a forty-year-old Czech worker who lives in France was going to work at 3:00 A.M. near Raon-l’Etappe, Vosges, when a quarter of a mile from his house he met a heavy-set man, of medium height, wearing a gray jacket with insignias on the shoulders and a motorcyclist’s helmet and carrying a gun. The stranger spoke an unknown language. The witness, Lazlo Ujvari,¹⁰⁶ knew some Russian and tried that language. The man, who spoke in a high-pitched voice, understood him at once and asked: “Where am I? In Italy, in Spain?” Then he wanted to know how far he was from the German border and what time it was. Ujvari told him it was about 2:30, and the man pulled out a watch, which said four o’clock. The visitor then told the witness to move along. Soon, Ujvari came

into view of a craft that had apparently landed on the road. It was shaped like two saucers glued together, about five feet in diameter and three feet high. Ujvari came within thirty feet of it, but the unknown individual told him to move away, and soon he saw the object rise vertically, “with the noise of a sewing machine.”

October 12, 1954. At about 10:30 P.M. at Sainte-Marie d’Herblay, on the Atlantic coast of France, thirteen-year-old Gilbert Lelay¹⁰⁷ was walking around outside, about half a mile away from his parents’ home, when he saw, in a pasture, a machine he describes as a “phosphorescent cigar.” Close to the object was a man wearing a gray suit, boots, and a gray hat. In a familiar gesture, the man put his hand on Gilbert’s shoulder and told him in French: “Look but don’t touch.” In his other hand, the man held a sphere from which purple rays were emitted. Shortly thereafter, he climbed aboard the craft and shut the door with a clapping sound. Gilbert had time to see something like a control console with numerous colored lights on it. The craft arose vertically, made a couple of loops while throwing light in all directions, and vanished.

A foggy morning, June, 1968: Argentina. An artist, seventy-year-old Benjamin Solari Parravicini, was walking outside when he was confronted by a tall blond man with clear eyes, who addressed him in an unknown language. Thinking he was some insane character, the witness went on his way, but then he lost consciousness. He woke up inside a strange craft, where he was told, among other things, that the saucer people were keeping watch on the earth to avoid a catastrophe.

July 18, 1967: Boardman, Ohio. Rev. Anthony de Polo¹⁰⁸ was awakened by a strong sound similar to the background music of a science fiction television show. He thought that someone was telling him to go downstairs. He did so and looked outside: there, between his house and the next one, he saw a figure wearing a luminous suit. De Polo went outside. The sound started again, then he received the message: “You have nothing to fear. I shall not hurt you, and I know you will not harm *me*.” De Polo came closer. The sound started again, and he received a third message: “Danger. I must leave.” De Polo saw a light, or rather a kind of glow, in the sky. When he lowered his eyes,

the strange entity had vanished.

March 23, 1966: Temple, Oklahoma. W. E. Laxson,¹⁰⁹ fifty-seven, a civilian instructor with the U.S. Air Force, was driving south toward Sheppard Air Force Base at 5:00 A.M. when he found the road blocked by a large object, the size of a Douglas C-124 Globemaster without wings or engines, resting on pads. A man dressed in coveralls, with a kind of baseball cap on his head, appeared to be examining something on the underside of the craft. When asked how this man looked, Laxson replied:

He was just a plain old G.I. mechanic...or a crew chief or whatever he might happen to be on that crew. He had a flashlight in his hand and he was almost kneeling on his right knee with his left hand touching the bottom of the fuselage which was about three feet from the pavement.

And he added:

People wonder if they looked as “an outer space deal”... I told them I didn’t know what “an outer space deal” looked like, but I do know this was made in America, I am sure. It had a plain old G.I. in it, I know that much, I would know the man if I saw him in Chicago tomorrow.

On October 18, 1954, at 10:45 P.M., near the lake of Saint-Point, in the east of France, a Miss Bourriot saw a bright light on the road and stopped her bicycle. She saw a man, average in size, close to the light. With him were two dwarfs.

THE FUNCTIONING LIE

What does it all mean? Is it reasonable to draw a parallel between religious apparitions, the fairy-faith, the reports of dwarf-like beings with supernatural powers, the airship tales in the United States in the last century, and the present stories of UFO landings?

I would strongly argue that it is—for one simple reason: *the mechanisms that have generated these various beliefs are identical.* Their

human context and their effect on humans are constant. And it is my conclusion that the observation of this very deep mechanism is a crucial one. *It has little to do with the problem of knowing whether UFOs are physical objects or not.* Attempting to understand the meaning, the purpose of the so-called flying saucers, as many people are doing today, is just as futile as was the pursuit of the fairies, if one makes the mistake of confusing appearance and reality. The phenomenon has stable, invariant features, some of which we have tried to identify and label clearly. But we have also had to note carefully the chameleon-like character of the secondary attributes of the sightings: the shapes of the objects, the appearances of their occupants, their reported statements, vary as a function of the cultural environment into which they are projected.

The airship stories are especially relevant in this connection. As we have seen, a good number of bearded characters alighted in the Midwest and elsewhere in 1897, to request water from a well, bluestones, or other similar things. The stories they told were believable, if somewhat astounding, to American farmers of the time. The airship itself corresponded to the popular concept of an elaborate flying machine; it had wheels, turbines, wings, powerful lights. There is only one detail not yet dealt with: the fact that the airship, though it was believable to the witnesses of 1897, is no longer credible to us. We know very well that the device as described could not possibly fly, unless its outside appearance was designed to deceive potential witnesses. But if so, why? And what was it? What was its purpose?

Perhaps the airship, like the fairy tricks, the flying saucers, was a lie, so well engineered that its image in human consciousness could sink very deep indeed and then be forgotten—as UFO landings are forgotten, as the appearance of supernatural beings in the Middle Ages are forgotten. But, then, are they really forgotten?

Human actions are based on imagination, belief, and faith, not on objective observation—as military and political experts know well. Even science, which claims its methods and theories are rationally developed, is really shaped by emotion and fancy, or by fear. And to control human imagination is to shape mankind's collective destiny,

provided the source of this control is not identifiable by the public. And indeed it is one of the objectives of any government's policies to prepare the public for unavoidable changes or to stimulate its activity in some desirable direction.

Thus the Soviets have skilfully employed the services of science fiction writers to supply the emotional support of their space effort among the young people. In the Western world, control over our imaginations is more diffuse, and many sources compete for it. But it is significant that intelligence agencies and advertising companies alike should be so highly interested in folklore. Not only are Batman and the Jolly Green Giant instances of experiments in this direction; the Vietnam war has seen similar appeals to public imagination through the use of local superstition. Recent discussions in Congress regarding the advisability of military experimentation with witchcraft in black Africa is also a case in point.¹¹⁰

I am not saying, of course, that the UFO phenomenon is produced by a similar trick. But I do say that, beyond the question of the physical nature of the objects, we should be studying the deeper problem of their impact on our imagination and culture. Whatever they are, a lot of books about them have been written, sold, and read. How the UFO phenomena will affect, in the long run, our views about science, about religion, about the exploration of space, it is impossible to measure. But to those who follow the situation closely, the UFO phenomenon does appear to have a real effect. And a peculiar feature of this mechanism is that it affects equally those who "believe" and those who oppose the reality of the phenomenon in a physical sense.

For the time being the only positive statement we can make, without fear of contradiction, is that: *it is possible to make large sections of any population believe in the existence of supernatural races, in the possibility of flying machines, in the plurality of inhabited worlds, by exposing them to a few carefully engineered scenes the details of which are adapted to the culture and superstitions of a particular time and place.*

Could the meetings with UFO entities be such artificial constructions? Consider their changing character. In the United

States, they appear as science fiction monsters. In South America, they are sanguinary and quick to get into a fight. In France, they behave like rational, Cartesian, peace-loving tourists. The Irish Gentry, if we believe its spokesmen, was an "aristocratic race" organized somewhat like a religious-military order. The airship pilots were strongly individualistic characters with all the features of the American farmer.

Now consider the following case, which I regard as the "perfect landing." The date is October 23, 1954, and the place near Tripoli, Libya. About 3:00 A.M. an Italian farmer saw a flying craft land a few dozen yards from him. It was shaped like an egg laid horizontally. The upper half was transparent and flooded with very white light; the lower half appeared to be metallic. The fore part had two side ports; the central part an external ladder. The hind part had two vertically disposed wheels, one above the other, and two cylindrical protruding tubes. While descending, the craft made a noise similar to that of a compressor "like those used for inflating car tires." No propeller was visible. The fuselage was surmounted by two antennae, one behind the other, and bore a kind of undercarriage with six wheels (two pairs in the fore part of the craft, one pair behind). The machine was about six yards long and three yards wide.

Inside it were six men in yellowish coveralls wearing gas masks. One of them took his mask off in order to blow into a sort of tube: his face appeared to be that of a normal human being.

When the witness got close to the object and put a hand on the ladder in order to climb it, a strong electric shock threw him to the ground. One of the occupants made gestures as if to warn him, for his sake, to keep away from the craft. Another occupant pulled out a wheel and again put it back where it formerly was. Then, pushing a button, he caused a kind of half-container to cover the wheel. Inside the cockpit, a kind of radio set, complete with wires and operated by a man with earphones, was visible. All six pilots were busy on their instrument panels.

The incident lasted about twenty minutes. Then the object silently took off and reached an altitude of fifty yards. Then it went away at a

dizzying speed, toward the east.

The imprints left by the undercarriage's wheels on the soft ground have been photographed. They resembled those of normal rubber wheels. Their length was only about two feet.

If it were possible to make three-dimensional holograms with mass, and to project them through time, I would say this is what the farmer saw. And with that theory we could explain many of the apparitions: in numerous UFO cases and in some religious miracles, the beings appeared as three-dimensional images whose feet did not actually touch the ground. But what about the other physical actions, such as the electric shocks?

As we read the account of the Libyan landing case, it is tempting to assume that the farmer, far from witnessing by chance the maneuvers of interplanetary visitors, was deliberately exposed to a scene *designed* to be recorded by him and transmitted to us. Hence, the gas masks, the instrument panels, and the radio set—"complete with wires."

The same is true with the following Italian case, which took place in Abbiate Guazzone, near Varese, on April 24, 1950:

At 10:00 P.M., Bruno Facchini heard and saw sparks which he attributed to a storm, but he soon discovered a dark mass hovering between a pole and a tree two hundred yards from his house. A man dressed in tight-fitting clothes and wearing a helmet appeared to be making repairs. There were three other figures working around the huge craft. This work being over, a trap through which light had been shining was closed, and the thing took off. Other details were as follows: the object made a sound similar to that of a giant beehive and the air seemed strangely warm around it. Two of the men were standing on the ground near a ladder; the third one was on a telescopic elevator, the base of which touched the ground, and was holding something near a group of pipes: this produced the sparks seen by Facchini. They were about five feet nine inches tall, dressed in gray diving suits with an oval transparent glass in front of their faces, which were concealed behind gray masks. From the fore portion of the

masks a flexible pipe emerged at the level of the mouth. They wore earphones. Inside the craft could be seen a series of oxygen-type containers and many dials. When Facchini offered his help, the men talked among themselves in guttural sounds, and one of them took a camera-like device from around his neck and projected a beam of light on Facchini, who tumbled away for several yards. He was then caught by a rush of air and thrown again to the ground. They subsequently ignored him as they recovered the elevator and brought it inside the craft, which took off.

After a sleepless night, Facchini returned to the site and found some metal fragments left by the soldering operation, also four circular imprints and patches of scorched grass. He revealed the observation only ten days later, when his doctor treated him for the pains and bruises resulting from his fall and advised him to call police. Ministry of Defense technicians who examined the metal samples found them to consist of an “anti-friction material very resistant to heat.” The incident had other witnesses, who testified privately.

Had Mr. Facchini been exposed deliberately to a faked apparition of “space beings”?

What could be the purpose of such a worldwide elaborate hoax? Who can afford to contrive such a complex scheme, for so little apparent result? Is human imagination alone capable of playing such tricks on itself? Or should we hypothesize that an advanced race somewhere in the universe and sometime in the future has been showing us three-dimensional space operas for the last two thousand years, in an attempt to guide our civilization? If so, they certainly do not deserve our congratulations!

Are we dealing instead with a parallel universe, where there are human races living, and where we may go at our expense, never to return to the present? Are these races only semi-human, so that in order to maintain contact with us, they need crossbreeding with men and women of our planet? Is this the origin of the many tales and legends where genetics plays a great role: the symbolism of the Virgin

in occultism and religion, the fairy tales involving human midwives and changelings, the sexual overtones of the flying saucer reports, the biblical stories of intermarriage between the Lord's angels and terrestrial women, whose offspring were giants? From that mysterious universe, have objects that can materialize and "dematerialize" at will been projected? Are the UFOs "windows" rather than "objects"? There is nothing to support these assumptions, and yet, in view of the historical continuity of the phenomenon, alternatives are hard to find, unless we deny the reality of all the facts, as our peace of mind would indeed prefer.

The problem cannot be solved today. If we absolutely must have something to believe, then we should join one of the numerous groups of people who have all the "answers." Read Menzel's books or the Condon Report,¹¹¹ that fine piece of scientific recklessness. Or subscribe to the magazines that "prove" that "flying saucers are real and from outer space." I have not written this book for such people, but for those few who have gone through all this and have graduated to a higher, clearer level of perception of the total meaning of that tenuous dream that underlies the many nightmares of human history, for those who have recognized, within themselves and in others, the delicate levers of imagination and will not be afraid to experiment with them.

CONJECTURES

It may seem useless to conjecture about a phenomenon that, according to all authorities, remains unidentified. But this book has shown that it has left a clear series of marks in the beliefs and attitudes of our contemporaries, in a pattern not only identifiable but also by no means unprecedented. Hence it is not necessarily pointless to try to devise critical tests, both sociological and physical in nature, to determine whether or not purposeful design is involved in the phenomena the witnesses describe. If the answer is yes, the problem of deducing the identity of the intelligence that generates it is not necessarily a solvable one. This latter fact should therefore be the

basis of any future attempt at theoretical interpretation.

Whenever a set of unusual circumstances is presented, it is in the nature of the human mind to analyze it until a rational pattern is encountered at some level. But it is quite conceivable that nature should present us with circumstances so deeply organized that our observational and logical errors would entirely mask the pattern to be identified. To the scientist, there is nothing new here. The history of science consists in dual progress: the refinement of observational techniques and the improvement of analytical methods. On the other hand, the proposition that the universe might contain intelligent creatures exhibiting such an organization that no model of it could be constructed on the basis of currently classified concepts is also theoretically plausible. The behavior of such beings would then necessarily appear random or absurd, or would go undetected, especially if they possessed physical means of retiring at will beyond the human perceptual range. It is interesting, but only incidental, to observe that such physical actions would appear on scientific records as mere random accidents, easily ascribable to instrumental error or to a variety of natural causes.

Considering the UFO phenomenon as a special instance of that more fundamental question, we are presented with the dual possibility of very long-term unsolvability and of continued manifestation, and this is true whether the phenomenon is natural or artificial in nature.

This being the case, the development of a new myth feeding upon this duality is entirely predictable. In the absence of a rational solution to the mystery, and public interest in the matter being intense, it is quite likely that in the coming years every new brand of charlatanism will use it as a base, although it is not possible to predict its exact form. We may very well be living the early years of a new mythological movement, and it may eventually give our technological age its Olympus, its fairyland, or its Walhalla, whether we regard such a development as an asset or as a blow to our culture. Because many observations of UFO phenomena appear self-consistent and at the same time irreconcilable with scientific

knowledge, a logical vacuum has been created that human imagination tries to fill with its own fantasies. Such situations have been frequently observed in the past, and they have given us both the highest and the basest forms of religious, poetic, and political activity. It is entirely possible that the phenomenon we study here will give rise to similar developments, because its manifestations coincide with a renewal of interest in the human value of technology.

There currently is considerable puzzlement among the public, and especially among the young, whenever the attitude of scientists confronted with such phenomena is discussed. Sometimes their questions contain a note of anguish. Typically, they ask the following: "How can we react to the flood of absurd, incoherent stories about flying saucers?" "What is the use of pursuing a study of science if it cannot be applied to the rational analysis of such phenomena?" "In a time when the young are encouraged to follow with enthusiasm the progress of space exploration, why should the subject of life in the universe be a forbidden topic?" "Several organizations exist in the United States devoted to the investigation of this problem. They seem to have the support of some reputable scientists, and they often allege that the government is convinced that the phenomena have an intelligent origin; but that it hides the truth from the public. Should we not join such organizations to gain knowledge of the subject?"

A tentative answer could perhaps be formulated as follows. First, it is a mistake to believe in Authority, or to put blind faith in official reports, scientific theses, or the theory of a particular author, whenever a point of research is discussed. As objective as my reader perhaps thinks I am, I cannot help but have a general image in mind as I write this book, and so do all writers, even writers on subjects as amenable to objective analysis as chemistry or geometry—no matter how loudly they deny being biased. Therefore one must borrow from books only those elements that appear properly documented, and they must be confronted with a larger human context. A good researcher should not be afraid to change his mind; he should not feel desperate because his comforting beliefs leave him as soon as he begins to think critically. If he applies these rules, he may not solve all

the problems he attacks, but at least he will be less likely to fall victim of every delusion or fad that is associated with them.

Just as some cheap magazines are deliberately written to generate fear in the public and to capitalize on that fear, some scientific reports are deliberate hoaxes designed to reinforce the credibility of our scientific, political, or military establishments. This is a fact of life, and it should not discourage one from the study of science. It does not necessarily mean that anybody is hiding some formidable truth.

If the idea that science knows nothing about certain phenomena is unacceptable to the public, why should it be more easily acceptable to professional scientists? Those groups of enthusiasts who advocate a crash-study of flying saucers by specially hired scientific consultants forget that a given discipline can make progress only if competent professionals are genuinely and sufficiently interested in it to direct their efforts toward its solution, and this is not done by money alone, or by act of Congress. Either there is no scientific value at all in the many UFO observations that have accumulated over the years, in which case no amount of publicity will have any effect on its solution, or these observations contain scientific paydirt, in which case that residue will be recognized and exploited by direct research, and will result in novel developments that current methods are by definition incapable of predicting. A young researcher should keep in mind that he will never make a serious contribution to the study of this problem, or of any problem, unless he first develops his own competence to the point where he can select an aspect of it and cover it by himself, without relying on the emotional form of thinking which characterizes the enthusiast.

It is precisely because science is the process through which unsolvable emotional arguments can be transformed into organized sets of sub-problems amenable to rational analysis that the UFO phenomenon is interesting. Therefore, to say that UFOs are not a scientific problem, or even to pose the question, is to utter an absurdity. There is no such thing as a scientific problem: it is the man who looks at the problem who is scientific in his approach or who is not. *Science is an object in the mind of man, not a characteristic we are*

at liberty either to bestow upon or to withdraw from every funny-looking contraption that happens to cross our skies.

For a scientist, the only valid question, in this context, is to decide whether the phenomenon can be studied by itself, or whether it is an instance of a deeper problem. This book has attempted to illustrate, and only to illustrate, the latter approach. And the conclusion is that, through the UFO phenomenon, we have the unique opportunity to observe folklore in the making, and to gather scientific material at the deepest source of human imagination. We will be the object of much contempt by future students of our civilization if we allow this material to be lost, for “*tradition is a meteor which, once it falls, cannot be rekindled.*”

The manner in which observations are gathered should be of interest to the sociologist because it exhibits certain amusing features. There is a tendency among the believers to gather into large, very formal organizations, where they waste all their energy and, sometimes, a good deal of money, with practically no visible result. It is clear that such organizations answer a psychological need rather than a genuine desire to discover the answer to an interesting intellectual problem. Maintaining such a group implies a tremendous overhead—mailing lists, bookkeeping, etc.—and experience shows that research is always the last activity it can afford. Instead, these groups generate so much internal bitterness and so many inter-organizational feuds that they prove to be serious obstacles to independent researchers who are simply trying to get firsthand data and do not care to support one particular personality or theory against another. There are so many such groups now that their publications no longer reach the scientists, who can hardly be expected to read fifteen or twenty specialized magazines every month.

If people really wanted to get at the root of the UFO phenomenon, they should simply constitute a large number of small, informal circles, the only objective of which would be the gathering of firsthand reports. It should be obvious that professional scientists are not in a position to do this. They know the problem only through the daily press, which does not give information on reports made

outside a small area. When it does, the witness account is so biased that the information becomes worthless. And even if the article is accurate, there is no way to measure the reliability of the witnesses or to learn their standing in the community. *Only local residents can evaluate such an odd occurrence as a UFO sighting at its true weight.*

The creation of a network of active but informal groups would also help solve the problem of documentation and publication. When the main organized groups do conduct investigations, they bury them in their files or publish only biased, heavily edited summaries, thus screwing down the lid on the observational material they precisely set out to reveal.

To summarize: neither a crash-program staffed with twenty Nobel-prize winners, nor computer correlations of millions of poorly observed parameters, nor mental telepathy with superior space beings, nor the organization of hundreds of people into observation squads, scanning the heavens every night with binoculars and a pure heart, will easily dispose of a problem that has eluded our radar, aircraft, astronomers, and physical theories for so long. The only thing that might help us make some progress toward an understanding of the phenomenon is the publication of good reports. They must be firsthand reports. They must be gathered fast and published fast. They must circulate freely. In the United States, unfortunately, there is not a single serious journal whose columns are open to private researchers for the publication of such investigations, but there are several respected periodicals in other parts of the world, notably the *Flying Saucer Review*, of London, often quoted here, which is becoming a major source of material for the student of folklore. In French, the *GEPA Bulletin* and *Lumières dans la Nuit* are two sources whose honesty this writer has found indisputable.¹¹² But none of these publications has the answer to the UFO problem.

The material for many years of very constructive study lies about us unnoticed; it is only when witnesses come forward with the type of observation discussed in this book that we realize that never in history has the human mind been so productive, so secret, and so fascinating.

We must finally address ourselves to the question: “If we reject the naïve theory that the UFO phenomenon is caused by friendly visitors from Mars, what alternatives can we suggest?” It is amusing to try to answer this question. Imaginative science fiction buffs could perhaps look into the following lines of speculation:

1. There exists a natural phenomenon whose manifestations border on both the physical and the mental. There is a medium in which human dreams can be implemented, and this is the mechanism by which UFO events are generated, needing no superior intelligence to trigger them. This would explain the fugitivity of UFO manifestations, the alleged contact with friendly occupants, and the fact that the objects appear to keep pace with human technology and to use current symbols. The theory explains the behavior of the “visitors”: aggressive in Latin America, “Cartesian” in France, “alien monsters” in the United States, etc. It also, naturally, explains the totality of religious miracles as well as ghosts and other so-called supernatural phenomena.

2. The same result would be obtained if we could hypothesize mental entities, which would be simultaneously perceptible to groups of independent witnesses. Unfortunately it would stop short of explaining the traces left by such phenomena.

3. We could also imagine that for centuries some superior intelligence has been projecting into our environment (chosen for reasons best known to that intelligence) various artificial objects whose creation is a pure form of art. Perhaps it enjoys our puzzlement, or perhaps it is trying to teach us some new concept. Perhaps it is acting in a purely gratuitous effort, and its creations are as impossible for us to understand as is the Picasso sculpture in Chicago to the birds that perch on it. Like Picasso and his art, the great UFO Master shapes our culture, but most of us remain unaware of it.

Unfortunately, none of these attractive theories has a scientific leg to stand upon! I must apologize for presenting them here, but I only wanted to show how quickly one could be carried into pure fantasy as soon as the hard lesson of the facts was ignored. Clearly, a hundred

or a thousand such theories could be enumerated at very little expense, and every one of them could serve as the basis for a very nice new myth, religion, or pseudo-scientific fad.

If we decide to avoid extreme speculation, but to make certain basic observations from the existing data, five principal facts stand out rather clearly:

Fact 1. There has been among the public, in all countries, since the middle of 1946, an extremely active generation of colorful rumors. They center on a considerable number of observations of unknown machines close to the ground in rural areas, the physical traces left by these machines, and their various effects on humans and animals.¹¹³

Fact 2. When the underlying archetypes are extracted from these rumors, the saucer myth is seen to coincide to a remarkable degree with the fairy-faith of Celtic countries, the observations of the scholars of past ages, and the widespread belief among all peoples concerning entities whose physical and psychological descriptions place them in the same category as the present-day ufonauts.

Fact 3. The entities human witnesses report to have seen, heard, and touched fall into various biological types. Among them are beings of giant stature, men indistinguishable from us, winged creatures, and various types of monsters. Most of the so-called pilots, however, are dwarfs and form two main groups: (1) dark, hairy beings—identical to the gnomes of medieval theory—with small, bright eyes and deep, rugged, “old” voices; and (2) beings—who answer the description of the sylphs of the Middle Ages or the elves of the fairy-faith—with human complexions, over-sized heads, and silvery voices. All the beings have been described with and without breathing apparatus. Beings of various categories have been reported together.

Fact 4. The entities’ reported behavior is as consistently absurd as the appearance of their craft is ludicrous. In numerous instances of verbal communication with them, their assertions have been systematically misleading. This is true for all cases on record, from encounters with the Gentry in the British Isles to conversations with airship engineers during the 1897 Midwest flap and discussions with

the alleged Martians in Europe, North and South America, and elsewhere. This absurd behavior has had the effect of keeping professional scientists away from the area where that activity was taking place. It has also served to give the saucer myth its religious and mystical overtones.

Fact 5. The mechanism of the apparitions, in legendary, historical, and modern times, is standard and follows the model of religious miracles. Several cases, which bear the official stamp of the Catholic Church (Fatima, Guadalupe, etc.), are in fact—if one applies the definitions strictly—nothing more than UFO phenomena where the entity has delivered a message having to do with religious beliefs rather than with fertilizers or engineering.

Given the above five facts I believe the following three propositions to be true:

Proposition 1. The behavior of nonhuman visitors to our planet, or the behavior of a superior race coexisting with us on this planet, would not necessarily appear purposeful to a human observer. Scientists who brush aside UFO reports because “obviously intelligent visitors would not behave like that” simply have not given serious thought to the problem of nonhuman intelligence.

Observation and deduction agree, in fact, that the organized action of a superior race must appear absurd to the inferior one. That this does not preclude contact and even cohabitation is an obvious fact of daily life on our planet, where humans, animals, and insects have interwoven activities in spite of their different levels of nervous system organization.

Proposition 2. If we recognize that the structure and nature of time is as much of a puzzle to modern physicists as it was to Reverend Kirk, then it follows that any theory of the universe that does not take our ignorance in this respect into account is bound to remain an academic exercise. In particular, such a theory could never be invoked seriously in a discussion of the constraints placed on possible visitors to our planet.

Proposition 3. The entire mystery we are discussing contains all the elements of a myth that could be utilized to serve political or

sociological purposes, a fact illustrated by the curious link between the contents of the reports themselves and the progress of human technology, from aerial ships to dirigibles to ghost rockets to flying saucers—a link that has never received a satisfactory interpretation in a sociological framework.

With respect to the last point, I find it remarkable that the first instance of a blackout caused by a UFO should be found in *Twilight Bar*, a play written by Arthur Koestler in 1933. During the play, which takes place on a small unnamed island where a civil war is about to break out, an enormous “meteor” flies over the town with a high-pitched whistling sound as all the lights go out. The craft plunges into the sea, and two beings, dressed in white coveralls and moving as if in a trance, come ashore and introduce themselves as messengers sent to warn mankind that it has three days in which to mend its ways. Otherwise, the creatures say, mankind will be destroyed and the earth will be repopulated by a superior race.

Similarly, I am indebted to Donald Hanlon for pointing out that the first reference to UFO effects on car ignition came in a novel written in 1950 by Bernard Newman and entitled *The Flying Saucer*. It is true that when Newman’s book was written, some UFO reports involving magnetic disturbances (of the compass) were circulating. Even in 1944, the military had already amassed considerable information about unidentified flying objects, the first large-scale scientific investigation having been done the previous year. But the fact remains that the coincidence between these works of imagination and the actual details of the reports that came from the public is a remarkable one, and it opens the way to unlimited speculation. Unfortunately, this is precisely the point where we must stop speculating.

To conclude, let us remark that the density (timewise) of UFO manifestations is not decreasing. Let us also note that knowledge of the structure of time would imply superior knowledge of destiny (I am using the word “destiny” to designate not the fate of individuals but the mechanism through which physical events unfold and the canvas upon which they are implemented). Perhaps I should remind

the reader of two points we have touched upon earlier: (1) *the relativity of time in Magonia*, a theory passed on to us in numerous tales we have reviewed; and (2) that astonishing little remark made by a sylph to Facius Cardan, which antedates quantum theory by four centuries: "He added that God created [the universe] from moment to moment, so that should He desist for an instant the world would perish."

As Jerome Cardan says, "Be this fact or fable, so it stands." I cannot offer the key to this mystery. I can only repeat: the search may be futile; the solution may lie forever beyond our grasp; the apparent logic of our most elementary deductions may evaporate. Perhaps what we search for is no more than a dream that, becoming part of our lives, never existed in reality. We cannot be sure that we study something real, because we do not know what reality is; we can only be sure that our study will help us understand more, far more, about ourselves. This is not a worthless task, and this idea gives me comfort, as I leave you with the lines of Milton:

*I took it for a faery vision
Of some gay creatures of the element
That in the colours of the rainbow live
And play i' the plighted clouds. I was awestruck
And as I passed, I worshipped; if those you seek
It were a journey like the path to heaven
To help you find them.*

98 Quicherat, *Procès de Condamnation et Réhabilitation de Jeanne d'Arc*, I, 178

99 Cf. Alexis-Vincent Charles Berbiguier de Terre-Neuve-du-Thym, Paris, *Les Farfadets ou Tous les Démones Ne Sont Pas de l'Autre Monde* (privately printed, Paris: 1821). Berbiguier was the forerunner of today's contactees.

100 Mary Purcell, "Our Lady of Silence," in *A Woman Clothed with the Sun: Eight Great Appearances of Our Lady*, edited by John J. Delaney (Doubleday, New York: 1961), pp. 147-171.

101 Patrick Hill died in Boston in 1927. He never retracted one detail of his testimony.

102 Ethel Cook Eliot, "Our Lady of Guadalupe in Mexico," *A Woman Clothed with the Sun*, *op. cit.* pp. 39-60.

103 Indeed, we cannot help but recall here the words of Hartland in his *Science of Fairy Tales*: "This gift of an object apparently worthless, which turns out, on the conditions being observed, of the utmost value, is a commonplace of fairy transactions. It is one of the most obvious manifestations of superhuman power,"

104 Revelation 12:1.

105 Case 25.

106 Case 291.

107 Case 245.

108 Case 857.

109 Case 734.

110 A century ago, the French were using magicians to impress African leaders.

111 Released by the Air Force and the University of Colorado in January, 1969.

112 See the Appendix for addresses.

113 A preliminary list of 923 such landing cases is given in the Appendix. The reader is invited to try his favorite theories on the material.



The celestial chariots, *Engraving of "The Vision of Zacharias" by
Gustave Doré*



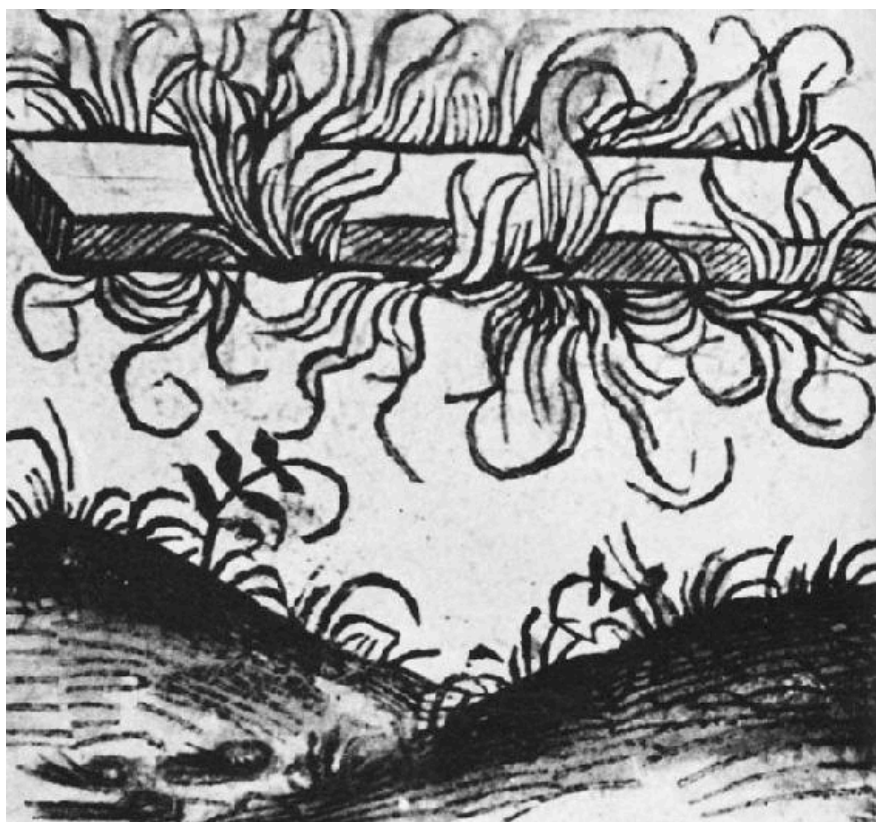
A fifteenth-century representation of demons inflicting tortures. *From the Kalendrier des Bergiers*



The Palenque sarcophagus figure



The Hopkinsville entity. A model based on drawings by witnesses questioned by the U.S. Air Force.



A medieval representation of a flaming celestial object. *From an incunabulum dated 1493, the work of Hermann Schaden, now in the town archives, Verdun, France*

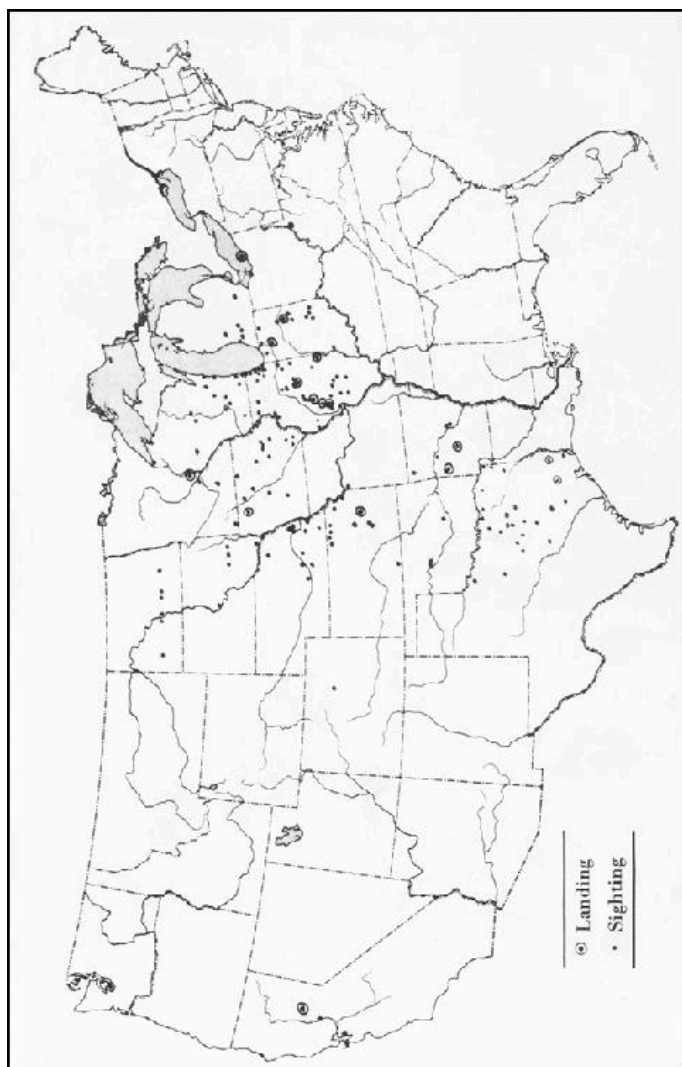


Impressionistic sketch of gnomes seen near Loveland, Ohio, in 1955.



The typical ring pattern associated with UFO landings, pictured in June, 1965, in Ohio.





Map of the United States showing landings and sightings of
the "airship" of 1896-1897.

Map prepared by Donald Hanlon

APPENDIX

A CENTURY OF UFO LANDINGS (1868-1968)

TO COMPILE a catalogue is to invite criticism. Catalogues are obtained by integrating information over a variety of sources, but not every piece of information has an identifiable source; information drawn from a single source is always questionable; information gathered from several sources is generally contradictory. To compile a catalogue, then, is to weigh alternatives and to make difficult choices. In classical fields (in astronomy, for instance), the original sources are people scientifically trained in the same discipline as the man who conducts the compilation. Both follow common rules and observe a common ethic. They each provide many entries, so that personal bias can be estimated with some degree of accuracy. A general validity measure can be given for the catalogue as a whole.

None of these guarantees exists in the present domain. The study of UFOs is more than a descriptive analysis of folklore, but it has not developed into a scientific field. It differs from folklore in two respects: the individuals at the source of the rumor are, for most of them, still alive; and physical effects are, in a significant number of cases, available to the analyst. What is lacking to bring the matter into the realm of science is a proper definition of the phenomenon to be studied, along with a set of criteria to determine the significance of any particular report. In the absence of a general presentation of outstanding cases, it is naturally impossible to ascribe meaning to an individual sighting, taken out of context. Criteria that are proposed under those conditions remain purely philosophical exercises, and definitions are similarly void of interest. For these reasons, it was felt that a catalogue of unsolved landings might be useful to those

currently engaged in a serious study of the problem.

The sample of observers, earlier studies have shown, is a true cross-section of the rural population: all ages and all nations are represented. These observers witnessed an event that, to them, was unique, and it was not always reported to authorities, but spread through the public or was given to the newspapers. Such accounts we shall find worded very loosely. Specialized magazines that record the data seldom bother to check them. Typically, they add errors of their own, giving the date of the newspaper as the date of the sighting or failing to recognize obviously duplicated versions of the same case. All those who have investigated claims of UFO sightings know well the frustration caused by journalistic inaccuracy. Fortunately, official sources can be consulted as a check on the reported events. Such sources often provide precise data not only on the phenomenon itself but also on the conditions of the observation.

To compile a catalogue of UFO sightings, we must start with a number of books, magazines, and private files from which a general index is built. In doing so, we find that many writers do not quote their sources, so that we must either take their story at face value (reaction of the average reader) or reject it summarily (reaction of the average scientist). A third solution exists, but it is costly and extremely time-consuming; it involves cross-indexing every available source with all others, so that the path of the information through the reporting network can be traced back to the origin. Naturally, the attempt is not always successful. The publication of a catalogue such as this, however, may well stimulate new studies into cases we have failed to clarify either because we had to rely on a single source of data or because fresh field investigation would have been the only way to arrive at the truth.

It is impossible to work alone when compiling such a catalogue, but the problem is complicated rather than simplified when people from different continents must cooperate to prepare a list of events that they see from different angles and know from different versions—which in turn reflect the biases of local authors, translation errors, etc. Lack of official recognition makes it very difficult to organize

meetings or to exchange extensive files, in view of the costs involved in such operations. A compromise must therefore be found between completeness, accuracy, and practicality. The method we used in the preparation of the present catalogue represents such a compromise.

The construction of a cross-index of sources of UFO literature was begun by our group in 1961. We started with the French literature on the subject and extended it gradually to the Anglo-Saxon literature, then to that of the rest of the world. We were fortunate, coming into the field at that relatively late date, to benefit from the work of several predecessors who had already gathered in a systematic fashion extensive files covering one particular region or period. Foremost among these were the files of Aimé Michel and official data in Europe and in the United States. Correlation and overlap between the main sources have been studied in an effort to strengthen the validity of the whole, and it is from this index of sightings that the present catalogue of landings (which is but a small fraction of the general list) has been extracted. Draft versions were produced and circulated among a handful of people who have gained special knowledge of this subject either through personal interest or in an official capacity. They were thus able to contribute comments and additions to the list, which is finally presented here for the examination of a wider public. It is our hope that this preliminary work will encourage anyone who possesses relevant information and understands the need for the centralization of descriptions of such phenomena to come forward and join this continuing effort.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

It must be realized that a complete study of even the existing files—not to mention field investigation and active follow-up—would require full-time attention and a permanent staff. Speaking solely from the point of view of data-gathering, a serious examination of the sighting reports that have accumulated in recent years cannot be conducted until a major institution seriously devotes some of its facilities to this task. It would be unreasonable to expect a powerful

stream of rumors such as those surrounding the UFO phenomenon to be susceptible to analysis in a few months, while many universities must devote considerable time and effort in the understanding of classical folklore themes (such as Indian tribal rites and artifacts), which present no unsolved technological riddle and affect a much smaller and much more localized series of sources.

This fact being granted, considerable clarification can be brought by the students of the phenomenon, provided they select an area small enough to be covered with some degree of reliability in spite of the inadequate facilities at their disposal. And, indeed, excellent work of this type is not lacking: Richard Hall with *UFO Evidence* (1964), Hanlon, Clark, and Farish with their important articles about the 1897 wave, and Ted Bloecher with his authoritative *Report on the UFO Wave of 1947*, to cite only a few, have published such works. But a general catalogue of landings from international sources has been sorely needed. To provide adequate historical perspective while preserving homogeneity of the material, we decided to focus our attention on the reports of the period 1868-1968.

Before discussing our sources in detail, we should pay tribute to a researcher who compiled not only a list of landings but also a general catalogue of sightings of all categories, as early as 1961: Guy Quincy, whose catalogues have unfortunately never been published. In France they circulated in manuscript form and have served as a base for our earliest index. Since 1961 we have found independent sources that provided cross-references for most items in these listings, but a few cases were never confirmed in this fashion, and our source in such cases will be indicated thus (Quincy). Original references, unfortunately, were not given in his catalogues.

At the end of 1963, when we compiled preliminary statistics on occupant reports, we were able to gather only 80 such cases.¹¹⁴ It is a measure of the remarkable research done by many individuals in the last few years that in the present catalogue the number should have quadrupled, since 35 percent of all landing accounts indexed here include descriptions of occupants.

A third and very significant step toward an up-to-date reference

was taken in 1966 when Charles Bowen, the present editor of the *Flying Saucer Review*, agreed to serve as the chairman of an international team of contributors and to devote a special issue of his publication to "The Humanoids." That special issue remains an outstanding document on the question of the occupants, along with Michel's *Flying Saucers and the Straight-Line Mystery*. "The Humanoids" was of special interest not only because it listed over three hundred landing reports but also because it contained for the first time extensive bibliographies and sources. This will allow us to give it as a unique reference for many cases in the present list. The notation (Humanoids 34) will therefore refer the reader to page 34 of the *Flying Saucer Review* special issue for a detailed discussion and bibliography. Within the scope of this catalogue, it was impossible to give adequate treatment of the many interpretations that had been offered for each sighting, and we felt our role was simply *to provide in all cases the reference to the most complete and most readily accessible authority*.

Descriptions of landings can be found in specialized journals and in many books in addition to those quoted above. Charles Fort mentions a few such incidents in his works, and we quote from the Holt edition by Tiffany Thayer. An American researcher, Orvil Hartle, has published several accounts of early twentieth-century landings in his privately printed book, *A Carbon Experiment*. Similar cases have been noted during the 1947-1952 period: Captain Ruppelt, who was in charge of the U.S. Air Force's investigations in 1952, considered himself to be plagued by reports of landings, as he writes in his *The Report on UFOs*, and his team conscientiously eliminated them. But it is only when dedicated civilian researchers such as Leonard Stringfield (author of *Inside Saucer Post*) and Coral Lorenzen of APRO started independent investigations of the matter that proper light was cast on the American sightings. Another American researcher, George D. Fawcett, regularly publishes sighting summaries in Ray Palmer's magazine, *Flying Saucers*.

Between 1963 and 1967, I have reexamined the totality of the general files of the *Aerospace Technical Intelligence Center* (ATIC) and

have extracted from them reports that had fallen into oblivion. In some cases, I was able to initiate new investigations into some of the most remarkable incidents, published here for the first time with this reference: (Atic). The official procedure demanded that we delete the names of the witnesses from such reports. In one case we had to delete the name of the town itself.

Although we recognize as futile an attempt at the exhaustive compilation of reports from all countries in the last one hundred years, we did try to achieve the complete tabulation of French and Italian cases for that period, paying very special attention to the year 1954. The landings of 1954 have long appeared as the natural nucleus of any study of this problem, for several reasons. First, most of the sightings were made over rural areas of Western Europe, where a network of hamlets and small towns exists that has no counterpart in more recently developed regions of the world. A large number of detailed reports was thus generated when a major wave swept from Belgium and northern France to Sicily and northern Africa in the last four months of 1954. These reports were often made by independent witnesses in neighboring towns. The observers were well known locally, so that reliability could be easily ascertained. The stories were told with considerable naïveté, because the reporters were country people who had never heard of flying saucers. Valuable details, firsthand documents, and personal interviews were promptly centralized by able researchers, such as Charles Garreau, a professional newspaperman with *La Bourgogne Républicaine*, a daily newspaper sold in the east of France.

In a pilot study of the 1954 observations done for the *Flying Saucer Review* special issue in 1966, we chose to limit our analysis to two hundred sightings. About forty more cases will be found here for that single year, and we feel this is by far the best-documented section of the catalogue. Not only have all cases been reexamined for possible errors, but the dates, times, exact places, number and names of witnesses have been ascertained with a new degree of precision. I have benefited here from the assistance of several researchers in France and Italy, who must remain anonymous but to whom I here express my

gratitude.

The basic references for that period have been extracted from the files of Aimé Michel, who had himself worked from collections of newspapers and files of letters from readers of the Paris press, made available by the news media. We also used the collection gathered before 1958 by such pioneers as Raymond Veillith, the publisher of *Lumières dans la Nuit*, Charles Garreau, and Roger Vervisch. The early compilation of similar data by the team of *Ouranos* under the direction of Marc Thirouin was also most useful. The book by Carrouges, *Les Apparitions de Martiens*, provided additional details, as did the two books by Harold T. Wilkins.

For the post-1954 sightings the scene is entirely different. The *Flying Saucer Review* was founded in 1955 and published articles by private researchers such as B. Le Poer Trench and Gordon W. Creighton, who gathered and translated reports from the entire world, many of which were later included in the book *World Round-Up*. Many South American sightings reached the APRO group through Olavo Fontes. Mrs. Coral Lorenzen has published these documents in her books *The Great Flying Saucer Hoax* (1962) and *Flying Saucer Occupants* (1966) while recent developments will be found in the third Lorenzen book, *UFOs over the Americas* (1968). In Australia, Andrew Tomas, an early pioneer of the field, gathered well-organized collections with the outstanding team of the *Australian Flying Saucer Review*. In South America, groups such as CODOVNI and SBEDV, working respectively in Argentina and Brazil, publish regular information bulletins that cannot be neglected. Similar societies are active in Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Norway, Japan, New Zealand, and Germany. They have all contributed sightings to our list, either directly or indirectly.

These sources provide continuity in the study for the entire period until the recent dramatic rise in the number of reports, i.e., until the end of 1965. Up to that date, we believe the catalogue contains *a clear majority of all reports in print*, in national papers or in official files, and the near totality of the observations of occupants that have contributed to the emotional reaction of the public associated with

the UFO phenomenon. After 1966, a similar statement would be meaningless. Conversation with policemen in practically any small town in the United States will disclose reports of unidentified objects, including, of course, landings, about the reality of which we shall never know the truth. In the present catalogue, a few cases selected from the files of the last three years have been given in order to encourage the continuation of this effort, but we have not published details of sightings still under investigation, and we have made no attempt at a systematic data-gathering effort. The reader should therefore be warned that the apparent leveling-off of the number of entries has no relationship whatsoever to actual reality.

PRESENTATION OF THE OBSERVATIONS

The following list has been prepared under several severe constraints: all pertinent information (to the extent that it can be defined in the present state of our ignorance) must be present, and yet one should be able to use it for quick reference. It must not become boring to the reader who simply wants to gain a general view of the diversity of reports. The journalist, the physicist, and the social scientist should find data relevant to their various studies in this common source. And it should also provide a useful link to the general literature of the field whenever possible. This meant certain rules had to be made and strictly followed for the presentation of the reports.

1. It was decided to regard as essential data: the date, local time, exact place of sighting; number and names of witnesses; the altitude and size of the object, and its distance from observers; appearance and behavior of object; the number and reported behavior of the creatures associated with it.

2. Other data were summarized to a varying degree. When the case had enjoyed nationwide or worldwide publicity and was presently available in books and journals, we felt it was enough to give adequate references and a summary. When we had been able to obtain new information, or to find a more solid interpretation of previously doubtful details, this was included.

3. As a majority of the observations come from outside the United States or Britain, all measures of distance have been expressed in the metric system. Weights, when given, were converted to kilograms or tons.

4. We have tried to remove subjective interpretation of the phenomena while preserving indications of the emotions of the witness during the observation. Naturally we cannot claim we were always successful in increasing the objectivity of the report. But at least the reader should be aware of the fact that we have tried to select words from a limited vocabulary in order to provide for all entries a measure of consistency, without reducing the sightings to arbitrarily chosen patterns, types, or categories.

5. Every sighting has a source listed, generally selected as "the most readily available publication which gives more detailed references on the case." The only exceptions are (Quincy) for reasons explained above and (Personal), the latter being applied only when we have used documents that I am not authorized to quote in detail, or whose exact reference I myself do not know.

6. All reports which met our earlier definitions for Type-I sightings were candidates for inclusion here. We have rejected: (1) all cases for which a conventional explanation has been found to our satisfaction; (2) all those for which the month or year or place of observation was missing, except for some early cases; (3) all reports accompanied by photographs offered as material evidence and that have been proven to be fakes. It can be argued that in the latter case, it does not necessarily follow that no valid sighting has been made, or that the incident is not relevant to the UFO rumor in general. Such faked evidence, however, throws considerable doubt on the character and truthfulness of the witness and would carry the discussion into an altogether different province. Furthermore, such reports have received a wide coverage in the press and will be found without difficulty by those who wish to extend the present list. A sample of rejected cases may be published separately at a later date, along with the reason for rejection so that notable omissions can be justified.

A WARNING

We shall not apologize for the inclusion of reports that may with reason be regarded as unbelievable or ludicrous. We are not claiming that any of the reports in the list relates to a real physical event. We are compiling not a table of controlled laboratory experiments but only a general guide for a study of the abundant literature of this intriguing subject. *It would be an unfair procedure and a grave misunderstanding of our purpose to assume that all cases in the list stand at the same level of reliability, or to claim that the presence of this or that particular case either supports or weakens by itself the credibility of any other. We cannot accept responsibility for the mistakes of those who ignore this warning.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

My very special thanks go to Dr. J. Allen Hynek, who has made available the Air Force documents used in this study; Mr. Aimé Michel, who communicated many important data and ideas about recent sightings; Mr. Donald B. Hanlon, who reviewed the early landing cases and the occupant reports; Messrs. Raymond Veillith and F. Lagarde, who made many useful remarks and had this list translated and published in France; Mr. Jean Vuillequez, who made his erudition available to this project and agreed to check the entire catalogue against his own extensive files; Mr. Andrew Tomas, with whom the idea of this compilation was discussed at an early stage and who offered valuable help in the analysis of the Australian sightings; our correspondents in several countries who prefer not to be identified; and the many organizations engaged in a serious study of this problem throughout the world.

ABBREVIATIONS FOR THE MAJOR SOURCES

I. LIST OF PRESS REFERENCES

1. *Diario de Noticias*, Aug. 25, 1965
2. *Sunday Dispatch*, June 13, 1954
3. *Verdens Gang*, unknown date
4. *L'Yonne Républicaine*, Sept. 28, 1954
5. *Dépêche de Tunisie*, Oct. 14, 1954
6. *Le Figaro*, Sept. 9, 1954
7. *Le Parisien*, *Combat*, *L'Aurore*, Sept. 14, 1954; *Paris-Presse*, Sept. 16, 1954
8. *Le Parisien*, *Combat*, *Le Figaro*, Sept. 13, 1954
9. *Lincoln Star*, late Sept., 1954
10. *Le Parisien*, Sept. 29, 1954
11. *Le Figaro*, *La Croix*, *France-Soir*, *Le Parisien*, Sept. 30, 1954
12. *Le Parisien*, Sept. 23, 1954
13. *Le Figaro*, Sept. 27, 1954; *Paris-Presse*, *La Croix*, Sept. 28, 1954
14. *L'Yonne Républicaine*, *Le Parisien*, Sept. 28, 1954; *Paris-Presse*, Sept. 29, 1954
15. *Paris-Presse*, Sept. 28, 1954
16. *Le Parisien*, Sept. 27, 1954
17. *Le Figaro*, *Combat*, *Le Parisien*, Sept. 30, 1954
18. *Paris-Presse*, *Le Figaro*, *France-Soir*, Oct. 2, 1954
19. *France-Soir*, Oct. 2, 1954
20. *Ici-Paris*, Oct. 11, 1954; *Le Parisien*, Oct. 1, 1954; *Paris-Presse*, Oct. 1, 1954
21. *Haut-Marnais*, Oct. 2, 1954
22. *Berry Républicain*, Sept. 29, 1954
23. *Le Parisien*, *L'Aurore*, *Combat*, Sept. 30, 1954
24. *Le Parisien*, Sept. 28, 1954; *Paris-Presse*, Sept. 29, 1954; *La Croix*, Sept. 30, 1954
25. *Ici-Paris*, Oct. 11, 1954; *France-Soir*, Oct. 3, 1954
26. *Le Figaro*, Oct. 2, 1954; *La Croix*, *France-Soir*, Oct. 3, 1954; *AFP*, Sept. 30, 1954
27. *Le Parisien*, Oct. 2, 1954; *France-Soir*, Oct. 3, 1954
28. *Sud-Ouest*, about Oct. 2, 1954

29. *Combat*, Nov. 3, 1954
30. *Le Figaro*, *Le Parisien*, Oct. 2, 1954; *La Croix*, *France-Soir*, *Paris-Presse*, Oct. 3, 1954
31. *Le Figaro*, Oct. 6, 1954; *France-Soir*, Oct. 7 and 8, 1954
32. *Le Figaro*, Oct. 4, 1954; *France-Soir*, *Libération*, *La Croix*, Oct. 5, 1954
33. *Bourgogne Républicaine*, Oct. 3, 1954
34. *Franc-Tireur*, *La Croix*, *France-Soir*, *Le Figaro*, Oct. 7, 1954
35. *France-Soir*, Oct. 7, 1954
36. *Combat*, *La Croix*, *France-Soir*, *Le Figaro*, *Paris-Presse*, Oct. 6, 1954
37. *Franc-Tireur*, *L'Aurore*, *Libération*, Oct. 7, 1954; *France-Soir*, *Paris-Presse*, Oct. 8, 1954
38. *Le Parisien*, Oct. 7, 1954
39. *Combat*, *L'Aurore*, *France-Soir*, Oct. 8, 1954; *Journal du Dimanche*, Oct. 10, 1954
40. *AFP*, Oct. 7, 1954
41. *France-Soir*, Oct. 10, 1954
42. *France-Soir*, Oct. 9, 1954
43. *Paris-Presse*, *Le Figaro*, Oct. 13, 1954
44. *L'Aurore*, *Le Parisien*, Oct. 11, 1954
45. *Le Figaro*, Oct. 11, 1954
46. *Ouest-France*, Oct. 12, 1954
47. *Le Parisien*, *Combat*, *Le Figaro*, Oct. 12, 1954; *Paris-Presse*, Oct. 13, 1954
48. *Paris Presse*, Oct. 12, 1954
49. *France-Soir*, Oct. 12, 1954
50. *Sud-Ouest*, Oct. 9, 1954
51. *Journal de l'Orient*, Oct. 11, 1954; *Le Parisien*, Oct. 12, 1954
52. *Ettela'at*, Oct. 15, 1954
53. *France-Soir*, Oct. 30, 1954
54. *France-Soir*, Oct. 21, 1954
55. *France-Soir*, *Le Figaro*, Oct. 14, 1954

56. *Le Figaro*, Oct. 13, 1954
57. *Libération*, *Le Parisien*, Oct. 14, 1954
58. *L'Aurore*, Oct. 13, 1954
59. *France-Soir*, Oct. 17, 1954; *Dépêche de Tunisie*, Oct. 16, 1954
60. *Le Parisien*, Oct. 13, 1954
61. *Paris-Presse*, Oct. 14, 1954
62. *La Croix*, Oct. 16, 1954
63. *Paris-Presse*, *Libération*, Oct. 15, 1954
64. *Sud-Ouest*, Oct. 12, 1954
65. *Paris-Presse*, *France-Soir*, Oct. 17, 1954
66. *Sud-Ouest*, Oct. 17, 1954
67. *Il Tempo*, Oct. 16, 1954; *Il Momento Sera*, *Giornale d'Italia*, Oct. 17, 1954; *Le Soir*, Oct. 20, 1954
68. *Paris-Presse*, Oct. 21, 1954
69. *France-Soir*, *La Croix*, Oct. 17, 1954
70. *Combat*, *La Croix*, Oct. 20, 1954
71. *Paris-Presse*, Oct. 19, 1954
72. *France-Soir*, *Le Soir*, Oct. 20, 1954
73. *La Croix*, *Paris-Presse*, Oct. 20, 1954
74. *France-Soir*, *Paris-Presse*, Oct. 21, 1954
75. *Paris-Presse*, Oct. 22, 1954
76. *France-Soir*, Oct. 23, 1954
77. *Le Soir*, Oct. 25, 1954
78. *France-Soir*, Oct. 22, 1954
79. *France-Soir*, *Le Soir*, Oct. 24, 1954
80. *L'Aurore*, Oct. 22, 1954
81. *France-Soir*, Oct. 26, 1954
82. *Giornale d'Italia*, Oct. 31, 1954
83. *Il Tempo*, *Il Messagero*, Oct. 16 and 17, 1954
84. *Il Tempo*, *Giornale d'Italia*, Oct. 17, 1954
85. *Il Tempo*, *Il Messagero*, *Momento Sera*, Oct. 20, 1954
86. *Il Messagero*, Oct. 21, 1954
87. *Il Messagero*, Oct. 24, 1954

88. *Il Giornale d'Italia*, Oct. 22, 1954
89. *Il Tempo*, *Il Messaggero*, Oct. 23, 1954
90. *Oltre il Cielo—Missili e Razzi*, Vol. I, p. 445
91. *France-Soir*, Oct. 27, 1954
92. *Le Parisien*, Oct. 28, 1954
93. *Momento Sera*, Oct. 29, 1954
94. *Il Giornale d'Italia*, Oct. 28, 1954
95. *Maroc-Presse*, Nov. 4, 1954
96. *Le Parisien*, Nov. 8, 1954; *Combat*, Nov. 8, 1954
97. *Giornale d'Italia*, Nov. 1, 1954; *Il Tempo*, Nov. 18, 1954
98. *Combat*, Nov. 23, 1954; *Paris-Presse*, Nov. 24, 1954
99. *Le Soir*, Nov. 15, 1954
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II. PERIODICALS

AMUFO: American UFO Committee, 2875 Sequoyah Drive, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia

APRO: Aerial Phenomena Research Organization, 3910 E. Kleindale Rd., Tucson, Arizona

Austr. FSR: P. O. Box E170, St. James, Sydney 2001, Australia

BUFORA: British UFO Research Association, Mr. Holt, Claremont Rd., Claygate, Surrey, England

CODOVNI: Comision Observadora de Objetos Volantes no Identificados, Casilla de Correo 2560, Buenos Aires, Argentina

FS: *Flying Saucers*, Ray Palmer, Amherst, Wisconsin

FSR: *Flying Saucer Review*, 21 Cecil Court, Charing Cross Rd., London W.C.2, England

GEPA: Groupement d'Étude des Phénomènes Aériens, 69 rue de la

Tombe-Issore, Paris 14, France

Gribble: *The NICAP Reporter*, Robert Gribble, 5108 South Findlay St., Seattle 18, Washington

IIR: *Interplanetary Intelligence Report*, Mr. Hewes, 3005 W. Eubanks, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

LDLN: *Lumières dans la Nuit*, "Les Pins," 43 Le-Chambon-sur-Lignon, France

Nachrichten: *UFO Nachrichten*, 62 Wiesbaden, Schierstein, Milanstrasse 5, Germany

NICAP: National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena, 1536 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

Ouranos: Marc Thirouin, 51 rue des Alpes, 26-Valence, France

Saucer News: P. O. Box 163, Fort Lee, New Jersey

SBEDV: *Sociadade Brasileira de Estudos Sobre Discos Voadores*, Walter Buhler, Rua Sen. Pedro Velho 50, A.P. 201, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Spaceview: New Zealand Scientific Space Research, P. O. Box 21.007, Henderson, New Zealand

SS&S: *Saucers, Space and Science*, Mr. Duplantier, 17 Shetland St., Willowdale, Ontario, Canada

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A CENTURY OF UFO LANDINGS (1868-1968)

- 1
July,
1868 Copiapo (Chile). A strange “aerial construction” bearing lights and making engine noises flew low over this town. Local people also described it as a giant bird covered with large scales producing a metallic noise. Although not an actual landing, this is the first instance of close observation of an unknown object at low altitude in the nineteenth century. (Fort 638; Anatomy 11)
- 2
Dec. 7,
1872
0100
hours Banbury (Great Britain). At King’s Sutton an object resembling a haystack flew on an irregular course. Sometimes high, sometimes very low, it was accompanied by fire and dense smoke. It produced the same effect as a tornado, felling trees and walls. It suddenly vanished. (Fort 189)
- 3
1877 Aldershot (Great Britain). A strange being dressed in tight-fitting clothes and shining helmet soared over the heads of two sentries, who fired without result. The apparition stunned them with something described as “blue fire.” (FSR 61, 3; Magonia)
- 4
May 15,
1879
2140 Persian Gulf. Two very large “wheels” were seen spinning in the air and slowly coming to the surface of the sea. Estimated diameter: 40 m. Distance between the objects: 150 m. Speed: 80 km/h. Duration: 35 min. Witnesses aboard the ship “Vultur.” (Roundup 147; Anatomy 12)
- 5
1880 Eastern Venezuela. A 14-year-old boy saw a luminous ball descending from the sky and hovering near him. He felt somehow “drawn” to it, but succeeded in backing away in spite of his terror. (Lor. III 206)
- 6
Lamy (New Mexico). Four men walking near Galisteo

- Mar. 26, 1880 evening Junction were surprised as they heard voices coming from a “strange balloon,” which flew over them. It was shaped like a fish and seemed to be guided by a large fan-like device. There were eight to ten figures aboard. Their language was not understood. The object flew low over Galisteo Junction and rose rapidly toward the east. (FSR 65, 3)
- 7 June 11, 1881 0400 Between Melbourne and Sydney at sea (Australia). The two sons of the Prince of Wales, one of them the future king of England, were cruising aboard “La Bacchante” when an object resembling a fully lighted ship was seen (“a phantom vessel all aglow”). (Fort 637; Anatomy 12)
- 8 Nov. 2, 1885 dawn Scutari (Turkey). A luminous object circled the harbor. Altitude: 5-6 m. Illuminated the whole town. Duration: 1-1½ min, as a bluish-green flame. Then plunged into the sea. Made several circles above the ferry-boat pier. (LDLN 48; Anatomy 14)
- 9 Nov. 12, 1887 2400 Cape Race (Atlantic Ocean). A huge sphere of fire was observed rising out of the ocean by witnesses aboard the “Siberian.” It rose to an altitude of 16 m, flew against the wind, and came close to the ship, then “dashed off” toward the southeast. Duration: 5 min. (LDLN 48; Anatomy 14)
- 10 1896 Arolla, near Zermatt (Swiss Alps). Author Aleister Crowley was walking in the mountains when he suddenly saw two little men. He made a gesture to them, but they did not seem to pay attention and disappeared among the rocks. (*Magick Without Tears*, by A. Crowley)

- 11 Sioux City (Iowa). Approximate date. Robert Hibbard
Mar. 26, was caught by an anchor dropped from an unknown
1897 flying machine 22 km north of the town. He was dragged
night over 10 m and fell as his clothes were torn. (FSR 66, 4)
- 12 Omaha (Nebraska). The majority of the population
Mar. 28, observed an object arriving from the southeast. It looked
1897 like a huge light, flew northwestward slowly, came to low
2230 altitude. A crowd gathered at a street corner to watch it.
(185)
- 13 Everest (Kansas). The whole town saw an object fly under
Apr. 1, the cloud ceiling. It came down slowly, then flew away
1897 very fast to the southeast. When directly over the town it
2100 swept the ground with its powerful light. It was seen to
rise up at fantastic speed until barely discernible, then to
come down again and sweep low over the witnesses. At
one point it remained stationary for 5 min at the edge of
a low cloud, which it illuminated. All could clearly see
the silhouette of the craft. (FSR 66, 4)
- 14 Nilwood (Illinois). On the property of Z. Thacker, 19 km
Apr. 12, north of Carlinville, an unknown object landed. Before
1897 the three witnesses could reach it, the craft, which was
1430 shaped like a cigar with a dome, rose slowly and left
majestically toward the north. Witnesses: Edward Teeple,
William Street and Franklin Metcalf. (186; Anatomy 12)
- 15 Girard, near Green Ridge (Illinois). A large crowd of
Apr. 12, miners saw an unknown object land 3 km north of Green
1897 Ridge and 4 km south of Girard. The night operator of
1800 the Chicago-and-Alton Railroad, Paul McCramer, stated
that he came sufficiently close to the craft to see a man
emerge from it to repair the machinery. Traces were
found over a large area. The object itself was elongated
like a ship with a roof and a double canopy. It left toward

the north. (186, 187)

16 Gas City (Indiana). An object landed 2 km south of Gas
Apr. 14, City on the property of John Roush, terrifying the
1897 farmers and causing the horses and cattle to stampede.
1500 Six occupants of the ship came out and seemed to make
some repairs. Before the crowd could approach the
object, it rose rapidly and flew toward the east. (188)

17 Cleveland (Ohio). Joseph Singler, captain of the “Sea
Apr. 14, Wing,” was fishing with S. H. Davis, of Detroit, when
1897 they saw on the lake what they thought was a ship, about
13 m long, with a canopy. A man, about 25 years old,
wearing a hunting jacket and a cap, was fishing from the
deck of the object. Near him were a woman and a 10-
year-old child. When the “Sea Wing” came close to the
craft, a large, colored balloon rose from the object, which
flew up with it to an altitude of about 150 m and circled
“like a hawk” before flying away. (189)

18 Linn Grove (Iowa). A large object was seen to fly slowly
Apr. 15, toward the north. It seemed ready to land and five men
1897 (F. G. Ellis, James Evans, David Evans, Joe Croaskey,
morning Benjamin Buland) drove toward it. About 7 km north of
Linn Grove, they found the craft on the ground, came
within 700 m of it, but it “spread its four giant wings and
rose towards the North.” Two strange figures aboard the
craft made efforts to conceal themselves. Witnesses were
surprised at the length of their hair. Most residents of
Linn Grove saw the craft in flight. (190)

19 Howard-Artesian (South Dakota). A flying object coming
Apr. 15, closer and closer to the ground followed a train, as
1897 reported by the engineer, Joe Wright. (FSR 66, 4)
nightfall

20 Perry Springs (Missouri). A passenger train on the

- Apr. 15, 1897 Wabash line, going toward Quincy, was followed by a low-flying object for 15 min between Perry Springs and Hersman. All the passengers saw the craft, which had a red and white light. After Hersman it flew ahead of the train and disappeared rapidly, although the train was then running at 65 km/h. (190)
- 21
Apr. 15, 1897 Springfield (Illinois). Two farm workers, Adolph Winkle and John Hulle, saw a strange craft in a field. They had a discussion with its occupants, a woman and two men, and were told the ship had flown from Quincy to Springfield in 30 min and that the crew was making electrical repairs. (FSR 65, 1)
- 22
Apr. 16, 1897 Downs Township (Illinois). Approximate date. While working in his field, Haney Savidge saw an aerial craft land near him. Six people emerged from it and spoke to him for a few minutes before leaving again. (191)
- 23
Apr. 17, 1897 morning Williamston (Michigan). At least a dozen farmers saw an object maneuver in the sky for an hour before it landed. A strange man near 3 m tall, almost naked and suffering from the heat, was the pilot of the craft. "His talk, while musical, seemed to be a repetition of bellowsings." One farmer went near him and received a blow that broke his hip. (196)
- 24
Apr. 19, 1897 Leroy (Kansas). Alexander Hamilton was awakened by a noise among the cattle and went out with his son and his tenant. They saw an elongated cigar-shaped object, about 100 m long with a transparent cabin underneath showing narrow reddish bands, hovering 10 m above ground. They approached within 50 m of it. It was illuminated and equipped with a searchlight. Inside it were "six of the strangest beings" the witness had seen, also described as "hideous." They spoke a language no witness could

understand. A cow was dragged away by the object with the help of a strong red cable; it was found butchered in a field the next day. (Anatomy 16; Magonia)

25 Homan (Arkansas). Capt. James Hooton was hunting in
Apr. 20, the vicinity of Homan when he heard the noise of a
1897 steam engine and found an object in a clearing. It looked
1800 like a cylinder with pointed ends, lateral wheels, and
horizontal blades over it. Hooton spoke with a man who
wore dark glasses and walked behind the craft. There were
three or four occupants. The witness was told this was
indeed "The Airship" and that it used compressed air for
propulsion. Hooton saw the wheels spin as the craft rose
and flew away. (FSR 66, 4; Magonia)

26 Rockland (Texas). John M. Barclay was intrigued when
Apr. 22, his dog barked furiously and a high-pitched noise was
1897 heard. He went out, saw a flying object circling 5 m
2330 above ground. Elongated with protrusions and blinding
lights, it went dark when it landed. Barclay was met by a
man who told him his purpose was peaceful and
requested some common hardware items to repair the
craft. He paid with a ten-dollar bill and took off "like a
bullet out of a gun." (192; Magonia)

27 Josserand (Texas). Franck Nichols, who lived 3 km east of
Apr. 22, Josserand and was one of its most respected citizens, was
1897 awakened by a machine noise. Looking outside, he saw a
2400 heavy, lighted object land in his wheat field. He walked
toward it, was stopped by two men who asked permission
to draw water from his well. He then had a discussion
with a half-dozen men, the crew of the strange machine.
He was told how it worked but could not follow the
explanation. (193; Magonia)

28 McKinney Bayou (Arkansas). Judge Lawrence A. Byrne

- Apr. 23, of Texarkana, Arkansas, was surveying a tract of land
1897 when he saw a peculiar object anchored on the ground.
“It was manned by three men who spoke a foreign
language, but judging from their looks, one would take
them to be Japs.” (Farish, in *Allende Letters* (Award
Special, 1968))
- 29 Merkel (Texas). People returning from church observed a
Apr. 25, heavy object being dragged along the ground by a rope
1897 attached to a flying craft. The rope got caught in a
evening railroad track. The craft was too high for its structure to
be visible but protrusions and a light could be
distinguished. After about 10 min a man came down
along the rope, cut the end free, and went back aboard
the craft, which flew away toward the northeast. The man
was small and dressed in a light-blue uniform. (194;
Magonia)
- 30 Aquila-Hillsboro (Texas). Approximate date. A lawyer
Apr. 26, was surprised to see a lighted object fly over. His horse
1897 was scared and nearly toppled the carriage. When the
main light was turned off, a number of smaller lights
became visible on the underside of the dark object, which
supported an elongated canopy. It went down toward a
hill to the south, 5 km from Aquila. When the witness
was on his way back one hour later, he saw the object
rising. It reached the altitude of the cloud ceiling and flew
to the northeast at a fantastic speed with periodic flashes
of light. (195)
- 31 Hot Springs (Arkansas). Two policemen, Sumpter and
May 6, McLenore, were riding northwest of Hot Springs when
1897 they saw a bright light in the sky. About 7 km farther
they saw the light again coming down to the ground.
One km farther the horses refused to walk. Two men
were seen carrying lights. The lawmen took their rifles,

called the strangers, and were told that they crossed the country with a flying craft. The silhouette of the machine, about 20 m long, could be seen in the clearing. There was a woman with an umbrella nearby. It was raining, and the younger of the men was filling a large container with water. The elder man had a beard and suggested that the policemen fly with them “to a place where it does not rain.” The same witnesses went back through the same spot 40 min later and found nothing. (FSR 66, 4; Magonia)

32 Gulf of Guinea. Three persons aboard the “Fort
Oct. 28, Salisbury,” including Second Officer A. H. Raymer, saw a
1902 huge, dark object bearing lights in the sea ahead. It was
0305 observed sinking slowly. Estimated length: 200 m. (Fort
642; Anatomy 20)

33 Rolling Prairie (Indiana). Tom Darby, with his brother
1904 and mother, saw two whitish-blue objects about 400 m
away, from a point situated 3 km north of Rolling Prairie.
The objects hovered 2 or 3 m above ground, flew toward
a barn, came closer to each other, and were hidden from
view by a hill. (Hartle 164)

34 Coast of Delaware. The English ship “Mohican,” piloted
1908 by Capt. Urghart, was going to Philadelphia when it was
surrounded by a thick, luminous cloud which
“magnetized” everything on board. The compass was
observed to swing wildly. When seamen tried to move
some chains on the bridge, they found that they were
glued to the metal floor. Suddenly the cloud rose and was
seen above the sea for some time. (197)

35 Tunguska (Russia). Unexplained explosion in the taiga,
June 30, equivalent to a thermonuclear blast, sometimes
1908 interpreted as the crash of an interstellar vehicle.

(Anatomy 18; Challenge 99)

36
May 18, 1909
2300
Caerphilly (Wales). Mr. Lethbridge was walking along a road near the mountains when he saw on the grass a large tube-like machine. Aboard were two men wearing furs and talking excitedly in a language the witness could not understand. The grass was found depressed at the site after the object had flown off. (198; Anatomy 21)

37
June 16, 1909
0410
Donghoi (Annam). An elongated object following a west to east trajectory flew over the town. It gave off a strong light and was seen by two fishermen to plunge into the sea 6 km away from the coast, after a steady flight of about 9 min. (Anatomy 21)

38
Jan., 1910
2300
Invercargill (New Zealand). Several witnesses—among them the vicar, the mayor, and a policeman—saw a cigar-shaped object hovering at 30 m altitude. A man appeared at a lateral door and was heard shouting some words in an unknown language. The opening closed, and the object accelerated and was lost to sight. (Stuart 24)

39
June, 1914
0400
Hamburg (Germany). Gustav Herwagen opened the door of his house and saw in a field a shining cigar-shaped object with illuminated windows. Near it were four or five dwarfs 1.20 m tall, clad in light clothing. He approached them, but they went aboard the object as soon as they appeared to be aware of his presence. A door closed, and the craft took off silently, climbing vertically. (Nachrichten April, 62)

40
Aug., 1914
Georgian Bay (Canada). William J. Kiehl and seven other persons saw a spherical craft on the surface of the water. On its deck were two small men wearing green-purple clothes. They seemed to be busy with a hose, plunging it into the water. On the opposite side were three men dressed in light brown, wearing square masks down to

their shoulders. Seeing the witnesses, they reentered the craft except for one dwarf, wearing shoes with a curved, pointed tip, who remained outside while the craft rose 3 m above the water and shot upward, leaving a short trail. (199)

41 Gallipoli (Turkey). During severe fighting in the
Aug. 21, Dardanelles, a peculiar cloud engulfed a British regiment,
1915 which was never seen again. This was observed by 22 men
 of the First Field Company, NZ Army Corps, and stated
 in an affidavit. (Spaceview 45; LDLN 82; Magonia)

42 Youngstown (Pennsylvania). John Boback, 17, was
Oct., walking along the railroad tracks between Youngstown
1917 and Mt. Braddock when he saw a saucer-shaped object
 with a platform and rows of lights, sitting in a field 30 m
 to his left. He watched the object for 1-2 min until it
 took off with a high-pitched sound, rising gradually like a
 slow plane. Its size was that of an average car. The top of
 the object was a dome with elongated windows through
 which figures could be seen. (Hartle 157)

43 Marseilles (France). Undocumented report of an
1921 “abduction” by two beings. (Quincy)

44 Hubbell (Nebraska). William C. Lamb was following
Feb. 22, strange tracks when he heard a high-pitched sound and
1922 saw a circular object intercepting starlight. It became
0500 brilliantly lighted and landed in a hollow. Soon afterward,
 a creature over 2.4 m tall was seen flying from the
 direction where the object had landed. It left tracks in the
 snow, which Lamb followed without results. (Anatomy
 22)

- 45
Sept. 9,
1922 Barmouth (Wales). John Morris and William James saw an object fall into the ocean so slowly that it was thought to be a plane. A boat was sent out, but nothing was found. (Fort 639)
- 46
June 12,
1929
2300 Fermeneuve (Canada). Levis Brosseau, 20, was returning home when he saw a dark object with a yellow light and his horse became very nervous. Within 6 m of the object four or five dwarfish figures were running back and forth. He heard their pointed, childlike voices, then saw the dark object take off with a machine-like sound and a rush of air. Estimated size of object: 15 m diameter, 5 m high. (GEPA Dec., 68)
- 47
July,
1929 Robsart (Canada). Five persons, among them Einar Rostivold, saw a huge ball of light giving off fiery colors, 25 km from Robsart. It landed slowly, vanished gradually after illuminating the whole countryside for 30 min. (*Fate* Jan., 58)
- 48
Summer,
1933
Morning Chrysville (Pennsylvania). A man observed a faint violet light in a field between this town and Morrestown. Walking to it, he found an ovoid object 3 m in diameter and 2 m thick with a circular opening similar to a vault door. Pushing it, he found the room full of violet light and observed many instruments, no occupant. Smell of ammonia. (APRO July, 64)
- 49
Fall, 1938
(or
following
year) Juminda (Estonian coast). Two persons saw a strange “frog-man” 1 m tall, with a round head, no neck, and a hump in front of the body. The mouth was a large, straight slit, the eyes were like smaller slits. The skin was brown-green, compared to pegamoid, hands normal. The creature walked in a peculiar “but elegant” fashion, the head waving up and down while the legs moved “carefully.” When pursued, the creature accelerated very

fast, with feet “fluttering.” About 100 m away it vanished completely. (Personal)

50
Sept,
1943
0400
Oncativo (Argentina). Navarro Ocampo, driving between Rosario and Cordoba, saw a large, saucer-shaped object on the ground 500 m to the left of the road. It glowed with a bluish-green light, made a whistling sound, rose to 100 m altitude, then left at fantastic speed. A strange metal block is said to have been found at the spot. (GEPA Dec, 68)

51
End
Aug.,
1944
Mattoon (Illinois). A mysterious man appeared at windows, as if in search of someone. He stunned witnesses by pointing at them a device that “made consciousness dissolve” and left a strange cloying smell behind. (FSR 61, 3; Magonia)

52
1945
Habbebishopsheim (Germany). An American soldier saw a disk-shaped object come down rapidly, oscillate, and land. The site could not be found in the dark. The event took place 35 km northwest of the town. (Atic)

53
Mar.,
1945
Belfast (Maine). A man out hunting observed an elongated object flying very slowly, tilted toward the earth. It crashed into some trees at the end of a clearing. The enormous craft seemed undamaged as it rested briefly on the ground, then lifted again with a humming sound, started to spin, released a shower of fine silvery threads, and rose straight up, disappearing in seconds. (FS May, 59)

54
Mar.,
1945
Aleutian Islands. Aboard the US attack transport “Delarof,” 14 sailors saw a dark sphere rise out of the ocean, follow a curved trajectory, and fly away after circling their ship. (Evidence 30)

55
Douglas (Arizona). Coral Lorenzen saw a light rise from

- June 10, the ground in Mexican territory. It took a definite
1947 spherical shape and vanished in less than ten seconds
2300 among the stars. (Lor. I 4)
- 56 Maury Island, near Tacoma (Washington). Harold A.
June 21, Dahl and others allegedly saw six tire-shaped objects, 30
1947 m in diameter, metallic with dark openings, over Puget
Sound. One of the objects exploded, showering the
witnesses with metal. Officially regarded as hoax.
(Ruppelt)
- 57 Spokane (Washington). Eight disk-shaped objects, the
June 21, size of a house, were seen flying at 1000 km/h. A civilian
1947 woman stated that the objects fell with a deadleaf motion
1150 and landed before ten witnesses on the shore of the Saint
Joe River, in Idaho. (Atic)
- 58 Bisbee (Arizona). John A. Petsche, electrical worker, and
June 27, another witness independently saw a disk-shaped object,
1947 which seemed to land near Tintown. (Lor. 16)
1030
- 59 Grand Canyon, near Williams Field (Arizona). A Navy
June 30, lieutenant was flying at 9000 m toward the south when
1947 he saw two circular objects diving at “unconceivable”
0910 speed. They were gray, about 3 m in diameter, and
appeared to land 40 km south of the Grand Canyon.
(Atic)
- 60 Muroc Air Field (California). An Air Force major
July 8, observed a metallic object, reflecting sunlight, oscillate,
1947 go down to ground level, and rise again. Simultaneously
1200 it was observed by a captain in Rodgers Dry Lake. (Atic)

- 61 Bauru, near Pitanga (Brazil). A group of survey workers
 July 23, ran away as they heard a hissing noise and saw a disk land
 1947 50 m away. Jose C. Higgins saw two figures through a
 window. Later three beings in shiny clothes and
 translucent suits, with oversized bald heads, huge round
 eyes, no eyelashes or eyebrows, and a metal box on their
 back, emerged from the craft. They were over 2 m tall.
 They drew the solar system and pointed to Uranus as if to
 suggest that was their point of origin. (Round-up 163;
 FSR 61, 6)
- 62 Twin Falls, Smoke River Canyon (Idaho). Two boys and
 Aug. 13, their father saw a sky-blue object 100 m away and 25 m
 1947 above ground. Treetops under it were spinning wildly,
 1300 although the object itself did not spin. It made a swishing
 sound. Shape: inverted plate, 7 m diameter and 3.5 m
 thick. There was a red flame on one side of the top. (Atic)
- 63 Raveo (Italy). R. L. Johannis saw a disk on the ground
 Aug. 14, and two dwarfs less than 1 m tall, wearing dark blue
 1947 coveralls with red collars and belts. They had oversized
 0900 heads, greenish faces, huge, salient dark eyes without
 eyelashes or eyebrows, but surrounded by a ringlike
 muscle. They wore something similar to crash helmets.
 The center of their belts projected a “vapor,” and the
 witness suffocated, feeling a strong electrical discharge.
 The creatures had greenish hands with eight talon-like
 fingers. (Humanoids 2; Magonia; FRS 67, 1)
- 64 Swastika (Canada). Mr. Galbraith twice saw an object
 1948 land. The first time, it was a disk-shaped craft with a
 humanoid figure—the second time, cigar-shaped with
 three figures. (Quincy)
- 65 Indianapolis (Indiana). An object swept over a road at 10
 July 29, m altitude. (Atic)

1948

66 Hamel (Minnesota). Two boys were playing outside when
Aug. 11, a round, dull gray object, 70 cm in diameter, 30 cm
1948 thick, landed near them like a balloon with a metallic
1200 noise. It spun, went up, hovered, maneuvered to avoid
telephone lines and trees, and flew away to the northeast.
An FBI man from St. Paul found an area 70 cm in
diameter where the ground showed signs of extreme
pressure. (Atic)

67 Maplewood (Ohio). A farmer observed a silvery sphere of
Aug. 29, large dimension rise from a wooded area and hover above
1948 his farm, dropping a silvery substance that disintegrated
0503 before touching the ground. (Atic)

68 Pucusana (Peru). C. A. V., an oil company employee, 30,
Feb., was driving to Lima when he saw a shiny disk at ground
1949 level. He walked toward it for 10 min. Three figures came
1630 out as he was 20 m away. They looked like mummies,
had joined legs and one large foot. They “slid” along the
ground. They were covered with a strange “towely” skin,
asked the witness where they were, had a lengthy
discussion with him, and took him for a trip in their
craft. (Lor. III 122)

69 France (exact location unknown). Alain Bérard saw a
Feb. 17, large, bright object land near his farm with a green
1949 lightning flash. It became dark. As he approached the
night craft, the witness saw three figures with stocky short legs,
apparently without heads. Frightened, he fired at them
three times. A moment later the object took off vertically.
(*Oltre il Cielo*, Vol. I)

- 70 Death Valley (California). Two prospectors are said to
 Aug. 19, have observed a disk-shaped object land. Two dwarfs
 1949 emerged but were lost in the sand dunes when pursued.
 The object disappeared. (Humanoids 52)
- 71 Tulsa (Oklahoma). Don Bushnell, plant superintendent
 Fall, 1949 with Southwestern Porcelain Steel Corp., saw an object
 fall in front of his car as his radio was blocked. He
 applied the brakes; object vanished. (Keyhoe S)
- 72 South Table Mountain (Colorado). Mr. Quintana of
 Jan. 29, Denver saw a silvery-green ovoid object hovering about
 1950 15 m above a slope and landing slowly in a small ravine.
 Then it shot upward at very high speed. Its diameter was
 about 20 m, and it had a revolving middle band. A
 greenish light flashed under it, and the witness felt a rush
 of air and a pungent smell. (FS July, 59)
- 73 Lago Argentino (Argentina). A rancher, Wilfredo H.
 Mar. 18, Arevalo, saw two objects, one of which landed. He
 1950 walked within 150 m of the aluminum-looking craft,
 1830 which gave off a greenish-blue vapor and "an intense
 smell of burning benzine." A large, flat section on top was
 revolving above a glass cabin in which could be seen four
 tall men, dressed in something like cellophane, working
 at various instruments. They saw him and shone a light in
 his direction while a blue light illuminated the craft; the
 vapor increased and flames (alternately reddish and
 greenish) shot out of the base while the object rose with a
 faint hum. Both craft flew away toward Chile, leaving
 bluish trails. (Humanoids 32)
- 74 Juneau (Alaska). Mikel Konrad made a movie of eight
 Apr., disks he saw landing and taking off 60 km north of
 1950 Juneau. (Quincy)
- 75 Kokomo (Indiana). A metal worker was awakened by his

- Apr. 8, dog and observed an object 60 m away at low altitude. It
1950 was a gray metal disk, 5 m in diameter, shaped like a top
0200 with a kind of turret. It was oscillating, spinning slowly,
and had three portholes shining with a blue-white light.
It hovered for about 2 min, left toward the north, very
fast. (Atic)
- 76 River Road, near Amarillo (Texas). David, 12, and
Apr. 8, Charles, 9, Lightfoot saw a disk land behind a hill and
1950 touched it. It was the size of a car tire, about 30 cm high,
afternoon with a rounded top that rotated and a pivot between the
base and the top. It took off very fast. The faces and arms
of the boys later became red. (200)
- 77 Lufkin (Texas). Jack Robertson was driving about 13 km
Apr. 20, west of town when he saw a round object about 3m in
1950 diameter hovering about 7 m above him with a dull red
night glow. It took off with a “swooshing roar” as sparks flew
from a slot under it. Minutes later the witness felt a
burning sensation on his face. (FS July, 59)
- 78 Abbiate Guazzone (Italy). Bruno Facchini heard and saw
Apr. 24, sparks coming from a dark, hovering object, near which a
1950 man dressed in tight-fitting clothes and wearing a helmet
2200 seemed to be making repairs. Three other men were seen
near the craft. When the work was finished, a trap
through which light had been shining was closed and the
thing took off. The witness had the time to note many
details of the machine and its occupants. (FSR 63, 2;
Magonia)
- 79 Ely (Nevada). A couple and their grandson were
May 7, returning from a picnic when, about 14 km south of Ely,
1950 they saw a silvery-white object at treetop level. It hovered
1845 for 10 min, then oscillated “as if attempting to rise,” and
suddenly flew out of sight at high speed. (Atic)

- 80 Steep Rock Lake (Canada). In a story strangely similar to
 July 2, that of Mr. Kiehl (Aug., 1914) (Case 40), a man and his
 1950 wife saw a double saucer with portholes and a rotating
 antenna come to rest on the surface of the lake. Ten
 figures, 1.20 m tall, dressed in shiny clothing, emerged
 and walked on deck like robots “changing direction
 without turning their bodies.” Their faces could not be
 seen. One of them wore a red cap, had darker arms and
 legs and “seemed to be their chief.” They immersed a hose
 in the lake, then took off. Fishermen later reported a
 green moss forming on the lake. (Wilkins U)
- 81 Porto Novo (Brazil). Mr. Campello and several others in a
 July 20, car saw two huge, silvery objects by the side of the road,
 1950 one on a hillock, the other on flat ground, about 50 m
 away from each other. They came within 600 m of the
 objects, which went away at “an incredible speed,”
 causing a rush of air that rocked the car. (SBEDV 30)
- 82 Sonderborg (Denmark). Joseph Matiszewski, a mechanic,
 June 19, heard a whistling sound and saw an object land in a
 1951 meadow. Approaching within 50 m, he found himself
 1200 paralyzed and observed that birds had stopped singing
 and cows seemed to be similarly unable to move. From
 the object emerged four handsome men who had brown
 skin and wore black shiny suits and translucent helmets.
 Eight objects also emerged from the craft and hovered
 above it. Other men inside the craft and on its deck
 appeared to be making repairs, then the objects flew to
 about 100 m altitude and climbed rapidly out of sight.
 Only then did the paralysis subside. (Nachrichten May,
 59)

- 83 Central Australia. A group of Unmatjera aborigines
 Sept., observed a shiny circular object land near a similar craft,
 1951 about 12 m in diameter. Several min later, a dwarf
 dressed in a shiny suit and having "a round, shiny head"
 came out of one craft and entered the other; both took
 off with a buzzing sound. (Edwards 93)
- 84 Australia. The driver of a transcontinental train on the
 Oct. 26, east-west line saw an object that illuminated the
 1951 countryside like the full moon. It flew very fast, came
 0400 close to the train, appeared ready to land in the desert,
 then took off and disappeared. (Wilkins A 249)
- 85 Mojave (California). Two forest observers were in a
 Nov. 2, canyon 50 km north of the Mojave when they saw a disk-
 1951 shaped flying object in the southwest; 10 m estimated
 2300 diameter, 3 m thick, blue-green, well-defined, surrounded
 with a glow of same color. Stopping their jeep, they
 signaled to the object, which approached within a few
 meters, flew away, seemed to play with them. Eventually
 it vanished "like a magician's trick." (Atic)

- 86 Peru (Nebraska). A man from Lincoln was driving to
Dec., Indiana when he saw a blue light in the northwest sky. It
1951 vanished to the southeast. The witness missed a turn, had
0300 to go back toward Auburn, and had reached a point
northwest of Peru when he saw an orange glow in the sky.
Coming near, he observed the glow came from a
cauldron-shaped object on the ground, about 12 m from
the road. He stopped to examine the object, which
measured about 10 m diameter and seemed to be made
of cast iron. Thirty cm from the top was a row of
windows, 25 cm in diameter, from which the orange light
was coming. On the other side was a blue flame-like
glow. There was no noise, no sign of life or activity, and
no antenna or protrusion. The witness drove away. (Atic)
- 87 Red Springs (North Carolina). Sam Coley and his two
Dec., children saw an object with a human-looking occupant.
1951 (Humanoids 52)
- 88 Weston (Wyoming). A 38-year-old rancher saw a
Jan., "shooting star" that suddenly stopped in mid-air between
1952 him and a mountain. It was seen spinning in a clockwise
2230 direction. It had one red window periodically facing the
observer. It went down toward the Little Powder River
and came up again. The witness turned his car to send
light signals, to which the object seemed to respond by
stopping its red window facing the witness's location.
Spinning resumed, the object rose and came down. A
similar craft arrived, and both went into the deep valley,
out of sight. (Atic)
- 89 Goose Bay (Labrador). A fiery, spherical object made a
Early right angle turn during an observation by a C-54 crew
1952 flying from Westover to Goose Bay. It was also seen from
2242 the ground by the control tower and by two men who
plunged to the earth when the object made a low pass at

them. It went away at 2247. (Quincy)

90 Itenhaem (Brazil). A woman was awakened by a
Summer, thunderclap and a strong bluish light. As she got out, she
1952 saw a large number of hovering disk-shaped machines
0300 resembling “inverted soup plates” 200 m away at an
 altitude of about 1 m. She observed them for 30 min, saw
 two figures standing on one of the craft and looking at
 the sky. They went back inside, and shortly thereafter the
 “fleet” took off, one object at a time. (FSR 68, 1)

91 Martin County (Texas). Mrs. Rogers saw an object
Summer, descend slowly and pass across a pasture at 7 m altitude.
1952 She stopped her car and observed it was “wobbling” in
 mid-air, was shaped like a turtle, and showed three
 oarlike protrusions that moved slowly. Estimated
 dimensions: 5 by 4 m, 1 m thick. It was greenish-gray in
 color, emitted a blue flame, but showed no other light.
 (Barker 78)

92 Magneville (France). Men at work in the forest saw large,
June 15, circular objects similar to parachutes coming down. Half
1952 a dozen witnesses. (*France-Soir* June 18, 52)

93 Hasselbach (Germany). Oscar Linke, former Wehrmacht
July 11, major, and his daughter Gabrielle, 11, had to leave their
1952 motorcycle when they had a flat tire. Inside the woods
 the girl noticed two men in silvery suits examining the
 ground in a clearing near a pink disk-shaped object, 8 m
 in diameter, showing a double row of openings around
 the rim and a black turret on top. One of the men had a
 flashing box. Both men went inside, and the disk
 vibrated, rose along the turret-like cylinder, then spun
 faster and rose out of sight. (Guieu 52)

94 Dai-el-Aouagri (Morocco). Approximate date. R. Petitjean
July 20, saw a luminous object, 20 m diameter, on the ground. It

- 1952 0030 gave off bluish flashes as it took off, leaving a smell of burning sulphur. (Quincy)
- 95 Vico (Italy). A man who was fishing in the Serchio River
 July 24, saw a disk hovering for 10 min. From it hung a hose that
 1952 plunged into the water. The object was 20 m in diameter,
 night with five propellers in the rear and a dome with something like blades on top. An orange glow could be seen through slits along the deck. A man wearing a diving helmet looked at the witness through a window, and he received a kind of electric shock as a “green ray” hit him. He looked up with difficulty, in time to see the object fly away toward the east. Six days later a stranger with a foreign accent contacted the witness and intimidated him. (FSR 69,1)
- 96 Enid (Oklahoma). Sidney Eubank went to the Enid
 July 29, police station and told Sergeant Vern Bennell that an
 1952 enormous disk had buzzed his car as he drove between Bison and Waukonis on Highway 81. The rush of air made the car leave the road while the object flew west very fast. (Anatomy 134)
- 97 West Palm Beach (Florida). Ronny Desvergers saw a
 Aug. 19, large, round, dark object above him in a clearing. It had a
 1952 turret on top. Red balls of light were emitted by the
 evening object and burned him. He also observed a “hideous” creature aboard the craft. Grass roots were scorched at the site. (Ruppelt 222; Magonia)
- 98 Frontenac (Kansas). A man driving through a wood
 Aug. 24, encountered a strange object and stopped to observe it. It
 1952 looked like two turtle shells glued together, about 25 m
 0600 long, with a humanoid creature in what appeared to be a control cabin in front. Windows lighted by an intense blue light and a throbbing sound were also reported. The

object was oscillating and suddenly flew straight up with a strong humming noise. The middle section supported what looked like propellers. The object hovered 3 m above ground. (Atic)

99 Lamberton (North Carolina). A saucer-shaped craft, 3 by
Aug. 27, 2 m, landed on the witness's property after hitting a
1952 chimney. A little man, about 70 cm tall, emerged and was
asked whether he was hurt, but he did not answer. The
craft took off with a whistling sound. (Wilkins A 268)

100 Pennsylvania, exact location unknown. Herbert Long saw
Aug. 31, an object land 15 m away from the road. He made a
1952 drawing of it. (Wilkins A 257)

101 Flatwoods (West Virginia). A group of young people saw
Sept. 12, a "meteor" land on top of a hill and went to the site with
1952 Kathleen Hill and three men. They observed a globe as
sunset large as a house making a throbbing or hissing sound and
a huge figure with glowing orange eyes nearby. About 4
m tall, the figure had a red face and "floated" toward the
witnesses, who fled in terror. A lingering smell and skid
marks were found. (Humanoids 52)

102 Frametown (West Virginia). Mr. and Mrs. George
Sept. 13, Snitowski and their little girl suddenly found their car
1952 stalled, and an unpleasant smell (ether mixed with
2000 sulphurous smoke) filled the air. Mr. Snitowski thought a
chemical plant might be burning in the area and walked
toward a strong light visible in the woods, in spite of the
nauseous smell. Coming near it, he felt pricklings
throughout his body, had to stop, lost his balance several
times as he returned to the car—where he found his wife
terrified, pointing to a giant creature (3 m tall), human-
shaped, 10 m away. They locked the car as "it" inspected
the vehicle, glided away and went into the woods. Soon

afterward, the sphere of light was observed to rise gradually, to swing like a pendulum, and to leave a luminous trail. (Paul Lieb)

103 Le Vigan (France). Approximate date. Figures with
Oct. 15, helmets and masks were seen through lighted windows
1952 inside a bright yellow, cigar-shaped object on the ground.
1910 Length 30 m, diameter 6 m. Forward section was
rounded, and a sort of fog was noted at both ends of
object. (Quincy; Anatomy 62)

104 Marignane Airport (France). Customs officer Gabriel
Oct. 27, Gachignard observed a cigar-shaped object land briefly
1952 on the airfield 100 m away, producing a dull sound. The
0203 object was dark with four lighted windows. It took off
with a "swish" and a shower of sparks when the witness
ran toward it. (Challenge 6)

105 Dublin (Ireland). A child was burned when a strange
Nov., disk, 25 cm in diameter, landed near Dublin. (Personal)
1952

106 Castelfranco (Italy). Nello Ferrari, 41, a farmer, found
Nov. 18, himself flooded with a reddish light and saw a large plate
1952 10 m above him, between gold and copper in color. At
morning the center of the bottom surface, 20 m in diameter, was a
cylinder of 5 m diameter made of rapidly rotating parts,
producing a noise similar to that of an electric motor. On
the upper surface was a turret inside which three
occupants were visible, looking directly at the witness.
They looked perfectly human, wore rubber coveralls and
transparent face masks. They spoke a few words, which
were not understood; a loud metallic noise was heard;
and the top part of the object lowered itself toward the
lower plate. The sound gained intensity, and the craft flew
vertically at very high speed. (102)

- 107 Belle Île (France). At a place called "La Butte" a luminous
Nov. 21, sphere, which seemed to spin, its color changing from
1952 orange to white, was seen at low altitude. It oscillated left
and right, then took off toward the southwest, according
to the witness, Mr. Gauci. (Challenge 56)
- 108 Conway (South Carolina). Hearing a commotion in his
Jan. 29, barn, a farmer observed an object about 7 m long and 4
1953 m wide at treetop level. It was light gray in color and lit
up inside. It resembled a half egg. The witness fired his
gun at the object. Numerous livestock died
"mysteriously" in the area after the sighting. (Personal)
- 109 Brush Creek (California). Two miners, John Q. Black,
May 20, 48, and John Van Allen, reported that an object, silvery,
1953 2.5 m in diameter, 2 m thick, with a tripod landing gear,
1830 landed on a sand bar 50 m away from them. An occupant
described as a broad-shouldered dwarf wearing clothing
that covered the head and the trunk was also seen. His
arms and legs were covered with tweedlike cloth fastened
at the wrists and ankles. He filled a shiny pail with water
and handed it to someone inside the craft. He then
appeared to notice Black and jumped into the craft,
which made a hissing sound and departed. (Humanoids
53)
- 110 Houston (Texas). Howard Phillips, Hilda Walker and
June 18, Judy Meyers saw in a garden at 118 East Third Street a
1953 strange "shadow" on the lawn, which resembled a "flying
0230 man," and they watched it take off. (Wilkins A 261)
- 111 Brush Creek (California). John Q. Black, witness of the
June 20, May 20 incident, observed an exact repetition of the
1953 scene, including the "little man." Van Allen saw only the
1830 landing marks, about 30 cm wide and resembling
elephant tracks. (Humanoids 53)

- 112 Hampton Bay (Long Island). A civilian woman saw
 June 24, something like “a large aircraft” flying very slowly and
 1953 low. It had a lighted red band around the middle and was
 0018 coming straight toward her house with an oscillating
 motion. She still thought it was an aircraft of some new
 design when it stopped near her, 25 m above ground.
 Then it flew backward over the water and hovered,
 making the same noise as a swarm of bees. The top
 section supported a series of red lights and a cabin with
 four portholes through which a control panel was visible.
 No occupant was seen. The cabin rose above the object,
 rotated, then glided back. The object tilted toward the
 west and rose toward the southeast, disappearing within 3
 sec at an 80° angle of climb after the 3-min sighting.
 Diameter: 30 m. Two days later a yellowish moss was
 observed at the site. (Atic)
- 113 Villares des Saz (Spain). Approximate date. An illiterate
 July 2, boy cowherd, Maximo Munos Olivares, 14, saw a “big
 1953 balloon” on the ground behind him when a faint
 1300 whistling attracted his attention. Shaped like a water jug,
 it was metallic. Through an opening came three dwarfs
 60 cm tall, with yellow faces, narrow eyes, and oriental
 features. They spoke in a language he could not
 understand. They were dressed in blue, had a sort of flat
 hat with a visor in front and a metal sheet on their arms.
 One of them smacked the boy’s face, then they reentered
 the machine, which glowed very brightly, made a soft
 whistling sound, and went off “like a rocket.” Footprints
 and four holes 5 cm deep forming a perfect square 36 cm
 in side were found by police. (Humanoids 29)

- 114 Wolin (Poland). A metallic object 30 m in diameter was
July 31, observed by five Polish and two German workers as it
1953 landed in a field close to a railway. It was shaped like a
1900 sphere with a flat disk around it, showing numerous
 openings at the periphery. (*Intelligence Digest* Nov., 53)
- 115 Tours (France). Claude Pasquier saw two disks flying very
Aug. 16, low, quite slowly, along a straight course, with a “hard”
1953 sound. (*Anatomy* 65, 141)
2030
- 116 Ciudad Valles (Mexico). Approximate date. Cab driver
Aug. 18, Salvador Villanueva, 40, observed two creatures 1.2 m tall
1953 wearing coveralls with wide, shiny, perforated belts, metal
evening collars, and small, black, shiny boxes on their backs. They
 had helmets under their arms. The witness thought they
 were pilots of Indian race. One of them spoke to him in
 Spanish, “stringing the words together” in a strange
 accent. Trivial matters were discussed until dawn, when
 they returned to their craft, 13 m in diameter, through a
 staircase under the lower disk. The witness ran away when
 invited to follow them. The object rose with a pendulum
 motion and shot up vertically. (*Humanoids* 32; *FSR* 56,
 2)
- 117 Tonnerre (France). A woman saw two objects on the
Sept. 4, ground and three 1.5-m-tall men running toward the
1953 craft. They had oversized heads and wore helmets and
2130 boots. One entered the elongated object, 5 m long, 1.5 m
 wide, which spread “wings” that made it look like a
 butterfly. It then took a vertical position, resting on a
 tripod, and took off with the spherical object into which
 the other two creatures had gone. Traces were found at
 the spot. (*GEPA* 68, 1)
- 118 Brovst (Denmark). Brovst was the scene of an attempted

- Sept. 12, abduction of a girl by two humanoids emitting a golden
1953 light. Their hands were rugged and cold like a fish.
(Guieu)
- 119 Santa Fe (New Mexico). Jim Milligan, 16, was driving
Oct. 25, through a park when he saw something fall in front of his
1953 car and stopped as the object landed in some bushes. He
2130 walked toward it, found a craft that looked like two ship
hulls, about 3 m long, 2 m wide, glued together. When
he tried to touch it, the object flew away. (Wilkins A 223)
- 120 Gjersjoen Bridge (Norway). Mr. Trygve, Mrs. Buflot, and
Nov., a neighbor saw an object rise from behind a hill, oscillate
1953 over a lake, follow their car, and stop ahead of them just
above the ground. They stopped, felt "pricklings" until
the craft took off vertically. A watch stopped working,
and numerous people vouch for the fact that the paint on
the car changed from dark beige to bright green. (APRO
Mar., 62; FSR 56, 5)
- 121 Sherbrook (Canada). Mrs. Orfei heard a knock at the
Dec., door in the middle of the night and obtained no answer
1953 when she asked who it was. When more furious knocks
were heard, her Alsatian dog jumped toward the door,
but suddenly retreated, trembling as if terrified and
retired to a corner. Mrs. Orfei went to an upper floor and
saw two "indescribable" shadows go away from the house.
A while later a big, round object took off 100 m away
with a blue-green lightning. The police found broken
bushes as evidence of an enormous weight. (*Oltre il Cielo*,
Vol. I)
- 122 Quantico Marine Base (Virginia). Marines observed the
Dec. 31, landing of an unknown round object which throbbed
1953 and pulsed, emitting red lights. (Wilkins U 210)
- 123 Marignane Airport (France). Mr. Chesneau, fireman, saw

- Jan. 4, a round, luminous object slowly coming down and called
1954 the control tower to report it. When he came out again,
2100 the object had disappeared. (Guieu)
- 124 Todd River Downs (Australia). A native was riding a
Feb., horse over a low ridge when a spherical object about 13
1954 m in diameter "nearly skittled me off my horse." It went
up suddenly with a heavy wind, rumbling and emitting
four columns of smoke. (Wilkins U 211)
- 125 Peakskill (New York). Mr. and Mrs. Forster stated they
Feb., saw a craft on the ground, with a woman close by. She
1954 was wearing luminous clothing, a sort of hood, and thick
glasses and held a tube in one hand and a box in the
other. Mrs. Forster had to be taken to the hospital in a
state of shock. (Barker)
- 126 Santa Maria (Brazil). Rubem Hellwig was driving when
Mar., he saw a football-shaped machine, the size of a
1954 Volkswagen, on the ground. He walked toward it and
1700 met two men of slim build, normal height, their faces
brownish, wearing no helmets. One was inside the object
while the other collected grass samples. They spoke to
Hellwig in a strange language, and yet he said he
understood they were asking for ammonia. He directed
them to a nearby town. The craft vanished silently and
instantly with blue and yellow flames. (1; Humanoids 33)
- 127 Santa Maria (Brazil). Rubem Hellwig again saw a strange
Mar., machine the next day. He observed a tall, fair-
1954 complexioned man and two women, who had light
early brown skin, long black hair, dark, slanted eyes. All three
wore one-piece garments of a fabric resembling suede,
with zippers. They told Hellwig that they were scientists,
spoke of the natural riches of Brazil, and expressed
surprise that he did not run away. (1; Humanoids 33)

- 128 San Nicholas Island (California). American military
Apr. 22, personnel saw a cigar-shaped object of a gray color
1954 coming to the ground. Smoke was seen to rise where it
1400 landed, but a search yielded no results. (Atic)
- 129 Cannon Air Force Base (New Mexico). Two persons
May 18, witnessed the landing of a lens-shaped object the size of a
1954 house. It came to the ground near the railroad tracks,
1900 kicking up a small sand storm in the desert. One witness
first decided to approach it, then ran away in fear.
(Binder)
- 130 Bruton (Great Britain). Nigel Frapple was cycling home
May 20, from a dance in Wincanton. At Redlynch crossroads, he
1954 saw an orange glow in a field and observed it from a
0200 hedge. It came from a huge object 35 m away, less than 7
m above the ground, which made a throbbing sound.
After 1 min, it moved toward the northwest, accelerating
and climbing. (2; Humanoids 3)
- 131 East Dandenong (Australia). Janet Brown, 16, and a 13-
June 9, year-old friend heard a loud noise and saw a large, dark
1954 object that “burst into light” hovering 20 m away at the
1820 height of a factory gate. It was cylindrical, 10 m long, 5
m high, with a canopy on top. It flew away and was lost
to sight behind some trees. (Wilkins U 216)
- 132 Ridgeway (Canada). Mr. and Mrs. Guy Baker saw a disk,
June 21, about 14 m in diameter, with a dome and several rotating
1954 lights. They had to push their car, which could not be
started until the object left the ground. They found a
large, brown, circular spot in the pasture where the disk
had been resting. (104)

- 133 Garson (Canada). A miner saw a landed object and a
July 7, giant man with strange, burning eyes. He fainted. When
1954 he regained consciousness, object and entity had
vanished. Investigated by the Royal Canadian Air Force.
(Keyhoe C 184)
- 134 Oslo (Norway). Near this city, two men were chased by
July 20, an object and stopped their car to observe it. After the
1954 sighting, a watch stopped working and the paint on the
car allegedly changed color. (Challenge 129; 3; cf. Case
120)
- 135 Hemmingford (Canada). The Coupal children said that a
Aug. 10, brightly lighted object followed them to the farm. Mr.
1954 Coupal and his oldest son went to the field where the
2130 children had been playing and saw an orange object rise
and speed off to the west. Grass was flattened over 15 m,
with two tracks about 5 m long. (Wilkins U 237)
- 136 Varennes, near Diges (France). Approximate date. A
Aug. 23, strange object hovered low over the house of Mr. Lucas
1954 and left straight up. (4)
- 137 Lugrin, near Thonon (France). Elise Blanc approached an
Aug. 23, object looking like an aluminum trailer with two small
1954 beings in silvery dress, grunting like pigs, standing close
by. The craft took on a fiery color and flew away.
(Challenge 129)
- 138 Boston Creek (Canada). A wingless flying object was seen
Aug. 27, by Bill Supa, an employee of the Caswell Construction
1954 Co. It landed about 2 km away from the witness, who
2030 approached within 300 m before it took off and flew
away. Grass was flattened where it had landed. (Wilkins
U 227)
- 139 Quebec (Canada). Two boys saw a craft land and two or

Aug. 28, three men come out. No details given. (Constance 277)
1954

140 North Bay (Canada). Sgt. Durdle saw a brilliant, circular
Aug. 30, object flying across Lake Nipissing toward the Royal
1954 Canadian Air Force base. An oblong canister was hanging
0525 down from a central section, which supported a long
cone with a spinning globe on top. When it tilted, the
witness was able to observe regulator-like devices inside
the machine through a vertical lighted slit. Six brilliant
appendages, which looked like necklaces, were hanging
from the craft. Durdle woke up four Air Force men, who
observed the object spiraling away. (Wilkins U 227)

141 Souk-el-Khemis (Tunisia). Many workers in the fields 12
Sept. 3, km south of the town saw an object apparently made of
1954 transparent plastic fly over the houses, stop on edge, and
swing like a pendulum a few meters above the ground. It
made several erratic jumps, then resumed its horizontal
position and flew away. (5)

142 Harponville (France). Between Harponville and Contay,
Sept. 7, two bricklayers, Emile Renard, 27, and Yves Degillerboz,
1954 23, saw an object floating in mid-air over a field: "It
0715 looked like an unfinished haystack, with a plate turned
upside down on top of it." When they approached, it
took off. Diameter 10 m, height 3 m. A kind of door was
noticed. The observation lasted over 3 min. The object
released smoke when it departed. (6; M 35)

143 Mouriéras (France). A farmer, Mr. Mazaud, was walking
Sept. 10, home when he was suddenly confronted with a helmeted
1954 being of average height who made friendly gestures, then
2030 went back into the brush, entered a cigar-shaped object
about 4 m long, which took off toward Limoges. A few
minutes later, witnesses in Limoges reported a disk-

shaped, red object leaving a bluish trail. (7; M 40)

144 Quarouble (France). A metal worker, Marius Dewilde,
Sept. 10, 34, came out of his house as a dog was barking and saw a
1954 dark object on the railroad tracks, then observed two
2230 dwarfs walking toward it. When he tried to stop them, he
 found himself paralyzed as a strong orange light was
 projected at him. The creatures were under 1 m tall,
 bulky, and wore dark diving suits. No faces or arms were
 visible. Traces made by an object of estimated weight 30
 tons were noted by French Air Force and police on the
 ballast. (8; M 44; Magonia)

145 Coldwater (Kansas). John J. Swain, 12, was driving a
Sept. 14, tractor back from the fields when he saw a small man no
1954 bigger than a 5-year-old child a few meters away from
2200 him. He had a long nose and long ears and seemed to
 “fly” when he moved toward a saucer-shaped craft
 hovering less than 2 m above ground. It “opened up” and
 the creature “popped inside.” The craft became luminous
 and went out of sight. Strange traces were found by
 police. The creature was dressed in shiny clothes, and his
 shoes seemed to have “fins.” He carried two cylinders on
 his back and had long, pointed ears. (9; Humanoids 53;
 Wilkins U 239)

146 Feyzin (France). A white light suddenly swept the road in
Sept. 15, front of Roland M., 19, who observed that it came from
1954 a large, dark object 10 m above ground. It flew away with
2320 the noise of a wet firework, throwing magnesium-like
 sparks. (10; M 49)

147 Cenon (France). Between Cenon and Vouneuil, Yves
Sept. 17, David, 28, met a being in a diving suit who made
1954 friendly gestures. He was very small and had a voice
2230 “inhuman and incomprehensible.” The witness could not

move throughout the encounter. He saw the creature enter an object on the road, about 3 m by 1 m in size; it took off “like lightning,” throwing a greenish light. (11; M 58)

148 Casablanca (Morocco). A small gray disk flew over a car
 Sept. 18, at very high speed, followed by cold air currents. This was
 1954 reported by Mr. Guitta of Casablanca. (Ouranos)
 2015

149 Oberdorff (France). A bright light was seen in the east,
 Sept. 19, came to the ground, lost its brightness, remained on the
 1954 spot about 40 sec. It was the size of a small bus, and there
 2115 was a figure in front of it. It rose and took on the
 appearance of a red ball. (12; M 63)

150 Santa Maria Airport (Azores). A guard saw a craft, 3.5 m
 Sept. 20, in diameter and 1.5 m thick, land on the airfield. The
 1954 witness, Vitorino Lourenco Monteiro, said a figure
 2300 emerged from the craft and said something he could not
 understand, before taking off again. There were antenna-
 like protrusions on top of the object. (Personal)

151 Le Jou (France). The Patient family witnessed the landing
 Sept. 23, of a bright object giving off a magnesium-like light, a red
 1954 glow, and a narrow beam of light. It took off again a
 2100 moment later and followed their car until they reached
 Fontland. Policemen in Plombières and several
 independent witnesses observed the object as it flew
 erratically over the area for 60 min. (13; M 69)

152 Lencouacq (France). Mrs. Vignolles saw a luminous
 Sept. 23, object come down rapidly, without noise, and land in a
 1954 field near the church. It took off very fast a few seconds
 2100 later. (15; M 77)

153 Becar, near Diges and “Les Michauts” or “Les Jolivets”

- Sept. 24, (France). Two women (Widow Geoffroy and Miss Gisèle
1954 Fin) made independent reports of a dark gray disk, 6 m
0900 in diameter, 1 m high, seen in a clearing. A man of
normal height was standing close to it. He wore dark
clothes and a kind of cap. Miss Fin came within 30 m of
the craft and stated the man was repairing it. Traces were
found on the grass. (14; Carrouges 98)
- 154 Almaseda, near Castelibranco (Portugal). Cesar Cardoso
Sept. 24, and three others saw two individuals, 2.5 m tall, dressed
1954 in shiny clothes, emerge from a landed craft and gather
1000 flowers, shrubs, and twigs in a shiny box, then take off.
They seemed to be inviting the witnesses aboard, but
their language was not understood. (Wilkins U 55, 245;
24)
- 155 Farm Lachassagne, near Ussel (France). Mr. Cisterne,
Sept. 24, who was coming back with his tractor, saw a luminous
1954 object fly very low over him. Two other witnesses. (16; M
2300 76)
- 156 Chabeuil (France). Mrs. Leboeuf was suddenly
Sept. 26, confronted with a creature resembling "a child in a plastic
1954 bag, with eyes larger than human eyes." This creature
1430 entered a flat, circular machine, which took off toward
the northeast with a soft whistling. Traces. Witnesses in
state of shock. (17; Carrouges 116; Anatomy 70;
Magonia)
- 157 Foussignargues (France). At "Revely," people in a bus saw
Sept. 27, a reddish light coming down. Later Mr. and Mrs. Roche
1954 noticed an object on the ground, softly glowing, a short
0230 distance from their home, but were afraid to approach it.
It remained there for several hours. It was described as "a
sort of glowing tomato, with antennae on top." (18; M
84; Anatomy 71)

- 158 Figeac (France). Children saw “a box” and “an unknown
 Sept. 27, man” standing nearby. The object took off. (Personal)
 1954
 0840
- 159 Perpignan (France). A college student saw a circular
 Sept. 27, object on the ground. Two beings came out of it, then
 1954 reentered the craft and left. Witness in a state of shock.
 afternoon (19; M 88)
- 160 Premanon (France). Four children came out of their
 Sept. 27, home as dog barked furiously. They found a large object
 1954 on the ground and a small being they thought was a
 2030 “ghost” in the yard. Raymond Romand, 12, threw stones
 at the intruder. (20; Challenge 170)
- 161 Froncles (France). Mr. and Mrs. Alexis Lartillot and
 Sept. 28, Georgette Mongot observed a large, bright object
 1954 oscillate, then land. It changed color and was lost to sight
 2130 behind some trees. (21; M 94)
- 162 Bouzais (France). At “Le Grand Tertre” Mr. Mercier
 Sept. 28, observed that someone had stolen grapes from his
 1954 vineyard. He decided to stay late and catch the “robbers.”
 2230 He was amazed when he saw a luminous mass fall from
 the sky about 50 m away, and found himself “paralyzed”
 as three figures emerged from the light and moved about.
 He lost consciousness. When he came to his senses,
 everything had vanished. (22; M97)
- 163 Saint Nicolas de Redon (France). At “La Butte Rouge”
 Sept. 28, two railroad engineers, Bernard and Potraux, who were
 1954 bringing a locomotive from Nantes to Auray, saw a dark
 2310 object take off with a purple glow and follow them for 15
 sec before veering off. Potraux had to see a doctor. (23; M
 95; Anatomy 70)

- 164 Dearborn (Michigan). While driving to work, Lawrence
 Sept. 30, Cardenas, 45, a laundry employee, saw 15 strange men
 1954 wearing dark green uniforms to his right. They had
 0445 cylinders on their shoulders, tight-fitting skull caps with
 pointed peaks in front, and heavy goggles. They were of
 medium height, and a taller man seemed to be giving
 them instructions. About 80 m away was a craft 4 m high
 with colored lights flickering on and off. The witness did
 not wait. (Wilkins U 230)
- 165 Marcilly-sur-Vienne (France). Georges Gatay and seven
 Sept. 30, construction workers saw a disk at ground level, with a
 1954 humanoid standing close by. Both vanished in a very
 1630 strange manner. Physiological effects in all witnesses. (25;
 Magonia)
- 166 Brest (France). At sea between Brest and Roven, the crew
 Sept. 30, of the tanker "Port Lyautey" observed an object touch the
 1954 surface of the sea, then take off vertically and give off a
 dusk red flame before being lost to view. (26)
- 167 Grand-Couronne (France). Jean Andrieux, ferry operator,
 Sept. 30, saw a large white sphere, with a smaller green sphere
 1954 below, hang motionless above the Seine for 20 min. Two
 2200 witnesses. It eventually flew away to the southwest. (27)
- 168 Isle of Ré (France). As he was returning home near La
 Sept. 30, Flotte-en-Ré, Céleste Simonutti saw a bright light and,
 1954 fearing a fire, rushed to the scene. There he observed a
 2200 luminous sphere 12 m in diameter hovering at 1 m
 altitude, turning red, blue, and taking off. Two other
 witnesses. (28)
- 169 Dhubri (India). A woman reported to police she had seen
 Oct. 1, a luminous disk leaving a long trail. It landed in a field,
 1954 then took off again. (29; Challenge 132)

- 170 Blanzý (France). Two bricklayers, Sebastiani and Buratto,
Oct. 1, approached a cigar-shaped object 3 m long, 80 cm wide,
1954 which took off from the ground with a whistling sound.
1300 The pointed section of the object was yellow, the rest
 brown. From the fore part, two appendages extended to
 the ground. (30)
- 171 Bry (France). A man and his dog were “paralyzed” as a
Oct. 1, luminous white object dived toward them and climbed
1954 again. (Personal)
1600
- 172 Ressons-sur-Matz (France). Approximate date. A farmer
Oct. 1, saw a white craft in a field. Flattened grass was later
1954 found at the site. (Personal)
1815
- 173 Jussey (France). Two young men saw a luminous white
Oct. 1, disk moving in the sky. It dived to the ground, and two
1954 men, described as being very tall and dressed in white,
1900 emerged from it and made gestures. The witnesses ran
 away in fear. (Personal)
- 174 La Roulerie (France). Near Saint Jean d’Angely, two
Oct. 1, businessmen, Messrs. Estier and Phelippeau, who were
1954 driving back from Royan, saw a little man crossing the
2000 road in front of their car. Having stopped, they saw the
 figure disappear into the woods. (28)
- 175 Branges, near Louhans (France). Coming home at night,
Oct. 1, Gilbert Prudent saw a lighted object on the side of the
1954 road. It had a flat section and a sort of “mushroom” on
2200 top. As he approached it, the object became dark and
 took off vertically with a soft whistling sound. (Personal)
- 176 Bergerac (France). Returning home, fireman Jean Dufix,
Oct. 1, 26, saw an oval light in the sky and thought it was a

- 1954 shooting star. Later he was alarmed when his yard seemed
2200 to be ablaze. Rushing out again, he saw a disk rise from
the ground with a whistling sound. It flew off, became
luminous again, and took off at fantastic speed. A
neighbor, Jean Labonne, 61, saw the disk, 3 m in
diameter, resting on three legs in the yard. (31)
- 177 Levroux (France). At the Bourg du Cerisier, two women
Oct. 2, (Janiki and Lacotte) independently reported to police
1954 that a luminous disk about 3 m in diameter had flown
very low over the village. (32)
- 178 Jonches (France). Two creatures were seen on the ground,
Oct. 2, and two hours later a luminous red object was observed
1954 at the same spot, at very low altitude, (Quincy)
- 179 Louhans (France). In the immediate vicinity of case 175,
Oct. 2, Mr. Nicolas saw a craft with a dome on top, on the
1954 ground between the road and the railroad tracks.
0230 Through some openings a strong yellow light shone. (33;
M 109)
- 180 Croix d'Epine (France). A mechanic, Ernest Delattre, 19,
Oct. 2, was riding home on his motor scooter when an egg-
1954 shaped object, brilliantly illuminated, landed on the left
2000 side of the road 15 m away. He saw short, dark shapes
"like potato bags" moving about the object. He sped up,
saw the object, the size of a small bus, taking off while its
color changed from orange to blue and then to grayish-
blue. The witness fainted while telling his story. Two
persons in neighboring villages independently reported
observing the object. (Personal)

- 181 Guebling (France). A disk emitting a weak green glow
Oct. 2, landed in a field. Witnesses: Messrs. Domant and
1954 Gilcher. (M 105)
2345
- 182 Bressuire (France). Angelo Girardo, 55, a stockyard
Oct. 3, employee, was going to work when he saw a circular craft
1954 3 m diameter and a small figure wearing a diving suit,
dawn standing close by. The object took off at a fantastic speed.
(32; M 130)
- 183 Vron (France). Between Rue and Quend on Road D27,
Oct. 3, Rene Coudette and B. Devoisin were riding bicycles with
1954 a third witness when they saw an orange object, shaped
1845 like a honeycomb, on the road ahead of them, A strange
“man” wearing a diving suit was standing close to it.
When they got within 70 m of it, the object took off very
fast. (32; M 118)
- 184 Chereng (France). The crowd at a fair saw a luminous
Oct. 3, object arrive very fast in the sky, stop in flight, emit
1954 sparks, and come down to ground level. As witnesses
1920 rushed to the spot, it took off again. (M 113)
- 185 Quend (France). Less than 3 hrs after case 183, an orange
Oct. 3, object chased a car for 8 km, then flew away toward the
1954 sea. Witness: Georges Galant, a butcher. (35; M 116)
2110
- 186 Ronsenac (France). A circular craft was seen by Jean
Oct. 3, Allary between Montmoreau and Villebois-Lavalette. It
1954 seemed to be gliding on the ground. It showed luminous
2245 spots and became completely illuminated when it took
off. It was about 1.20 m high. Grass was found flattened
and scorched over an area 7 m across. (36; M 130)
- 187 Benet (France). Near La Rochelle. Mr. and Mrs.

- Oct. 3, Guillemoteau saw an object, 2.5 m high, 5 m diameter,
1954 hover for several minutes 1 m above ground, then rise
2300 vertically. Oily marks were found at the spot. (34; M
131)
- 188 Limoges (France). An object was said to have landed in
Oct. 4, the yard of Mr. Montagne, a railroad employee. (35)
1954
- 189 Lezignan (France). Andre Garcia and Andre Darzais were
Oct. 4, driving a truck between Lagrasse and Villemagne when
1954 they saw a luminous object coming slowly to the ground.
It measured about 10 m diameter and took off with a
burst of light. (35)
- 190 Chaleix (France). A farmer, Mr. Garreau, saw an object
Oct. 4, the size of a carriage land in his field. Two men of normal
1954 height emerged through a sliding door. They wore khaki
overalls and were of European type. They shook hands
with the witness and said something like: "Paris? Nord?"
(According to another version, they spoke indistinct
words.) They gave a pat on the back to Mr. Garreau's dog
and took off at an amazing speed. (37; Magonia)
- 191 Tregon (France). Several people noticed an object
Oct. 4, hovering near a hilltop. They drove to the site, but it flew
1954 away. What seems to be the same object was seen at
evening Megrit, 25 km to the southwest, hovering over a farm. It
was described as metallic, flat, emitting light. (38; M
139)
- 192 Montceau-les-Mines (France). At Les Chavannes, about
Oct. 4, 20 people, among them Remy Gaudicourt of Sanvignes,
1954 saw a circular, luminous object rise from the vicinity of
1830 the railroad tracks. It took off vertically. (M 138)
- 193 Villers-le-Tilleul (France). Ten-year-old Bertiaux saw an

- Oct. 4, object “like a tent” and an unknown man near it.
1954 (Personal)
1840
- 194 Poncey-sur-Lignon (France). Mrs. Fournernet, a
Oct. 4, housewife, ran away as an orange, circular object 3 m in
1954 diameter swung in mid-air and landed near her farm.
2000 When Messrs. Girardot and Vincent arrived with rifles,
they found that the earth had been “sucked up” over a
quadrilateral area. François Bouiller confirmed he had
seen a luminous object in flight. Extensive investigation
by French Air Force and police. (37; M 134; Anatomy
71)
- 195 Roverbello (Italy). A fisherman met with a red-clad being
Oct. 5, who spoke an unknown language. No details. (Quincy)
1954
- 196 Loctudy (France). A baker, P. Lucas, was draining water
Oct. 5, from a well when he noticed an object some distance
1954 away. It was circular, about 3 m diameter. From it
0400 emerged a dwarf with an oval face covered with hair and
eyes “as large as raven eggs” who touched him on the
shoulder and spoke to him in an unknown language. The
dwarf went away, and the object took off. (34)
- 197 Le Mans (France). East of Le Mans on Route N23,
Oct. 5, Renault employees were going to work when they saw
1954 near the road a luminous object on the ground and felt
0630 “pricklings and a sort of paralysis.” The object emitted a
burst of green light and flew away very low over the
fields. (42; Vuillequez; M 143)

- 198 Mertrud (France). A roadmender, Mr. Narcy, saw an
Oct. 5, object near the road between Voillecomte and La
1954 Neuville. In a report to police, he stated he saw a hairy
0715 dwarf wearing an orange tight-fitting jacket climb aboard
the craft, which consisted of a cigar-shaped section under
a flat disk. Between the two sections was a kind of
porthole through which the entity entered the object.
Traces were found at the spot. (38, 39)
- 199 Beaumont (France). Ten km from here, several persons
Oct. 5, saw an object coming toward them and getting brighter.
1954 When it was about 150 m away, they felt "a strange
1545 sensation" and found themselves unable to move. The
object left a smell compared to that of nitrobenzine. (34;
Challenge 53)
- 200 Mouchamps (France). Mr. and Mrs. Laroche, from Paris,
Oct. 6, saw a fiery sphere landing near Chantonay. (40)
1954
dusk
- 201 La Fère (France). Near the military barracks, soldiers saw
Oct. 6, a strange object on the ground 300 m away. As one of
1954 them approached the torpedo-shaped object, which was
2130 about 80 cm high, he found himself paralyzed. (Personal)
- 202 Villers-le-Lac (France). Two women (Mrs. Salabrino and
Oct. 6, her daughter) saw a whitish light in the western sky. It
1954 seemed slowly to come toward the ground, and was later
2230 seen between the railroad station and the bridge 100 m
away from their house. When it moved, a very bright
light was visible under its dark mass. It gave off a flow of
sparks and rose, hovered for a moment and flew away
rapidly. (M 138)
- 203 Hennezis (France). The two Lanssellin children witnessed
Oct. 7, the landing of a luminous, red object shaped like a half-

- 1954 egg, and saw two occupants who looked like normal men.
(M 145)
- 204 Plozevet (France). The crew of several fishing boats saw a
Oct. 7, luminous, orange-colored object over the coast,
1954 apparently surrounded by dense smoke. Villagers saw the
early same object and stated independently that it came within
10 m of the ground, then flew away to the southeast. (41;
M 140)
- 205 Béruges (France). A farmer, Mr. Thébault, saw a
Oct. 7, luminous object, 2 or 3 m in diameter, emitting a beam
1954 of light which swept the countryside. (41; M 142)
0400
- 206 Jettingen (France). A railroad employee, René Ott, saw a
Oct. 7, mushroom-shaped object 3 m in diameter, in a field 3 m
1954 away from Route N16 and 1 m above ground. A
dawn luminous rectangle, like a door, was seen on the side. It
took off and flew about 5 m above the witness, following
him to the next village. (41; M 143)
- 207 Saint-Jean-d'Asse (France). On Route N138, a
Oct. 7, truckdriver, Mr. Tremblay, saw an intense, blue light
1954 coming toward him. The object producing it was cigar-
0620 shaped, red and blue. Engine and headlights died. (41; M
143)
- 208 Monteux (France). R. Margaillan saw an object that had
Oct. 7, landed in a field. It was hemispherical, about 2.5 m in
1954 diameter. The witness gasped for air and felt "paralyzed."
1430 (M 145; Magonia)

- 209 St.-Etienne-sous-Barbuise (France). Marcel Guyot was
Oct. 7, coming from work near this village, and his son Jacques
1954 followed the same road 10 min later. Both saw, at a
1930 railroad crossing, three objects on the ground that gave a
bright white light. One was circular, the others cigar-
shaped. (42; M 146)
- 210 Bompas (France). Mr. Sebelli saw an object land in the
Oct. 7, village. He called his neighbors, and they observed the
1954 departure of the craft. (43; M 146)
2400
- 211 Tehran (Iran). Ghaseme Fili, of Amireah Street, was on
Oct. 8, the second floor of his house when he saw a luminous,
1954 white flying object stop in mid-air 20 m away. Lights
0230 were shining from the rear and the sides of the craft,
inside which could be seen a small man dressed in black,
wearing a mask with a trunk like an elephant. "I was
standing with both hands on the bar of my balcony,
looking with astonishment at this strange object, when I
suddenly felt as though I were being drawn up toward the
object by a magnet." Mr. Fili cried out in terror and woke
up his neighbors. The object shot straight up, emitting
sparks, and it was lost to sight almost immediately. (52,
58)
- 212 Calais (France). On the road to Boulogne a bluish object,
Oct. 8, clearly seen with a dome on top, dived toward the
1954 ground, became white and went away. (44, 45; M 154)
2115
- 213 Huy (Belgium). A mailman saw a cigar-shaped object
Oct. 9, land. Two silhouettes "approximately human" were seen
1954 aboard. (45; M 154)
- 214 Montaren (France). Between Montaren and Serviers, 1
Oct. 9, km from "Le Mas Blanc," Dr. Fabre, Mr. Court, and six

- 1954 others saw an orange oval object oscillating in mid-air. It was very bright and “fiery,” and it came very low. (Personal)
- 215 Dreux (France). People out hunting saw a luminous
Oct. 9, sphere take off and fly toward the southwest. (Quincy; M
1954 153)
- 216 Soubran (France). Several local people saw a luminous,
Oct. 9, spherical object land in a pasture. (46; M 154)
1954
- 217 Rinkerode (Germany). Willi Hoge, a projectionist, saw
Oct. 9, four occupants of an object that had come to ground
1954 level 70 m from the road. He was returning home when
evening he observed a blue light and thought an airplane had
made an emergency landing. The object was cigar-shaped,
and four men wearing rubber coveralls were working
under it. They were about 1.2 m tall and had very large
chests and oversized heads; their legs were short and thin.
(47)
- 218 Beauvain (France). Near the Landeforet pool, Christain
Oct. 9, Carette saw for 10 sec a fiery sphere flying at treetop
1954 level. Diameter: 4 m. Protuberance on top. (48; M 152)
evening
- 219 Carcassonne (France). As he was driving near
Oct. 9, Carcassonne, Jean Bertram saw a bright, metallic sphere
1954 on the road ahead. The top half seemed to be made of
1600 transparent plastic, and two humanlike figures were
standing inside. It took off rapidly, flying east. (48;
M145)
- 220 Pournoy-la-Chétive (France). Four children—Gilbert
Oct. 9, Calda, 12; Daniel Hirsch, 9; J. P. Hirsch, 5; and Robert
1954 Maguin, 16—were roller-skating when they saw a

- 1830 luminous object near the cemetery. It was round, about 2.5 m in diameter, standing on three legs. A dwarf, about 1.2 m tall, dressed in black, having a face covered with hair and large eyes, came out and shone a blinding light at them, and said something in an unknown language. The children ran away, but looked back in time to see the object flying away high in the sky. (49; M 154; Magonia)
- 221 Lavoux (France). Mr. Barrault was riding his bicycle
Oct. 9, when he suddenly saw a figure in a diving suit aiming a
1954 double beam of light at him. The individual had boots
1900 without heels and very bright eyes, walked on the road for one minute and went into the forest. The witness was “paralyzed” throughout the incident. The entity had a hairy chest and two lights, one above the other, in front of him. (45, 48; M 153; Magonia)
- 222 Briatexte (France). On Route N631 at “La Caiffe,” a
Oct. 9, technician, J. P. Mitto, was coming back from Toulouse
1954 with two other persons when they saw two small figures,
2030 the height of 11-year-old children, cross the road about 5 m in front of the car and jump into a pasture. Stopping immediately, the witnesses saw a large convex disk take off vertically. It was about 6 m in diameter, orange in color and was literally “sucked up” into the sky. Brown oily spots were found at the site. (43, 50)
- 223 Beirut (Lebanon). The local representative of a German
Oct. 9, firm, Max Favell, saw an object give off a white light and
1954 land. It took off vertically, with a spinning motion, and
2215 was lost to sight. (51)
- 224 Mahallat (Persia). Approximate date. Many farmers
Oct. 10, observed the landing of a “marvelous luminous object,”
1954 hemispherical in shape, emitting multicolored beams. The central part appeared to be metallic. The object shot

straight up suddenly and vanished while the crowd watched. (Creighton; 52)

225 Epoisses (France). Between Epoisses and Toutry, Daniel
Oct. 10, Grapin and François Bolatre, topographers, saw a
1954 luminous sphere 3.5 m diameter on the ground near
 Route N454. (Quincy)

226 Quarouble (France). Second landing here, seen by Marius
Oct. 10, Dewilde (cf. Case 144) and his 4-year-old son. A disk, 6
1954 m diameter, about 1 m high, landed again on the tracks.
 Seven little men emerged and spoke in an unknown
 language. The craft then vanished without noise or
 smoke. Traces larger than the first, and symmetrical, were
 observed. Dewilde refused to report the case. (Personal;
 Magonia)

227 Charmes-la-Côte (France). Roger Thiriet, jailer in
Oct. 10, Ecouvres detention center, was riding his motorcycle
1954 when he suddenly saw an aluminum-colored object
0630 shaped like a plate, with a dome and two portholes. It
 was about 2 m in diameter and 1 m high. It took off
 immediately. (54)

228 Saint-Germain-de-Livet (France). A math professor, Mr.
Oct. 10, Bon, observed a silvery disk about 7 m in diameter rise
1954 silently from a point about 250 m to the side of the road.
1400 Spinning, it dived to the ground from an altitude of
 about 800 m, then flew off horizontally at a dizzying
 speed. (55, 57)

229 Saillat-sur-Vienne (France). Roger Gayout and family saw
Oct. 10, a very bright object come very close to the ground. (56;
1954 M 162)
nightfall

230 Doncourt-Village (France). Farmers awakened by a

- Oct. 11, 1954 0130, whistling sound saw a flat object land near the woods. It soon rose very fast, vertically, and flew away. The ground was found calcined. Samples were taken by police officials for analysis. (56)
- 231 Oct. 11, 1954 0300 Acquigny (France). Two men riding motorcycles saw a bell-shaped craft about 2.5 m high, hovering 1 m above the Evreux-Louviers railroad line. The lower part was ringlike, and the object gave off reddish and greenish sparks. A burst of orange light was seen as it jumped about 10 m high, then it remained motionless for about 1 hr, during which time a third witness joined the first two. It ultimately turned brighter and flew away toward the east. (55; M 162)
- 232 Oct. 11, 1954 0415 Fondrède, near Chambon Feugerolles (France). Baptiste Jourdy, who was making the daily collection of milk, was suddenly stopped as the engine and headlights of his truck died. He got out and saw a light above him. After it crossed the road, the headlights came on again and he was able to restart his truck. (57)
- 233 Oct. 11, 1954 0420 Lacanche (France). Mr. Labonde was driving at the intersection of D14 and D104 when he was followed by a sort of luminous globe surrounded with a reddish glow, about 2 m in size. It stayed within 25 m of the car. (58; M 158)
- 234 Oct. 11, 1954 0430 Sassier, near La Carie (France). Messrs. Gallois and Vigneron, who were driving from Clamecy to Corbigny, felt an “electric shock” as the car headlights died. They then saw a craft in a pasture 50 m away. It was cylindrical, fairly thick, and three dwarfs were standing close by. No light was seen, except a small, reddish point. Both witnesses were “paralyzed” until the craft left. A third witness, Mr. Chaumeau, had seen a lighted object

fly over the woods at La Carie. (57; M 158)

235

Oct. 11,

1954

- dawn Heimersdorf (France). Anny Pracht, her sister Roselyne, and two other persons saw a luminous object on the ground. It became fiery red in color and flew away when they came near. (56; M 162)
- 236 Bauquay (France). A large, red object was seen flying very
Oct. 11, fast at treetop level while cattle panicked. Three witnesses.
1954 (Quincy; M 162)
dawn
- 237 Lavarande (Algeria). A large disk flying very low over a
Oct. 11, road scared two truck drivers, Messrs. Gaston Breau and
1954 Amoura, who stopped their gasoline truck and ran away
0500 into the fields while the object flew on toward Medea in
 silence. (59)
- 238 Taupignac (France). Three men driving near Taupignac
Oct. 11, got out of their car to observe an intense red sphere in the
1954 sky. Then they discovered a round machine with a dome,
1930 6 m diameter, giving off a yellow-red light, 200 m away at
 10 m altitude. It was motionless and silent. It suddenly
 moved horizontally for a short distance and landed
 behind a woods. Two witnesses went closer and saw four
 dwarfs, 1 m tall, who seemed busy with the machine. The
 creatures rushed inside when the witnesses arrived within
 15 m. The witnesses were blinded by a sudden burst of
 light, blue, then orange, then red, and the object took off
 vertically at fantastic speed. (Personal)

- 239 Birac (France). Four persons, among them Julia Juste,
 Oct. 11, Maria Barbeau, and Marion Le Tanneur, of Jarnac, saw
 1954 two luminous spheres flying in the same direction.
 2150 Having stopped and maneuvered in mid-air, the larger
 one took on a deep red color, turned to an intense white
 light with a red aura, and both landed, Witnesses did not
 wait. (Quincy; M 160)
- 240 Montbazens (France). A round craft, 4 m diameter,
 Oct. 11, landed in a pasture. It gave off a powerful red light, took
 1954 off with a formidable acceleration when witnesses (garage
 2200 owner Mr. Carrière and son; Mr. Gardelle, farmer; Mr.
 Ginestre, shoemaker; and two others) came close to it.
 Mr. Gardelle felt "an electric shock." (60, 61; M 162)
- 241 Mamora Forest (Morocco). A French engineer driving to
 Oct. 12, Port Lyautey saw a dwarf about 1.2 m in height enter an
 1954 object which soon took off. The little man was wearing
 afternoon silver coveralls. (62)
- 242 Orchamps (France). A farmer, Mr. Beuc, saw a small pilot
 Oct. 12, enter an object. It glided over the road for 30 m, then
 1954 rose rapidly. (M 167; Carrouges 98)
 2100
- 243 Montluçon (France). A railroad employee, Mr. Laugère,
 Oct. 12, saw a torpedo-shaped, metallic craft on the ground near a
 1954 gas-oil tank. An individual covered with hair was standing
 evening nearby, emitting sounds that were not understood. The
 witness went to get his friends, but the thing disappeared
 in the meantime. (63; M 167)

- 244 Léguevin (France). Jean Marty, 42, mechanic, was in his
Oct. 12, shop when he saw a luminous disk about 6.5 m diameter
1954 and 2.5 m thick, land. He tried to approach it, but the
2230 craft rose vertically and silently at an amazing speed. (62,
63)
- 245 Sainte-Marie d'Herblay (France). Gilbert Lelay, 13, saw a
Oct. 12, phosphorescent cigar in a pasture and a man near it,
1954 wearing a gray suit, boots, and a gray hat. He held a
2230 flashing sphere and told Gilbert in French not to touch it.
He went back inside the craft, which flew in loops and
vanished. (Carrouges 103; Magonia)
- 246 Dompierre-les-Tilleuls (France). A businessman, Mr.
Oct. 12, Vieille, was on Route N471 between Frasnés and
1954 Pontarlier when he saw a circular flying craft, which gave
2245 off a yellowish and purple light. Losing altitude, the craft
came very close to the ground, changed its course to
southwest, and rose again in the sky. (Quincy; M 167)
- 247 Vielmur (France). Roger Ramond, a nightwatchman, saw
Oct. 12, a great light and noticed an oval object which landed 300
1954 m away. It looked like a fiery orange ball, illuminated the
2330 vineyard for nearly 3 hrs, then assumed a vertical position,
rose slowly, hovered 30 m above ground for a few
seconds, and took off at fantastic speed. (64; M 168)
- 248 Crocq (France). At Donjon de Montlaur, five persons,
Oct. 13, among them J. Dubois, saw a round craft maneuver, give
1954 off a blinding light. It had some openings or portholes,
1930 and seemed to land far from them. (Personal)
- 249 Bourrasole (France). Messrs. Olivier and Perano and a
Oct. 13, third man saw a reddish disk about 4 m diameter with a
1954 small being close by, about 1.2 m tall, wearing a diving
1935 suit: "His head was large with respect to the rest of the
body and he had two enormous eyes. The suit was bright

and shiny like glass.” The craft was surrounded by a sort of misty glow. One of the men came within 20 m of it and found himself paralyzed. The craft took off, throwing him to the ground, and rose very fast. (62, 63)

250 Saint-Ambroix (France). Several witnesses saw seven small
Oct. 14, beings flee into a phosphorescent object when they were
1954 approached. It took off immediately. It is claimed that
“unknown seeds” were found at the site. (62)

251 Shamsabad (Iran). A man coming out of his house saw a
Oct. 14, luminous object resembling a bright star. Coming near,
1954 he observed it was an object 5 m long, near which a
0630 “short young man” was standing on a circular piece of
metal, laughing at the witness’s terrified expression. The
witness was 20 m away when the craft took off at
unbelievable speed. (52)

252 Lewarde (France). In Erchin Wood, Casimir Starovski, a
Oct. 14, miner, met a strange being of small height and bulky
1954 figure with large slanted eyes. Its body was covered with
1530 fur. (Anatomy 143; Magonia)

253 Biot (France). A municipal employee, Jose Casella, was
Oct. 14, riding home when he suddenly found in front of him on
1954 the road an oval-shaped aluminum object about 5.5 m in
1815 diameter, 1 m high. As he applied the brakes, the object
took off at very high speed. Several persons confirmed the
sighting. The disk was gray, supported a dome, and
emitted a soft whistle. It took off when Casella was only 6
m away. (65)

- 254 Angles (France). A farmer saw a bright object, which
Oct. 14, came almost to the ground. When he tried to approach it,
1954 the object produced an intense “screen of light” and
nightfall vanished without a noise. Several persons in Angles
observed the scene. (62)
- 255 Méral (France). A farmer observed an orange sphere land
Oct. 14, and went near it. He found it was shaped like a flattened
1954 dome, 5.5 m in diameter, and gave off a blinding light,
nightfall which illuminated the countryside for about 200 m. It
was transparent, and a dark figure could be seen inside.
After remaining at ground level for 10 min it flew north,
while a bright cloud slowly fell to the ground at the site.
When the witness arrived home, he found his clothes
covered with a white film of adhesive substance, not
unlike paraffin wax. (62; M 174)
- 256 Saint-Germain-du-Bois (France). Mr. Lonjarret observed
Oct. 14, a luminous orange object on the ground near a corn field.
1954 (Quincy; M 175)
nightfall
- 257 Chazey Wood (France). South of Gueugnon, Messrs.
Oct. 14, Jeannet and Garnier saw a reddish fireball fly low over
1954 their car as their engine and headlights died. (M 175;
1930 Anatomy 130)
- 258 Chazey Wood (France). Andre Cognard, coming from
Oct. 14, Gueugnon, was blinded by a light as a disk-shaped object
1954 flew low over his car. (Anatomy 130)
nightfall

259 Saint-Romain (France). Mr. B. saw a circular craft shaped
Oct. 14, like an upside-down plate. At the same time, the engine
1954 on his motorcycle stalled. In the same area an engineer
nightfall saw a luminous object coming down rapidly. (Anatomy
130)

260 Thieulloy-la-Ville (France). On the road between
Oct. 14, Thieulloy-la-Ville and Beauvais, Mr. Covemacker saw an
1954 object fly over his car as the headlights died. It went on
2010 toward the north, seemingly following a train. (Personal)

261 Perpignan (France). Near the swimming pool in Saint-
Oct. 15, Assisclé, Damien Figuères, 56, was walking with his dogs
1954 when a reddish, luminous sphere landed 30 m away and
an individual in a diving suit walked around it. The dogs
barked at him. He boarded the machine, and it flew away
in silence. (65; Carrouges 120)

262 Boaria (Italy). A farmer leading cows to a pond suddenly
Oct. 15, saw an object fly over his house. The cows panicked and
1954 ran away, throwing a girl to the ground, while the object
emitted a burst of light. The witness ran to the house and
fainted; three other persons saw the craft depart. Dark,
surrounded by short blue and yellow flames, the object
was egg-shaped, flew 15 m above the ground, and emitted
intense heat. The little pond was found desiccated, and
haystacks caught fire as it flew over, while the cattle
suffered burns. (67; Plantier 104)

263 Saint-Pierre-Halte (France). A baker saw a brilliant yellow
Oct. 15, craft descend rapidly and land on the railroad tracks. It
1954 was shaped like a mushroom, about 4 m diameter, 2 m
0340 high. (62; M 180)

264 Luino (Italy). An ovoid object made a pass over a range of
Oct. 15, trees; two caught fire. (83)
1954

1300

265 Po-di-Gnocca (Italy). Farmers saw a disk-shaped object
Oct. 15, land, then take off vertically. At the site was found a deep
1954 crater about 6 m in diameter. Poplar trees were partially
afternoon burned. Official investigation. (65; M 181)

266 Nimes-Courbessac Airfield (France). A yellow,
Oct. 15, cigarshaped object with brilliant portholes, 30 m long, 6
1954 m diameter, was seen on the ground. Figures with helmets
1950 covering the head could be seen inside. A sort of haze was
observed at both ends of the craft. (Quincy)

267 Southend (Great Britain). Pat Hennessey ran away when
Oct. 15, she saw an object land on the road near Chalkwell Park.
1954 It had vanished silently when she looked back. (M 182;
night Humanoids 4; FSR 62, 12)

268 Isbergues (France). A steelworker observed a luminous
Oct. 15, sphere land in the countryside; it then emitted lights of
1954 various colors. (54, 68; M 181)
night

269 Fouesnant (France). Truck driver René Le Viol saw a flat
Oct. 15, craft, shaped like an inverted plate, fly very low toward
1954 the sea. A second disk followed shortly afterward. Both
night emitted a red glow. (69; M 182)

270 Quasso (Italy). Two objects were seen, one of which made
Oct. 16, a pass at treetop level. It was top-shaped, and a small,
1954 gesticulating human figure was seen under it. The witness
was a bus driver, Mr. De Rossi. (84)

- 271 Thin le Moutiers (France). Approximate date. An object
Oct. 16, landed about 30 m away from a woman, who fainted.
1954 The witness suffered from a skin disease following the
incident. (Challenge 53)
- 272 Cier-de-Rivière (France). Guy Puyfourcat, 22, who was
Oct. 16, coming back from the fields, leading a mare by the bridle,
1954 was surprised when the animal became restless. Rising
from the side of the road, a gray object about 1.5 m in
diameter flew over them. The mare rose about 3 m in the
air, and the witness had to release the bridle. Then the
animal fell like a mass and for 10 min was unable to
move. At last, it rose and attempted to walk, but it was
still trembling and stumbling with fear. The object had
long since flown away at high speed. The witness himself
had felt absolutely nothing. (Personal)
- 273 Mazaye (France). Mr. Bachelard was driving a light truck
Oct. 16, on road D52-E between Chanat and Couhay when
1954 suddenly the engine seemed to slow down and he felt
1730 "paralyzed." He then saw in a field near the road a brown
object about 10 m long, 2.5 m high. Silent, it gave off no
light and showed no opening. (70; M 198)
- 274 Bailloulet (France). Dr. Robert, while driving through this
Oct. 16, village, saw four objects, at about 300 m altitude, flying
1954 slowly in echelon formation. Suddenly one of them
nightfall dropped to the ground with a dead-leaf motion, 100 m
away. The witness felt an electric shock as engine and
headlights died, and the car stopped when the object
touched the ground. Incapable of moving, Dr. Robert saw
a figure about 1.2 m tall moving in the light of the object,
then all went dark. Some time later the headlights
resumed operation by themselves, and Dr. Robert saw the
craft take off toward the north. (71; M 185)

- 275 Dompierre (France). Messrs. Deschamp and Laclotre saw
Oct. 16, a craft, about 20 m diameter, 2 m high, come within 4 m
1954 of the ground for 3 or 4 min. It gave off a yellowish light
2145 and a glow extended for 4 m around. (Personal)
- 276 Siena (Italy). Several people saw a landed object in a
Oct. 16, meadow. It appeared phosphorescent and of large size. It
1954 took off very suddenly. (83)
2400
- 277 Saint-Cyr-sur-Mer (France). Leon B., a city council
Oct. 17, member, saw a circular, orange craft take off from the
1954 ground. (Quincy)
- 278 O Alvito (Portugal). A hunter, Manuel Madeira, saw an
Oct. 17, object, which flew away as he approached it, rose in the
1954 sky, and was lost to sight. (Personal)
- 279 Cabasson (France). A 65-year-old man was hunting with
Oct. 17, his dog, near the junction of the Brillance Canal and the
1954 Durance River, when he saw a gray object, about 4 m
1430 long and 1 m high on the ground and 40 m away. It
showed a dome from which two helmeted figures
emerged. The witness fled, but his dog started toward the
object. The dog soon retreated, walking awkwardly as if
partially paralyzed. (Personal)
- 280 Varigney (France). Several witnesses, among them Mr.
Oct. 17, Beclair, a policeman, saw a bright red dome-shaped
1954 object descend to ground level 20 m away. The underside
2030 showed red and white lights. (M 188)
- 281 Cape Massulo (Italy). On Capri, an artist, Raffael
Oct. 17, Castelle, saw a disk 5 m in diameter land on the property
1954 of Curzio Malaparte. Upon approaching it, he discovered
night it was not a helicopter and saw four dwarfs wearing
coveralls emerge from it. After 30 min the craft made a

soft whirring sound and rose vertically, leaving blue sparks. (72)

282 Cisternes-la-Forêt (France). J. Augard and J. Chanzotte
Oct. 18, saw an oval object with a dome, emitting a bright white
1954 light, resting in a field. When they approached it, the
object rose vertically, leaving a reddish trail, and flew to
the northeast. (70; M 198)

283 Pont l'Abbé d'Arnoult (France). Mr. Meunier, a
Oct. 18, construction supervisor, was terrified by a strange craft,
1954 which rose vertically from the ground. He said he had
never been so afraid, even during the war. (73; M 196)

284 Fontenay-Torcy (France). Mr. and Mrs. Lherminier saw a
Oct. 18, cigar-shaped red object dive toward them with a reddish
1954 trail and land near the road. Upon reaching the top of the
2040 hill, they were confronted with a bulky human figure,
about 1 m tall. The creature wore a helmet, and his eyes
were glowing with an orange light. One witness fainted
on the spot. Four others saw the object in flight from
separate locations. The countryside was illuminated over
2 or 3 km. (Personal; Magonia)

285 Royan (France). Mr. and Mrs. Labassière and other
Oct. 18, witnesses saw two disks in the sky, one orange and the
1954 other red, with a sort of luminous "bridge" between
2100 them. They landed, and one dwarf came out of each craft
and went into the other without any sign. After this
exchange of pilots both objects flew away with a
tremendous flash. (74)

286 Saint-Point Lake (France). Miss Bourriot saw a bright red
Oct. 18, light on Route N437 near the old factory. Near it were
1954 three beings: two, dwarfs, crossed the road ahead of her;
2245 the third was a man of medium size. The craft took off,
flying over the lake at high speed. (Quincy; M 197;

LDLN 97; Magonia)

- 287 Livorno (Italy). Bruno Senesi saw two shining objects
Oct. 19, emitting smoke land in a field. Out of them came small,
1954 red, monstrous beings who chased him. In a state of great
excitement Senesi was brought to a hospital, where he
tried to hide under a bed, screaming and trembling in
terror. (85)
- 288 Gorizia (Italy). Filippo Corridoni saw a half-empty
Oct. 19, balloon at ground level near the Isonzo River. Near it, a
1954 disk 10 m in diameter was resting on a strange frame. The
1920 upper part was white with a black dome-like turret,
around which was a series of portholes, some illuminated
with a very bright, bluish-white light, which suddenly
went out as the object took off spinning and rising
vertically, pulling the balloon with it. (86)
- 289 Fabriano (Italy). Two men saw a disk-shaped object, 6 m
Oct. 19, diameter, hovering and emitting small violet flashes. On
1954 top of it was a very high antenna. Two small robot-like
2230 beings, 1.2 m tall, descended from it on a long ladder.
Their eyes were “sharp” and dark red. They said
something that sounded like “Dbano da skigyay o
dbano,” went back aboard their craft, and flew away. (87)
- 290 Issenheim (France). Lucien Fisch saw an object land near
Oct. 20, Route N83. It was luminous. (Quincy; 75)
1954
- 291 Raon-l'Etape (France). Forty-year-old Lazlo Ujvari was
Oct. 20, suddenly confronted by a man wearing a jacket, boots,
1954 and cloth headgear (like a pilot's) who pointed a gun at
0230 him and said something he could not understand. When
Ujvari spoke to him in Russian, the man answered in the
same language, asked whether he was in Spain or Italy,
and how far he was from Germany. When he asked the

time, Ujvari said: “2:30.” The man took his watch and said, “You lie; it’s 4:00.” Then he wanted to know how far and in what direction Marseilles was. He made Ujvari walk on the road with him, and they came close to a gray craft with an antenna on top. When he was about 200 m away, he heard a soft whistling sound and saw it fly straight up, then take an oblique trajectory. (Carrouges 99; Magonia)

292 Lusigny Forest (France). Roger Réveill  saw an oval
Oct. 20, object, 6 m long, at treetop level, and felt intense heat
1954 from it. It took off vertically at great speed. Inside the
 woods, the heat had become intolerable and a cloud of
 dense smoke was forming under the rain. After 15 min
 the witness was able to approach the site, and he found
 the trees, grass, and ground perfectly dry. (Quincy; M
 204)

293 Saint Val ry (France). Several unknown objects
Oct. 20, maneuvered for 2 hrs near this village. One of them was
1954 very brilliant and landed in a pasture. Two others were
 seen near the cliff in Mers, and seemed to be in
 communication by means of light signals with objects in
 another group. (75)

294 Turquenstein (France). Mr. Schoubrenner, 25, a truck
Oct. 20, driver, saw a bright light in the distance and soon found
1954 his road blocked by a strange object. The engine died, and
1830 he felt paralyzed: “My hands were as though glued to the
 wheel.” The craft looked like an inverted cone, the lower
 part phosphorescent, the middle dull, the top luminous
 with a yellow or orange point. (76; M 204)

295 Parravicino d’Erba (Italy). Renzo Pugina, 37, had just put
Oct. 20, his car in the garage when he saw a strange being covered
1954 with a “scaly” luminous suit, about 1.3 m tall, standing

- night near a tree. The creature aimed the beam from a sort of flashlight at him, and he felt paralyzed, until a motion he made when clenching his fist on the garage keys seemed to free him. He attacked the intruder, who rose and fled with a soft whirring sound. An oily spot was found at the site. (77; Magonia)
- 296 Pons (France). An egg-shaped object, about 5.5 m
Oct. 21, diameter, hovered and landed near the road. Two dwarfs,
1954 about 1.25 m tall, emerged from it, and went back inside almost immediately. The craft took off vertically leaving a red trail. (78)
- 297 Melito (Italy). A young man walking in a field heard a
Oct. 21, rustling noise and saw a strange craft land nearby. Getting
1954 closer to investigate, he saw a pilot with a diving suit coming out of the craft, which emitted bronze-green rays of light, flooding the whole countryside. The witness was paralyzed. A dog barking about 100 m away caused the rapid escape of the pilot into the craft, which took off. (88)
- 298 Ranton (Great Britain). Near Shrewsbury, Jennie
Oct. 21, Roestenberg and her two children observed a diskshaped,
1954 aluminum object hovering above the house. Through two
1645 transparent panels they saw two men with white skin, long hair to their shoulders, and very high foreheads. They wore transparent helmets and turquoise-blue clothing, resembling ski suits. The object hovered at a tilted angle while the two occupants looked at the scene “sternly, not in an unkind fashion, but almost sadly, compassionately.” (Humanoids 4)
- 299 Criteuil-la-Madeleine (France). The car driven by a
Oct. 21, bricklayer, Mr. Fillonneau, stopped as a large ball of fire
1954 flew near it. A violent air displacement was felt. “The

- 2000 battery was dead and the headlights were burned out.”
Thorough police investigation failed to identify the cause
of the phenomenon. (79)
- 300 Pouzou (France). Between Sérifère and Paillé, a man from
Oct. 21, Cherbonnières suddenly felt painful pricklings similar to
1954 electric shocks and his 4-year-old child started crying.
2130 They felt increasing pain as the car went on, and suddenly
the engine died and the lights went off. They were
blinded by a strong red light, which turned orange. It
came from an object hovering above the road, and
everything returned to normal when it went away. (80; M
341)
- 301 Saint-Hilaire-des-Loges (France). Mrs. Boeuf was coming
Oct. 23, out of her farmhouse when she saw a luminous disk in
1954 the sky and called her family. When everyone saw the
object come closer, they locked all doors and spent a
sleepless night. They did not observe the object’s
departure. (81)
- 302 San Giovanni Vesuviano (Italy). Two persons in a car saw
Oct. 23, an object resting by the side of the road. They stopped
1954 and walked toward the craft, 2 m diameter, which
0100 suddenly changed its clear light into a red glow and took
off. (89)
- 303 Tripoli (Libya). A farmer saw a flying craft descend to
Oct. 23, ground level about 50 m away, with a sound like that of a
1954 compressor. It was an egg-shaped machine with six wheels
0300 and complex machinery. The top half was transparent,
flooded with bright white light. Aboard were six men in
yellowish coveralls, having human faces and masks. When
he touched part of the craft, the witness felt a strong
electric shock. One of the occupants motioned for him to
stay away. For the next 20 min, the witness was able to

observe the six men, apparently busy with instruments.
Reliable investigations were made. (Personal; Magonia)

304 Ain-el-Turck (Algeria). A small man with strange glowing
Oct. 24, eyes was seen on the Mediterranean shore. (Quincy)
1954

305 Les Egots (France). Near Sainte Catherine, a child saw a
Oct. 24, man emerge from a strange craft. He was "dressed in red,
1954 his clothes looked like iron. He walked with his legs stiff,
1730 had long hair and a hairy face. His eyes were large, like
those of the cows." (Personal)

306 Biozat (France). Between Biozat and Effiat, on the road
Oct. 24, from Clermont to Vichy, the engine of a motor scooter
1954 died as an egg-shaped object took off from the side of the
2100 road and rose without noise, leaving a bright trail behind.
(Personal)

307 Plemet (France). Approximate date. A. Treussard and a
Oct. 25, friend were almost blinded by a luminous disk, which
1954 landed in a pasture. (Personal)

308 Northern Italy (exact place unknown). Ulderico Cardinali
Oct. 25, saw a disk-shaped craft among the reeds of a swamp. It
1954 was 2 m in diameter, and near it was a small being, 1.40
0600 m tall, clad in yellowish-brown coveralls. This creature
went inside the machine, which took off at very high
speed, touching the tops of the reeds. (90)

309 Arraye-et-Han (France). G. Mahou, municipal councilor,
Oct. 25, 30, saw a phosphorescent craft shaped like a brooder,
1954 about 2 m in diameter, 1 m high, rise vertically from the
1830 road, leaving a luminous trail. (91)

310 Angoulême (France). Vincent Casamajou and his wife
Oct. 26, saw a large cauldron-shaped craft, the size of a truck

- 1954 (about 7 m) at 50 m distance, near the road 18 km from
0600 this town, going toward Paris. It took off without noise,
leaving a white trail. (92)
- 311 La Madière (France). Aimé Boussard, 47, a farmer, was
Oct. 26, suddenly confronted with an individual of normal height
1954 (1.60 m) wearing a sort of diving suit with a pale-green
evening light on either side of the helmet. The individual aimed at
the witness the beam of two blue lights, and he was
thrown backward. No craft was observed. (92)
- 312 Les Métairies (France). Approximate date. At this place
Oct. 26, situated near Saint Quirin, Mrs. Louis and her sons Marc
1954 and Yvon observed an orange craft, 6 m diameter and 3
2030 m high, fly over them as their tractor engine died. The
lights also went out, and the battery was found dead after
the sighting. (Personal)
- 313 Heiteren (France). Mrs. Spinner and another witness saw
Oct. 26, a flying object come from the west and land 1 km away.
1954 (Personal)
2130
- 314 Linzeux (France). A shop owner and his employee felt an
Oct. 27, electric shock as a very bright object flying very low
1954 stopped the engine and turned off the lights on their car.
(92; M 204)
- 315 Mézières (France). Policemen saw a craft, which took off
Oct. 27, from the ground. No details were given. (Personal)
1954
- 316 Ciollica Alta (Italy). A young man named Fabrizio Bruni
Oct. 27, heard a strange hissing sound and saw an object in a field.
1954 It was stationary, 1 m above the ground, seemed
1400 transparent and emitted a blinding glare. The witness fell
on the ground "because of his strong emotions" at the

sight. The object took off vertically and suddenly, leaving a trail. Very white, glistening threads were found on the ground. (93)

317 Les-Jonquerets-de-Livet (France). A farmer, Gilbert Hée,
Oct. 27, was gathering pears when he suddenly saw an elongated
1954 object with a light at both ends, resting in the pasture. He
1930 dared not investigate, but he saw cows gathering around
the object. A minute later, the lights went out, and the
witness lost interest and went home. Two hours later, an
18-year-old man named Chéradame fell from his
motorcycle as it suddenly failed at the same spot, and
alerted neighbors saw the object again. It had moved only
slightly, and two occupants were seen. They were about 1
m tall, walked in stiff fashion, and had clothes resembling
bright armor. They vanished suddenly, and the craft took
off without noise. (Personal)

318 Moussey (France). An object was seen on the ground by a
Oct. 27, schoolboy and his school director. Triangular traces were
1954 reported. (53)
2030

319 Oye-Plage (France). On Route N40, the mayor's secretary
Oct. 27, saw for 15 min a bright, cigar-shaped object, flying very
1954 low and following the turns of the road at 20 m altitude.
2315 Suddenly it turned at a right angle from the road and flew
away. (Personal)

320 Grosseto (Italy). Near Grosseto, Ermellina Lanzillo, who
Oct. 27, was looking for her cat, saw from her window a strange
1954 entity standing in the garden. The being appeared fat and
2330 had narrow shoulders, ape-like eyes, and a head like a
diving helmet. Paralyzed with terror, she regained self-
control when called by her niece and withdrew from the
window. (94)

- 321 Mesple (France). A 14-year-old child sought asylum in
Oct. 29, the farmhouse owned by Mrs. Gentil, crying that he had
1954 been chased by a saucer. A disk three times as large as the
0745 sun, red and purple, spinning rapidly, was seen
descending swiftly toward the ground, and then it
vanished. Investigation by local police. (Personal)
- 322 Muro Lucano (Italy). Two objects were seen by hunters.
Oct. 30, One touched the ground 50 m away. It was rhomboidic,
1954 and from the bottom a cylinder was hanging. A peculiar
0930 sound could be heard. The object shifted its position, and
the cylinder hit trees, bouncing three times. Then the
craft gained altitude and flew away, leaving a bluish trail.
(82)
- 323 Corrompu (France). Near Long, P. Petit and his
Oct. 31, employee, Mr. Tillier, with a shop owner, Mr. Pecquet,
1954 saw an oval object on the ground. When it took off, the
lights of a tractor went out. It measured about 4.5 m,
emitted a bright light similar to a welder's torch. It came
back, turned, and flew to the southwest. It made the same
noise as a swarm of bees. (Personal)
- 324 Poggio d'Ambra (Italy). A 40-year-old lady going to a
Nov. 1, cemetery suddenly observed an object, shaped like two
1954 cones with a common base, resting on a grassy space. Two
0730 small seats were visible inside the lower cone. From
behind the object appeared two dwarfs, 1 m tall, wearing
gray coveralls and reddish helmets. Speaking words she
could not understand, and with smiles that showed fine
white teeth, they took a pot of flowers from the witness
and flew away. (Personal; Magonia)
- 325 Cremona (Italy). Two students, Pietro Alberini and
Nov. 2, Pericle Sacchi, who were hunting, saw a dwarf 1 m tall
1954 with a "rubber" head and a flexible tube connecting his

- 1800 face to a cylindrical container on his back. When they came close to it, the being wrapped itself in a bluish cloud. The witnesses ran away. (90)
- 326 Oued Beth (Morocco). *Maroc-Presse* reported that one of
Nov. 3, its employees, Mr. E., driver of a delivery truck, “a man of
1954 sane judgment and excellent eyesight,” observed an object
0700 flying over the Beth River. “I am positive it was not an
aircraft or any known machine, but a circular, flat craft
which had the appearance of copper. It flew normally for
some time, then it suddenly flipped over. Therefore, I was
able to see the whole disk and was amazed when it came
down into a field where it landed on edge, very gently.
Almost immediately it rose into the sky at great speed,
resumed its horizontal position and was soon lost to
sight.” (95)
- 327 Pontal (Brazil). José Alves was fishing in the Pardo River
Nov. 4, when he suddenly saw a craft approach with a wobbling
1954 motion and landing near him. Shaped like two
night washbowls placed together, it was about 4,5 m in
diameter. Too terrified to move, the witness saw three
little men, dressed in white, wearing tight-fitting skull
caps, with dark skin, come out of the craft, gather
vegetables and water and fly away. (Humanoids 33; Lor. I
44)
- 328 La Coruña (Spain). Gonzalo Rubinos Ramos, whose car
Nov. 5, had broken down, saw a large, shining disk rise 150 m
1954 away with a slight noise like an explosion and fly away at
fantastic speed. (96)
- 329 La-Roche-en-Brénil (France). Raymond R. saw a craft,
Nov. 5, which made a noise like a large transformer and gave off
1954 an orange light, land in a pasture. Three men in dark
1010 coveralls were standing nearby. One was holding a sort of

box, “which emitted a beam of light three meters long.” The other two were holding objects that looked like weapons. Another witness fled and felt pricklings on his face as he ran. Four photographs of the scene were taken. Traces: a whitish substance and a circle 3 m in diameter where the ground had an ashlike appearance. (Personal)

330 Monte Ortobene (Sardinia). A motorcyclist saw a disk-
Nov. 7, shaped machine land near the road. He tried to turn too
1954 sharply and fell 50 m away. A taxi driver stopped to
1515 observe the object, which gave off a soft whirring sound
and soon took off. Farmers on the other side of the
mountain saw it fly away. The disk, about 15 m in
diameter, was made of a silvery, rough metal. It supported
a dome and showed several portholes. (97; Wilkins U
237)

331 Monza (Italy). A crowd of about 150 people, destroying
Nov. 8, barriers to come closer, gathered to observe a luminous
1954 craft landed in a stadium. The object rested on three legs
1030 and had a dome emitting a blinding white light and
supporting an antenna. Two small figures dressed in white
and gray, wearing transparent helmets, were seen. They
spoke with guttural sounds. One of them had a black face
with a sort of trunk. When a man sicced a boxer dog onto
the dwarfs, the animal turned around and bit him. The
object rose with a shrill sound and vanished rapidly.
(Wilkins U238)

- 332 Voussac (France). In the Vacheresse Forest, reliable
Nov. 8, persons reported seeing a luminous sphere land at the
1954 edge of the forest and become dark. The next morning,
1800 investigation disclosed that an area 4 or 5 m in diameter
 had no leaves, while the ground elsewhere was covered
 with them. The earth seemed to have been dug up.
 (Personal)
- 333 La Tessoualle (France). André Chaillou felt pricklings in
Nov. 8, his hands, "in spite of his gloves," when a blue disk came
1954 close to his motorcycle and his electrical system failed. He
dusk was unable to move or articulate a word for several
 minutes. As soon as the blue light was turned off, he
 started again and went near the light when it reappeared
 200 m away. He saw the object, a cone 5.5 m in size, rise
 vertically with a soft whistling, then fly horizontally to the
 north. (98)
- 334 Bois de Villers (Belgium). Two villagers reported the
Nov. 9, landing of a 2-m-high "flying egg" in a pasture. Screams
1954 seemed to emanate from it. (Wilkins U 251)
- 335 Porto Alegre (Brazil). An agronomist and his family in
Nov. 10, their car saw a landed disk from which two men, normal
1954 in height, with long hair and coverall-like clothes,
 emerged and came toward the car with arms raised. As
 the frightened witnesses sped away, they saw the men
 reenter the disk, which rose and flew off at very great
 speed. (Lor. I 42)
- 336 Berck (France). Near the local airport, Mr. Davril saw a
Nov. 13, craft like a round hut 300 m away. It took off without
1954 noise. (Personal)
0330
- 337 Buchy (France). At intersection of Routes N28 and
Nov. 13, N319, Mr. R. L., of Rouen, saw a luminous craft take off

- 1954 while he felt pricklings and was paralyzed. The engine of the car slowed down but did not stall. (Quincy)
- 338 Curitiba (Brazil). A lens-shaped object was seen on the
Nov. 13, railroad tracks. Near it, three dwarfs wearing tight-fitting
1954 suits were looking at the tracks with a light. When the
0330 witness approached, the machine took off very fast. (99;
Humanoids 33)
- 339 Isola (Italy). Amerigo Lorenzini, a farmer, saw a bright,
Nov. 14, cigar-shaped craft land near him and took cover. Out of it
1954 came three dwarfs dressed in metallic diving suits. They
afternoon centered their attention on rabbits in a cage while
speaking among themselves in an unknown language.
Thinking they were going to steal the animals, the farmer
aimed a rifle at the intruders, but it failed to fire and the
witness suddenly felt so weak that he had to drop the
gun. The dwarfs took the rabbits, and their craft
departed, leaving a bright trail. (100)
- 340 Wasmes (Belgium). Approximate date. Marcel Pipers, a
Nov. 14, gardener, saw a craft resting near the road give off a very
1954 bright light. His clothing was partially burned when he
night went close to it. (Quincy)
- 341 Forli (Italy). A strange beam of red light, apparently from
Nov. 14, some flying source, was reported sweeping the
1954 countryside. As it illuminated two tractors, one of them
night stalled, but the other, a diesel, continued. The beam was
seen for about one hour by a large number of persons. (M
211)

- 342 Santa Maria (Brazil). A radio operator at the local air base
Nov. 22, saw a huge, dark object about 30 m in diameter hovering
1954 at treetop height. With four other persons he saw it for
2145 several hours, sometimes softly glowing, sometimes
coming down almost to the ground. (Lor. I 45)
- 343 Calcerosa (Italy). Two 12-year-old boys, G. Marziano and
Nov. 25, P. Santucci, suddenly saw three figures who, as soon as
1954 they were discovered, entered a small spherical craft
1700 concealed 10 m away behind some bushes. The beings
were small, about 35 cm tall, had very large heads and
lead-gray skin. The craft had two sharp-pointed propellers
in front, which started spinning. The craft took off
suddenly with a hissing sound. (90)
- 344 Caracas (Venezuela). G. Gonzales and José Ponce, truck
Nov. 28, drivers, found their road blocked by a luminous sphere
1954 over 3 m diameter, hovering 2 m above ground. A small
0200 creature with claws and glowing eyes came toward them.
Gonzales grabbed it, found it strangely light (less than 20
kg), and observed its body was very hard and covered
with fur. But the creature pushed him back, while two
other dwarfs emerged from the bushes and leaped into
the sphere, carrying stones and other samples. Gonzales
was blinded by a light from the craft, and the strange
beings flew away. (Lor. I 52)
- 345 Guanare (Venezuela). Early in December, the director of
Dec., Barquisimeto College was chased by a luminous disk as
1954 he was driving near Guanare. He fired at the object with
his revolver, without effect. He stopped another car in
which a lawyer and two policemen were traveling. All
four saw the machine fly away. (Lor. I 43)
- 346 Bassoues (France). A 39-year-old civilian saw an oval
Dec. 1, light, very bright, illuminating the countryside. After

- 1954 some maneuvers and oscillations in mid-air, it landed for
0430 a couple of minutes less than 3 km away, then flew off to
 the east. (Personal)
- 347 Zuaga (Spain). Twelve workers saw what they described as
Dec. 4, a square machine, with a side of 10 m, land and take off
1954 at great speed, flying toward the south. (Personal)
- 348 Caselle di Nogara (Italy). For several minutes a waiter saw
Dec. 4, a circular object stationary in a pasture 50 m away. It was
1954 blue with symmetrical openings, from which a bright red
night light was emitted. The witness got a rifle and fired twice
 at the very tall figure who came out of the turret on the
 craft. Immediately a very strong wind was felt, and the
 craft took off amidst a reddish glow. (101)
- 349 Linha Bela Vista (Brazil). A farmer, O. da Costa e Rosa,
Dec. 9, observed a stranger standing near a machine shaped like
1954 “a tropical helmet,” cream-colored, surrounded with haze,
evening making the same noise as a sewing machine. Another
 man was looking at a fence, and the head and arms of a
 third one were visible inside the craft. As the witness
 dropped his hoe, the man smiled, picked it up, and gave
 it back to him, after which they motioned him to stay
 away and took off. They were of average height, had
 broad shoulders, long hair, very white skin, and slanted
 eyes. They wore brown coveralls ending with shoes
 without heels. (Lor. I 46; Humanoids 34)
- 350 Dorf-Gull (Germany). Ernst Jung and his wife saw an
Dec. 9, intense red, luminous object descending toward them at
1954 great speed. It hovered 5 m above ground when they
1930 stopped their motorcycle. It was cigar-shaped, 5 m long,
 2 m wide. They saw it turn off its lights and fly toward
 the forest. Other people in a bus saw the same thing.
 (Nachrichten Oct., 56)

- 351 Floresta (Venezuela). A doctor from Caracas who was
Dec. 10, driving with his father near this town stopped his car as
1954 two little men were running into the bushes. Soon
1830 thereafter, a luminous disk rose from the side of the road
with a sizzling sound and flew away. (Lor. I 43)
- 352 Chico (Venezuela). Having seen a bright object land near
Dec. 10, the Trans-Andean Highway, two young men approached
1954 it, found it was shaped like two bowls glued together,
evening about 3 m diameter. The underside was a source of fiery
light. Four small beings emerged and attacked them, in
an apparent kidnapping attempt. The dwarfs were
extremely strong, their bodies covered with hair. They fled
into the machine, and it took off. (Lor. I 51)
- 353 Linha Bela Vista (Brazil). Near the site of Case 349, Pedro
Dec. 11, Morais saw two human beings dressed in "yellow bags"
1954 take a tobacco plant and a chicken, then go away. Their
1700 craft "had a bottom like an enormous polished brass
kettle," hovered with an oscillating motion, and made a
noise like a sewing machine. Its upper part resembled a
jeep hood. (Lor. I 46; Humanoids 34)
- 354 San Carlos (Venezuela). Three young men saw a dwarf,
Dec. 16, who attacked one of them, Jesus Paz, before fleeing into a
1954 disk-shaped machine, which flew off immediately. It was
flat and shiny and had been hovering 1 m above ground.
(Lor. I 50; Humanoids 35)
- 355 Bersaillin (France). A woodsman from Poligny saw a very
Dec. 17, bright light on the road, first thought it was an American
1954 car with its headlights on, but soon observed it came
1700 from a dark craft about 80 m away. The light turned
brighter; the witness felt an intense heat wave and
thought he was going to die. Finally, the light went away.
(Personal)

- 356 Valencia (Venezuela). José Parra, an 18-year-old jockey,
Dec. 19, saw six small creatures loading stones into a disk-shaped
1954 machine hovering about 3 m above ground. He tried to
2300 run away but was paralyzed by a violet beam aimed at
him by one of the creatures. All the creatures entered the
craft, and it took off. (Lor. I 52)
- 357 Valencia (Venezuela) An employee of the Barbula
Dec. 20, sanatorium saw an object on the ground but did not
1954 report it. Three hours later, another employee saw the
0000 craft. It was luminous and took off soon afterward. (Lor. I
52)
- 358 Bru (France). Near Gardonne, Mr. Gamba saw an oval
Dec. 29, red object 50 m away. When he tried to approach it, he
1954 found he was unable to move. As soon as this "paralysis"
2100 subsided, he ran to get his brothers and came back to the
craft, which turned white, then red. It rose and flew away
toward the east. It had been on the ground for at least 15
min. Strange traces were found, as if the ground had been
dug up. Small trees near the river were found damaged, as
if they had been cut with a knife. (103)
- 359 Melbourne (Australia). Two persons in a car saw a flying
Jan. 3, object come within 70 m of them after their vehicle was
1955 stopped. (Quincy)
0725
- 360 San Sebastian (Spain). A red circular object 3 m in
Jan. 5, diameter was observed to land and take off again.
1955 (Quincy)
- 361 Branch Hill (Ohio). Robert Hunnicutt, a business man,
Mar., saw three men kneeling on the side of the road. They
1955 were about 1 m tall, had gray skin, and wore tight-fitting
0400 gray clothes. They had frog-like faces, long slender arms,
normal eyes, but no eyebrows. One of them held a dark

object (emitting blue flashes) between his raised arms. Hunnicutt tried to go near but “must have lost consciousness,” because he found himself driving to the police station without remembering what took place in the meantime. (Stringfield; FS May, 61; Sanderson 147)

362 Huntley (Illinois). A car was followed for 10 min by three
Mar. 2, elongated “balloons,” each showing eight red lights and
1955 about 7 m long. (Atic)

1700

363 Smithfield, near Cairns (Australia). Approximate date.
May 29, Three farmers, among them Thomas Robinson, saw a
1955 light growing in size for 2 min and flying between them
1920 and Mt. Williams. Looking like a “light airplane on fire,”
it changed course, losing altitude and trailing flames. It
touched the ground, lighting up the whole area, rose
again, and began to “feel its way along the crooked edge
of the cane field and the swamp toward our house.” It
returned to earth four times. The dogs ran out barking as
it landed within 100 m of the witnesses before taking off
again. (UFO Bulletin Mar., 58)

364 Puy-Saint-Gulmier (France). A farmer, 74-year-old J. B.
May 31, Collange, was watching his cows on a clear, calm morning
1955 when he suddenly observed, in an easterly direction, a
1110 vertical circular object about 3 m away, the bottom edge
about 30 cm from the ground. It measured about 1.10 m
in diameter, was very luminous, white, but not blinding.
Many filaments of various colors were radiating from the
disk. Their length varied between 0.5 and 2 m. The object
rose over a hedge and was lost to sight behind some
woods. (Ouranos 14, 15, 22)

365 Stockton (Georgia). Mrs. Wesley Symmonds was driving
July 3, near this town when she saw four “bug-eyed” creatures

- 1955 near the road. They were small beings with thin arms, large eyes, and pointed chins. Two were turned away from the witness; one was bending over with something like a stick in its hand; and the fourth one was facing her with its right arm raised. It had bulging eyes, a sort of cap, no visible mouth, a long pointed nose, a chin which came to a sharp point, and long thin arms with claws. (Stringfield; Humanoids 54)
- 366 Plessiel Airfield, near Abbeville (France). Mr. Maupin and
July 18, five other witnesses on the airfield were blinded by a light
1955 from a disk-shaped object 150 m away. It left orange
0300 glows in its trail. Silent, flying slowly, it hovered near the Metro station, close to the ground, but did not actually land. It left toward the northwest. A woodsman from Mareul-Caubert, Mr. Rolle, saw the object half-an-hour earlier. It came from the direction of Amiens. (Personal)
- 367 Salon, near Arles (France). Two persons in a car saw a
Aug. 1, lighted object dive toward them and hover about 30 m
1955 above the road. A disk, 12 m in diameter, it flew around
night the car and went away without noise. The witnesses were tourists, who went straight to the Arles police. (105)
- 368 Chardon Road (Ohio). Mr. Sheneman, who was coming
Aug. 1, from Willoughby, came out of his car and saw a circular
1955 object with a red light on it that came down fast, hovered,
2100 and emitted two beams of light. The witness fled toward his house, and the object appeared to chase him at less than 70 m altitude. It measured about 30 m in diameter and supported a dome. Mr. Sheneman, his wife, and their two children saw it fly away. (Evidence 114)
- 369 Buzancy, Ardennes (France). Messrs. Coisin and Mahieu
Aug. 5, saw five brown, disk-shaped machines coming down and
1955 up again at great speed. One of them flew under the

- 1430 others, then two disks appeared to land 300 m away near the German cemetery. The others flew away toward the south at tremendous speed. (Personal)
- 370 Bradford (England). Mr. Ernest Suddard, 35, and his 13-
Aug. 16, year-old son were in a lorry on Roundhill Street when
1955 they saw what seemed to be a human being about 1.20 m
0400 tall, dressed in skintight black clothes. It held its arms close to its sides, its feet close together, and walked by a series of jumps. On its chest was a silver disk perforated with holes. It turned off suddenly into a passageway and was lost to sight. The witnesses were too amazed to follow it. (Constance 222)
- 371 Bradford (England). About 700 m away from Roundhill
Aug. 19, Street, Mr. Wood, a warehouseman, saw a bright, bullet-
1955 shaped, silvery object behind a hillock. It measured about
2330 4 m in height, 1.5 m in diameter, had a surface similar to chromium and made a high-pitched buzzing sound. (Constance 222)
- 372 Hopkinsville (Kentucky). The Sutton family saw a light
Aug. 21, landing near their farmhouse, then several nightmarish
1955 entities about 1 m tall, with glowing silver clothing, an
2030 oversized round head, huge eyes and ears, and a slit-like mouth harassed them for several hours, in spite of heavy gunfire. At one point, one of the entities was knocked down from the roof by a bullet: it “floated down.” Running out of ammunition, the Suttons got the police, who observed a lighted object in the sky, flying very fast. (Atic; Anatomy 173; Magonia)
- 373 Casa Blanca, near Riverside (California). A group of
Aug. 22, children was playing in the garden of Mr. and Mrs.
1955 Douglas when they observed a hovering object which
1400 disappeared and reappeared as a spinning disk with

curved lines radiating from it. Other objects, silvery and semi-transparent, soon appeared and were seen by all children. They made musical sounds as they vanished and reappeared. One of them landed, and a creature the size of a 4-year-old child, transparent, wearing a belt with a bright disk, was seen nearby. Another creature appeared and spoke to one of the boys. All the children experienced visions of the objects and the creatures, as well as “arms” which appeared to beckon to them. (FSR 67, 5)

374 Greenhills (Ohio). Four adolescents in a car saw a
Aug. 25, creature with a luminous body, standing near a fire-plug.
1955 (Stringfield 64)

375 Boisseuges (France). A young shepherd heard a whistling
Sept. 16, sound as a dark mass appeared to fall from the sky and a
1955 rush of air swept him from his feet. The object looked like
1800 a machine with an opening where a stairway became
visible. Two occupants were seen. One was observed to
have a reddish face, a bald head and very fine teeth. The
craft was round, about 3.5 m diameter, 2 m high, lighted
with neon-like light, The occupants gathered some plants
and flew away to the northwest. (Personal)

376 Bush Pine (New York). Mr. and Mrs. Bordes, of New
Sept. 17, York City, were fishing when they heard a loud splash and
1955 a “gurgling sound,” saw a pink, iridescent, mushroom-
night shaped object rise about 70 cm above the water, and sink
into the reservoir. Later, they saw the object again, about
5 m long and surrounded with turbulence. It reversed
direction several times without turning around and finally
flew away very fast. (Constance 226; FSR 55, 5)

377 Galloway (England). A disk with a row of blue lights on
Oct. 28, the periphery slowly maneuvered above a car on a
1955 deserted road. (Evidence 135, 146)

- 378 Williston (Florida). Deputy-sheriff A. H. Perkins, C. F.
Nov. 2, Bell, and a dozen other witnesses saw six bell-shaped
1955 objects moving by successive leaps. One came close to a
patrol car; the men inside felt that their arms and legs
“went dead” and that their clothes were burning them.
(Evidence 64)
- 379 McKinney (Texas). Two men saw a silvery, balloon-
Apr. 6, shaped craft about 2 m in diameter land in a field 100 m
1956 away from them, about 8 km east of McKinney. They
stopped their car to investigate, but the object took off at
fantastic speed. (Atic)
- 380 Elboeuf (France). Near Exauroux, two brothers, 18 and
Apr. 8, 20, saw a red ball to their left coming down and hovering
1956 at tree height. It then left at fantastic speed. Three
2345 additional witnesses reported it independently. The object
was a disk about 7.5 m in diameter, with a red dome, and
rotating fins under it. It emitted a yellow-orange glow.
(Personal)
- 381 Henderson (North Carolina). On Route 1, just before
Apr. 16, dawn, two government employees saw for a few seconds a
1956 large, top-shaped object passing over their car. It was as
0500 large as the road and made no sound. (Atic)
- 382 Jacksonville (Florida). Two girls, Joan Frost and Gertie
May 9, Wynn, while waiting for a bus, saw two pulsating lights
1956 flying horizontally and disappearing. 15 min later the
2300 lights were seen again, stopping at the zenith, merging,
and diving to 50 m altitude. As the bus arrived, it seemed
that the objects had separated and were about to abduct
the witnesses, and they ran to the vehicle in terror.
(APRO Mar., 59)
- 383 Banning (California). An object hovered about 30 m
June 6, above and 100 m away from the witness's car. Showing

- 1956 something like a dome on top, it crossed the road slowly,
0430 turned, and crossed the road again behind the car, then
vanished suddenly. (Atic)
- 384 Panorama City (California). Three witnesses
July 20, independently claimed that they observed a huge, ball-
1956 shaped object from which emerged three beings. They
were nearly 2 m tall, had long, blond hair, and wore tight,
green suits. (Hanlon; Humanoids 64)
- 385 Cabo Frio (Brazil). O. Guarichi was walking on the beach
Sept., with his dogs when he saw an object come from the sea
1956 and land. Two men, 1.80 m tall, wearing metallic-looking
2030 uniforms, emerged. One of them picked up objects from
the beach. There was an exchange of gestures with the
witness. One of the dogs turned away when the witness
approached the craft, which was 20 m wide, 3 m high,
and showed flashing lights as it left. (Nachrichten Mar.,
61)
- 386 Balfour (New Zealand). William West and Wallace
Jan. 15, Liddell saw an object similar to a shooting star coming
1957 close to them, appearing then as an oval, fluorescent craft,
early about 40 m in diameter, which almost touched the grass.
They rushed to catch it, but it jumped away, turning into
a bluish-white sphere with a dark red center. Each time
they tried to reach it, the craft jumped farther away. It
cleared a high fence and slowly vanished. The Invercargill
Weather Bureau had no explanation. (107)
- 387 Georgetown (Connecticut). Approximate date. Ina Salter
Feb. 9, was driving on Route 53 in a desolate area when she
1957 encountered a cigar-shaped object about 5 m long,
2200 showing several portholes, which was hovering close to
the ground to the left of the road. The portholes, about
50 cm in diameter, were illuminated with a yellowish

light, and there were shadows moving behind. As she passed the object, it took off straight up, hovered for a few seconds, then rose out of sight. (APRO Mar., 62)

388 Baudette (Minnesota). A pilot saw a circular object flying
Mar. 8, against the wind. It was luminous, about 5.5 m in
1957 diameter, and flew so low that it appeared to suck up the
night snow. (Keyhoe 5)

389 Vins-sur-Caramy (France). At an intersection, two
Apr. 14, women, Mrs. Garcin and Mrs. Rami, suddenly heard a
1957 noise and saw behind them a top-shaped object, 1 m high
1500 and 1 m wide, nearly touching the ground. It made a
sudden jump and landed again. There were a number of
antenna-like projections on top of it. The noise did not
come from the object, but from a metallic road sign
vibrating in its vicinity. (M 207; Challenge 14)

390 Pacific Ocean, near Japan. Japanese fishermen aboard the
Apr. 19, "Kitsukawara Maru" saw two metal disks come into the
1957 sea. This was followed by violent turbulence. (Round-up
1152 147)

391 Palalda (France). Mr. and Mrs. Firmin Bason heard an
Apr. 22, unusual noise and saw a whirlwind of flames 10 or 15 m
1957 above ground, coming down toward the vineyard. It was
1300 red and blue, spinning wildly, flying slowly. It hovered for
5 min over plants, which moved violently, then it flew
south with a deafening roar, hovered again and departed
to the southwest. Diameter at the top: about 5 m.
(Ouranos 21)

392 Milford (Pennsylvania). Frances Stichler, who lived on a
May, farm, was working in her barn when she heard a whirring
1957 sound and saw a bowl-shaped object, 7 m in diameter,
0600 with a rim over 1 m wide, about 5 m above ground. It
stopped with one side tilted toward her. A man dressed in

a loose, shiny, gray suit, wearing a tight-fitting helmet, was facing her from inside the object. He seemed of average height, had deep-set eyes, tanned skin, and a long face with a “quizzical” expression. Almost immediately the object left toward the southeast. (108; Humanoids 57)

393 Pajasblancas Airport (Argentina). When his motorcycle
May 1, suddenly failed, the driver observed a disk, 20 m in
1957 diameter and 5 m thick, hovering about 15 m above
0700 ground. He hid in a ditch and saw the craft come down,
making a sound similar to air escaping from a valve. A
sort of lift descended from its base almost to the ground.
In it was a man of average height, who made friendly
gestures to the witness. He was dressed in a plastic diving
suit. The witness entered the machine and saw several
people inside, seated before instrument panels, lighted by
an extraordinary light. He was then escorted out, and the
disk rose to the northwest. During the next hour, six
sightings were made along the same course by
independent witnesses. (Humanoids 35; FSR 65, 1; FSR
65, 4)

- 394 Beaucourt-sur-Ancre (France). A Hungarian refugee,
May 10, Michel Fekete, was riding his bicycle when he saw an
1957 object hovering 30 cm above ground and four little men
2250 nearby. The police found lava-like fragments at the site.
Six other witnesses vouch for the sighting, including
Messrs. Iklef and Lepot and their wives. The craft was
luminous, pulsating between red and white (remaining
red longer). When white, it was more blinding than a
powerful searchlight. It was 50 m away from the group of
witnesses. Occupants were about 1.30 m tall with a beige-
gray body, an abnormally large black head, and a
waddling gait. The object flew away when a car came into
view. (109; M 211)
- 395 Uriman (Venezuela). Undocumented report of a landing
June 5, and of "bellicose dwarfs." (Quincy)
1957
- 396 Sao Sebastiao (Brazil). Mr. Joao Guimaraes, who is a
July 25, professor at the Catholic Faculty of Law in Santos, was
1957 sitting near the shore when he saw a hat-shaped,
1910 luminous craft approach from the sea and land near him.
From it came a metallic stairway. Two normal men with
long, fair hair hanging to their shoulders, a youthful
appearance and wearing one-piece suits, came down, gave
no verbal answers to his questions, but invited him
"telepathically" to come aboard the craft. Inside the
illuminated compartment, he sat on a circular seat with
the crew. The machine rose for a short flight. On his
return, Guimaraes found that his watch no longer
worked. (Humanoids 36; FSR 57, 6)
- 397 Galt, Ontario (Canada). Jack Stephenson was walking
July 30, about 7 km from Galt when he saw a flash in the sky. A
1957 circular object making a whirring sound came down and
landed with a throw of flames. It took off again 30 min

later, leaving the ground blackened and branches broken. The craft had a stationary dome, but the periphery was spinning. (Round-up 188)

398 Quilino (Argentina). An Air Force man inside a tent
Aug. 20, heard a loud, shrill sound and saw a disk that came down
1957 as grass and plants fluttered wildly under it. He found
 himself unable to draw his gun, which "seemed to be
 glued in its holster." A voice came from the craft, telling
 him in Spanish that UFOs had a base in the Salta area
 and would soon show themselves to warn all people about
 the dangers of a nuclear catastrophe. (Humanoids 36)

399 Cecil Naval Air Station (Florida). A black, bell-shaped
Aug. 22, object bearing two bright, white lights at the top and
1957 measuring 15 m in diameter was chased by a civilian in a
1540 car until the engine stalled. The object was then hovering
 3 m away. The underside of the machine resembled a disk
 with fins. When a jet aircraft took off from the airfield,
 the object went out of sight almost instantaneously. The
 car battery was found completely dead. There was no
 helicopter in the area, although the two witnesses
 compared the noise made by the object to that of a
 helicopter. (Atic)

400 Campinas (Brazil). A man suddenly fell, as if paralyzed,
Sept., and his two companions then observed an object shaped
1957 like a disk with a dome on top and another dome under
 it, 50 m away. A door opened and three men, 1.70 m tall,
 wearing close-fitting, iridescent clothing, and who walked
 as if on skis, appeared to make a check of the craft and
 the surroundings. They gathered samples in a large box.
 The witnesses saw small portholes and a tripod landing
 gear. The craft took off after 20 min. (Nachrichten July,
 60)

- 401 Ubatuba (Brazil). Approximate date. Anonymous
 Sept. 10, witnesses saw a disk dive down and explode, showering
 1957 the area with flaming fragments. Some samples were
 gathered, sent to a Brazilian newsmen, analyzed by
 friends of Dr. Fontes, of Rio, and were found to consist of
 surprisingly pure magnesium. (Lor. I 90; 110)
- 402 Smithfield (Australia). Les McDonald, 17, and Gladys
 Sept. 16, Smith, 14, saw a red light changing to green, spreading
 1957 around them like a mist and covering an area about 100
 1930 m diameter. They became nearly paralyzed and "felt a
 warm glow." They had no fear, but were "merely
 cognizant of things as they were without being able to
 react." This sensation lasted two min. (UFO Bulletin
 Dec., 57)
- 403 Point Pleasant (New Jersey). A boomerang-shaped object
 Sept. 19, bigger than a house was reported to have landed. Grass
 1957 flattened. (Atic)
 1840
- 404 Yellow Falls (Texas). Three hundred people were said to
 Sept. 26, have seen three elongated objects with a series of
 1957 portholes, maneuvering at ground level in an area with
 sunset many empty oil wells. One of these objects, said to be
 150 m long and 20 m high, pearl-colored, glistening
 under the setting sun and showing a series of circles
 painted on its surface, landed for 20 min. An occupant
 emerged, observed the abandoned derricks and took off
 again. Seen through binoculars, he appeared as a
 "monster," 1 m tall, moving with strange jumps. He
 picked up something from the ground. (Perego)
- 405 Deerwood Nike Base (Maryland). Undocumented report
 Sept. 29, of a landing observed by missile men. (Keyhoe S)
 1957

0500

406 Niquelandia (Brazil). At the Gabiroba farm, owners A.
Oct., Santinoni and S. de Oliveira were blinded by a beam
1957 from a round object at ground level. The light was green
and yellow. When they came near, all went dark and the
object vanished. (Round-up 205)

407 Francisco de Sales (Brazil). Antonio Villas-Boas who
Oct. 5, could not sleep because of the heat, opened the shutters
1957 of his house and saw a silvery glow in the yard, but no
2300 flying object. The light moved and was seen going over
the house. (FSR 66, 4; Magonia)

408 Nabouwalu (Fiji Islands). Two couples going from
Oct. 8, Nabouwalu to Nawaca in a motor boat saw a white object
1957 come down from the sky, thought it was a plane in
1500 trouble and went closer. They found the object hovering 7
m above the water, and a figure on board the craft aimed
at them a beam so bright they "felt weak." The figure
disappeared suddenly, and the object took off vertically at
high speed. (Round-up 202; Challenge 18)

409 Schenectady (New York). Mrs. Edward Yeager, who lived
Oct. 10, in a trailer on the Duanesburg-Church Road near
1957 Mariaville, saw a circular object go down behind the hill.
Two min later it flew up again, very bright. The next day
she was feeding animals that ran away as the same or a
similar object came within 2 m of the ground. Two dark,
little men came out of the craft and went into the woods.
The object remained there two min, then left. A search
for the occupants proved futile. A bus driver was said to
have seen two craft land in a nearby field at the same
hour. (FSR 58, 3)

410 Quebracoco (Brazil). Naval officer Miguel Espanhol and
Oct. 10, another man, traveling to Ceres, saw a bright object that

- 1957 night illuminated the countryside and came down to ground level as the truck stalled. It was oval or saucer-shaped, over 150 m in diameter and 40 m deep, with a dome supporting a long “aerial” with a red light on top. The bright light went off, and the witnesses saw seven childlike beings, with long hair and luminous suits, who looked down at them for about 3 min. The craft flew south and released a smaller disk, which flew north. (Humanoids 36)
- 411 Oct. 11, 1957 2000 Roulon (France). Two witnesses in a car saw something they described as “a dark, transparent ball” about 50 cm in diameter rising from the side of the road. It had appendages trailing behind. (111)
- 412 Oct. 14, 1957 2145 Francisco de Sales (Brazil). Second observation by A. Villas-Boas. He was plowing a field with his brother when they saw a red light at the edge of the field. He went toward it, but it shifted its position every time he went close. It vanished on the spot. (FSR 66, 4; Magonia)
- 413 Oct. 15, 1957 daylight Covington (Indiana). Mr. Moudy, a farmer, observed a silvery disk which hovered above his tractor; the engine failed when the object rose. (Personal)
- 414 Oct. 16, 1957 0100 Francisco de Sales (Brazil). Third observation by A. Villas-Boas. Alone in the fields on a clear night, he saw a big, red star which took the appearance of a luminous, egg-shaped object and stopped 50 m above his tractor. Its light was brighter than that of the headlights as it landed 15 m away. The top part was spinning. It became green as it slowed down, was then seen as a flattened dome. Three legs emerged from the machine as it settled down. The tractor engine stalled, and the witness was seized by unknown individuals and carried aboard the craft, where

he was medically examined, then left with a woman of short stature with whom he had sexual intercourse. Villas-Boas reported that crew members wore tight, white clothes with a light on the belt, heelless white shoes, big gloves, and opaque helmets with a slit at the level of the eyes. Their language was shrill, and he could establish no verbal communication with them. (FSR 66, 4 *et seq.*)

415 Petropolis (Brazil). A girl suffering from cancer appeared
 Oct. 25, about to die when the house was suddenly illuminated by
 1957 a strong light, as if a searchlight had been aimed at the
 room. It came from an object whose top part was reddish
 yellow. Two figures emerged from it and entered the
 house. They were about 1.20m tall, had long yellow-red
 hair, small green, slanted eyes, and wore white gloves and
 glowing white clothes. Before the astounded witnesses
 (the author of the report and the family of the girl), they
 used a device producing a bluish-white light and another
 instrument, in what appeared to be radiation treatment of
 the patient. After 30 min they went away, leaving her
 completely cured. The report was anonymous. (FSR 67,
 5)

416 Longchaumois (France). A businessman and his wife saw
 Oct. 31, a large, lighted object with openings, which hovered,
 1957 came to ground level, and took off with a great increase in
 0000 brightness at very high speed, but without noise.
 (Personal)

417 Provencal (Louisiana). Haskell Raper, Jr., was driving
 Nov., home on a rainy night when he saw a large, lighted object
 1957 on the road ahead, which he thought was a truck.
 2300 Suddenly the object flashed a beam of light directly at the
 car, apparently exerting a strong pressure and slowing it to
 a stop 5 m away. The object was then described as oval, 5
 m long, 3 m high, army green in color. It bore lettering

beginning with the letters UN, followed by some numbers. A sort of heat wave filled the car, and the witness ran out in panic as the vehicle caught fire. The object rose with the sound of a diesel engine. Raper ran to the town, less than 2 km away, and reported the incident. The car, a 1956 Ford, was completely destroyed. (FS Oct., 58)

418 Canadian (Texas). 5 km west of this town, military and
 Nov. 2, civilian witnesses reported a submarine-shaped object, red
 1957 and white, two or three times as long as a car and about 3
 0330 m high, at ground level. A figure was seen near this
 object, also something compared to a white flag. When a
 car stopped in the vicinity, a flash of light from the object
 coincided with the sudden failure of the headlights. (Atic)

419 Levelland (Texas). A large number of reports from the
 Nov. 2, Levelland area described a low-flying object, over 60 m
 1957 long, equipped with a bright light, and which interfered
 2250 with car ignition. (Anatomy 136; map)

420 White Sands (New Mexico). At Stallion Site, an army
 Nov. 3, patrol in a jeep saw an orange, "apparently controlled,"
 1957 luminous object on the ground near the site of the first A-
 0300 bomb explosion. It was first seen as a sunlike source 50 m
 above ground, descending to ground level after 3 min,
 and landing several km away at the northern end of the
 testing grounds. Two witnesses. (M 238)

421 Elmwood Park (Illinois). Two policemen, Joseph Lukasek
 Nov. 4, and Clifford Schau, and a third man named Daniel De
 1957 Giovanni, while looking for the cause of a headlight
 0315 failure, observed a fluorescent object 50 to 100 m away
 from them, coming down. The car headlights functioned
 properly again and they drove toward the object but had
 to stop at a cemetery wall. They turned off all lights and

watched the object for two min. It played “hide and seek” with them as they tried to reach its location. (M 240; 113)

422 New Castle (Indiana). An object looking like “a big meat
Nov. 5, platter” was seen at close range by Mrs. Jasper Barlow and
1957 her two children, who were inside their car. It had a
flickering light on the bottom. There was no ignition
interference noted. (M 245)

423 New York City (New York). In Van Cortland Park, Frank
Nov. 5, C. was talking with a bus driver when they saw in the
1957 park, about 400 m away, a metallic object shaped like a
0430 disk, spinning with a soft whirring. On top was a fixed
dome with portholes. The object was hovering at tree-
height, A yellow light from the craft suddenly illuminated
the area, and it flew off “like a shooting star.” (M 241)

424 Scotia (Nebraska). A man heard a noise similar to that of
Nov. 5, a helicopter and perceived a “burning” odor. He saw a
1957 balloon-like, elongated object that came to ground level,
1730 did not touch the ground, but rose again and
disappeared. The witness was “paralyzed” during the
observation. The object appeared to have generated thick
smoke. (Atic)

425 Santa Fe (New Mexico). J. Martinez and A. Gallegos saw
Nov. 6, an egg-shaped object coming toward them at low altitude.
1957 It moved slowly, illuminating their car and producing a
0010 humming sound. The car engine, the clock and a
wristwatch stopped. The object shot away toward the
southwest. (M 246)

- 426 Seoul (Korea). North of Seoul a barrel-shaped object,
Nov. 6, bluish-white and luminous, was seen close to the ground,
1957 reflected in a pool of water. It rose and vanished "like a
morning light switched off." (Atic)
- 427 Playa del Rey (California). Richard Kehoe was driving
Nov. 6, near the beach when his engine stopped, and so did three
1957 other cars. The man got out and observed an egg-shaped
0540 object wrapped in "a blue haze" on the beach. Two men,
below average height, got out of the craft and asked them
questions about their identity, what time it was, etc. They
looked normal, wore black leather pants, white belts,
light-colored jerseys, and seemed to have yellowish-green
skin. They went back inside the craft, which left rapidly,
and the cars could then be started. (Humanoids 57)
- 428 Lake County (Ohio). A civilian source reported an object
Nov. 6, so bright that his eyes could not sustain it. It appeared to
1957 land on a ridge, then took off again. It was round and
0630 much larger than a plane, had an "odd color," left no trail
and made no noise. (Atic)
- 429 Knoxville (Tennessee). 12-year-old Everett Clark saw a
Nov. 6, strange object on the ground and four occupants, two
1957 men and two women, who spoke a language he thought
0630 was similar to German. They went back to the craft in a
manner the witness could not understand, for he saw no
door. (M 271; 114; Magonia)
- 430 Everittstown (New Jersey). John Trasco saw a brilliant,
Nov. 6, egg-shaped object hovering in front of a barn and was
1957 confronted with a being 1 m tall with a putty-colored face
evening and frog-like eyes. He thought the dwarf said in broken
English: "We are peaceful people; we only want your
dog." The little man, who was dressed in a green suit with
shiny buttons, a green tam-o-shanter-like cap, and gloves

with a shiny object at the tip of each finger, fled when the witness denied his request. (Humanoids 56; Magonia)

431 Boerne (Texas). A civilian source reported an oval object,
Nov. 6, about 5 m long, bright orange, similar to glowing coals,
1957 hovering 4 m above ground. The witness went to call his
1800 family; the object had vanished when he returned.
Unidentified. (Atic)

432 Baskatong Lake (Canada). 180 km north of Ottawa,
Nov. 6, Jacques Jacobson and three of his friends saw a bright,
1957 yellowish-white sphere hovering over a hilltop about 4
2100 km away. From top and bottom issued light cones that
illuminated the countryside and the clouds. Radio
reception was blocked throughout the observation, except
for a very powerful signal at one wavelength, modulated,
but not in Morse code. The object rose slowly toward the
south. (M 249)

433 Montville (Ohio). Olden Moore, 28, a plasterer, was
Nov. 6, driving home when he suddenly saw an object looking
1957 like a bright meteor split into two pieces, one of which
2330 went straight up. The other got larger while its color
changed from bright white to blue-green. It hovered 60 m
above a field and came to the ground with a soft whirring
sound, 150 m away. After observing it for 15 min, Moore
then walked to the object, which he found to be shaped
like "a covered dish" 15 m in diameter, 5 m high, with a
cone on top about 3 m high, surrounded by haze or fog,
pulsating slowly. Holes, footprints and radioactivity were
found at the site by Civil Defense Director Kenneth
Locke. (M 252)

434 Meridian (Mississippi). Truck driver Malvin Stevens, 48,
Nov. 7, was driving to Memphis when, about 23 km northwest of
1957 Meridian, he saw an object which appeared to have two

- 0725 propellers at either end and a third one on top. Getting out of his truck, he saw three little men about 1.30 m tall, in gray clothes, with “pasty white faces” that seemed friendly and willing to talk, but he was unable to understand their “chattering.” “I stood there for what seemed like an eternity.” They got back into the machine and it took off straight up. There was no ignition interference. An 8-year-old girl from Honse independently reported a round object crossing the sky toward the south. (M 273; 115)
- 435 Edinburgh (Scotland). Fourteen people, including Mrs.
Nov. 8, Maty Horne, reported to police that a disk-shaped object
1957 followed their truck, dived toward it, came within 20 m of them, then left toward the sea, leaving a double vapor trail. (Round-up 217; 116)
- 436 Sloanville (New York). A cigar-shaped object 70 m long
Nov. 8, was observed less than 7 m above ground. (M 264; 117)
1957
0200
- 437 Holly (West Virginia). Hank Mollohan and eight other
Nov. 8, persons saw an elongated object, 12 m long, with several
1957 portholes from which fire and smoke appeared to be
1430 coming. It swung at low altitude and dropped to the ground. People seemed to be moving around it, but the witnesses were driven away by a hard rain. (M 265)
- 438 Waterloo (Iowa). Paul Rutledge saw an object 16 m long
Nov. 8, flying over his garage. The top part was bright, and there
1957 were two figures visible inside. (M 266)
night
- 439 Lake City (Missouri). A civilian driving his car home
Nov. 9, from work observed a hovering object 16 m long. His car
1957 engine died as he neared the object’s position, and it

- 0100 started again only after the object's departure. (Atic)
- 440 Madison (Ohio). Mrs. Leita Kuhn observed a very large,
 Nov. 10, lighted object 20 m above ground. It was so brilliant that
 1957 she had to close her eyes. It was over 10 m wide, 3 to 4 m
 0125 thick, with a dome on top. The witness had to consult a
 physician several days later because of serious eye and skin
 irritation. (M 267; 118)
- 441 Bage City (Brazil). A blinding object, red and yellow,
 Nov. 16, twice landed—first near the Jockey Club, then near the
 1957 Rural Exhibition. (Quincy)
 2230
- 442 Maracaja (Brazil). Farmers Joao Ernani and Pedro Zilli
 Nov. 18, heard a strange humming sound, then saw two
 1957 aluminum-colored disks 200 m away. Near them were six
 1030 men of average height, slim build, dressed in “dark gray
 suits glued to their bodies.” The disks were about 3.5 m
 wide, hovering 1 m above ground. They rose with a sharp
 whistling sound, while coconut trees below them bent
 double. Three more disks rose from behind the trees, and
 all five flew toward the Atlantic. (Humanoids 36)
- 443 Aston (Great Britain). Mrs. Cynthia Appleton, 27,
 Nov. 18, mother of two, saw the figure of a man appear near her
 1957 fireplace while a whistling sound was audible. He was tall
 1500 and fair, wore a tight-fitting plastic garment, and seemed
 to communicate with her through telepathy, indicating he
 was looking for titanium and was coming from a world of
 peace and harmony. Suddenly he disappeared. Mrs.
 Appleton had subsequent contacts with similar entities.
 (Humanoids 4)

- 444 Gesten (Denmark). A shop owner saw a pyramid-shaped,
Nov. 22, luminous, transparent object fly fast across the road. As it
1957 was above 250 m away, he clearly saw two figures who
 looked like human beings, sitting one behind the other
 aboard the craft. (Personal)
- 445 Tonopah (Nevada). Four disk-shaped objects on the
Nov. 23, ground were observed for 20 min from a distance of 15
1957 m. When the witness tried to come closer, they took off
0630 with an unbearable humming sound. (Atic)
- 446 Ugines (France). Two engineers were driving about 200 m
Nov. 25, from the railroad crossing in Faverges when they saw a
1957 nearly spherical object at ground level, performing zig-
1430 zags on the road. They stopped and were amazed as the
 object simply vanished, leaving no trace. (Personal)
- 447 El Cajon (California). Edmund Rucker was awakened by
Dec., a roaring noise and saw a strange object land near his
1957 house. "Its windows were lighted, and I saw strange-
night looking heads there." An opening became visible and four
 creatures emerged. They had large heads, dome-like
 foreheads, and bulging eyeballs. They delivered a message
 to the witness in English, stating that they had
 philanthropic and scientific purposes. (FS July, 58)
- 448 Woodward (Oklahoma). Between Woodward and Seiling,
Dec. 8, 12 km from the latter, an unknown flying object allegedly
1957 took complete control of a car with three passengers. The
1750 driver, an employee of an aircraft company, had turned
 the heater, windshield wiper, and radio on. He was
 nearing a hill in this wooded area when a bright light
 appeared ahead. It reminded the witness of the light from
 a mercury lamp. As a crash seemed imminent, the car
 slowed down by itself and stopped, as if the entire
 electrical circuit had failed. Over the vehicle was a disk 16

m in diameter with portholes around the periphery, emitting a current of hot air and a high-pitched sound. It had a dome on top and bottom. It rose as the car started by itself. The car was a 1954 Dodge Coronet without automatic transmission. The witness spent four hours with two Kirtland AFB officers who told him of similar observations. The case was never reported to Blue Book. (Personal)

449 Chestnut (Louisiana). Mary Louise Tobin, a
Dec. 11, schoolteacher, was driving on State Highway 1 when she
1957 saw an object that she compared to the rising sun, in the
vicinity of a smoking car. The driver, an elderly lady, came
out with a child who seemed to have suffered burns. The
unknown object went away. The disabled car did not
catch on fire. (FS July, 58)

450 Ellsworth (Wisconsin). Many cars stopped to observe a
Dec. 11, silent, reddish, glowing disk, about 15 m in diameter,
1957 which flew 6 m above the ground at about 80 km/h. A
1600 small, windowless cabin was visible on the underside of
the object. (FS July, 58)

451 Old Saybrook (Connecticut). Mary Starr was awakened
Dec. 18, by a brilliant light and saw through her east window the
1957 fuselage of a craft that hovered in mid-air. Aboard were
night two men, each with his right hand raised, wearing
yellowish jackets. A third man joined the first two, then
all lights went off inside the craft while it glowed like
brass. A spinning antenna-like device was noted. A few
minutes later it flew off. (FSR 60, 3)

452 Ponte Poran (Brazil). Mrs. Mendonca and five other
Dec. 21, persons saw a light in the south, which later appeared as
1957 two spherical objects coming closer to the witnesses on an
1830 oscillating course. One of them hovered close to the car

while the other circled. They were shaped like a sphere surrounded by a flat ring, and chased the car for two hours over the deserted road. Estimated diameter: 5 m. (APRO Mar., 59)

453 Drakestown (New Jersey). George Chowanski, an auto
Dec. 30, mechanic, was alerted by the barking of his dog and
1957 heard a whirring sound similar to that of an electric
night shaver. A lighted object was observed by Chowanski and
his wife as it came within 60 cm of the ground. Two
figures came out of the bottom of the object, walked
around a clearing, and one picked up something before
returning to the craft, which then took off. Total
duration: 2 min. (FS Oct., 58)

454 Depew (New York). A lady who was driving on the New
Jan., York State Thruway during a snow storm saw a large
1958 shape with a tall, luminous pole on the side of the road.
0130 Her car stalled, and the lights went off. Two figures,
looking like animals or huge insects, were observed near
the pole. They soon disappeared, and the object took off
spinning. The witness was then able to start her car. She
noted that the snow at the site had been melted and the
grass was warm. (Binder; Magonia)

455 Stavanger (Norway). A woodcutter reported that he saw
Jan. 4, an object land, and a very tall man with a tanned face,
1958 wearing a helmet, stepped from the machine. He went
back in after a few minutes; the craft took off "with a
noise like a flock of birds." Air Force officers and
policemen searched the snow-covered hill for traces. (FSR
58, 2)

456 Aston (Great Britain). Two figures again appeared to Mrs.
Jan. 7, Appleton and spoke to her in English (see Case 443).
1958 (Humanoids 4)

- 457 Farm Hill (Australia). Brian Crittendon, 21, was chased
Jan. 13, by a dome-shaped object that emitted a narrow light
1958 beam toward the ground. He was so frightened that he
2345 drove home on a half-flat tire, followed for 5 km by the
object, which was about 50 m away and 10 m above
ground. It overtook his car at a speed exceeding 100
km/h. Radio interference was noted, but no noise. (UFO
Bulletin Mar., 58)
- 458 Shimada City (Japan). A very bright object landed before
Jan. 26, numerous chemical workers; they reported beings falling
1958 from the sky without parachutes. They wore strange suits
1600 and spoke an unknown language. (FSR 58,3)
- 459 Hokkaido (Japan). Farmer Yasukichi Nakaguchi and his
Feb. 2, son, and Kametaro Takuma, saw an egg-shaped object
1958 that landed silently. (FSR 58, 3)
1530
- 460 Conceicao Almeida (Brazil). Three witnesses, among
Feb. 24, them Dr. C. da Costa, decided to sleep in their car when
1958 the engine stalled and could not be started again. Then a
0305 very large, blue, silvery object appeared and came to
ground level with a swinging motion. It was shaped like a
sphere surrounded by a flat ring. When they tried to
approach it, the object maneuvered in a strange "aerial
dance." (Lor. I 143)
- 461 Tampa (Florida). A civilian source was said to have
Mar. 2, observed a balloon-shaped object land on the airfield,
1958 then take off slowly and hover at 250 m altitude before
1945 disappearing. It showed a bright light source. (Atic)

462 Healdsburg (California). Two persons, in their backyard,
Mar. 14, saw a round object 1 m in diameter come from the west
1958 and land 15 m away. It took off toward the east, turned
0845 south, and was lost to sight. (Atic)

463 Moscow (USSR). Near Moscow, a large, disk-shaped
Mar. 19, object was seen on the ground. It rose in a spiral motion,
1958 then took off and was lost to sight. (Personal)

464 Maceio (Brazil). Near Paripueira, jeweler Wilson Lustosa
Apr., and numerous fishermen saw an object hovering 15 m
1958 above the sea, 40 m away. It was lens-shaped, about 12 m
0600 thick, and showed portholes with a glowing red light.
Below the object the water seemed to be “boiling” or
attracted upward, while a soft, whirring sound was heard.
For one hour the object kept going up and down.
(SBEDV)

465

- Apr. 15, 1958, Tabladitas (Argentina). Approximate date. In the mountains, about 14 km from Abra Pampa, a luminous object 30 m in diameter came to ground level. (Quincy)
- 466 Apr. 17, 1958, Abacatu (Brazil). All night long, three hovering disks were seen by several witnesses in this area. A railroad employee, Mr. Cavalheiro, and the station chief, J. Machado, wired the Tupancireta police, and all saw the objects coming to ground level about 1 km away. At times they appeared to exchange signals. One of the disks flew over the station itself, leaving a luminous trail and considerable heat. (LDLN)
- 467 May 2, 1958, Bogota (Colombia). Eight people working in a wood saw a green creature with scaly skin and very long arms. The pointed nails of its long fingers nearly touched the ground. (*Dischi Volanti*, by L. Bulgarini)
- 468 May 27, 1958, Boca del Tigre (Argentina). Remo dell'Armellina was driving a truck toward Santa Fe when he saw a figure, 3 m tall, blocking the road. He went toward it with an iron bar but could not approach because of the stench and the blinding phosphorescent light emanating from it. It had very long arms, a scaly body, and wore a flight coverall. The witness fainted; nothing was left to be seen when he regained consciousness. (Perego; Bulgarini)

- 469 Leman Lake (Switzerland). A dozen people out on the
 Aug. 16, lake in perfect weather saw a bright light coming down.
 1958 They stopped their boat as it came to hover about 15 m
 1700 above them. It was saucer-shaped, 10 m in diameter, with
 a cabin showing several windows on top. The outer disk
 below the cabin was spinning. As it came down toward
 the water, a noticeable current was created. No noise or
 occupants were noticed. After several leaps in mid-air, the
 craft flew off at “unbelievable” speed. (Personal)
- 470 Laval (France). About 11 km before Laval, a businessman
 Sept. 1, coming from Paris suddenly saw a motionless object, 10
 1958 m above ground, to the left of the road, 150 m away. It
 2130 was shaped like two cones with a common base and
 showed two rows of about ten openings in the middle
 section. It seemed about 20 m wide, metallic, with a light
 similar to that of a red traffic light shining through the
 windows. The witness had time to stop, and maneuvered
 to get the object in his headlight beams. Throughout the
 observation a whistling sound such as that of a jet aircraft
 was heard. The object rose very slowly, flew off faster,
 climbing out of sight. (119)
- 471 Sheffield Lake (Ohio). A circular, flat object, 7 m in
 Sept. 21, diameter, 2 m thick, hovering 1.5 m above ground, and
 1958 making a jet-like sound was seen from a house by a
 0300 civilian woman. Its color was that of aluminum; it had a
 wobbling motion and emitted gray smoke before rising
 again and taking off. (Atic)
- 472 Union Dale (Pennsylvania). An object resembling a large
 Oct. 27, gray cigar with a tail assembly flew at treetop height,
 1958 making a strong “swishing” sound. (Atic)
- 473 Caledon East (Canada). A civilian reported an elliptical,
 Oct. 31, aluminum-colored object at 2 km altitude, coming down

- 1958 to 4 m, flying up and down by sudden jumps, stopping at
1550 ground level less than 200 m away for five min. A red
light appeared at one end of the object, which gradually
took a fiery color, then exploded. The witness ran away.
(Atic)
- 474 Braemar (Scotland). Two soldiers of the Territorial Army
Nov., on an exercise near Ballater heard a “gurgling noise” and
1958 saw two figures, over 2 m tall, dressed in peculiar suits. As
0500 they fled, they heard a “swishing” noise and saw a large
disk flying at ground level, which then swooped over their
heads and away, pulsating and leaving a sparkling trail.
Witnesses were in a state of shock. (Humanoids 5)
- 475 Soviet Union, exact location not revealed. A luminous
Nov. 17, object, with an apparent diameter greater than that of the
1958 full moon, was seen coming down from a high altitude,
2203 hovering at tree height, then landing. It was observed for
two min. (Atic)
- 476 Cojutepeque (San Salvador). An engineer, Julio M.
Nov. 23, Ladaletto, stopped when his car hit a can rolling on the
1958 road, then observed an object about 35 m away. It was
2335 shaped like a lamp shade with an upper transparent
sphere emitting a bluish, pulsating light, 12 m diameter,
7 m high, resting on three half-spheres. An occupant 2.5
m tall was photographed by the witness as he crossed the
road and appeared to inspect the craft. He wore a blue
coverall and luminescent heel-less boots, and had a bald
head. The observation lasted 10 min, after which the
object took off with a whining sound, sparks and smoke.
The following day, before he had revealed anything about
the case, Ladeletto was contacted by strange “newsmen”
who appeared to know all the details of it. (Settimana
Incom. Sept. 16, 62)

- 477 Hoganas (Sweden). Near Domsten, Hans Gustavsson, 35,
Dec. 20, and Stig Rydberg, 30, saw something in the woods and
1958 stopped their car to observe it. They found a disk about 5
0255 m wide set on a tripod. All of a sudden they were
 attacked by four gray-colored creatures described as
 “fluid,” but one witness reached the car and blew the
 horn for help. The beings fled and the craft took off,
 emitting “paralyzing vibrations.” (Lor. II 56)
- 478 Clermont-Ferrand (France). Approximate date. A disk of
Dec. 20, 20 m diameter was observed and caused damage on the
1958 ground. (Quincy)
1600
- 479 Portglenone (Ireland). A black flying object, 2 m wide,
Dec. 28, cut a tree in two, 3 m above ground, and did not stop.
1958 The tree in question is 70 cm wide and 13 m tall. This
afternoon event was observed by a farmer named Bennett. (FSR 59,
2)
- 480 Stratford on-Avon (Great Britain). Leonard Hewins, of
Jan., Tredington, saw a fiery, round object come down from
1959 the east and land 100 m away. While a blue haze formed,
1715 three figures emerged from the object and seemed to sit
 down with clumsy movements. The witness was unable to
 move until the craft and its occupants took off swiftly,
 leaving a trail of stars. (FSR 67, 5)
- 481 Umiat (Alaska). 350 km east of Umiat, trappers saw a
Feb., red, disk-shaped object less than 4 km away, going up and
1959 down, sometimes nearly touching the ground. It circled
 and went away. (FSR 59, 3)
- 482 Cedar City (Iowa). Private Gerry Irwin stopped his car to
Feb. 28, investigate what he thought was a crashing plane. He was
1959 later found unconscious. Sequels of the incident (fainting,
 amnesia and his return to the site in a trancelike state) are

sometimes quoted as evidence of psychological experience correlated with the observation of the luminous object. Irwin deserted, and his subsequent whereabouts are unknown. (121; Lorenzen; Magonia)

483 Kolobreg (Poland). On the Polish coast, not far from
Mar., Kolobreg, soldiers saw the sea become turbulent as a
1959 triangular object, 4 m in size, emerged, circled the
barracks, and flew away at high speed. (122)

484 Purnong (Australia). Near Claypans, 150 km northeast of
Mar. 13, Adelaide, Carl Towill, postmaster, and Percy Briggs, mail
1959 carrier, saw a dome-shaped object take off from a field
1410 400 m away. It resembled a huge, brilliant circus tent,
studded with lights that kept changing from red to blue.
They approached within 200 m, then saw it rise, hover,
and shoot off at immense speed toward the south. They
had observed it for 10 min. Mr. Briggs was questioned by
investigators from Woomera rocket range. (FSR 59, 5)

485 Port Elliot (Australia). Barry Neale was driving home to
Mar. 31, Goolwa when he saw on the ground a glowing, reddish-
1959 orange object with a row of portholes. It illuminated the
2330 trees, was about 5 m wide. He got within 300 m of it,
and drove around the wooded area in time to see it take
off. No radioactivity was found at the spot. (FSR 59, 5)

486 Svendborg (Denmark). Between Svendborg and Nyborg,
Apr. 15, Ove Christensen, coming home after work on his bicycle,
1959 was stopped on the road by a disk-shaped object spinning
evening at ground level. After five minutes it began chasing him,
flying 6 m above him for 5 km. The object was luminous
and seemed made of glass. (FSR 59, 3)

487 Grassy Plains (Canada). Alex Gillis and Jerry Monkman
Apr. 29, saw from a hilltop an egg-shaped object in the middle of
1959 the road. It was about 5 m long, the top part emitting a

- 2230 bright light. The object went away silently. Fearing
ridicule, the witnesses reported the incident one month
later. (FSR 59, 6)
- 488 Tres Lomas (Argentina). Two hunters saw a disk-shaped
May 20, object resting on the ground 150 m away. It looked like
1959 an aluminum craft about 2.5 m high, with a dome on
1730 top. Grass flattened. (Challenge 53)
- 489 The Willows (South Africa). A civilian woman observed a
June 21, saucer-shaped object hovering 5 m above ground. It was
1959 bathed in an orange glow, similar to that of a dying fire. It
2000 flew away horizontally and was lost to sight behind a hill.
(FSR 59, 6)
- 490 Boianai (New Guinea). Many witnesses, among them Fr.
June 26, W. B. Gill, head of a local mission, saw an orange object
1959 that hovered in mid-air. Four engines were visible on its
1845 “deck” and a beam of blue light was emitted upward from
it. The object did not come to ground level, but its
position above the ocean was almost on a level with the
observers standing on the hill. (123; Anatomy 145)
- 491 Blenheim (New Zealand). Mrs. Moreland saw a
July 13, diskshaped object as she was milking cows. It was about
1959 10 m diameter, had two intense, green lights and two
0530 rows of jets around the rim, emitting orange flames.
Inside a glass dome on top were two men dressed in
aluminumlike suits. The craft did not land, but took off
at great speed with a high-pitched sound. Heat sensation.
(124; Challenge 24)
- 492 Prince of Wales Island (Australia). Hunters reported the
July 14, landing of a red object on the island. Other hunters saw a
1959 similar object near Karumba Lodge. (123)
- 493 Sombrero (Tierra del Fuego). Mr. Uribe, a petroleum

- Aug. 9, engineer, and two other witnesses had to stop when they
1959 ran out of fuel; they observed a light swinging like a
1954 pendulum, coming close to the ground. It appeared as a
large, vertical, egg-shaped object which made a
“whooshing” sound. Closest approach was 120 m.
Estimated height: 2 m; width, 1.5 m. When Uribe aimed
a rifle at the object, it went out of sight within seconds.
(Lor. III 14)
- 494 Brion (Spain). A 60-year-old farmer saw an egg-shaped
Aug. 12, object come down at high speed and land in a pasture
1959 near a river. Then it took off vertically and flew away
toward Santiago. Traces. Engine noise, not similar to
helicopter. (Personal)
- 495 Freeport (Texas). A bright, flying object passed low over a
Aug. 13, car, whose engine stalled, and landed in a wooded area.
1959 Six witnesses in two separate groups observed the object,
2130 and the police were called. The dense underbrush
prevented investigation of the site. (APRO Sept., 59)
- 496 Werdehl-Eveking (Germany). Near Hagen, Lutz
Aug. 25, Holtmann went toward a bright object in a forest, and
1959 fainted when he got close to it. When he regained
1100 consciousness, he saw it take off silently and vertically. It
was round, had a tripod landing gear, two rows of bright
openings, and was about 30 m in diameter. (Nachrichten
Oct., 59)
- 497 Wallingford (Kentucky). A bluish, disk-shaped object was
Sept. 7, observed at ground level by a mail carrier. It suddenly
1959 went away horizontally, leaving a stained ring on the
ground. (NICAP Nov., 59)

- 498 Glenora (Canada). Approximate date. Miss G. Wilson,
Oct. 2, 14, was out riding a horse when a luminous object dived
1959 toward her, and she rushed home in fear. Her father came
out and saw the object, which he described as orange and
making a "painful" sound. (125)
- 499 Fort William (Canada). On the Trans-Canada Highway
Oct. 25, west of this town, four hunters (Douglas Robinson, Ray
1959 Disguisepe, Victor Arnone and John Defilippo, of Port-
Arthur) saw an oval, luminous object follow their car
about 13 m above them. The object was spinning,
stopped when they did, was white in color, and remained
with them for nearly 50 km. (FSR 60, 1)
- 500 Oakdale (California). Kenneth Lindsley and several other
Dec. 22, witnesses saw a bright, orange object at ground level. It
1959 was bowl-shaped, as wide as the road, and shadows that
2350 appeared to be moving could be seen. (FSR 60, 3)
- 501 Syracuse (New York). An electronics engineer was fishing
Spring, when he heard a shrill, whirring sound and saw a round
1960 object, with a rotating light on top, land on the shore.
night The sound gradually stopped, an opening became visible,
and two dwarfs with oversized heads came out with a
hose and pumped water from the river. Later they
appeared to play like children. Their bodies glowed with
lights of changing colors. (Binder)
- 502 Beira (Mozambique). An orange disk landed with a
Apr. 5, hissing sound, then exploded, while four dwarfish figures
1960 ran away into the brush. (FSR 60, 5; 126)
- 503 Lacamp (Louisiana). Mr. Arnold saw a round object, fiery
Apr. 18, red in color, arriving at high speed from the south. It
1960 touched the ground about 300 m away with a loud
2100 explosion heard by many people, and a flame. It bounced
in an easterly direction for about 300 m, then rose again,

turned west and disappeared. The ground was scarred in nine places, and a substance resembling metallic paint was found. (*Science & Mechanics* Dec, 66)

504 Sarasota (Florida). A yellow, elliptical object with four
May 4, evenly spaced window-like openings was observed at
1960 ground level by an architect. (NICAP May, 60)
0915

505 Paracuru (Brazil). Raimondo dos Santos saw two craft
May 14, land on a hill near a farm called Capin Acu. He went near
1960 them and saw several small beings, pale-looking, making
0400 friendly gestures. He ran away. The creatures wore blue
 uniforms and white helmets. The previous day at 1900,
 over 100 witnesses had observed a dark-gray, circular
 craft, 20 m in diameter, with a powerful light,
 maneuvering and hovering. (Humanoids 37; LDLN 58)

506 Siracusa (Italy). Salvatore Cianci, jeweler, and his wife,
May 19, were driving near this Sicilian town when a creature
1960 about 1 m tall appeared in the headlights. It wore a
night shining coverall and a diving helmet and had two short
 wings. Mrs. Cianci suffered from shock. (FSR 64, 4)

507 Chinthurst Hill (Great Britain). Vera Bowden, 35, saw a
May 25, gray, elliptical object hovering at tree height over
1960 Broadwater Lake for 18 min. Then it left toward the west.
 (FSR 60, 5)

- 508 Hamburg (Germany). Mrs. K. St. Bereits was in her
Aug., garden when she saw an object coming down at great
1960 speed. Arriving at ground level, it came toward her,
0920 appearing as a disk standing on edge, 7 m in diameter,
with a pulsating halo of yellow light. Three beams of light
came from a central opening. A sort of haze and "gas
stream" was also described. (Nachrichten Jan., 61; FSR
61, 4)
- 509 Labrador. A Canadian ship reported that a cylindrical
Sept. 23, object with lighted portholes came down, hit the ocean,
1960 and sank off the north coast of Labrador. (Atic)
21.35
- 510 Yariaguarenda Jungle (Argentina). New apparitions of a
Oct., monstrous "cyclops." (129)
1960
- 511 Warminster (Great Britain). Four witnesses, among them
Nov. 13, three military men, saw an object that seemed about to
1960 land, then took off again toward the north, leaving a trail
night of sparks and blinding them. (130; FSR)
- 512 La Londe (France). Remi Carbonnier, 48, was awakened
Nov. 13, by a green light illuminating his room. He went to the
1960 window and saw a bright, round object, 6 m in diameter,
0245 resting on three legs on the railroad tracks 300 m away. It
was emitting orange flashes. A dome on top of the object
started spinning, the legs disappeared, and the object rose
vertically above the trees, without noise. Less than 20 sec
later, it had cleared the hill and was lost to sight in the
southwest. The next day the witness went to the site and
found no trace, but his dog turned around and ran away.
(131)
- 513 Carignan (France). A dog barked at a glowing object
Dec. 9, resting in a park. Three witnesses observed it from

- 1960 separate locations. It appeared as an oval, luminous craft,
2030 4 m in diameter, inside which vague shadows were seen.
 It took off toward the north. A circle of yellowed grass
 was found at the site. (Ouranos 27)
- 514 La Victoria (Venezuela). A government topographer,
Jan. 1, Adolfo P. Pisani, was passed by a truck as he was driving
1961 on the Andean Highway. A brilliant disk with the
 appearance of blue steel swooped down very close to the
 hood of the truck and then flew away. The truck was
 pulled up nearly 1 m above the road and overturned in a
 sandbank. The driver escaped with minor injuries. (Lor. I
 250)
- 515 Cestas-Gazinet (France). An electronics professor at
Jan. 22, Bordeaux University and three school teachers observed
1961 an elongated, glowing, orange object. Interference with
1830 car ignition was noted. One witness was said to have felt a
 slight indisposition and to have heard or somehow
 perceived the word "ZEMU" repeated twice. (Ouranos
 26)
- 516 Bowna (Australia). F. Reynolds and his son were camping
Mar. 10, near the water. They observed an object on the ground
1961 with four windows in it. There was a fire nearby, and four
2045 figures could be seen between it and the object. At 2130
 it had disappeared. Witnesses in Wodonga, West Albury,
 Wangaratta and Tallangatta independently observed an
 unknown object in flight. (Austr. FSR 5)
- 517 Eagle River (Wisconsin). J. Simonton heard a whining
Apr. 18, sound and saw an object, 10 m in diameter, 4 m high,
1961 with exhaust pipes around the periphery, land near his
1100 house. A door was opened and a man appeared. About
 1.50 m tall, he wore a black, turtle-neck pullover with a
 white band at the belt, and black trousers with a vertical

white band along the side. Two figures were visible inside the object. Simonton filled a jug with water, returned it to the man, who gave him three ordinary pancakes, and the craft took off. (Atic; Magonia)

518 Union Mills (Indiana). Approximate date. A
May 3, hemispherical craft with portholes, resting on a road,
1961 took off when a car came near it. Estimated diameter was
2200 4 m, height 2.5 m, bearing “fluorescent lights.” (Evidence
139, 147)

519 Savona (Italy). Off this town, four people in a boat were
June 3, suddenly shaken by growing waves and saw the sea
1961 swelling like an enormous bubble 1 km away. An object
0635 emerged, hovered at 10 m altitude for a brief time, its
underside glowing, and it left obliquely at high speed
toward the northeast. Its shape was similar to a cone
resting on a disk. (Settimana Incom. Jan. 6, 63)

520 Ryde (Great Britain). An object resembling a hovercraft,
July 3, having five windows through which an orange light was
1961 shining, hovered about 20 m above the trees. It left
0015 suddenly at high speed. (FSR 61, 6)

521 Las Vegas (Nevada). One mile north of Bonny Spring
July 17, Ranch, on U.S. Highway 91, two civilians in a car
1961 observed in the rear-view mirror a low-flying object that
0200 overtook their car, followed by a rush of cold air. It
stopped, circled the vehicle, flew off and was lost to sight
behind the mountains, where it may have landed. In the
course of an exceptionally complete investigation by
military authorities, however, no evidence of a landing
was discovered. (Atic)

522 Kansas City (Kansas). Two Drake University students saw
Aug. 12, a large object shaped like an oval with “running boards”
1961 bearing a series of lights. It hovered for about 4 min at

- 2100 tree-height, shot straight up, climbed away toward the east, then disappeared from view in five sec or so. (Atic)
- 523 Toulouse (France). Approximate date. Five persons
 Aug. 25, observed a luminous, yellow sphere, 8 m in diameter,
 1961 flying about 10 m above the road. Horizontal and vertical
 bands of darker tone gave the impression of "windows."
 The object flew up very fast when the car reached town.
 (LDLN)
- 524 Indian Head (New Hampshire). Mr. and Mrs. Hill saw a
 Sept. 19, lenticular object with a double row of portholes and half-
 1961 a-dozen dark figures working at control panels inside,
 2200 when they stopped to investigate a light following their
 car. They became afraid and drove away. A "beeping
 sound" enveloped the car, and they felt a prickling
 sensation before losing consciousness. When they came
 to, they were driving near Ashland. A series of nightmares
 and medically controlled hypnosis brought back what
 apparently was the memory of their abduction by the
 occupants of the object. (Fuller; Magonia)
- 525 La Porte (Indiana). Eight km south of La Porte, 16-year-
 Sept. 30, old Dennis Bealor saw a large sphere of orange light rise
 1961 ahead of him on the road. He was so frightened that he
 2200 lost control of his bike and left the road. (Hartle 158)
- 526 Lafayette (Indiana). Jerry Hislope, 20, was driving to
 Dec. 21, Kentland when he saw a glowing white object, 3 m in
 1961 diameter, 1 m thick, dive at him, flying 3 m above the
 2145 ground. He stopped to observe it, but the object flew
 away. (APRO Mar., 62)

- 527 Catamarca (Argentina). A truck driver and two other
Jan. 8, men observed two powerful lights, lost sight of them, but
1962 later saw a craft on the ground 150 m to the side of the
night road. It took off at high speed when illuminated by the
headlights. Farther away, two objects maneuvered above
the road leading to La Bajada. As the police were driving
to the scene, they saw one of the craft on the ground near
Loma Brava. (CODOVNI 1962)
- 528 Aston Clinton (Great Britain). Mr. Wildam, of Luton,
Feb. 9, noticed that his car was gradually losing speed as he
1962 approached a bright, oval thing hovering 10 m above the
0330 road. The object was surrounded by a glow, and left at
high speed very suddenly. (FSR 62, 2)
- 529 San Casciano (Italy). Mario Zuccola, 27, was walking
Apr. 10, home when he suddenly felt a current of cold air. He was
1962 paralyzed with fear when he saw a white object, 10 m in
evening diameter, metallic in appearance, which hovered close to
the ground. A metallic cylinder was lowered from the
craft, and two little men, about 1.30 m tall, came out
through a door lighted by a source inside the cylinder. A
low voice similar to the sound of an electronic device told
him they would return at the end of the fourth moon,
one hour before dawn, with a message. The beings had
their heads covered with a hood. (FSR 62, 4)
- 530 Saronno (Italy). Between Saronno and Legnano, I.
Apr. 11, Benazzi and three other witnesses saw a peculiar craft fly
1962 above them and land on the road. It was intensely
evening luminous. (APRO Sept., 62)
- 531 Mount Etna (Italy). Eugenio Siragusa, 43, claimed to
Apr. 30, have met two men of normal height, clad in diving suits,
1962 with belts emitting intermittent yellow-green-blue light,
night who delivered to him a peace message in Italian. The

voice had a metallic tone. Also observed was a very dazzling object, 15 m in diameter. (FSR 63, 1)

532 Jujuy (Argentina). Approximate date. Four people, whose
May, car had run out of gas, were waiting in a drizzling rain
1962 when a bright light, first thought to be from a car,
0400 approached them. It turned out to be a low-flying object
that landed. It was round with a blinking light, and
stayed there about one hour before taking off at high
speed (APRO July, 63)

533 Pampa Province (Argentina). V. and G. Tomasini and H.
May 12, Zenobi saw an object on the ground 100 m away from
1962 the road. It looked like a railroad car and was illuminated.
0410 As they came close to it, the object took off, crossed the
road at low altitude, rose with a flame, and separated into
two sections that flew away in different directions. It
made a humming noise and was seen on the ground for
one min. Within a circle 60 m in radius, grass was
burned, insects were carbonized, and the ground was
“petrified.” Sample analysis was done by the Puerto
Belgrano Naval Base. (SBEDV 30; 132; CODOVNI
1962)

534 Uncativo (Argentina). Dozens of witnesses in Uncativo,
May 13, Cordoba, Carranza, and Los Molinos Dam observed a
1962 very luminous, elongated object with a bright trail. Soon
0400 thereafter, fog filled a wooded section near Uncativo, and
a landed object resembling a small house was observed.
(133; CODOVNI 1962)

535 Winifreda (Argentina). A woman was hospitalized after
May 22, her observation of a strange object that landed, and of the
1962 “ugly” giant beings who emerged from it. Approximate
date. (135)

536 Prince of Wales Island (Australia). Four persons from

- June 16, 1962 Thursday Island, among them E. Thorpe, were climbing a hill when they observed a silvery object on a nearby hillside, less than 2 km away. It could not be located again when they reached the other side of the hill. (FSR 62, 5)
- 537
June 26, 1962 evening Verona (Italy). For about one hour, 20-year-old Roberto Poregozzo, his mother, Maria, and his 25- year-old sister, Luisa, observed a silvery disk, the apparent diameter of the moon, maneuvering in the sky near Santa Anastasia church. They finally went home. About 0300, one of them was awakened by a feeling of intense cold and perceived a greenish light in the room. In the window a sharply defined human shape, delineating a semi-transparent body, was visible. The apparition had a huge bald head. The witness screamed, awakening the two others, and they saw the apparition shrink and vanish “like a TV image when one turns off the set.” (FSR 63, 2)
- 538
July 30, 1962 Pasnembi (Brazil). A man driving near Pasnembi stopped when his engine failed and observed a cylindrical object, described as “a bottle with two necks,” about 40 m long, 15 m high, which had landed on the road. Two men (one at either end of the craft) appeared to be changing some luminous signals. This lasted 10 min and the craft took off at high speed. In Alta, a number of people reported a bright object moving at high altitude. (136; FSR 62, 6)
- 539
July 30, 1962 Bajéola Grande (Argentina). Roberto Mievres, 17, was riding his motorcycle when a tall being, with a head like a watermelon and three eyes, appeared as the engine stalled. The apparition snatched the boy’s scarf, but he ran away and came back with a group of people, who found the scarf on the ground, discovered some traces and observed an unknown craft flying away. (CODOVNI 1962)

- 540 Camba Punat Airport (Argentina). Luis Harvey, airport
 Aug. 2, manager, and his staff thought that an unannounced
 1962 aircraft was about to land, as they saw a luminous object
 circling at high speed. It came down to hover about 1 m
 above the runway for some four min. It was spherical,
 spinning, and emitted flashes of blue, green and orange.
 When approached, it took off at very high speed. (FSR
 64, 4)
- 541 Duas Pontes (Brazil). Rivalino da Silva, a diamond
 Aug. 17, prospector, told his associates that he had seen two
 1962 strange dwarfs digging a hole near his house. They ran
 evening away as he came near them, and moments later an object
 took off from behind the bushes. It was shaped like a hat
 and surrounded with a red glow. (APRO Sept., 62)
- 542 Duas Pontes (Brazil). Raimundo, the son of Rivalino da
 Aug. 19, Silva (see previous case), was awakened by the sound of
 1962 steps and saw “a weird shadow” in the room. It was small
 night and not human in shape. Voices were heard saying, “This
 one looks like Rivalino,” and later that they would kill
 him. The family stayed on the alert all night. (APRO
 Sept., 62)
- 543 Duas Pontes (Brazil). Raimundo da Silva (see previous
 Aug. 20, cases) testified before the police that while working in a
 1962 field, he saw two spherical objects hovering 2 m above
 ground, a few meters from the house. One was black with
 an antenna-like protrusion and a small tail; the other was
 black and white. Both emitted a humming sound and a
 flickering fire through an opening. The boy’s father
 warned him to stay away as Rivalino walked toward the
 objects, praying. When he was 2 m away, the two spheres
 merged into one, raising dust from the ground and
 spreading a yellow mist that enveloped the man. The boy
 ran after his father, noting that the cloud had “an acrid

smell.” As it dissolved, everything had vanished. Police investigation, headed by Lieutenant Lisboa, failed to reveal any clue. Many terrified people left the area. (APRO Sept, 62)

544 Orland (California). A. T. Gray, a dairy rancher, thought
 Sept., some lights in a field were those of a car. When coming
 1962 nearer, he realized the object was oblong with blunt edges
 2145 and hovered about 7 m above the ground, making no
 noise. When Gray was 50 m away, the object came
 toward him, rose, and took off toward the southwest.
 (APRO July, 63)

545 Mount Manfre (Italy). Second observation by Mr.
 Sept. 5, Siragusa (Case 531), who saw two figures over 2.10 m
 1962 tall. The light from their belts prevented him from seeing
 night them in detail. A large, spinning object, 25 m wide, top-
 shaped, hovered nearby. “From the under part, a metallic
 cylinder over 3 m long reached down almost to touch the
 road, with a small door, a sort of lift.” (FSR 62, 6)

546 Overfield (Great Britain). Myra Jones was driving
 Sept. 13, between Overfield and Norris Hill when she saw a
 1962 luminous, gray object, larger than a car, with a dome on
 2320 top. It was flying at the altitude of the telephone poles,
 slowly spinning. Dark spots were visible on the underside.
 It nearly touched the car, then gave a whistling sound and
 flew away. (137; FSR 62, 6)

547 Oradell (New Jersey). Two bright disks were first seen at
 Sept. 15, 1700, then were seen again at 1800, at the state line. Two
 1962 witnesses saw one round object with a fin on top and
 1700 another under it at 1950, and reported that it was going
 down toward the Oradell reservoir. Three young men saw
 and heard the object as it touched the water. Another
 witness called police. The luminous object took off a few

minutes later. Official investigation described it as bright, surrounded with a glow, the apparent size of a small plane 1 km away. It left toward the south. (Atic)

548 Barcelos (Brazil). Three men working in a rubber
Sept. 18, plantation saw a large, disk-shaped object hover above the
1962 river. It emitted sparks, was of silvery color, and very
brilliant. It eventually rose straight up at high speed.
Disappearance of cattle was noticed in the area during
that period and blamed on the same cause. (APRO Jan.,
63)

549 Horsetooth Reservoir (Colorado). Undocumented claim
Oct. 24, that a landing took place. No traces. (NICAP Oct., 62)
1962

550 Norwood (Australia). Mrs. E. D. Silvester was driving
Oct. 28, with her three children when an illuminated oval object
1962 landed near the road. She watched it for 40 min, and
1930 reported seeing a man wearing a helmet and gas mask in
the vicinity of the object. (FSR 63, 4)

551 Var (France). A garage owner was driving through a
Nov., rainstorm when he suddenly saw a group of figures 80 m
1962 away. He slowed down as they went away jerkily, and
evening observed that they were bizarre, bird-like creatures. As
they rushed toward the car, he drove past them in terror,
and saw them going back toward a luminous, blue object
hovering in a field. They entered it as if “sucked into it,”
and a dull sound was heard before the object flew off.
(FSR 68, 6)

552 Bologna (Italy). Antonio Candau saw a circular object
Dec. 9, land in Cadivilla, 9 m away from him. It was about 5.5 m
1962 in diameter, and two men emerged from it, approaching
2200 within 2 m, and spoke incomprehensible words. They
wore yellow coveralls and a wide belt. Noting that the

witness was afraid, one of them made a reassuring gesture with his hand, and the craft departed with a strange sound. (Settimana Incom. Dec. 30, 62)

553 Chumbicha (Argentina). G. L. Colodrero and the
Dec. 11, director of the Cordoba Historical Museum were driving
1962 from Catamarca to Cordoba when, 7 km away from
dawn Chumbicha, they saw seven objects on the ground of a
mountain slope. They were bright and spherical, rose
straight up, and flew away with a very bright trail.
(CODOVNI 1962)

554 Milan (Italy). Francesco Rizzi, night watchman, was
Dec. 17, crossing the factory yard when he heard a whistling sound
1962 and observed an object hovering 1 m above ground. It
dawn was a silvery disk, about 5 m in diameter, with lighted
windows. The noise stopped, a door became visible, and a
small being appeared and made a gesture. A second figure
was also seen. The craft took off with a puff of white
smoke and a whistling sound. (138)

555 Verbania (Italy). Three sailors on a ship observed two
Dec. 19, gray, helmet-shaped objects hovering 1 km away, at 20 m
1962 altitude above Lake Major. Diameter: about 15 m. After 5
min one object started moving rapidly, gaining height
with an undulating movement. It was soon joined by the
second object, and both disappeared together at the
horizon. (139)

556 Buenos Aires Airport (Argentina). A large, fiery disk was
Dec. 21, observed on the runway by Horacio Alora and Mario
1962 Pezzuto, the two control tower operators, and by the
0215 crews of two aircraft. It rose to 10 m altitude, hovered,
and flew away to the northeast. (CODOVNI 1962)

557 Rome (Italy). A well-known psychiatrist saw an object on
Jan. 4, the ground in a deserted city park. Shape: a dome upon a

- 1963 cylinder, bearing a series of round apertures and
1900 surrounded by a thick, roundish ring, set on a tripod
landing gear supporting the base of the cylinder 1 m
above the ground. Diameter: 5 m. Suddenly the ring
started spinning rapidly, and a gust of air was felt as the
craft rose a few m above ground, then disappeared in a
split second. (142)
- 558 San Pietro (Italy). A 43-year-old farmer was awakened by
Jan. 11, restless animals and went out to calm them. Fifteen min
1963 later he saw an object land in a small square in the village,
2300 went toward it, was “paralyzed” when 10 m away. Two
min later the craft, 4.5 m long, 1.5 m high, with a
translucent upper dome showing two dark, moving
figures, ascended in the direction of Brindisi, emitting a
vertical beam of green light, (143)
- 559 Shilton (Great Britain). Mary Sharp and Mrs. E. L. Sharp
Jan. 28, saw an object on the ground. It had four windows,
1963 emitted a yellow-orange light, and eventually left toward
1720 Rugby. (Atic)
- 560 Mamina (Chile). A former Chilean Air Force officer, who
Jan. 28, was driving a truck, observed two disk-shaped objects
1963 that followed him for over ten min. (Atic)
night
- 561 Ganada de Algosaray (Argentina). An object was reported
Jan. 31, to have landed. The Lopez brothers found traces in the
1963 grass and evidence of intense heat. Police investigation. A
whitish powder was also found at the site. (FSR 66, 1)

- 562 Ascension (Paraguay). Approximate date. A student,
Feb. 5, Anastasio Lenven, saw an object land on the school
1963 grounds. In a different observation, several residents,
 including an official of the Ministry of the Interior, saw
 an object flying at very high speed over Ascension. (Atic)
- 563 Willow Grove (Australia). A civilian observed an object
Feb. 15, arriving from the east. It stopped at 15 m altitude over his
1963 farmhouse. The object made a swishing sound, and
0710 measured about 8 m in diameter, 3 m in height. The
 underside was spinning in a counterclockwise direction,
 had a blue color and no light. It took off faster than a jet,
 after hovering about five sec. The witness suffered from a
 strong headache all day. (Atic)
- 564 Lecce (Italy). A young man saw from a window a slowly
Feb. 20, spinning object, almost stationary, 500 m away. It
1963 appeared as a disk having a central upper dome, with a
1730 total diameter of 3 m. The object had a brilliant yellow-
 red halo, but its dome was much more brilliant. The
 witness observed it through binoculars, reported seeing a
 “particle” leave the object, after which it stopped
 spinning, gained altitude with a vertical shifting, and left
 toward the northeast. (144)
- 565 Belgrade (Montana). A strange globe of fire hit a car
Feb. 21, driven by a civilian man. Several people called authorities
1963 to report that they had been awakened by a peculiar
0230 object. (Atic)
- 566 Crystal Lake (Montana). Amos Biggs observed a silver,
Mar. 9, saucer-shaped craft, with an oval dome, which landed on
1963 the frozen lake for 10 min. A “door” was opened and then
 shut, and the craft took off with a buzzing sound. (FS
 July, 64)
- 567 Colonia Yerua (Argentina). After an intense rainfall, Pablo

- Mar. 12, 1963 0532 Michalowski and Roberto Jorge Martinez observed and photographed a luminous object that rose from a forest preserve about 2 km from Colonia Yerua. (CODOVNI 1963)
- 568 Richards Bay (South Africa). Fred White was fishing
Mar. 13, 1963 2230 when he heard a high-pitched whine coming from the east and saw an object come in his direction and land 15 m away, scattering sand. It was at least 30 m in diameter, and was shaped like two plates glued together. Through several oval portholes he could see light inside. A man with a fair complexion, wearing a metallic helmet, looked at the witness. He wore a sky-blue, one-piece coverall with no visible buttons or fasteners, and gloves made of shiny mesh. Warm air was felt as the craft took off about six min later, and radio interference was noted. (FSR 63, 5)
- 569 Kirkby (Great Britain). Margaret McCutcheon and her
May 7, 1963 evening 13-year-old son reported to the police that, after the house lights blacked out while watching television, they saw an object about 6 m in diameter, with two aerials and a red light flashing, emitting a low buzz, near the house. After one min, it flew away. (FSR 63, 4)
- 570 Yvrac-Maillé (France). Mr. and Mrs. D., of Carignan, saw
May 15, 1963 an object on the ground to the left of the road as they were driving between Bergerac and Bordeaux, beyond the Yvrac intersection, 2.5 km from Maillé. They stopped to observe it, and the object then followed them for part of their trip. (LDLN 71)
- 571 Glencoe (Australia). A 17-year-old witness, who wishes
May 20, 1963 evening anonymity for fear of ridicule, saw what he first thought was a bulldozer by the side of the road. He came within 20 m of it, then was blinded by a strong light as his car

suddenly stopped. The object crossed the road and flew away. The light was as intense as that of a welder's torch. The witness's father testified that his son came home white and visibly terrified. (APRO Nov., 63)

572 Lyle (Minnesota). A multi-colored object, the size of a
June 4, light truck, was reported to have landed in the vicinity of
1963 Lyle. Police searched an area over 3 km wide on both
sides of the Iowa-Minnesota border, with no results.
(Personal)

573 Sandy Creek (Australia). A fiery red object, 8 m wide, 4
June 28, m high, with a concave top and flat bottom, was seen on
1963 the road by a Willaston resident who stopped his car 4 m
2130 away. The object rose, tipped to one side, and flew away
at fantastic speed. (141; FSR 64, 1)

574 Charlton (Great Britain). A farmer discovered a strange
July 15, crater 2.5 m wide and 2.5 m deep. Vegetation around it
1963 was burned and there were four holes in the ground
around the crater itself. (FSR 63, 5; Magonia)

575 Parr (Great Britain). William Holland, 12, and two other
July 22, persons saw a hovering, silvery object with a flashing red
1963 light on top, at 20 m altitude. It had three "legs" and a
2030 periscope underneath that pointed at the witnesses. The
object went up into a cloud of unusual color, which flew
against the wind. (FSR 64, 3)

576 Centralia (Illinois). Five persons observed a luminous
Aug. 1, source flying slowly over the railroad tracks. Direction of
1963 travel: west, then north. It appeared ready to land in a
night wooded area. Its luminosity was variable. (Atic)

577 Mount Vernon (Illinois). An oval, luminous object
Aug. 8, coming from the north dived toward Centralia Road,
1963 followed a car, flying around it. Then it went away toward

- 2210 the west, disappeared like a bulb turned off, and was seen again in the west flying very fast. It was observed by numerous people. Total duration: 15 min. (Atic)
- 578 Ellsworth (Maine). An elliptical object with lights on its
Aug. 13, entire length and occasional flashes at both ends was seen
1963 at ground level for over one hour by an entire family,
 (Evidence 141)
- 579 Rome (Italy). In a wooded area near Rome, a man in a car
Aug. 20, observed an object resembling a plate turned upside
1963 down, with a central turret, flying low over his vehicle.
2132 (Atic)
- 580 Sagrada Familia (Brazil). Two brothers, F. and R. Eustagio,
Aug. 28, 11 and 9, saw a luminous sphere at treetop level. Through
1963 an opening they observed "several rows of people inside"
1915 and a thin, 3 m tall being, who glided down to the
 ground along two vertical beams of light. He walked with
 a strange, swinging motion, then sat down. He wore a
 transparent helmet, had one eye in the middle of his
 forehead, wore high boots that left a triangular imprint,
 and carried a box emitting flashes. He made a threatening
 gesture and flew up to the sphere, which left. The
 children somehow became convinced that the being was
 "good" and would return. (Humanoids 37; Magonia)
- 581 Saskatoon (Canada). Four children saw a bright oval
Sept. 19, object hover in a field and drop something. Approaching
1963 the site, they were confronted with a 3 m tall man,
2000 dressed in "a white monklike suit," who held out his
 hands and made unintelligible sounds. The children fled
 in panic, and one girl was admitted to the hospital in
 shock. (Personal)
- 582 Whidbey Island (Washington). A middle-aged woman,
Oct., who had seen a strange craft hovering near her house the

- 1963 previous July, observed a gray-colored object, 3.5 m long,
0900 hovering less than 2 m above ground. Through the transparent front part she could see three figures. Suddenly one of the occupants was standing on the grass. He was clothed in "asbestos-textured coveralls," and neither the face, nor the hands, nor the feet was visible. When she asked, "What do you want?" the answer, in English, was: "One of our party knows you; we will return." The object then decreased in size, tilted, partially sank into the ground, grew to its previous size, and departed to the east, producing steam, a flash, and a noise. (FSR 64, 6)
- 583 Monte Maiz (Argentina). E. Douglas, while driving a
Oct. 12, truck through a violent rainstorm, had to stop when he
1963 encountered a large, blinding object, 35 m high, from
0330 which three giants, 3 m tall, wearing luminous clothes and strange helmets, emerged. Douglas fired at them, as a red beam burned him. He ran away and found shelter in Monte Maiz. He suffered burns similar to ultraviolet exposure. Footprints of large dimension were found at the site. (CODOVNI 1963; Austr. FSR 8; Magonia)
- 584 Trancas (Argentina). Six strange objects were observed for
Oct. 21, 40 min, causing a local panic. One was hovering at
1963 ground level above some railroad tracks, while another,
2130 showing a dome and portholes, was near a house. When witnesses flashed a light, the house was flooded with a strong beam. Temperature rose and a sulphurous odor was noted. Figures were seen in the vicinity of the first disks. All six objects had a white and a red light beam, measured 8 m in diameter, and left a cloud of white smoke. (145; LDLN 66)
- 585 Daylston (Australia). Jim Davidson saw an object about 3
Oct. 31, m long, bearing orange and red lights, which came close

- 1963 to his light truck, flew ahead of him, then departed and
0415 appeared to land behind a hill. Two witnesses
independently reported a maneuvering light. (Austr. FSR
May, 64)
- 586 Peropava River (Brazil). A farmer, Issuo Oikiti, and two
Oct. 31, other witnesses saw a luminous object, resembling a huge,
1963 aluminum ball, which hit the river, changed direction
1400 while spinning, crossed to the other side and plunged
into the water, which appeared to boil. (Vuillequez)
- 587 Bloomingdale (New Jersey). Peter Valko and Jim Keosian
Nov. 15, ran toward a strange object that appeared about to land,
1963 but it "vanished." (Binder)
- 588 Saltwood (Great Britain). Four teenagers, among them
Nov. 16, painter John Flaxton, while walking on a country road,
1963 saw a moving star turn into a reddish glow coming
evening toward them, then disappearing behind some trees.
Shortly thereafter, a bright, golden light was seen 80 m
away, floating 3 m above ground, and a dark figure the
size of a man, with wings like a bat, came toward them.
They fled in terror. (FSR 64, 2; Magonia)
- 589 Japan (exact location unknown). A Japanese man
Dec., reported the landing of an object, from which emerged a
1963 being who spoke to him in a language he could not
understand, climbed aboard again, and flew away.
(LDLN 67)
- 590 Cosford (Great Britain). At the RAF camp, two airmen
Dec. 10, observed a dome-shaped object that landed behind a
1963 hangar. It gave out a bright glow, and the witnesses fled
2330 when an opening became visible. (FSR 64, 2)
- 591 Vereeniging (South Africa). Messrs. Muller and
Dec. 14, Immelman suddenly found the countryside illuminated

- 1963 and saw an object, 15 m in diameter, with intense orange
0100 and blue lights, emitting sparks, flying toward their car.
They stopped and jumped out as it dived five or six times,
at one point hovering for two min 15 m above them,
making a humming sound, before flying away. (146; FSR
64, 3)
- 592 Libreville (Gabon). A fisherman witnessed the landing of
Dec. 25, a craft, from which a terrifying creature emerged. It was
1963 humanoid in shape, spoke sounds he could not
night understand, left footprints on the sand, and went back to
the machine and flew off. (147; LDLN 70)
- 593 Epping (Great Britain). A shiny white object was seen on
Dec. 27, the ground at Bank's Stables. It was about 3.5 m long, 1
1963 m high, and had something like a windshield more
1600 brilliant than the rest of the craft. It took off, flew
horizontally for 30 m, and was hidden from view. Grass
was flattened over a circular area, and four traces were
found. (BUFORA 1)
- 594 Monticello (Wisconsin). Four people in a car observed a
Apr. 3, rigid configuration of intense red and white lights,
1964 apparently attached to a large object that came to ground
2100 level, hovered, and flew off very fast as they were driving
about 2 km west of Monticello. (Atic; Challenge 31)
- 595 Lordsbury (New Mexico). Marie Morrow and two other
Apr. 22, persons were driving west, about 20 km east of Lordsbury
1964 when the entire area was illuminated by a bluish light "as
2100 bright as day," and a round object flew about 3 m above
the car, making a whining sound, then went north.
(APRO May, 64)
- 596 Tioga City (New York). Dairy farmer Gary T. Wilcox saw
Apr. 24, a shiny, egg-shaped object, about 8 m long and 6 m wide,
1964 in his field. He spoke in English to two dwarfs, 1.2 m tall,

- 1000 wearing seamless clothing and hoods, and carrying trays.
(Humanoids 59; Magonia)
- 597 Socorro (New Mexico). Policeman Lonnie Zamora
Apr. 24, observed the landing of a white craft, resting on four legs,
1964 in a depression 4 km outside Socorro. Near it were
1745 standing two figures, below average height, dressed in
white. Within 30 m of the object, he saw a red insignia
on its aluminum-like surface. It rose to 4 m with a strong
roar, became silent, hovered and flew away. Traces. (Atic;
Challenge 34; Humanoids 47; Magonia)
- 598 La Madera (New Mexico). Orlando Gallegos observed a
Apr. 26, bright, metallic, egg-shaped object about 70 m away, on
1964 the ground, north of La Madera. Blue flames appeared to
1230 circle the base of the machine, which was silent and about
the length of a telephone pole. Scorch marks and four
imprints were found, according to Police Capt. Martin
Vigil. (Personal)
- 599 Anthony (New Mexico). Numerous witnesses, among
Apr. 28, them policeman Paul Arteche, saw a reddish, round
1964 object hover at low level, then take off very rapidly
morning toward the west (NICAP July, 64)
- 600 Baker (California). Gloria Biggs, her husband, and her
Apr. 30, mother observed a brown, dome-shaped object on a
1964 hilltop about 17 km west of Baker on U.S. Highway 91.
They lost sight of it a moment, could not see it again, and
found only a depression in the ground. (FSR 64, 5;
Anatomy 75)
- 601 Canyon Ferry (Montana). Several anonymous adults
Apr. 30, observed an elongated, glowing object. Two children saw
1964 a lighted craft land and take off, leaving four rectangular
2230 indentations. (APRO July, 64)

- 602 Comstock (Minnesota). A farmer, Alfred Ernst, saw an
May 5, object rise from a field and fly rapidly into the cloud
1964 bank. It was described as oval, and it left a depression and
0830 imprints in the ground. (FS June, 65)
- 603 Mogadore (Ohio). Three children, John Owens, Cheryl
May 9, Glunt, and Bernie Montello, saw a silvery, dome-shaped
1964 object arrive from the south and land in a field 150 m
1100 away. Estimated diameter: 3 m. (FS June, 65)
- 604 Rio Vista (California). A woman saw two objects, one of
May 13, which landed in a field. It was round and luminous.
1964 (NICAP July, 64)
- 605 Massillon (Ohio). A fiery object, maneuvering at low
May 17, altitude, was seen from Wooster and Smithville at 2110,
1964 then from Lawrence and Burbank between 2125 and
2100 2130. It flew erratically with a whirring sound and
changes of color, apparently interfering with police radio.
It went down toward the northwest, seemingly ready to
land. Abnormal radioactivity allegedly was found at the
site. (Akron UFO Res. Soc.)
- 606 Hubbard (Oregon). A bright, silvery object, 3 m long, 1.5
May 18, m high, with a cone-shaped front part, resting on four
1964 legs, was seen in a wheat field by 10-year-old Mike Bizon.
It made a beeping noise, rose first to the altitude of the
telephone poles, then took off vertically. Wheat was
found flattened in all directions. (NICAP July, 64)
- 607 Millinocket (Maine). A man driving on Millinocket Lake
May 24, Road saw a fiery, spherical object to the side. He stopped
1964 and left his car with a friend to observe it better. When
2100 they became afraid and walked back to the car, the sphere
followed them; the engine could not be started as long as
the sphere remained within 2 or 3 m of the car. It flew
away after five min. It was described as a ball of fire

without structure, about 75 cm in diameter. (Atic)

608 Hobbs (New Mexico). A “black object with flames” is
June 2, blamed for burns suffered by an 8-year-old child, who
1964 said he saw the object coming from the sky. His
1600 grandmother, Mrs. Frank Smith, who was standing
nearby, heard a sound similar to that of a bullet, but saw
nothing. The child suffered second-degree burns on his
face, and lost part of his hair. (Saucer News Mar., 65)

609 Leam Lane (England). David Wilson, 14, was going to
June 2, get some straw for his rabbits when he stopped with other
1964 children to observe half-a-dozen dwarfs, about 80 cm tall,
1730 dressed in bright green, and having hands lighted “like
electric bulbs,” who seemed to be searching for
something. Another child later reported that she had seen
a silvery disk-shaped object, the size of a car, take off from
the same location. (FS Dec., 64)

610 Pajasblancas (Argentina). A 42-year-old doctor and his
June 5, wife were 30 km away from the airport when an intensely
1964 bright object appeared on the road ahead. They drove
very close to it and saw three men dressed in gray, one of
whom told him in Spanish that “they had a mission on
Earth.” (Humanoids 39)

611 Lawrenceville (Illinois). Helen Reed observed a spinning
June 8, object, 5 m above ground, less than 20 m away, coming
1964 and going with right-angle turns. It had a dome from
2230 which colored light emanated (blue turning to red), and
bands of yellow light. The object was lost to sight behind
trees in the north. (NICAP July, 64)

- 612 Penberville (Ohio). Karen Fahle saw a bright object
June 13, coming to the ground about 200 m away. While
1964 approaching, its lights blinked and turned to dark red.
2100 Five min later it went away slowly. (AMUFO Sept., 64)
- 613 Dale (Indiana). Charles Englebrecht went outside when
June 14, his TV set and all house lights suddenly failed and saw a
1964 glowing blue-white object, about 30 cm in diameter, land
2100 about 18 m away in the field. He felt a mild electric
 shock when he tried to approach it and was unable to
 move forward. (NICAP July, 64)
- 614 Arica (Chile). A miner, R. A. Donoso, observed a strange
June 15, machine land. From it emerged two fair-skinned men
1964 who asked for water in a language which appeared to be a
 mixture of English and Spanish. Donoso took some water
 from his car radiator for them, and they left. Their craft
 was about 3 m long and 1 m wide. (FSR 65, 2)
- 615 Tallulah Falls (Georgia). Nine persons from three
July 7, different houses, including J. Ivester, described an object
1964 like "a flying top." TV interference was associated with
2100 the object's presence. It flew silently at tree height and
 hovered over the yard of Mrs. Russell Mickinan's house.
 The lower part was bright red, with three lights on the
 upper part. As it left, a green light illuminated the
 countryside. A powerful odor similar to "embalming
 fluid" was noticeable when police arrived. The next day,
 witnesses felt a burning sensation on their faces and arms.
 (Challenge 39)
- 616 Tallulah Falls (Georgia) Miss P. Upton came running
July 14, home nearly hysterical. While riding bicycles, she and a
1964 friend saw a low-flying object that terrified them. A
evening strong unpleasant smell also was reported. (*Fate* Nov., 64)
- 617 Conklin (New York). Edmund Travis, 9, Randy Travis, 7,

July 16, Floyd Moore, 10, and two other boys, saw a dwarf
1964 dressed in a black suit and a helmet, with a glass section
1500 in front of his face, which looked human. He appeared to
request some water in a strange tone, which sounded “as
if it came from a pipe.” He then walked to a shiny
machine partially hidden in the brush, as the boys ran
home. (Humanoids 59)

618 Sherburne (New York). An engineer stopped his car when
July 27, he saw an aluminum-looking object, stationary, about 15
1964 m above ground. The edge of the craft seemed
2100 fluorescent, and three beams of very bright light were
emitted before it flew off at high speed. Total duration: 6
min. (Atic)

619 Lake Chelan (Washington). A former Navy pilot, and
July 28, another man, both regarded as trustworthy, were at work
1964 in a field when they saw an intense light, cone-shaped,
2230 emitted from the ground. A similar light was observed in
the sky when the one on ground was turned off, then the
reverse took place. A round, aluminum-looking object,
about 10 m in diameter, with one red and one white
light, then appeared and descended to ground level with a
strong whistling sound similar to a small jet. Piercing and
high-pitched voices similar to those of children playing
were heard. After 40 min the craft took off. Before it did
so, a jet aircraft flying at low altitude circled its position.
On July 31 and August 1, the densely wooded area was
explored from a helicopter and on foot by Sheriff Nickell
and a U.S. Air Force officer, but nothing was found.
(Atic)

- 620 Flemington (New Jersey). A whitish, elliptical object
 July 30, followed a car, then landed in a field. The driver got out
 1964 to observe it, but when the object started in his direction,
 he became afraid and drove off. (NICAP Sept., 64)
- 621 Brekkens Corner (Montana). Witnesses got out of their
 Aug. 12, car to watch an object resembling a “burning haystack,”
 1964 oval or crescent-shaped, which rose from the ground,
 2200 crossed the sky, and was lost to sight in the south.
 (Personal)
- 622 Lynn (Massachusetts). Richard Pratt, 17, heard a
 Aug. 25, whistling noise and saw a silvery, oval object surrounded
 1964 with a soft white glow, supporting a dome, which went
 2230 down to ground level. A similar object had been observed
 one hour earlier at Littleton, about 50 km west, by four
 boys. It was described as silvery gray, with three blinking
 red lights and a white light. (NICAP Sept., 64)
- 623 Cofico (Argentina). Chafredo Dagota observed a circular
 Sept. 5, object that came to the ground briefly. It stood on a sort
 1964 of pillar and emitted a blinding light. He caught sight of
 2100 two figures moving near it. (FSR 66, 3)
- 624 Cisco Grove (California). A hunter, who had lost his way
 Sept. 5, in the mountains, observed approaching lights that
 1964 seemed to land. From a vantage point in a tree, he saw a
 2200 dome-shaped object at ground level, about 500 m away.
 Several creatures, one of them a robot-like figure with
 “eyes” about 10 cm in diameter, came near, apparently
 trying to dislodge the witness from his tree. The creatures
 appeared to fear the light from flaming objects thrown at
 them. The witness fell asleep after an exhausting series of
 attempts to keep the creatures away. At dawn there was
 nothing to be seen. (Atic; Magonia)
- 625 Ulysses (Oklahoma). Karen Campbell was scared by an

- Sept. 11, oval, dull copper object that flew low over her car. It
1964 measured about 1.2 m in height, had a dome on top,
0600 made a “rushing” noise, and seemed to “float” over the
car. (148)
- 626 Core Lane (Louisiana). James Warren was awakened by a
Sept. 15, noise, and saw an object bearing blinking red and green
1964 lights fly over his house at treetop level. He called the
police, who also reported seeing the object. (*Fate* Jan., 65)
- 627 Saint-Alexis de Montcalm (Canada). Mr. Lebel observed
Nov., a lighted object at treetop level, about 700 m away. At the
1964 site, a wide circle of crushed vegetation was found, three
2300 branches were broken, and a pole was calcined. (LDLN
76)
- 628 Harrisonburg (Virginia). Mr. Burns saw a huge object
Dec. 21, cross the road, hover at ground level in a field for less
1964 than one min, then take off vertically. There were other
1700 witnesses in the area. (Atic)
- 629 Auckland (New Zealand). Two young girls, R. Bender
Dec. 28, and J. Quinn, observed an object flying 17 m above the
1964 ground. It was shaped like two plates glued together, with
two rows of intense lights, and a turret with a green light
on top. When an opening became visible, the witnesses
thought the thing was about to land, and they fled.
(Spaceview)
- 630 Blaine Air Force Base (Washington). A member of a
Jan. 12, federal agency, who was driving toward the base, saw a
1965 low-flying object, 10 m in diameter, which avoided
night collision at the last moment. He got out of the car and
observed it hovering for one min, then it flew off at high
speed. The object was tracked on radar. The same night, a
round, glowing object with a dome on top landed on a
nearby farm, melting snow in a 10 m diameter circle.

(NICAP Mar., 65)

631 Norfolk (Virginia). James Myers saw an object rise from
Jan. 14, the ground, appearing as a bright, circular silvery craft.
1965 (*Fate* July, 65)
2400

632 Brands Flat (Virginia). A workman cutting wood on the
Jan. 19, Augusta archery range saw two saucer-shaped objects, 30
1965 m and 6 m in diameter, hovering in the sky. The smaller
1815 one landed, a door opened, and three pilots emerged.
They looked human, but had a reddish-orange skin and
staring eyes. One of them had "a long finger on his left
hand." Their clothes were the same color as the craft,
whose open door showed a strange light inside. The
object was so highly polished that "I would bet on a clear
day you could not see it at five thousand feet." The
occupants spoke sounds that were not understood and
reentered the object. The door outline could not be seen
when it was closed. (Personal)

633 Williamsburg (Virginia). A 31-year-old man driving a '64
Jan. 23, Cadillac was at the intersection of U.S. Highway 60 and
1965 State Route 14 when the engine failed, and he had to stop
0840 by the side of the road. He then observed an object about
1.2 m above ground. It was shaped like a mushroom or
an electric bulb, 25 m high, 8 m in diameter, made noise
similar to a vacuum cleaner, had a metallic gray color, a
red-orange light on one side, and a blue one on the other.
It took off against the wind toward the west, at high
speed. (Atic)

634 Marion (Virginia). Woody Darnell, policeman, his family,
Jan. 25, and several neighbors saw a stationary object on the
1965 ground. It took off with a shower of sparks. Several trees
night were found uprooted or calcined at the site. (*Fate* July,

- 635 South Brighton (New Zealand). A man saw a light on the
 Feb. 3, beach near Penguin Street and got out of his car to
 1965 observe it. He then heard a modulated whistling sound
 2045 and saw an object, 7 m wide, rise from the beach to an
 altitude of about 20 m. He came back to the site with
 other persons, and a dog that became restless at a spot
 where grass was found flattened. Another witness, driving
 near Humphrey Ave., saw the object as it rose over South
 Brighton. (149)
- 636 Torrent (Argentina). Several persons observed five
 Feb. 4, luminous objects in flight. A transparent craft landed, and
 1965 five creatures, about 2 m high, with one eye on the
 forehead and flashing helmets, emerged and tried to
 abduct a villager. Approximate date. (Humanoids 39)
- 637 Chalac (Argentina). About 50 Toba Indians, including
 Feb. 21, policemen, saw three little men with luminous glows
 1965 emerge from an object that had made several low passes
 2100 over the village with other flying craft. A photographer
 took several pictures and noted that the creatures feared
 the light from his flash camera. The object increased in
 luminosity as it took off. (CODOVNI; FSR 65, 4)
- 638 Brooksville (Florida). John F. Reeves, 65, retired, was
 Mar. 2, walking in the woods when he observed an object 10 m
 1965 in diameter, 2 m thick, saucer-shaped, with an outer rim
 1355 and a stairway. After watching it for 10 min, he saw a
 robot-like being, about 1.30 m tall, wearing a silver
 uniform, glass headgear, and thin, white gloves. The being
 walked to the craft, then returned with a box that emitted
 a flash when pointed at the witness. The object
 subsequently took off with a whistling sound. (Atic)
- 639 Corvallis (Oregon). A farmer and his employee saw from

- Mar. 4, their car three yellow-orange spheres rapidly rising. Oily
1965 spots were found in the field. (Atic)
1830
- 640 Mount Airy (Maryland). Three persons saw a cigarshaped
Mar. 8, object with two fixed red lights, which flew above them,
1965 avoided hitting the house at the last moment, and was
1940 lost to sight in the northeast. (Personal)
- 641 Fort Myers (Florida). In the Everglades, 30 km east of Big
Mar. 15, Cypress, James Flynn, 45, who was hunting, saw a huge,
1965 lighted object 1 m above the swamp surface. He watched
0100 it for 40 min, observing that it was conical, twice as wide
as it was high, and seemed built from metal sections over
one square m each. It showed four rows of square
windows, 70 cm wide. Estimated diameter: 25 m. A
yellow light shone through the windows, and the object
made a sound of a transformer and wind. Flynn got
within 2 m of it and made a gesture. A beam of light
from the underside of the object struck him between the
eyes, and he lost consciousness for 24 hours. He had lost
vision in the right eye, saw poorly with the left, went to a
doctor in Fort Myers, and spent five days in the hospital.
(*Fate* Sept., 65)
- 642 Monte Grande (Argentina). Felipe Martinez, 37, reported
Apr., that he was paralyzed during the landing of a silent, large,
1965 egg-shaped object, from which emerged a small man,
about 1 m tall, wearing a helmet linked to the object by
three cables. The being spoke slowly and with difficulty in
Spanish. (Humanoids 40)
- 643 Kindrae (Minnesota). A 60-year-old man saw an object
Apr. 8, 200 m away, in the northwest at 30 m altitude. It turned
1965 east, then left toward the south. First seen as a single,
2130 bright light, then two luminous sources were visible

through a “door” in the object, which appeared metallic.
Radio interference was noted. (Atic)

644 Rivesville (West Virginia). A woman observed an object
Apr. 23, land near her house while she was working in her kitchen.
1965 It was shaped like a disk, showed portholes and a cylinder
0800 about 1 m high, with a sliding door from which a small
creature, about 1 m tall, emerged and jumped to the
ground. Its face was not clearly visible, but it had pointed
ears, a sort of tail, and was linked to the main object by a
cable. It wore white clothing, appeared to pick up
something from the ground, and reentered the cylinder,
which then slid up into the larger white disk. The outside
rim started spinning in a counterclockwise motion with a
soft whistling sound, and the object rose straight up, out
of view. Estimated diameter of the disk: 7 m. (Atic)

645 New London (Minnesota). Gary X., 9, saw an object
Apr. 26, which came down silently and hovered at ground level 60
1965 m away. A sort of periscope emerged from it, and a
1700 strange noise (also heard by the boy’s father) was noted.
After 1-2 min the “periscope” disappeared, the object
rose, and then dashed up at unbelievable speed. (Personal)

646 Eton Range (Australia). About 70 km from Mackay, Jim
May 23, Tilse, Eric Judin, and John Burgess saw a circular object,
1965 10 m in diameter, flying erratically, making a buzzing
2100 sound. It had headlights, a tripod landing gear, and
supported another disk-shaped device. Police
investigation disclosed damaged trees and other landing
traces. (FSR 65, 5)

647 Geradton (Australia). Mr. and Mrs. French observed an
May 24, object in a field at 4 m altitude. It had blinding white
1965 lights, caused radio interference, and made a high-pitched
0130 sound. (Spaceview 44; LDLN 80)

- 648 Paso de las Carretas (Argentina). Hunters saw through
 May 24, binoculars an object resembling an upside-down plate,
 1965 very luminous, with a red light on top, flying in circles
 1840 and landing on a hilltop. The Lujan police sent a patrol,
 under Comm. Osvaldo Pagella, which found a large,
 metallic object resting on the hill, but they could not
 approach the object before it took off, because of the
 difficult terrain. (Personal)
- 649 Kuranda (Australia). Mr. D. Armstrong, a former airman,
 June 2, was called outside by his sons and saw a spherical object
 1965 with flashing lights that appeared to land silently on a
 2000 hillside situated on Mr. Watson's property. (FSR 65, 5)
- 650 Valensole (France). Farmer Maurice Masse, 41, heard a
 July 1, strange noise and saw an egg-shaped object 30 m away in
 1965 a lavender field. The craft was set on a central pivot with
 0500 six legs, was about 5 m long, and had a door showing two
 seats back to back. Near it were two dwarfs, the size of 8-
 year-old children, with normal human heads and eyes,
 fine hands with five fingers, and no hair. They seemed
 surprised when the witness came near, and stopped their
 examination of a plant to aim a small device at him,
 causing inhibition of movement. They spoke among
 themselves in shrill sounds similar to a gargle. The craft
 took off and "vanished." Traces. (FSR 65, 5; Magonia)

- 651 Puerto La Cruz (Portugal). The commander and crew of
 July 6, the Norwegian tanker "Jawesta" observed a lighted object
 1965 flying out of the sea. First Officer Toronin Lien first saw a
 night large, blue, intense flame behind the ship at high speed.
 He called the captain and tracked the object with
 binoculars as its altitude reached about 300 m. Its shape
 was that of a cigar, with a row of lighted portholes
 showing a clear yellow glow, and it left a bluish trail.
 (150)
- 652 Moyeuve (France). At the Cote-de-Thermon, 30-year-
 July 9, old Mrs. Zielonka saw a metallic object rise at high speed
 1965 and fly away toward Metz. Estimated diameter: 3 m.
 1230 (152)
- 653 Bairro Paraiso dos Barbeiros (Brazil). Student Humberto
 July 12, Arango da Silva nearly hit a saucer-shaped craft, 6 m in
 1965 diameter, with two V-shaped landing pads and a dome,
 which had landed on the road. It made a whirring noise.
 (LDLN 84; SBEDV 51, 53)
- 654 Loretami Valley (Argentina). Mr. and Mrs. Bosquets and
 July 15, their family observed a luminous object, its color
 1965 changing from blue to orange, about 12 m in diameter,
 and showing several portholes. The object left traces on
 the ground. (CODOVNI 1965)
- 655 Colonia (Uruguay). A blinding object, smaller than an
 July 17, airplane and having metallic legs, was seen on the bank of
 1965 the Rio de la Plata River by two workers and four young
 men. White smoke emerged from the craft, which
 remained on the sand for two min, leaving X-shaped
 traces. It flew up to about 10 m altitude, then went away.
 The craft showed a round central section with two oval
 ends and looked somewhat similar to an egg. (153)
- 656 Villas Rosas (Argentina). Maria Andres, teacher, Mr.

- July 19, Gomez, Mrs. Goicoechea, and others saw a small object
1965 leave a larger one, land, and burn a spot on the ground
1930 before going back to the main object. It emitted a
blinding light. (Así July 30, 1965)
- 657 Vancluse (Australia). Mr. Crowe was attracted by a strong
July 19, light on the beach, and walked within 20 m of the craft
1965 producing it, which took off with a yellow-orange light.
2130 Estimated diameter: 7 m, height, 3 m, with blue-green
edges. (Spaceview 44)
- 658 Chanaral (Chile). Carlos Videla Zamudio saw a “strange
July 19, machine” land on an isolated beach. It was shaped like a
1965 mushroom or a top, was lighted from inside, rested on
night the ground silently, flew up to 30 m, and disappeared at
fantastic speed. This was the third landing on a beach
reported in July. (155; LDLN 78; APRO Jan., 66)
- 659 Quilmes (Argentina). R. Pereyra was driving near Monte
July 20, de los Curas when he saw a parachute-like object land.
1965 Going near, he observed a chromium-looking, egg-shaped
0800 craft standing on metal legs, with a transparent upper
part. A blond-haired pilot, wearing plastic coveralls and
small boots, seemed to study a piece of paper. Inside the
craft was another man seated before an instrument panel.
Shortly thereafter, the object took off. (Humanoids 40)
- 660 Lima (Peru). An object was observed to land on a ranch
July 23, 45 km north of this town by a chemical engineer, his
1965 wife, and several farmers. It remained on the ground for
45 min, leaving traces. (Saucer News 61)
- 661 Chosica Power Plant (Peru). Mr. Alva was awakened by a
July 25, strange sound and saw an object on the ground emitting
1965 green light flashes. He woke up other employees, who
night had time to note that the object was about 3 m in
diameter, had small windows in its upper part, and a

revolving telescopic appendage. The investigating commission found dark, triangular traces on the ground. (FSR 67, 6)

662 Carazinho (Brazil). A teenager, Adilon Azevedo, and
 July 26, others who fled, saw two objects at ground level, about 3
 1965 m in diameter, 1.5 m high, with five occupants, wearing
 2000 luminous helmets, speaking among themselves in
 unfamiliar language. One of the beings had a bright
 object in his hand. The witness experienced headaches for
 five days. (Humanoids 41)

663 Grouzies (France). Alain Bressol observed a large, disk-
 July 29, shaped object in a field near Monsempron-Libos. It flew
 1965 at high speed toward the south. Official report. (156;
 2300 LDLN 78)

664 Puerto Monte (Chile). Hundreds of people in two
 July 30, separate spots observed an object that landed for five min.
 1965 It emitted a blinding purple light. (157; LDLN 78)

665 Goonumbla (Australia). Two children attracted by the
 July 30, barking of a dog saw a luminous object resting on a
 1965 tripod landing gear, and observed it for one hour.
 0500 (Personal)

666 Belluco (Chile). A woman in a car saw an object on the
 July 31, road. It took off, then landed again in Belluco where it
 1965 was seen by several people. The object emitted a bright,
 purple light and a green beam. (Spaceview)

667 Justin (Texas). Two deputy sheriffs of Tarrant County saw
 Aug. 2, an object as bright as burning magnesium, which landed
 1965 as they were on a patrol near Wagle Mountain Lake.
 Extensive investigation by the police led to negative
 results. (Atic)

- 668 Oklahoma City (Oklahoma). Five children saw a
Aug. 2, brilliant, round object without wings, close to the
1965 ground, in the 600 block on Northwest 63. (Atic)
- 669 Lake Hefner (Oklahoma). A young man saw an object
Aug. 3, rise from the lake area. (Atic)
1965
- 670 Carnarvon (Australia). Approximate date. Dr. Antonin
Aug. 3, Kukla and Mrs. Andrey Lawrance saw an object dive
1965 toward them. They switched off the car headlights and
2000 got out of the vehicle to observe the oval object, which
hovered at ground level, its color changing from orange
to fluorescent green, before it took off at high speed.
(NICAP)
- 671 Chena (Chile). A bright, silvery object landed on a hill
Aug. 4, for 45 min. There were numerous witnesses, among them
1965 military men. Official investigation. (Nachrichten Oct.,
65)
- 672 Dallas (Texas). A man in a car observed a red and blue
Aug. 4, light, thought it came from a police car, then was passed
1965 by a huge, orange object flying at ground level. (Atic)
0130
- 673 Abilene (Kansas). Truck driver Don Tenopir had reached
Aug. 4, a point 35 km from Abilene, going toward Lincoln, when
1965 his headlights blinked and failed. An object then dived
0130 toward the truck and stopped on the road 30 m ahead,
causing a car coming in the opposite direction to leave
the road in order to avoid it. The object was orange, 5 m
in diameter, 1.5 m high, with a dome and a "black spot."
It took off toward the west, then turned south. (LDLN
82)
- 674 Trapua (Brazil). Joao Erondo dos Santos saw a disk 50 m

- Aug. 4, in diameter land with a distinct sound, although no traces
1965 were found afterward. The object illuminated a wide area.
2200 (LDLN 84)
- 675 Cherry Creek (New York). Several children saw an object
Aug. 5, shaped like two saucers glued together come to ground
1965 level several times on the farm of William Butcher. It was
2030 chromelike, measured about 16 m in diameter, took off
with green and yellow flames, and illuminated the clouds
when it flew into them. Capt. James Dorsey and four
technicians from Niagara Falls AFB investigated the case.
They found no trace, concluding, however, that the
witnesses were not lying. (Personal)
- 676 Grand Forks (North Dakota). Three girls driving a car
Aug. 9, observed what they first thought was the rising moon. It
1965 was a circular, pale-yellow object, with a silhouette
2330 moving inside the glow. There were five other witnesses,
one of whom stated that as he approached the object, it
appeared to “blow up” with a bang. (FSR 66, 2)

- 677 Baden (Pennsylvania). A 37-year-old civilian had just put
 Aug. 13, his car in the garage when he saw an object about 100 m
 1965 in diameter, shaped like a disk, which flew in front of the
 moon in a northerly direction at about 80 km/h. It was
 surrounded with orange lights that weakened as a blue
 source came on, very intense for about 3 sec, then all
 lights disappeared as the object was about 700 m away.
 This was followed by a sort of “shock-wave” effect, and
 tree leaves were shaken. The witness entered his house
 and called the Air Force. Twenty minutes later his vision
 became hazy and his eyes were painful. He gradually lost
 vision in both eyes, and his entire body was “sunburned.”
 Medical examination compared these symptoms to
 ultraviolet exposure. His vision came back gradually over
 a period of several days. (Atic)
- 678 Renton (Washington). Ellen G. Ryerson, 16, and her
 Aug. 13, sister, Laura, were going to work in a bean field when
 1965 they observed three creatures about 1.60 m tall, with
 0700 bulging eyes, expressionless faces, white craniums, large
 pores, and a protrusion at the back of their heads. They
 wore purple jerseys and white shirts. They had
 disappeared when the running girls looked back. (FSR
 66, 2)
- 679 Stranraer (Scotland). Patrick Nash and his family were
 Aug. 14, awaiting a ferry boat when a brilliant, orange-red object
 1965 shaped like a large soup plate appeared 50 m away, rose
 0200 from the ground, flew low over the car, landed 20 m away
 on the other side, vanishing suddenly. (FSR 65, 6)
- 680 Nablus (Jordan). A guard saw a boat-like object flying at
 Aug. 15, high speed, with red flames on its sides. It circled and
 1965 came low over a farm. In fear, the man fired at it with his
 0200 rifle. (FSR 66, 1)

681 Salto (Uruguay). Five persons in a car heard a humming
Aug. 15, sound, and an object with changing colored lights landed
1965 and blocked the road while the car engine stalled. The
2300 object was as wide as the road, and 3 m high. Before it
took off, three human beings were seen inside.
(Humanoids 42)

682 Mount Airy (North Carolina). Mrs. T. E. Schumaker was
Aug. 20, awakened by a loud humming sound and found she
1965 could not speak or move for a while. When she finally
0300 reached her window, she saw a vertical, cigar-shaped,
luminous object. It moved right and left, then back, etc.
Ultimately it disappeared behind some trees. The next
morning a circle of crushed grass, 4 m in diameter, was
found in the yard. (FSR 66, 2)

683 Cuzco (Peru). Several tourists, including Alberto Ugarte
Aug. 20, and Elwin Voter, observed a strange craft landing near the
1965 Inca ruins that they were visiting. Two creatures described
1150 as luminous dwarfs, who seemed to have “vertical
mouths,” were seen briefly. (Humanoids 43)

684 Cherry Creek (New York). Four students working on a
Aug. 20, farm noted radio interference and a peculiar “beeping
1965 sound,” then saw an object at low altitude on the farm of
1820 William Butcher. It was shaped like two saucers glued
together, had a shiny chrome-like surface, diameter of 15
m, height of 6 m, and left a trail and smell of burned
gasoline. It rose straight up into the clouds, which were
illuminated with green light. Five min later it came down
again over a woods, rose, and finally flew off to the
southwest. Effects were noted on animals: milk
production decreased from 2½ barrels to one; a dog
barked, and other animals were terrified. (Atic)

685 Mar del Plata (Argentina). Mr. and Mrs. Yacobi heard a

- Aug. 20, 1965 2300, loud humming sound and saw a glowing, oval, flashing object land 200 m away. Figures moved around it, as if examining the craft, which took off again. (Humanoids 42)
- 686 Aug. 21, 1965 1530 Bury's Bridge (Eire). A man was repairing the broken chain of his motorbike when an object shaped like a top, gray, spinning, 1.8 m high, same diameter, suddenly appeared 5 m away, 1.5 m above the road. It shot off toward the northeast. (FSR 65, 6)
- 687 Aug. 23, 1965 0100 Apostoles (Argentina). Casimiro Zuk was riding his bicycle near a railroad crossing when he saw a luminous object above him that circled, then landed near the tracks. It was round, 5 m in diameter, and 2.5 m high. A door opened, and a man dressed like a pilot emerged, walked around, and reentered the object, which flew off in a spiral. (158)
- 688 Aug. 25, 1965 0300 Terreon (Mexico). Zoilo Campos Aguilar observed an object very close to the ground for 38 min. It was semi-oval, with a powerful yellow-orange light, and left rapidly toward the south with a double trail. Apparent diameter was that of the full moon. The witness was a night watchman. (Binder)
- 689 Aug. 25, 1965 1010 Callao (Peru). A red object shaped like a plate, emitting fire and smoke through two openings in its lower section, shook a school building as it allegedly landed on the roof. Faculty and students at the Santa Leonor College observed the craft, which had two antennae on top, rise spinning and emitting red light beams. It flew off to the northeast. (FSR 67, 6)

- 690 La Blanquilla (Venezuela). A spinning, top-shaped object
 Aug. 30, with openings through which an orange light was visible
 1965 was observed taking off with a “foggy” trail. (APRO Jan.,
 66)
- 691 Huanuco (Peru). A worker observed the landing of an
 Sept. 1, oval object on an airfield where he had gone “drawn by a
 1965 strange feeling.” Four other persons also saw the object,
 0500 from which a dwarfish creature, 85 cm tall, emerged. The
 entity had a head double the size of a normal human
 head, and made gestures that were not understood. He
 reentered the machine, which became illuminated and
 took off, first vertically, then toward the west. (Personal)
- 692 San Justo (Argentina). J. Fernandez was awakened by a
 Sept. 3, humming sound and saw a luminous, oval object rising
 1965 from the roof of his house. Its color varied from white to
 0120 red, and it left marks on the roof. (Humanoids 41)
- 693 Exeter (New Hampshire). A young man and two police
 Sept. 3, officers observed five lights in a rigid configuration
 1965 moving over a field, sometimes fluttering to low altitude
 0200 with a falling-leaf motion. The lights illuminated the
 countryside and flashed in sequence. (Fuller)
- 694 Damon (Texas). Two Angleton sheriffs, McCoy and
 Sept. 3, Robert Goode, saw from their car a huge object, 70 m
 1965 long, 15 m high, with a bright, violet light at one end,
 evening and a pale-blue light at the other. They stopped to watch
 it and saw the craft fly within 30 m, casting a huge
 shadow when it intercepted the moonlight. They felt a
 heat wave and drove away in fear, but returned to the site
 a second time, only to turn around when they found the
 object was still there. Goode had been bitten by an
 animal before the sighting, and his left index finger
 swelled and bled freely. After exposure to the light from

the object, the pain was gone, and the wound cured unnaturally. Later that evening, two men found him at a restaurant and described the object in detail, adding he should keep future encounters to himself. (NICAP Aug., 65)

695 Santa Barbara (Peru). Governor Sebastian Macha saw two
Sept. 5, dwarfish creatures, 80 cm tall, on the snow near
1965 Ceulacocha. They entered a craft, which left with a
0500 thundering noise. (FSR 66, 2)

696

Sept. 7, San Joaquin (Peru). More than 200 witnesses saw two
1965 objects come to ground level, leaving crater-like
2100 depressions. (Personal)

697 Alto Purus (Brazil). After work, latex collectors saw an
Sept. 8, object resembling a huge wheel, intensely bright, with two
1965 flaming openings in front, about to land near them. They
evening went into hiding, and observed the craft as it flew away.
(LDLN 84)

698 Puno (Peru). A child reported the observation of a
Sept. 8, luminous object from which seven creatures, 80 cm tall,
1965 with only one eye, emerged. The same day a newsman was
2200 said to have seen an object land in the vicinity of Puno, and
to have made an unsuccessful attempt at communication.
(Personal)

699 Jalapa (Mexico). Four persons saw a creature with glowing
Sept. cat-like eyes, dressed in black, walking in a street. The
10, entity was holding a metallic tube, was pursued, and
1965 vanished suddenly. (159; Magonia)

700 Mexico City (Mexico). Three women were said to have
Sept. observed a group of beings, 3 m tall, without noses or
10, mouths, with red, bright eyes, wearing gray clothing and
1965 boots. No object was described. Approximate date. (159)

701 Guarulhos (Brazil). Antonio Pau Ferro saw two objects
Sept. land. Two dwarfish beings emerged, 70 cm tall, dressed like
11, humans, with "ugly" skin. They appeared to examine some
1965 tomato plants, reentered their craft, 6 m in diameter, and
0800 flew off. They spoke in a language which was not
understood. (LDLN 84)

702 Silverton (South Africa). Two policemen, John Lockem and
Sept. Koos de Klerk, were on a patrol of the Pretoria-
15, Bronkhorstspuit Road when their headlights illuminated a

- 1965 disk, 10 m in diameter, copper-colored, resting on the road.
2400 Ten sec later it took off in a pool of flames, at high speed.
The tar on the road kept burning for some time.
(Humanoids 71)
- 703 Pichaca (Peru). A farm woman saw an object land, and six
Sept. dwarfs, 80 cm tall, emerged from it. They wore very shiny
20, white clothes and “walked like ducks.” She hid during the
1965 observation, and noted that they spoke in a language she
1630 could not understand. After their departure, a liquid
resembling vinegar was found on the ground. (Personal)
- 704 Fredonia (New York). Addie Jones, 61, saw a silvery object,
Sept. 10 m in diameter, rise from a wooded area and hover
27, silently before leaving toward the west. Under the object
1965 was a boxlike device. Distance to witness: 400 m. No light.
0815 (160)
- 705 Arequipa (Peru). Two men in a car, Julio L. de Romana and
Sept. Antonio Chavez Bedoya, saw a strange being, 80 cm tall, by
29, the side of the road. The creature had only one eye, and
1965 gold and silver stripes over its entire body. Soon afterward a
craft flew over their car. Several persons living 20 km away
also reported an unidentified object within min of this
sighting. (Personal)
- 706 Aguas Blancas (Argentina). Three students, Santos Vallejos,
Oct. 1, Antonia Aparti, and Adela Sanchez, who were walking to
1965 General San Martin School, were attacked by small
creatures with greenish skin. The children ran away, and
arrived at the school in a state of terror. (CODOVNI)
- 707 Southington (Connecticut). An object was said to have
Oct. 4, landed near Southington. No details. (NICAP)
1965
- 708 Rio Vista (California). Betty Valine and her 12-year-old son

Oct. 4, 1965 Robbie observed a large, plate-shaped machine with a dome on top, inside which three creatures were clearly visible. The evening witnesses did not see the object touch down. (FSR 66, 3)

709 Minot (North Dakota). Two adolescent girls, Marg
Oct. Gudajtes and Judy Norlock, saw a large, metallic, oval
13, object with bluish lights land in a park at the edge of town.
1965 It had left by the time they returned with help. An oval area
of crushed grass was observed. (FSR 66, 3)

710 Ponte Praia (Brazil). Thousands of persons saw a circular
Oct. object that flew over the beach, circling. Later two witnesses
18, saw it land in an isolated spot between Cuaranga and the
1965 Santos Air Base. (Ouranos 32; LDLN 84)

711 Canhotinho (Brazil). Approximate date. Jose Camilo Filho
Oct. saw two creatures near a landed object. (LDLN 84)
22,
1965

712 Long Prairie (Minnesota). James Townsend, 19, was driving
Oct. on Highway 27 when his engine, lights, and radio stopped
23, operating. He then observed an object 10 m tall, about 3 m
1965 in diameter, shaped somewhat like a rocket, sitting on fins
1915 on the road. Three creatures with "tripod legs and
matchstick arms," brownish-black in color, having no eyes
or facial features, stood in a large, lighted circle under it,
facing the witness for a few moments before disappearing in
the intense light. The object rose straight up for 400 m,
with a high-pitched humming sound, stopped and
vanished. The car then resumed normal operation by itself.
(FSR 66, 3)

713 Pinhal (Brazil). Witnesses in a Volkswagen encountered a
Oct. strong light on the road. A truck and another Volkswagen
30, arrived and went near the object, which took off suddenly
1965 and flew over them. It was also observed by dozens of

- night witnesses at the Pinhal Junction. (APRO Sept., 66)
- 714 Broken Hill (Zambia). Eric Williams saw a large object, 30
Nov., m in diameter, 15 m high, about 75 m away. He reported
1965 seeing clearly a row of portholes illuminated with a greenish
dusk light. (FSR 66, 4)
- 715 New York City (New York). During the great power
Nov. 9, blackout, actor Stuart Whitman was startled to hear a
1965 whistling sound outside his 12th floor window and to
dawn observe two hovering objects, one orange and the other
blue, giving off a luminescent light. He then heard an
English message indicating that the blackout was a
“demonstration.” (FSR 66, 6)
- 716 Mogi-Guassu (Brazil). Dario Filho, his wife, his grandson,
Nov. and a bank director saw an object land 100 m away,
13, flashing a beam of light toward the sky. Two policemen on
1965 the scene also observed the incident. Near the object were
two dwarfs. One of them wore coveralls, the other had a
gray shirt and brown trousers. By what seemed an optical
effect, a third being with a flat, squarish head, wearing
something like a surgeon’s apron, was also seen near them.
The object and the creatures were very bright. (APRO
Sept., 66)
- 717 Cyrus (Minnesota). T. Untiedt was driving on Highway 28
Nov. about 5 km west of Cyrus when he saw a red fluorescent,
16, cylindrical object with a cone on top, 4 m long and 2 m in
1965 diameter, surrounded with a white glow. The car slowed
down as the observer was 400 m away from the object,
which took off toward the northeast. (FSR 66, 6)
- 718 Springhill (Nova Scotia). Kevin Davis, 12, and Gary
Nov. Jardine, 10, saw an object with a blinking red dome fly over
29, the Cooper Creek area and come to ground level. They
1965 observed portholes and a long bar with finger-like devices

evening emerging from an opening. Snow was blown away and bushes were flattened. (NICAP Jan., 66)

719 Sauce Viejo (Argentina). A railroad worker, Cesar T.
Dec. Gallardo, was surprised when his carbide lamp and his
16, radio stopped working. He saw strange lights outside the
1965 sleeping-coach where he was reading, and a luminous being
whose legs were clad in shiny dark cloth came in, tore up
his newspaper, poured the contents of an oil can into a
small bottle and went away, leaving the witness amazed.
Other people saw “a luminous man” walking along the
tracks. Police report. (FSR 66, 1)

720 Herman (Minnesota). Edward Burnd, 15, was driving west
Dec. in a farm truck when he saw an object 2 m above the road
20, about 30 m away. As the engine died, the object glowed red
1965 and the witness lost consciousness. When he awoke, the
truck was facing east and rested in a ditch. (FSR 66, 6)

721 Wilmer (Alabama). A civilian had to stop his car when an
Jan. 7, object he first thought was a helicopter landed on the road
1966 about 5 km southwest of Georgetown. The craft was about
1527 8 m in diameter, supported a cone with a flashing green
light, made a loud whirring sound. It appeared to hover,
then left at high speed. The witness could then restart his
engine, which had died during the close approach. Sulphur
or a “rotten egg” smell was noted. (Atic)

722 Bolazec (France). On the Morlaix-Callac Road, 23-year-old
Jan. 16, Eugene Coquil was driving his Renault Dauphine when he
1966 saw headlights in a field and observed an object come over
0400 his car and land on the other side of the road. It was square
with four vertical lights resembling lamps. The witness
drove away and did not see the object leave. (Personal; 161)

723 Horseshoe Lagoon, near Tully (Australia). George Pedley,
Jan. 19, 27, was driving his tractor when he heard a high-pitched

- 1966 sound and saw a strange gray-blue craft, 8 m in diameter, 3
0900 m high, rise from the lagoon 25 m away. It was spinning like a top, rose to 20 m, and flew to the southwest on a fast, oblique course. Flattened reeds were found in several places. (FSR 66, 2; Magonia)
- 724 Rexburg (Idaho). Two civilians returning from a sporting
Jan. 29, event observed what they first thought was the moon. After
1966 driving for about 1 km, they saw that it was a flat, well-
0010 defined object, which had blocked the road. The object was the size of a truck and cast an intense yellow-orange light on the ground. The witnesses turned around and drove back to Rexburg. (Atic)
- 725 Aluche (Spain). Vicente Ortuno and another man observed
Feb. 6, a bright orange disk, about 11 m in diameter, with three
1966 legs, which came down, landed, and took off again at high
2000 speed on the “El Relajal” estate. (FSR 63, 3)
- 726 Brunswick Naval Air Station (Maine). A luminous object
Feb. was said to have landed in the woods. It showed flashing
16, red, blue, and green lights. A second object was later seen to
1966 join the first one. (Atic)
2030
- 727 Hanna City (Illinois). A civilian witness was driving 8 km
Feb. east of Farmington when a flying oval object, the size of a
26, car, came within 3 m of him, then circled twice and left
1966 toward the north. It emitted a bright red glow, supported a
2000 sort of dome with a green light on top, produced radio interference, and made a strange “signal-like noise.” (Atic)
- 728 Oswego (New York). Several civilians reported an object
Mar. 3, that flew slowly toward the south, hovered, came within 15
1966 m of them, and finally flew off toward the southwest. (Atic)
1920

- 729 Mar. 17, 1966 Harrow (Canada). Mr. Ward saw an object 12 m in diameter and 7 m high, emitting a pulsating white light, in a field. It had a revolving section with portholes. (FS Aug., 66)
- 730 Mar. 17, 1966 0000 Milan (Michigan). A police officer observed an object in the southwest. He thought it was a plane about to crash, although no sound was audible. He tried to contact the police headquarters, but his radio transmitter did not work properly. The object, which now appeared as a huge disk with a number of multicolored lights spinning at the periphery, and a diameter of 16 m, came within 25 m of the patrol car, following it for 1 km, then flew off toward the northwest. The witness had been a policeman for 10 years, and had never seen anything like that object. (Atic)
- 731 Mar. 20, 1966 2000 Dexter (Michigan). Frank Mannor and his son, Ronald, saw a luminous object hovering over a swamp. It was described as brown, with a “scaly” surface, cone-shaped, and showing bluish lights that turned red. Then the whole object lighted up with a yellowish glow and flew away at high speed with a whistling sound. (Atic)
- 732 Mar. 21, 1966 Hillsdale (Michigan). William Van Horn, Civil Defense Director, and a group of students observed a pattern of lights on the ground. The source of the light appeared to maneuver for about two hours. (Atic)
- 733 Mar. 23, 1966 Fort Pierce (Florida). Two young men were walking through a wooded area when they saw a bright object that they thought was a balloon covered with fluorescent paint, but it became so intensely bright that they could not look directly at it. As they walked closer, it exploded, leaving no trace. (Atic)
- 734 Mar. Temple (Oklahoma). An electronics instructor, who was driving to work at a local Air Force Base, observed an object

- 23, blocking the road. It was shaped like an airplane fuselage,
1966 25 m long, with a “bubble” on top resembling the canopy
0505 on a B-26, rested on legs, and had very bright aft and
forward lights. There was a door and a short stairway to the
side of the object, and a man in coveralls appeared to be
examining the craft, which bore the identification “TL
4768” (see case 417). When the witness approached, the
“pilot” went back inside, a sound resembling that of a high-
speed drill was heard, and the object rose. No engine was
observed. The witness was familiar with all conventional
military aircraft. (Atic; Magonia)
- 735 Sheboygan (Wisconsin). Two women saw a glowing object
Mar. on the road. As they came near it, they found that it
24, hovered and showed two intense white lights, as well as a
1966 green and red light. The object was bowl-shaped, and they
2215 lost sight of it when they drove away. They saw it again
later, flying low on a south-north trajectory. (Atic)
- 736 Bangor (Maine). John King, 22, working with the Bangor
Mar. Police Department, suddenly saw above him a very bright
25, object with a dark underside. He fired at it four times,
1966 hearing the bullets hit a metal surface as the object flew off.
(LDLN 84)
- 737 Attigneville (France). Jean Voilquin, 54, saw a strange
Mar. “wheel” roll 15 m away at a speed of about 30 km/h. It was
26, about 80 cm in diameter, 25 cm thick; it rolled away and
1966 vanished. (LDLN; GEPA 8)
1330
- 738 Texahoma (Oklahoma). Two civilian women were driving
Mar. back from Amarillo when they saw an object approaching
26, from the north. The engine died and the headlights failed.
1966 The object flew over the car and hovered 400 m away. After
2400 10 min, the witnesses were able to start their car and leave.

They reported the object had a waffle-like surface and glowed with an intense red light. (Atic)

739 Fayetteville (Tennessee). A man driving at a speed of about
Mar. 100 km/h suddenly encountered a large lighted object 1 m
28, above the road on a hilltop. It flew off, as the car engine
1966 and headlights died. The light bulbs had to be replaced. The
2000 object was oval, 7 m long, dark gray, and showed about 30
lights along its periphery. (Atic)

740 Pecos (Texas). An elongated object about 30 m long and 9
Mar. m high was reported to have landed near a highway for 5
30, min. (NICAP Mar., 66)
1966

741 Lexisburg (Indiana). A civilian woman and her four
Mar. children observed an oval object crossing the road as they
30, were driving south about 15 km north of Lexisburg. It
1966 came close to the car, and a pulsating sound was heard,
2035 increasing in frequency as the object came nearer, but it
seemed to come through the car radio rather than directly
from the object. The witness drove away in fear, but was
followed for 13 km by the object, whose color suddenly
changed from reddish-orange to bluish-white before
accelerating out of sight. (Atic)

742 Mansfield (Ohio). An anonymous witness saw a round
Mar. object with two lights land near the Ohio State University
30, campus. A door opened and a very thin, child-sized figure
1966 was seen. The object then began to move toward the
2200 witness's car and rose rapidly. (Gribble June, 66)

- 743 Vicksburg (Michigan). A man driving home saw lights on
Mar. the road and discovered a gray, lens-shaped object hovering
31, at 1 m altitude. It had one intense white light and three
1966 colored flashing lights. Driving within 2 m of it, he became
0200 afraid and backed up, but the object suddenly flew over and
behind him. A noise similar to that of a swarm of bees was
audible. It left at high speed toward the east. (Personal)
- 744 San Francisco (California). Two women observed a large
Mar. object with a pulsating bluish light on top, an orange light
31, below, windows, and antennae, resting in a construction
1966 area. Silhouettes could be seen moving inside, one of them
0600 gesturing as the craft took off. (Gribble June, 66)
- 745 Hamilton (Canada). Charles Kozens, 13, saw two objects,
Mar. 2.5 m long, 1.2 m high, with flashing lights, land near
31, Hamilton. When he tried to touch an antenna on one of
1966 the objects, he received an electric shock. (FSR 66, 4)
2115
- 746 Tangier (Oklahoma). A civilian man, 34, was driving about
Apr. 1, 10 km south of Tangier when he reached a hilltop and saw
1966 a green object flying north at very high speed, emitting a
2240 shrieking noise and a "heat wave." The car engine died. The
witness noted that the object was wider than the road.
(Atic)
- 747 Liberty (Missouri). Darlene Underwood and her mother
Apr. 1, saw two star-like objects land in a field. One of them rose
1966 rapidly when a train came into view. It went behind a hill,
2400 while the second one hovered at tree height with its lights
off. When the train had passed, both objects landed again
and two man-like shadows were seen. Voices shouting in a
foreign language and what sounded like a pig being
butchered were heard. Light signals. (IIR May, 66)
- 748 Hague (Florida). A civilian man, 40, saw an object resting

Apr. 4, on the ground as he was going to work, less than 2 km
1966 southeast of Hague. It was an elongated craft, 2 m long, 70
0605 cm high. When he tried to touch it, the craft left at great
speed toward the west. It had six openings, 10 cm in
diameter, and made a “turbine” noise so loud that the
witness had to put his hands over his ears. After going away
for a few meters, it vanished suddenly. Rain was falling
throughout the observation, which lasted four min. (Atic)

749 Wycheproof (Australia). R. Sullivan was driving toward
Apr. 5, Maryborough when his headlight beams appeared to
1966 “bend” to the right. He then observed a vertical, conical
beam of light in a nearby field, very white at ground level
and rainbowlike up to an altitude of 7 m. Top and bottom
diameters: 3 and 1 m respectively. The object producing the
light flew away. (APRO May, 66)

750 Durhamville (New York). A woman was awakened by a
Apr. 5, flash, thought her heater had exploded, but found
1966 everything in order. The next day she was told that a
0130 pulsating, luminous object had flown at very low altitude
over her trailer, circled and left. Three witnesses. Low
buzzing sound. (Binder)

751 Lycoming (New York). A civilian woman, 42, went to get a
Apr. 5, glass of water in her kitchen and saw a spinning object, 3 m
1966 in diameter, 6 m above ground near her house. It departed
0300 very suddenly, leaving a trail. (Atic)

752 Kittery (Maine). A landed object was observed through
Apr. 5, binoculars by four persons. It took off, hovered for a while,
1966 and left. (Atic)
1900

753 Alto (Tennessee). Two civilian men stopped to watch an
Apr. 5, object hovering above a swamp, tried to follow it, but it
1966 flew away. They observed that animals (cows, dogs, horses)

- 2400 were restless in all the areas that the object crossed. A photographic reconstitution by the U.S. Air Force showed an oval object, 30 m long, flying at 5 m altitude, between a high-tension line and a row of trees. (Atic)
- 754 Daniels Park (Colorado). Six teenagers reported strange
Apr. 7, lights following their car as they left the site of a picnic in a
1966 state of extreme fear. An unknown man, 2.20 m tall,
2130 wearing black clothes, had been seen passing in front of the
shelter entrance and walking on the roof. (Personal)
- 755 Norwalk (Connecticut). Mike Dorsey and Gary Hunt, 12,
Apr. 8, were walking to school when they saw a circling object
1966 making the sound of humming bees. They ran for cover,
0805 trying to stop a car. The craft resembled an upside-down
plate, very smooth, apparently metallic, with a black spot
near the rim, a red light and an antenna-like projection,
and red and white lights spinning counterclockwise.
Diameter: 2.5 m, height, 1.5 m. Minimum altitude was 2
m, held for 5 min, with a slight rocking motion. The object
then took off at great speed. (Lor. III 108)
- 756 Greensburg (Pennsylvania). A civilian man, 43, saw a well-
Apr. defined object 5 m above ground, 100 m away. It showed a
11, flashing red light, rose, was lost in the fog, then came back
1966 at treetop level with a strong whistling sound. Its shape was
0000 that of a cigar, 15 m long. It had no wings, tail assembly, or
wheels. (Atic)
- 757 Dorchester (Massachusetts). During a power failure many
Apr. residents, including Robert Moses and Robert McCambly,
12, saw an oval object with a dome on top and lights (red to
1966 white to green) around the bottom, which appeared to land
1945 on the roof of the Oliver Wendell Holmes grammar school
after a series of maneuvers. (FSR 66, 4)
- 758 Millersville (Texas). A person in a car saw an oval object the

- Apr. size of a car follow his vehicle, then cross the road behind it
17, at 5 m altitude. The object reflected sunlight. (Atic)
1966
- 759 Battle Creek (Michigan). An egg-shaped object, 25 m long,
Apr. 5 m high, gray-colored, was observed from a distance of 25
18, m by a 42-year-old witness driving a car. The object
1966 supported a cockpit with windows and three rows of lights,
2210 emitted red flames, and made the same noise as a heavy
truck on wet pavement. The object followed the car for
some time. (Atic)
- 760 Bellingham (Massachusetts). Two women saw a cigar-
Apr. shaped object, with bright, red lights at both ends, flying
19, erratically. It made a whistling sound when moving, was
1966 silent when hovering. Minimum distance: 100 m, length,
2200 20 m. The lights began flashing and the object went down
behind some trees when five planes and a helicopter came
over the area. Two of the aircraft circled the location, then
flew on. The whistling sound was again heard, but the
object was not seen after the departure of the planes.
(Personal)
- 761 Peabody (Massachusetts). A man saw what he thought was
Apr. a crashing plane, then observed it was oval, had white, red,
19, and green lights, flew low over him, circled, came down
1966 with pendulum motion, and appeared to land on Route
2245 114. At midnight, two men driving along that route saw a
beam sweep the road, stopped, and saw the object in a field.
It was a disk with a white, a green, and three red lights. The
two reports were independent. (Personal)
- 762 Bagley (Minnesota). Several people were said to have
Apr. observed an object fly at low altitude and land outside
22, Bagley. Four dwarfs seemed to make repairs, then the craft
1966 flew away. (FS Mar., 67)

1530

763 Beverly (Massachusetts). A child saw a blinding,
Apr. multicolored source of light making a buzzing sound as it
22, flew over the road 15 m away from the house. It seemed to
1966 land in a field near the school. Three adults came out to
2100 calm the child and also saw the object circling and
hovering. They called the police. Two officers arrived and
saw the object appearing to “dance” with two other craft.
All witnesses then observed the arrival of one helicopter and
two aircraft, as the remaining object flew away to the
southwest. Police described the object as plate-shaped when
stationary above the school building. TV reception was
blurred throughout the observation. (Personal)

764 Pedernales River (Texas). Tom M. Lasseter, architect, was
Apr. camping near the river when he was awakened by a
24, fluttering sound and observed a glowing white disk, 7 m in
1966 diameter, at treetop level 60 m away. It had a row of lights.
0330 (NICAP May, 66)

765 Ashby (Massachusetts). Two men saw an object dive within
Apr. 30 m of their car. It was silent, had a bright blue light on
24, top, suddenly accelerated, and was lost to sight toward Mt.
1966 Watatic. (Atic)
1810

766 Follansbee (West Virginia). A young man saw a silent
Apr. object shaped like two bowls glued together, 30 m altitude,
26, ahead of his car. Estimated diameter: 10 m. He drove away
1966 without looking behind. (Atic)
2330

767 Marisela Caracas (Venezuela). A man observed the landing
May of an oval object and two beings, who came out of the
10, object through a system of light beams. They used strange
1966 instruments to examine a number of objects, especially

- 1652 plants. They were 2 m tall, had oversized heads, appeared bright and “transparent.” Their eyes were slanted, their shoulders very broad. They wore no apparent weapon, but their belts were very wide and emitted light rays. They did not touch anything without first illuminating it with these beams. They went back aboard their craft “as if carried by the light.” (Personal)
- 768 Atafona Campos (Brazil). Approximate date. The crowd at
May a movie projection panicked, thinking it was an
10, earthquake, as an unknown object exploded. According to
1966 police, a sulphurous odor and a trace 25 cm deep, 35 cm
2200 wide, were noted at the site. (LDLN 84)
- 769 Cordoba (Spain). Manuel Hernandez was coming back
May from the fields near Cordoba when he saw a disk-shaped
16, object land 100 m away. Small beings resembling “green
1966 birds” came out for a few instants, then took off again.
(162)
- 770 West Point City (Pennsylvania). Two witnesses observed a
June 3, stationary object 3 m above ground. It had a diameter of 7
1966 m, lights on top and bottom and smaller lights at the rim.
2145 It flew away very fast to the east. (Personal)
- 771 Sandusky Road (Ohio). A civilian man, 43, driving west
June 8, between Kansas and Toledo, saw an object appear out of
1966 nowhere. It was cigar-shaped, bright metallic, and flew low
0645 to the northeast. Minimum distance: 30 m. The object was
completely silent, and the size of an airliner. (Atic)
- 772 Westport (Connecticut). A civilian who was going fishing
June saw an object dive toward his car and hover at treetop level,
11, stopped and observed it for two min. It was shaped like two
1966 plates glued together, and had a smaller, oval object on top.
0345 It took a 45° inclination, rose, made a right-angle turn, and
changed color (white to yellow to blue to green) as it

accelerated. (NICAP)

773 Milan (Michigan). The policeman who had observed an
June object over Milan on Mar. 17 saw an unidentified machine
13, on the ground at a street intersection. He drove toward it
1966 with his headlights illuminating the object, which took off
0225 like an airplane, flying away to the southeast. Investigation
by Selfridge AFB. (Atic)

774 Bar-sur-Loup (France). The mayor of Bar-sur-Loup, Leon
June Barbier, saw a large, round object with yellow and green
18, lights on a hilltop. (LDLN 89)
1966
0345

775 Le Rouret (France). A truck driver, Mr. Dugelay, saw a
June disk-shaped object over Le Rouret. It remained motionless
18, for five min, then disappeared. Its lights were alternately red
1966 and bluish-green. (LDLN 84; 163)
0400

776 Mount Mitchell (North Carolina). Four campers saw an
June object with three flashing red lights land on the ground 200
18, m away. It remained there all night, rose at dawn, was then
1966 observed through binoculars as a red-colored, bell-shaped
2400 craft. Broken trees and other traces were found. (Atic)

777 Hamburg (New York). A 61-year-old civilian woman was
June reading when an intense red light illuminated the ground
23, near her house. She went outside and saw a lighted object,
1966 20 m away, 1 m in diameter, which backed up and flew
2130 away "like a bullet." Three other persons saw it from the
next house. (Atic)

- 778 Chaclacayo (Peru). Several persons reported seeing a very
July 5, small creature leaving a luminous trail, quietly walking
1966 along the streets, while children and adults panicked. (164)
2100
- 779 Union-Kirkwood (Pennsylvania). Two civilian women saw
July 11, a red, luminous object 30 m away in a field. It had small
1966 openings and made a whirring sound. Length, 30 m;
2045 height, 6 m; duration, 90 min. (Atic)
- 780 Pontedera (Italy). Camillo Faieta, 35, a lineman, was on
July 13, duty when a light dazzled him, and he observed that it
1966 came from an object on a small island on the Emissario
0220 Canal. Two little men were seen briefly on the ground
before the departure of the object. There are four other
witnesses. (LDLN 86; FSR 67, 1)
- 781 Rebouillon (France). René Pebre and two others were
July 17, driving back from Draguignan when they saw a gray, oval,
1966 metallic object, about 5 m long, hovering at a low altitude,
0345 about 300 m from them. They noticed several window-like
openings on the craft, which emitted a light beam. All the
dogs in the vicinity were barking. (GEPA Sept., 66)
- 782 Vancehars (North Carolina). A man driving between
July 25, Greenville and Vancehars saw a glow in the woods and was
1966 followed by the light even at speeds of 170 km/h. He finally
0200 stopped to observe it, but became afraid when he saw that
it came from a pulsating object that flew within 100 m of
the car, 15 m above ground. The color changed in
sequence, orange to red to blue to green, and the object
wobbled on its axis. It came within 30 m, then suddenly
left straight up. (Atic)
- 783 Montsoreau (France). A photographer, Mr. Lacoste, and his
July 28, wife, saw a red, lighted object cross the sky and appear to
1966 touch the ground. It then rose, hovered, and disappeared.

- evening The next day a wheat field was found flattened over an area 3 m in diameter, and covered with an oily substance. (166; Magonia)
- 784 Erie, Presque-Ile Park (Pennsylvania). Young witnesses
July 31, reported an object flying erratically and landing 300 m
1966 away. It had the shape of a mushroom and swept the area
2025 with a light beam. A strange being, 1.80 m tall, was seen.
Police report. (167; FSR 66, 6)
- 785 Rushville (Indiana). Several young witnesses reported seeing
Aug. 1, an unidentified object at low altitude. (Lor. III 109)
1966
1945
- 786 Texas. A civilian man and his family observed a dark object
Aug. 6, hovering near their isolated house. It had a square “door”
1966 emitting a yellow light. Three children saw a dwarf through
1400 the opening. He was dressed in shiny black coveralls. The
object left slowly with a soft humming sound. (Atic;
Magonia)
- 787 Barinas (Venezuela). Three hunters, E. Beucomo, J. Zapata
Aug. and J. Ramos, observed a strange glow in the forest and
18, discovered a very large, egg-shaped object, stationary 2 m
1966 above ground. It had large, circular openings emitting a
multicolored light, and it made a whistling sound. The
hunters ran away. (APRO Sept., 66)
- 788 Donnybrook (North Dakota). A border patrolman saw a
Aug. bright, shiny disk on its edge, 10 m in diameter, 5 m high,
19, floating down the side of a hill, wobbling from side to side
1966 3 m above ground. It reached the valley floor, climbed to
1650 about 30 m, and moved across to a small reservoir where it
assumed a horizontal position. A dome then became visible
on top of the disk. It hovered for one min and seemed
about to land less than 80 m away, but tilted back on edge

and flew into the clouds at high speed. (Atic)

789 Healdsburg (California). Otto Becker, his son, and
Aug. daughter-in-law woke up to find the whole house bathed in
20, bright light, and they observed a “six-story” object at
1966 treetop level 60 m away. It gave off rainbow colors which
early appeared to pour off its edges “like water” in a fantastic
 display. Distinct engine noise was heard before it took off
 vertically. Domestic animals had been greatly disturbed,
 and the witnesses had inflamed eyes for several days.
 (Gribble Jan., 67)

790 Niteroi (Brazil). A woman called police to report a
Aug. luminous object rising and descending on top of a high hill.
20, When policemen climbed to the site they found the bodies
1966 of two men, electronics technicians Pereira da Cruz and
 Viana. The bodies had lead masks on the upper part of the
 face. An autopsy failed to disclose the cause of death.
 Investigation disclosed several earlier incidents and an
 organization to which these men belonged. (Personal)

791 Minot Air Force Base (North Dakota). An airman observed
Aug. and reported by radio a multi-colored light high in the sky.
24, A strike team was sent to his location and confirmed the
1966 unknown. A second object, white, was seen to pass in front
2200 of clouds. At the radar base, an object was detected and
 tracked. The observations lasted nearly 4 hours and were
 confirmed by three different missile sites. Radio
 interference was noted by teams sent to locations where the
 object was sometimes described as hovering at ground level.
 (Atic)

792 El Campo (Texas). A police officer was driving at nearly
Sept., 200 km/h toward the north on Route 71 when he suddenly
1966 saw an object on the road ahead and another one following
0330 his car. The first one looked like a flaming car and was the

size of a 3-story house. It flew away as the policeman was about to hit it. (168)

793 Texas. Two young witnesses went outside when the TV set
Sept. 3, became blurred. They observed a fantastic spinning light
1966 illuminating the house. It came from an object hovering at
1400 the same location as an earlier sighting (see Case 786).
(Atic; Magonia)

794 Texas. A civilian man observed a peculiar light
Sept. 5, phenomenon and a small figure that appeared to enter a
1966 bedroom. The figure was not seen again. (Atic; Magonia)
evening

795 Durand (Wisconsin). About 15 km east of Durand, Mrs. E.
Sept. 7, Bruns and her two children observed an elongated object,
1966 about 10 m long, with revolving lights, hovering 1 m above
2000 ground and making a deafening noise. After 30 sec, it tilted
and took off. (APRO Sept.,66)

796 Franklin Springs (New York). A man saw an object descend
Sept. 9, from a cloud bank, slow down, and land with a soft
1966 whirring sound. It showed three horizontal bands of light—
2100 blue, red and green. (Personal)

797 Stirum (North Dakota). A child of 11 years saw a disk-
Sept. shaped object land near a farm. It had a tripod landing gear,
13, two red lights, two white and one green light, and a
1966 transparent dome. A businessman from Gwinner and an
0730 Air Force Lt. Col. went to the site and discovered three
traces, apparently left by spherical objects, 18 cm deep, very
compact. Radiation measured at 0.1 milliroentgen
(normal). The child reported that the object “went away so
fast that it vanished.” (Atic)

798 Crane’s Beach (Massachusetts). Mr. and Mrs. Ronald
Sept. MacGilvary saw a golden-white, luminous object resting on

- 17, the beach, with two bright lights flying in and out of the
1966 craft. It went away after one hour. (LDLN 88; NICAP
0445 Oct., 66)
- 799 Summerside (Canada). Eight members of the Royal
Sept. Canadian Air Force saw a bright object that flew down at
21, high speed, stopped abruptly, remained at ground level for
1966 20 min, and flew away straight up. (NICAP Oct., 66)
0630
- 800 Potomac (Maryland). A boy saw a disk-shaped object with
Oct. 5, a transparent dome and a row of lights, at ground level. It
1966 rose at high speed, emitting a "heat wave," and was lost in
the clouds. (NICAP Oct., 66)
- 801 Newton (Illinois). An adolescent first saw a bright light,
Oct. then a plate-shaped object hovering near the house. It took
14, off at high speed, causing static on the phone as the boy
1966 was calling his mother to describe it. When she came home,
1845 she found her son in a state of shock and the dog hiding in
a corner. (Personal)
- 802 Fork (West Virginia). James Roberts saw two round
Oct. pinkish-red objects on a hillside near his home. He fled
14, when they took off with a hissing sound emitting streams
1966 of fire. (Gribble Jan., 67)
2230
- 803 El Campo (Texas). Mrs. Mark deFriend, 32, saw an object
Nov. 2, at ground level in front of her car on a rainy night. It would
1966 leave the road and fly over the fields from time to time. The
evening greenish-blue object flew back in front of the car, then was
lost to sight behind some trees. (168)
- 804 Parkersburg (West Virginia). W. Derenberger, salesman,
Nov. 2, saw a dark object ahead of him on the road. It was flat on
1966 the bottom and rounded on top. As he stopped, the object

1925 came within 20 cm of the road surface, and a man of dark complexion, dressed with a shirt and ordinary trousers, both a shiny blue color, came out, smiled at the witness who then thought that he received a message, although no word was spoken. The message described a hypothetical “other world” and suggested that the observation be reported to authorities. The man also promised to return. Several people who drove by the witness did report seeing a man speaking to him, as well as a strange vehicle nearby. (169; FSR 67, 1)

805 Gaffney (South Carolina). Patrolmen A. G. Huskey and C.
Nov. Hutchins saw a dark, spherical machine with a flat rim land
17, near them. Estimated diameter: 7 m. An opening and a
1966 short ladder became visible, and a small man, dressed in a
0400 shiny gold suit, emerged, came within 6 m of them, and
spoke in perfect English before taking off. (FSR 68, 2)

806 Bayonne (New Jersey). Two local businessmen observed a
Nov. dark, gray, metallic sphere, from the top of which projected
19, a dozen “tentacles” over 2 m long, flying at about 40 m
1966 altitude and then coming down behind a house. It was
0750 assumed that it plunged into the bay, but a search by patrol
boats was unsuccessful. (Personal)

807 El Campo (Texas). Two witnesses observed a dark, red
Nov. object land by the side of the road, later following their car.
28, (168)
1966

808 Haynesville (Louisiana). A physics professor driving
Dec. through a wooded area saw a bright, pulsating glow,
30, changing from orange to white, in the woods about 1.7 km
1966 away. Coming back the next day, he located traces of burns,
2015 and called the Air Force and the University of Colorado.
(Personal; Magonia)

809 Romières (France). A woman walking home saw a beam of
Jan. 17, light about 1 m in section sweep the ground in her
1967 direction. It came from a circular, white object that turned
1845 off its main light. She then saw reddish spots before it
vanished entirely. Another witness saw the phenomenon
from a separate location, 2 km away (LDLN).

810 Freetown (Indiana). F. Bedel, 23, driving on Route 135
Jan. 17, about 8 km north of Freetown saw a plate-shaped object
1967 with red, yellow, blue, and white blinking lights, lost
night control of his car, and ran off the road. Less than 2 km
away, Phil Patton saw an identical object that came within
30 m of his car. (Lor. III 22)

811 Charleston (West Virginia). Tad Jones, 38, was driving near
Jan. 19, Charleston when he saw a large, metal sphere, about 6 m in
1967 diameter, having four legs equipped with wheels and a very
0905 small propeller underneath. Two min later it flew away.
(FSR 67, 3)

812 Winsted (Minnesota). A civilian man, 32, driving to work
Jan. 25, in his 1964 Chevy truck, had to stop and inspect the
1967 vehicle when its engine stalled. Only then did he observe an
0430 intense light to his right, coming closer. He saw it land on
the road, and locked himself inside the cabin. The craft
settled on a tripod landing gear; it measured 25 m in
diameter and was 10 m high. Something similar to an
elevator came down from it, and a man dressed in blue
coveralls "with something like a glass fishbowl on his head,"
of medium height, seemed to check something and left.
(Atic)

813 Coffeen (Illinois). A Methodist minister was driving on
Jan. 26, Route 185 near Coffeen when he saw an object, flat on the
1967 bottom, rounded on top, cross the road silently 100 m
2100 away, at low speed. Length, 20 m; height, 3 m. (Atic)

814 Studham (Great Britain). Children observed “a little blue
Jan. 28, man with a tall hat and a beard” that disappeared in a puff
1967 of smoke; they later saw him again, and heard “foreign-
1345 sounding” voices. (FSR 67, 4; Magonia)

815 Boadilla del Monte (Spain). Three witnesses independently
Feb. 1, saw a craft emitting light signals land a few meters away.
1967 (LDLN 93)
2100

816 Hilliards (Ohio). A young man heard a strange noise and a
Feb. 5, barking dog, and saw an egg-shaped object land. From an
1967 elevator-like shaft came human figures that placed small
evening spheres around the craft. A man walked to them and
appeared to speak with the entities. The witness was seen,
the creatures tried to abduct him, and then took off.
(NICAP May, 67)

817 Milford (Ohio). Miss Hildebrand, 19, and Michael McKee
Feb. fled when they saw a large, shiny object off the road.
11, Returning to the scene with a policeman, they found
1967 broken branches at the site. (APRO Jan., 67)
0145

818 Chippenham (Great Britain). G. Grammond saw an object
Feb. with flashing red and green lights glide, circle, and land in a
22, field. He saw it again spinning in the northeast when he
1967 came out with two other witnesses 5 min later. (FSR 67, 4)
night

- 819 Linstead (Maryland). Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Weston were
Feb. talking on the phone when they were surprised to hear a
23, very strong sound and saw an object flying low over their
1967 area. A third person saw the object, and many heard it. The
1030 snow was swirling under it. The object was mushroom-
shaped, supported a dome with a fin, was greenish, and left
toward the Severn River. (170)
- 820 Riachuelo (Chile). Approximate date. An engineer from
Feb. Osorno, well-known locally, saw an object touch down and
24, a strange being, 1.50 m tall, emerge, wearing a transparent
1967 suit. He had a very white face and white hands, a
pronounced jawbone, and no apparent nose. Seeing the
witness, he got back inside the machine, which took off at
great speed. (Lor. III 59; Vuillequez)
- 821 Red Hill (New Hampshire). Mr. and Mrs. Fellows were
Mar. 3, driving toward Sandwich when they saw a lighted object
1967 going up and down, turning from white to greenish blue,
and following their car for 20 min until they reached Route
113. It left to the northeast. They reported feeling an
“electric discharge” as it left, and their dog was very nervous
during the observation. (NICAP Mar., 67)
- 822 Vilhelmina (Swedish Lapland). The Sodestrom family
Mar. 4, observed two plate-shaped objects, one 30 m in diameter,
1967 the other smaller and gray in color. They hovered at 20 m
2400 altitude for 15 min. The object left with a hushed whistling
sound, illuminating the forest with intense light. (171)
- 823 Leominster (Massachusetts). Two persons observed deep
Mar. 8, fog in the vicinity of a cemetery and saw a light in the
1967 center, coming from an object hovering 100 m above
0105 ground. Thinking it was a fire, the witnesses stopped.
Paralysis and ignition interference were then noted while
the object, about 13 m in diameter, oscillated and then

departed with a whirring sound. It took about 20 min for the witnesses to recover muscular coordination. (NICAP Mar., 67)

824 Follansbee (Virginia). Three witnesses observed an object as
Mar. 9, they were driving on Route 2. It was round, hovered at
1967 rooftop level, left suddenly at high speed. Its size was that
2100 of a car, and the underside showed several lights. (Atic)

825 Rochester (Minnesota). A boy who had gone outside to buy
Mar. a newspaper saw an object resembling an inverted
12, mushroom hovering 10 m above ground. It was not larger
1967 than a car, took a 45° orientation, oscillated, and left to the
northwest. Three photographs were reportedly taken. (Atic)

826 Butler (Pennsylvania). A man and his daughter saw two
Mar. lights that they thought were landing lights on aircraft, but
20, they came to ground level, flew straight toward the car, and
1967 suddenly vanished. At the same time, five figures appeared
2245 about 3 m away. They had narrow, pointed noses, mouths
and eyes like slits, blond hair, rough skin, and were dressed
in loose “hunterlike” clothes. Witnesses drove away as fast
as they could. (FSR 68, 5)

827 Belt (Montana). Numerous reports came from this area,
Mar. including one of a landing observation. At dawn, police
24, and a Malmstrom AFB helicopter made a search, with
1967 negative results. (Atic)

828 Iguala (Mexico). An intensely luminous object woke up
Mar. several residents. People in trains going toward Acapulco
25, and people traveling by car saw the same phenomenon. It
1967 came to ground level with a blinding light, then took off.
dawn (177)

829 Altona (Canada). Mr. and Mrs. John Dick and Mrs. W.
Mar. Buhr were driving toward Gretna. Near three radio towers

- 26, situated 3.5 km south of Altona, they saw a very bright
1967 object at ground level, illuminating the countryside with a
2045 pink glow. The object itself was dark, with a luminous band
around it, was motionless and pulsated, then suddenly
disappeared. (173)
- 830 Hanley (Great Britain). Three strange objects, a bright,
Mar. orange light emitting a shower of green sparks, and two
31, smaller sources, were seen in a field. No details. (FSR 67, 6)
1967
- 831 New Westminster (Canada). Two boys saw an orange disk,
Apr. 1, less than 1 m in diameter, flying at high speed, stop and
1967 hover for three min, 20 m above ground. Chief of Police
2000 Peter Mehan confirmed that the sighting was under
investigation. (174)
- 832 Jonestown (Pennsylvania). Justice of the Peace John H.
Apr. 5, Demler was driving north on Route 72 when his car stalled
1967 and the lights went out. He then saw an object, 10 m in
1945 diameter, which gave off a smell of sulphur and
camphorated oil, hovering low over the car, which was
pulled and rocked when the object took off. Physiological
effects (perspiration and peeling skin) were reported after
12 hours. The object gave off a sound resembling an electric
motor, and emitted sparks. (NICAP May, 67)
- 833 Crestview (Florida). An entire class at an elementary school
Apr. 6, observed an object 20 m above ground, 2 km away. It
1967 vanished suddenly as the children and their teacher, 33-
1245 year-old Robert Apfel, were watching it. (176)

- 834 Crestview (Florida). More than two hundred children and
 Apr. 7, three teachers saw an oval object, with a light at each end,
 1967 come to ground level. Several other objects also were seen,
 0945 moving up and down with a pendulum motion. (FSR 67,
 3)
- 835 Boraure (Venezuela). Guillermo Roldan, his daughter, and
 Apr. other persons saw a glowing, egg-shaped object fly across
 16, the sky at high speed, stop suddenly and descend to ground
 1967 level. As the witnesses rushed toward the area, the object
 took off at very high speed. (Lor. III 60)
- 836 South Hill (Virginia). Mr. Crowder was driving home
 Apr. when he saw an object on the road 70 m away. Supported
 21, by four legs, it was a vertical cylinder, 5 m in diameter, with
 1967 a half-sphere on top. It was gray and its base was 1 m above
 2100 the pavement. When the witness turned his high beams on,
 the craft gave off a vertical light and vanished. The road
 burned for 15 min. Mr. Martin, who lived nearby, also
 observed the light. Holes, traces of burns, and calcined
 matches were noted at the site. (Atic)
- 837 Kitchener (Canada). Brian Dorscht saw a dark object,
 Apr. measuring 1 m in diameter and 1.5 m in height, with
 26, flashing green and white lights. When 1 m above ground,
 1967 six legs came out, and it landed on a lawn near the National
 2100 Grocers Company. The whining sound the object was
 making stopped, and the witness became afraid and ran
 away. Police found six prints at the site. (177; SS&S
 Summer, 67)
- 838 Green Lake (Wisconsin). Four boys with binoculars
 Apr. observed an object come lower with oscillating motions,
 27, illuminating the woods 1 km away. It was cone-shaped,
 1967 with a blue underside, and a top that changed from red to
 2200 orange to white. (Atic)

839 Durango (Mexico). A mechanical engineer and his
May 6, daughter saw a disk-shaped object on the ground off a
1967 highway. They stopped the car and took three photos of the
1100 object as it was taking off. The first one showed the object
at treetop level, the second showed it in flight, and the third
photo missed the object. (Lor. III 65)

840 Edmonton (Canada). Ricky Banyard, 14, saw a strange
May 7, object in the sky and followed it with a friend, Glenn
1967 Coates, through binoculars. It hovered near a cemetery,
0200 making a hushed whistling sound and illuminating the
ground with a vertical beam of light. The object left
suddenly with a roar similar to that of a jet, and a series of
“bangs.” Stones were found calcined at the site. (178)

841 Marliens (France). In a field which belonged to the mayor,
May 9, Mr. Maillotte, a depression was discovered, and blue
1967 powder was found in small trenches radiating from that
area. A formidable weight seemed to have rested at the spot.
No radioactivity. (179)

842 Saint George (Utah). Michael Campeadore, 25, a hospital
May employee, was driving to Salt Lake City when he heard a
11, noise similar to that of a truck, but saw nothing. Then a
1967 yellow light became visible to the left, and thinking that it
0200 was a jet plane about to crash, he got out and saw it stop 30
m away at 30 m altitude. It was shaped like an inverted
bowl with a dome on top and looked metallic. The witness
became afraid and emptied his .25 Beretta in the direction
of the craft. He heard the bullets hit metal and the object
took off at great speed. When he told his story at a nearby
service station, the attendant replied that about 20 reports
had been made in the Saint George area recently. (180)

843 Nieva-Segovia (Spain). Roman and Jose Arribas observed
May an object land in a pine forest north of Nieva-Segovia. They

- 16, saw “people” enter the ash-colored craft, which took off
1967 straight up, at high speed. (LDLN 89)
- 844 Falcon Lake (Canada). Polish-born Steve Michalak, 52,
May industrial mechanic and prospector, saw two red-glowing
20, objects flying at high speed. One of them blew vegetation
1967 as it landed, surrounded by a glow, and it was observed for
1213 30 min before a door opened, showing a purple light. A
high-pitched sound and an odor resembling a burning
electrical circuit were noted. Approaching, the witness
heard voices, and upon touching the craft, he burned his
rubber-coated glove, and was “blown out” by hot air when
the subject started spinning. The witness felt dizzy, suffered
minor face burns, second and third degree burns on his
chest, vomited frequently for 4 days, and lost over 10 kg.
Diameter of craft, 11 m; height, 3 m, with a 1-m-high
superstructure. (Lor. III 60; Condon 316)
- 845 Evillers (France). A teacher, 45-year-old Mr. Tyrode, saw a
May glow, then an object shaped like an inverted plate emitting
22, a greenish-blue light. It flew less than 20 m above his car, at
1967 40 km/h. (LDLN 94)
evening
- 846 Arbonne (France). Rémy Deneuille and his family saw a
May white light to the side of the road, but it was turned off
24, when they drove within 150 m of its location. Minutes
1967 later, they saw a luminous spherical object fly away for
2300 several minutes. (GEPA Dec., 67)
- 847 Richmond (Virginia). John Norton, 7, had to be taken to a
June 1, hospital after observing a disk-shaped, buzzing object, the
1967 size of a Volkswagen, with green and red lights, which
2330 landed in a clearing and took off “like lightning.” (NICAP
May, 67)
- 848 Itajuba (Brazil). A vehicle stalled in the vicinity of a

- June 7, brilliant, transparent, mushroom-shaped object, aboard
1967 which occupants with cat-like faces were seen. Under the
0130 object was a quadrangular protuberance. (FSR 68, 6)
- 849 Price Hill (Ohio). Two children saw a disk-shaped object 1
June m in diameter and 25 cm thick, making a metallic noise as
11, it hovered 10 m above them. They took a series of photos
1967 that show only a blur. (181)
2000
- 850 Caledonia (Canada). An object hovering 4 m above
June ground, and three dwarfs, were observed. Traces and an oily
13, substance were found at the site. (APRO Nov., 67)
1967
- 851 Suomussalmi (Finland). Farmer Arvi Juntunen heard a loud
June humming sound and saw a round, shiny gray object 50 cm
20, above ground, 6 m away. It had a domed top with a fin and
1967 measured 75 cm in diameter. As he was about to seize it,
1200 the object rose with a blast, circled and flew away. (FSR 68,
3)
- 852 Clifton (Great Britain). One hundred persons claimed to
July 5, have seen a silvery disk-shaped object, about 10 m long,
1967 land in the area. (FSR 67, 5)
- 853 Milan (Italy). Antonio Brambila and another man saw a
July 7, glow coming from a disk, 6.5 m in diameter and 2.5 m
1967 high, with a dome on top and four telescopic legs, which
2330 emitted a strange vibration. (LDLN 91)
- 854 Santa Clara del Mar (Argentina). Two persons saw a cigar-
July 11, shaped object on the ground, 400 m away from the road,
1967 which took off, rising rapidly. It had window-like openings
evening emitting a bright light. (183)
- 855 Arc-sous-Ciçon (France). Children were terrified by four

July 17, dwarfish creatures dressed in black clothing, about 1 m tall,
1967 who moved very rapidly among the bushes. They were
1600 dark-skinned, had bulging eyes, and spoke among
themselves in a strange, musical dialect. (182)

856 Belfast (Northern Ireland). E. Browne, walking in a wood,
July 17, saw a disk-like, dull, blue-gray object with a rough surface,
1967 hovering about 2 m above ground. An opening became
evening visible in the middle section and two men dressed in silvery
clothes emerged, walked in the woods, then reentered the
craft, which rose and vanished from sight. (FSR 67, 6)

857 Boardman (Ohio). A minister was awakened by a strange
July 18, sound and had the “impulse” to go downstairs and look
1967 outside. Between his house and the next one, he saw a
0130 silhouette wearing a luminous suit. He thought someone
was playing a prank, but the apparition was well-defined
and looked real. It turned into a shapeless glow and
vanished. (Keel; Magonia)

858 Jewish Creek (Florida). Barbara Fawcett, 18, and her sister
July 21, saw a yellow “jagged” object rise above a swamp and land
1967 on a hill. Air Force investigators found a very large scorched
0230 area at the spot. (APRO July, 67)

859 Mareuil (France). Between Mareuil and Ste-Hermine,
July 24, Daniel Bonifait and his family saw a red disk, the size of a
1967 building, fall 300 m away behind a hill. Dark forms were
2200 observed on the disk’s surface, and the forest seemed to be
ablaze as the witnesses drove away in fear. (GEPA Dec., 68)

860 Churchville (New York). A guard, Sidney Zipkin, 50, was
July 31, driving through a large parking lot when he observed a
1967 cigar-shaped object, 16 m long, with green lights under it,
2215 land on the pavement. He stopped his truck within 30 m of
the object, with the headlights aimed on it, and was
surprised to see two dwarfs dressed in shiny black uniforms

rush by the vehicle and enter the craft, which took off straight up. (184)

861 Conrado (Brazil). J. Vieira, a lawyer, and his driver,
Aug. 3, Amauri, at km 15 on the Miguel Pereira Highway saw two
1967 yellowish lights, then many others, about 500 m away to
2000 the left. They blinked and faded. Similar lights were seen
again at Conrado. When the driver blinked the car's
headlights, the objects seemed to respond. An object which
illuminated the whole area was seen resting in a woods.
(Lor. III 17)

862 Caracas (Venezuela). Two persons saw a luminous, whitish
Aug. 3, object, 10 m in diameter, resembling two plates glued
1967 together. The whole yard was illuminated and a humming
2330 sound was heard. A door opened in the base of the craft,
and something similar to a light bulb lowered itself to
ground level. This, too, had an opening, from which
stepped a small man in silvery, luminous clothes, his head
surrounded with vapor. He was about 5 m away from the
witnesses, and was observed to pick up stones, examine
them, look up and seem to communicate with the main
object. He then dropped the stones and stepped into the
"bulb" that reentered the craft, which took off. (Lor. III 44)

863 Recife (Venezuela). Engineer Hugo S. Yepes was on a beach
Aug. 4, 25 km north of Recife when he saw a disk, 6 m in diameter,
1967 come out of the water. It was gray, looked metallic, hovered
early for a few sec at 1 m altitude, then rose slowly to the east
and disappeared. (NICAP Mar., 68)

864 Sawyer (North Dakota). Ronald Sherven and Robert
Aug. 5, Bodine saw a glowing, white object on a west-east
1967 trajectory north of Sawyer. The object was hidden by a hill
2330 at first but all of a sudden it appeared again over a cemetery,
came to ground level, and sped away to the north. (NICAP

Oct., 67)

865 Hidalgo (Mexico). Antonio Neri Perez and several other
Aug. 6, people saw three glowing, red disks take off from a field
1967 near the house. (Lor. III 65)

866 Caracas (Venezuela). In the San Bernardino section, Pedro
Aug. 7, Riera, of Avila Ave., was awakened by the shaking of his
1967 bed and saw a creature in his room, which "flew" out
0200 through the open window. Lights on the ground blinded
the witness when he rushed to the balcony. Other people
had seen a strange vehicle parked in the street. That
afternoon, a strange dwarf entered the office of Dr. S.
Vegas, who examined him. The being spoke perfect
Spanish, had peculiar heart sounds, and did not understand
the notion of "age." (Lor. III 74)

867 Salina (Venezuela). Evangelic Pastor Estanislao Lugo
Aug. 8, Contreras was at the shore when he saw a disk-shaped
1967 object with a very bright orange glow emitting a buzzing
evening sound, rise out of the sea, hover a few seconds then rise
obliquely. (Lor. III 55)

868 Ogema (Wisconsin). Mr. and Mrs. Miedtke, awakened by
Aug. the barking of their dog, saw a large hemispherical object
12, with a fluorescent glow and a short flash of light. Too
1967 terrified to go outside, they heard heavy footsteps around
0230 their trailer. At dawn there was a sound like that of a
generator, and seconds later the object was gone. (Lor. III
27)

- 869 Joycelville (Canada). Stanley Moxon, of Toronto, driving to
 Aug. Montreal, was between Joycelville and the Glen Grove Rd.
 23, when he encountered a large, disk-shaped craft and two
 1967 creatures, 1.20 m tall, dressed in white suits and helmets.
 early They “flew back” into the object at once and it left silently
 at high speed. (Lor. III 32)
- 870 Kolmarden (Sweden). A boy and a girl, both 15, noticed a
 Aug. red glow coming down in the woods. Later they saw a large
 23, source of light in mid-air and heard piercing whistling
 1967 sounds, then footsteps, and saw a jumping creature, 10 m
 2000 away. It was about 1.30 m tall, had an oversized head, made
 jerky motions, raised a tube in its arms, and had a
 “shimmering” appearance. (APRO Sept., 67)
- 871 Sydney-Melbourne Road (Australia). A motorcyclist was
 Aug. suddenly engulfed in a bluish-white light so dazzling that
 24, he had to stop. He then saw a metallic object, 30 m away,
 1967 its shape that of two saucers one on top of the other, with a
 1700 dome on top, silvery, the lower half dark gray, about 10 m
 in diameter, and bearing a black mark or insignia. Near it
 appeared two figures about 1.5 m tall, wearing silvery
 coveralls and opaque helmets. A gesture from them scared
 the witness, who drove away but was followed by the
 object. (FSR 68, 2)
- 872 Catia la Mar (Venezuela). Three disks of large dimension
 Aug. were seen to emerge from the sea by Ruben Norato, after he
 25, observed a “precipitous movement of the water.” (NICAP
 1967 Mar., 68)
 1700
- 873 Maiquetia Airport (Venezuela). Esteban D. Cova, a private
 Aug. in the Marines, was relieved of duty at the airport and
 26, returned to his quarters. Then he met an ugly dwarf, 1 m
 1967 tall, with a huge head, bulgy eyes, and a body covered with

- 0200 “hairy stuff or wiry metal.” It made a deep whistling sound, and Cova felt a prickling sensation in his body. In perfect Spanish the creature said: “Won’t you come with me? We need one human being.” Cova fainted. (Lor. III 79)
- 874 Maturin (Venezuela). Saki Macharechi spotted an object in
Aug. flight, which he thought was a heron, land near a bridge.
26, He then saw that it was a dwarf, about 1 m tall, with huge
1967 eyes. (Lor. III 78)
- 875 Cussac (France). Two children saw a sphere, 2 m in
Aug. diameter, and “four little devils.” One of them was bending
29, over, apparently busy with something on the ground, and
1967 another held a mirror-like object. They hovered and flew
1030 around the sphere, then dived into it as it rose with a soft
whistling sound. A smell of sulphur began to spread, and
the object flew away. (FSR 68, 5; LDLN 90)
- 876 Hato Viejo Farm (Venezuela). Nelson Gutierrez, a
Sept. 2, salesman, saw an object on the Plains Highway, and a
1967 creature, of which he took several photographs. (Lor. III
night 78)
- 877 Caracas (Venezuela). Paula Valdez, suffering from a
Sept. 3, headache, was suddenly aroused by a whistling sound and
1967 saw a small man, with a large head and prominent eyes,
who said: “I want you to come with us, so that you’ll know
other worlds, and you’ll realize how small your world is.”
The witness screamed wildly, and the apparition ran. (Lor.
III 80)
- 878 Valencia (Venezuela). Police Officer P. A. Andrade was on
Sept. 4, duty at City Hall when he heard a humming noise and
1967 footsteps in a garage. He met a dwarf, 1 m tall, with a big
0510 head and bulging, reddish glowing eyes, wearing a silver-
colored, metallic-looking coverall. Andrade pointed his
machine gun at the creature, but a voice from a hovering

disk said in Spanish that he should not harm the creature. The dwarf then tried to convince Andrade to come to “their world,” adding it was “very distant and much larger than the Earth, and with many advantages for Earthlings.” When Andrade declined, the creature flew back into the object, which left. (Lor. III 82)

879 Caracas (Venezuela). A. Aguilar, 23, saw a creature outside
 Sept. 8, her bedroom window and screamed. Her parents ran into
 1967 the room in time to see it soaring over rooftops, surrounded
 0230 by a bluish-yellow glow. It moved as if suspended from a
 balloon. A strong smell of “melted iron” was detected by all.
 (Lor. III 81)

880 Villa Constitucion (Argentina). During a raging storm, an
 Sept. entire family watched a large, glowing object in a field 300
 11, m away, giving off brilliant beams of light for 4 hours, after
 1967 which it took off in seconds. Soot-like material with an
 2130 unpleasant smell and tracks on flattened grass were noted.
 (FSR 68, 6)

881 La Baleia (Brazil). Fabio J. Diniz, 16, was walking near a
 Sept. hospital when he saw a mushroom-shaped craft on a
 14, playing field. It had a cupola on top, and a guillotine-like
 1967 door that slid up. The boy fled, but a voice told him in
 1100 Portuguese: “Don’t run away.” He saw two men, 2 m tall,
 dressed in green tight-fitting clothes. They told him not to
 be afraid and to return the next day, “otherwise we will take
 your family.” They had greenish skin, and round eyes set
 wide apart. (FSR 68, 6)

882 Alamosa (Colorado). The carcass of a horse named Snippy
 Sept. was discovered. Unusual radioactivity and strange traces
 15, were claimed to have been found at the spot. (Condon 344;
 1967 Magonia)

883 Winsted (Connecticut). Two teenage girls observed a large,

- Sept. 15, 1967 2045 glowing object, and three small figures, about 1.25 m tall, with oversized heads, running near a barn. From the object came a noise similar to that of “a power mower when it fires but fails to start.” The object blacked out, and the figures hid while a car passed, after which the object pulsed between very bright white and dull red, and moved diagonally several times. (Lor. III 166; Condon 347)
- 884 Sept. 18, 1967 0100 Nanton (Canada). Forestry employee Russell Hill heard a strange pulsating sound and saw an object giving off a green glow hover near his cabin. Radio interference. (Lor. III 34)
- 885 Sept. 22, 1967 night Caracas (Venezuela). Near Caracas, a race track employee was attacked by a very strong creature that choked him, but ran away when a horse was heard neighing frantically in the stable. Thirty min later, a horse was attacked, and an employee saw a dwarf, 1 m tall, “zoom” out of the building. (Lor. III 84)
- 886 Oct. 9, 1967 1740 East Tucson (Arizona). A boy riding his bicycle saw an aluminum cylinder standing on end, 3 m high, 80 cm wide, supported by two legs ending in round pads joined by a bar. He got within 12 m of the object before it rose vertically with a deep, low-pitched hum, but no smoke, flame, or haze. It left two impressions. (Lor. III 119)
- 887 Oct. 11, 1967 0010 Oberhrendingen (Switzerland). Othmar Willi, 37, observed three cylinders, 10 m high, 5 m in diameter, with two rows of square windows and a small cone on top, hovering 50 m away and 5 m above a maize field, making a noise resembling a swarm of bees. A small object was dropped briefly. (FSR 68, 4)
- 888 Oct. Duncan (Oklahoma). Four boys were driving east on State Route 7 when they saw three men on the road, who

- 21, "almost flew off and disappeared." They were about 1.20 m
1967 tall and wore shiny blue-green clothing. Their faces looked
2200 human, but they had very large ears. The next day a small
footprint showing four toes was found in the mud. (Lor. III
84)
- 889 Newfield (New York). Donald Chiszar, 13, and Pat Crozier,
Oct. 10, saw a bright object hovering in mid-air. It tilted toward
24, them, and they could see two big, square windows
1967 separated by a bar, and strange lettering under them. Two
2130 aliens, and control panels with lights and knobs, could be
seen inside. It vanished on the spot. (Lor. III 180)
- 890 Malvern (Great Britain). Clive Robinson and Richard
Oct. Corben, 14, and a third boy, reported the landing of a
25, dome-shaped object with a smaller hump on top, 200 m
1967 away. It took off diagonally, leaving some traces. (FSR 68)
2045
- 891 Reading (Great Britain). A businessman driving north
Oct. between Hook and Reading was puzzled when the electrical
26, system of his car broke down. He then observed a dull
1967 object, 20 m in diameter, 100 m away, at about 15 m
0430 altitude. He made the rest of his journey in a trance-like
state. (FSR 67, 6)
- 892 Dympep (India). A spinning object, 7.5 m in diameter,
Oct. emitting red and green lights, came down to a river, causing
27, thunderous agitation of the water, and took off over a
1967 forest, with a heat wave. (LDLN 92)
- 893 Boyup Brook (Australia). A businessman was driving
Oct. toward Boyup Brook when his car failed completely and
30, stopped, although he did not recall feeling deceleration. He
1967 found a strong light beam aimed at him from a mushroom-
2100 shaped craft, 10 m in diameter. He had no recollection of
starting the car again after the departure of the object. (FSR

- 894 Ririe (Idaho). Will Begay and Clyde Soccie, in their early
Nov. 2, 20s, said that an object landed on top of their car, forcing
1967 them to stop. Two dwarfs spoke to them, but were not
night understood. The object left. (FSR 68,1)
- 895 San Jeronimo (Argentina). Carlos Spini and another man
Nov. 3, saw a luminous, blue, circular object land nearby, as they
1967 were examining some cows. It took off when they came
near. (Personal)
- 896 Fordingbridge (Great Britain). Lorry driver Karl Farlow
Nov. 5, told police that as his lights and radio blacked out,
1967 although his diesel engine continued to work, he saw an
2330 egg-shaped object, 3 m long, 15 m away. Moments later, a
white Jaguar coming in the opposite direction also stopped.
The object, emitting a green light and showing a whitish
dome under its lower surface, hovered between the two
vehicles for 2 min and left at high speed. (FSR 67, 6; 68, 3)
- 897 Barinas (Venezuela). Orlando Gonzales and two other
Nov. persons saw an oval object, 1.5 m high, resting in the
14, middle of a highway 80 m away. It left straight up. (APRO
1967 Nov., 67)
- 898 Storrington (Great Britain). Mrs. Quick and another
Nov. woman saw a flickering light and a deep-red, glowing
16, object at ground level, with a dark figure, slightly larger
1967 than a normal human, approaching it. The object
1700 disappeared suddenly. (FSR 68, 2)

- 899 Yerecoin (Australia). Farm manager Alan Pool, 43, saw an
Nov. object, 6 m in diameter and 1.5 m high, with round and
16, square windows, land in a field with a whining noise. It
1967 took off and vanished, leaving no trace. (FSR 68, 1)
1830
- 900 Rio de Janeiro (Brazil). Technician Ugo Battaglia, 39, and a
Nov. boy, heard a high-pitched sound and saw a bright, metallic,
24, disk-shaped object come down, hit a tree and hover, while
1967 three tall men in white coveralls walked around. The boy
1430 later suffered severe headaches. Traces. (APRO Nov., 67)
- 901 Yarmouth (Canada). Percy McBride saw a flashing object,
Nov. the size of a station wagon, with two aerials, arrive from the
29, east and land in a woods for 15 min. It made a clicking
1967 sound and a noise similar to six radio receivers tuned on
0200 different stations. It had a square, box-like protuberance
supported by a pole underneath. (APRO Jan., 68)
- 902 Ashland (Nebraska). Police Officer Schirmer observed a
Dec. 3, bright, aluminum-colored object just above the road and
1967 approached within 14 m, when the object rose, emitting a
0230 shrill beeping noise and a red-orange beam. Under hypnosis
at the University of Colorado, the witness reported that a
small human form, about 1.30 m tall, came from under the
craft and approached him to communicate a message
stating that “they” came from space and would meet him
again. (FSR 68, 4)
- 903 Holmes County (Ohio). Six teenagers observed a silvery,
Dec. disk-shaped object with a pointed projection on top and
22, multicolored lights, 100 m away, and felt a heat wave when
1967 it hovered above them. (FS June, 68)

- 904 Criacao do Cabrito (Azores). Serafim Vieira Sebastiao, a
Feb. 1, watchman at the Azores Air Station, saw “an oval object
1968 with a metallic gleam, topped by a glass tower with a small
balustrade on which two beings were standing.” There were
two other figures inside the tower. When he shone a light
toward it, a cloud of dust surrounded the witness, the craft
vanished, and he fainted. Investigation by American
military authorities. (FSR 68, 5)
- 905 Syracuse (New York). Nick Sgouris, while driving to work,
Mar. 3, observed a luminous, cigar-shaped object, about 20 m long,
1968 showing numerous multi-colored lights. The car almost
0615 stopped as the object flew low overhead, and the witness
was briefly paralyzed. (APRG Bulletin 67)
- 906 Chascomus (Brazil). Gerardo Vidal and his wife were
May, driving along Route 2 when they were caught in “a dense
1968 fog” and lost consciousness for 48 hours. When they came
2400 to, it was daytime, and the car, whose paint was badly
scorched, was parked in an unknown road. They spoke to
local people and found that they were in Mexico. (FSR 68,
5; Magonia)
- 907 Carlos Paz (Argentina). Pedro Pretzel, 39, motel owner,
June, observed an object 50 m away on road 20, showing two
1968 powerful red headlights. Arriving at his room, the witness
0050 found his daughter unconscious. When she came to, she
said that a blond man, 2 m tall, wearing a blue, bright suit,
and holding a pale-blue sphere in his hand, had appeared
and spoken to her. (LDLN 95)
- 908 Mendiozaca (Argentina). Jorge Yaru, 35, saw a strange light
June outside and a bright object, the size of a bus, 30 m away. It
14, had yellow, green and red lights at the bottom. As he
1968 approached, the object rose suddenly, hovered for 40 min,
0300 and left at high speed. (LDLN 95)

- 909 El Choro (Argentina). Chief of Provincial Police German
June Rocha and Police Major Niceforo Leon observed a round
16, object with a vivid blue light. It landed, left a strange,
1968 powerful odor, and burned grass and shrubs. (FSR 68, 5)
night
- 910 Cabreria (Argentina). A settler, Romulo Velasco, 25, saw a
June bright object land. From it emerged a strange “tall, slim
19, being” who came toward the witness, who fainted. (FSR
1968 68, 5)
night
- 911 Miramar (Argentina). A man riding his bicycle encountered
June a large object, 50 cm above the ground. The top part was
21, spinning, and it cast a vertical beam of red light toward the
1968 ground. Calcination traces were found by police. (LDLN
95)
- 912 Bouchard (Argentina). Jorge Ribles, electrician at the
June Carmal Chemical Plant, noticed that the engines were at a
25, standstill, while the countryside was lit up with intensive
1968 reddish light. Another man, 52-year-old Jose J. Rociski, fell
1045 unconscious as a vivid light enveloped him. He was unable
to move his left arm for three days, and suffered from pain
and extreme nervousness. (FSR 68, 5)
- 913 Ricardone (Argentina). Raul Calcedo met two giants,
July 1, almost 3 m tall, in Ricardone. He fled in terror, in spite of a
1968 strange power that tended to make him stay. (FSR 68, 5)
0400
- 914 Botucatu (Brazil). Three boys saw an object, about 8 m
July 1, wide, 350 m away. It had a large tripod undercarriage and a
1968 ladder reaching down to the ground. These devices were
1230 retracted, and the object rose a few meters, then flew off at
high speed. (FSR 68, 6)

- 915 Cofico (Argentina). A boy, Sola, saw, a few meters away, a
 July 2, strange being, about 2.10 m tall, hovering in the air, his
 1968 body emitting a peculiar glow, near a bright, unknown
 0815 object. (FSR 68, 5)
- 916 Sierra Chica (Argentina). Oscar H. Iriart, 15, saw two men
 July 2, of normal height, with short, white hair and red clothes,
 1968 semi-transparent legs, motioning to him. Near them was an
 1125 elliptical, silvery machine, 2 m long, 60 cm high, with three
 50 cm legs. The men gave him an envelope with a childish
 message and flew off. The witness's horse and dog were
 paralyzed for several minutes. The boy arrived home "like a
 madman." (FSR 68, 5)
- 917 Plaine-des-Cafres (La Reunion Island). Luce Fontaine, 31, a
 July 31, farmer, was in a clearing when he suddenly saw an oval
 1968 object, 25 m away, less than 5 m above ground. It had a
 0900 clear center, dark-blue ends, two protrusions on top and
 bottom, and measured 5 m in diameter, 2.5 m in height. In
 the object stood two beings, 90 cm tall, wearing coveralls. A
 violent flash and a blast of hot air were noted as the object
 vanished. (LDLN 96)
- 918 Lins (Brazil). Maria Josa Cintra, who worked at the
 Aug. Clemente Ferreira Sanatorium, was awakened by a noise. At
 27, the front door was a "foreign-looking" woman of normal
 1968 height, wearing light-colored clothes, and a headdress
 early exposing only her face. She spoke in an unknown language,
 and handed Marie a mug and a glass bottle covered with
 beautiful engravings. Maria filled them. The woman said
 something such as "Rempaua," and went out to a pearl-
 shaped, bright object that took off with the sound of wings.
 (FSR 69, 1)
- 919 Mendoza (Argentina). Three witnesses, among them two
 Aug. Casino employees, stated that they observed five dwarfs,

- 31, with oversized heads, who emerged from a landed craft and
1968 traced undecipherable signs on the ground. (*Le Figaro* Sept.
early 2, 1968)
- 920 Lins (Brazil). Doribio Pereira, 41, municipal employee,
Oct. 9, suddenly observed a golden, cigar-shaped object, and a
1968 figure armed with a flashing weapon that immobilized him.
0620 Three beings were standing on a platform under the craft,
and another figure appeared to be using a keyboard inside
the transparent top part. The object took off rapidly, leaving
the witness in a state of shock. (FSR 69, 1)
- 921 Sisteron (France). During a thunderstorm, a health
Nov. 2, practitioner was awakened by his crying 14-month-old son.
1968 He saw two luminous objects outside his house, and
0355 observed them coming close together and merging about
180 m away. A vertical beam of light was aimed at him for
a second as the object tilted, and then the display vanished
with a flash, leaving a slowly dissolving cloud. Persistent
nightmares and various physiological phenomena were later
recorded. (M)
- 922 Hanbury (Great Britain). Mr. and Mrs. Milakovic were
Nov. driving to Hednesford when they suddenly saw a brilliant
20, object rising from a field to the left and hovering above a
1968 house. It appeared to “quiver like a jelly.” Several figures
1730 were seen on the deck of the craft for about five min, then
it left with a jerky motion. (FSR 69, 1)
- 923 Fleury-d’Aude (France). A dozen witnesses saw a lens-
Nov. shaped object surrounded with a blue glow, making a noise
22, similar to that of a jet and emitting flashes, which landed in
1968 a field briefly. It suddenly took off and was lost to sight at
2100 the horizon. (*France-Soir* Nov. 24, 1968)

114 Vallee, "A Descriptive Study of the Entities Associated with the Type-1 Sighting," *Flying Saucer Review*, X, 1 (January-February, 1964), and X, 3 (May-June, 1964).

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