

flying South at staggering speed. The engineer, who holds a civilian pilot's certificate, was struck by the low altitude (between 4,000 and 7,000 metres he said) and the staggering speed, which he estimated at 30,000 km.p.h.

In the Gard area, at 8.15 p.m., M. Pierre Pont, farmer, and his employee, a man named Ibañez, were going into a vineyard near Fournes when they saw a greenish object flying at staggering speed, North-South. Both swore it could be no airplane. All these sightings were around 8.15 p.m. yesterday (Dec. 28) and all the objects were going towards the sea. At the Nîmes-Garons Air Force base they denied that anything abnormal had been picked up on the radar.

This paper states, in conclusion, that the whole population of the Montpellier area is talking nothing else but UFOs, and calling up the papers constantly to report sightings.

Midi Libre December 29, 1973

Martigues, December 28, 1973: A luminous object was seen in the sky over Martigues. Yesterday morning, at 9.15, a bright object was seen over the petrol-port of Martigues-Lavéra. It came from the direction of Port-Saint-Louis-du-Rhône, and vanished towards Ponteau. It was a big yellow ball with a touch of purple and was leaving a long white trail.

Le Provençal December 29, 1973

Aix-en-Provence, December 28, 1973: A Manosque businessman, M. Jean Delattre, going to Aix last Friday morning, saw a strange flying object, like a banana or a cigar cut in two. It was white, remained stationary a few seconds, then flew on again. Its route was from Apt towards Nice. What most struck the witness was its odd way of travelling, slightly sideways, "like a crab."

Le Provençal December 31, 1973

Further reporting on the same case described the object as like the two halves of a banana or cigar cut in two, one part pointing upwards and one pointing horizontally. The place where it was seen was between the Mirabeau bridge and Venelles.

Le Méridional and *Le Provençal* of January 1, 1974

Lille, December 31, 1973: Yesterday morning, near the mining region, between La Bassée and Lens, a grocer, M. Jean Liefoghe, of Haisnes, said that, at 7 a.m. he was driving along National Highway 347, to visit the market at Lens, when he saw, 80 m from him to the right, two

stationary lights. He thought at first it was a vehicle but suddenly it shot right across the road at staggering speed and was gone. But, 200 m. further on along the road, he again saw a great light, some 400 m from the road. It was a cigar-shaped object, red, surrounded by a reddish-orange glow. "I thought at first I was having a hallucination," he said, "or seeing the lights of some great store reflected in the sky." When coming back from the Lens market, he stopped at the spot to examine it. It had been freezing. And he found there little footprints. Also circular marks about 10 cms wide and several cms deep. Also three big holes in the ground, forming a triangle, the base of which was 8.90 metres and the other two sides 4.40 metres. Said M. Liefoghe: "No doubt about it. There were two craft. One was on patrol, and the other was the mother-ship, waiting for it, before starting off. What struck me most of all was that when the cigar flew off it was totally silent. I told the Pont-à-Vendin gendarmes, and they found the same marks as I did."

Le Méridional of January 1, 1974

Another report states that the gendarmes confirm they did find these marks and are investigating very carefully. The marks were very fresh, in the frozen earth, and no explanation can be found.

Le Soir of January 2, 1974

Tours, January 1, 1974: Last night, near Tours, at Saint-Pierre-des-Corps, at 10.20 p.m., M. Jacques Baugé was driving in his car with his wife and son when, just as they were entering the village of Mettray in Indre-et-Loire, they suddenly saw two shining balls, almost incandescent, about 30 metres or so ahead, quite low, and zigzagging to and fro from left to right.

Le Soir of January 2, 1974

Luberon, January 6, 1974: Last Sunday, in the Luberon area of Provence, at about 8.30 p.m., M. and Mme. Gérard Volot were driving in their car on the road from Goult to the village of Les Cordiers when they saw a luminous red object in the sky which was flashing and flying very fast, at a height of about 1,000 metres. They stopped to watch it. Unlike anything known to them, it came from the South and flew towards the Mont-Ventoux mountain. At one point it stopped for over a minute, pivoted on its axis, and then turned towards NW and vanished behind the Vaucluse mountains in the direction of the village of Lioux.

Le Provençal, January 10, 1974

FSR CASE HISTORIES

Publication of *FSR Case Histories* Supplements is to be suspended after the appearance of Supplement 18. We regret that we have been forced to take this step, due entirely to the rising cost of paper, printing and postage. Few readers realise that *FSR Case Histories*, throughout most of its 3½ years' existence, had to be subsidised by *Flying Saucer Review*, as, at its best, it only managed a circulation of 1450. With costs as they are, the supplements are no longer a viable product.

It would be an impossible task for our part-time assistant to send out a large number of small remittances. We would therefore suggest to those readers who have unexpired subscriptions that they should indicate whether they would —

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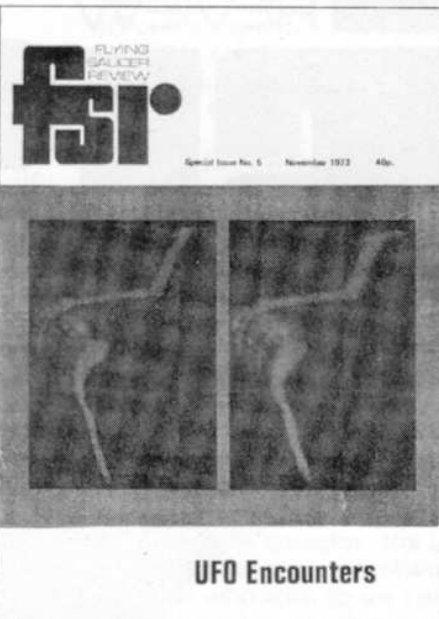
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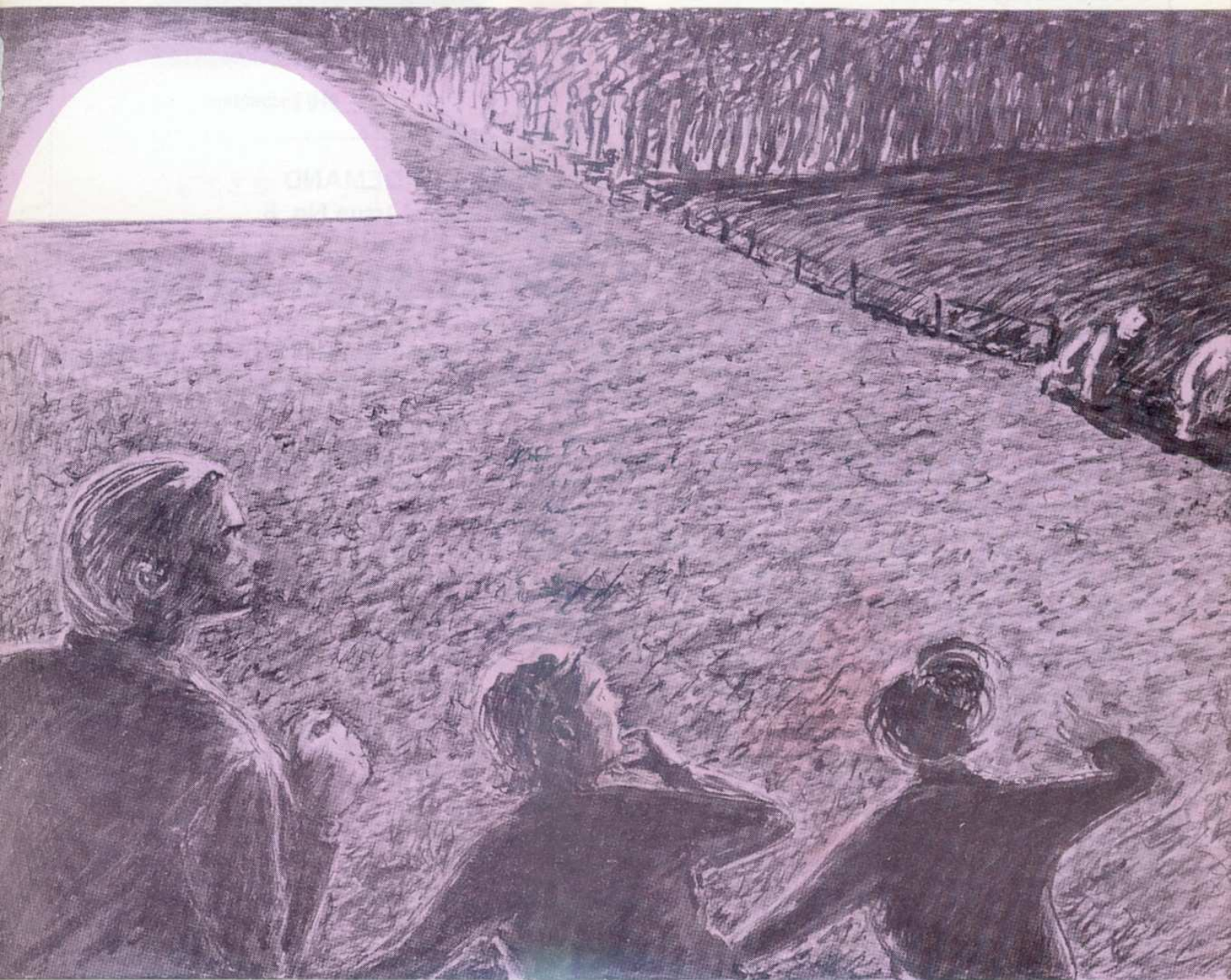
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FLYING
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40p



BERSERK

A UFO-CREATURE ENCOUNTER

See page 3

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An international journal devoted to the study of Unidentified Flying Objects

Vol. 20 No. 1
(published July 1974)

CORNERS TURNED?

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For subscription details and address please see foot of page ii of cover

WITH this issue we turn the corner somewhat belatedly into the New Year, the twentieth of our existence. We can only hope we have left the worst of our troubles behind us. Troubles that plagued us by plaguing our printers, a new firm, in merciless fashion. This has been a terrible time for printers, and many, large and small, have gone under. Well-known large-circulation magazines failed to appear for weeks, sometimes months, at a time.

We have already detailed some of the harrassments we have suffered in the last issues of 1973. Since then there was a period of several weeks when supplies of paper were virtually unobtainable; when at last odd packages did come to hand, the increase in price was of astronomical proportions. As if that were not enough we were saddled with the power crisis and the imposition of the 3-day-working week. If our overseas readers cannot imagine what that meant to industry, then we can enlighten them: police officers actually called at our printers' premises to warn them against any possible temptation to work more than the allotted hours!

We are glad to report that much of this grim situation now seems to have resolved itself, that reasonable supplies of paper are now in stock, and that we will all work to our utmost to overcome the enormous backlog that confronts us. With the situation as it is, however, readers should be prepared for possible future price increases — for example, postage is to go up yet again, and it should be remembered that our present price was gauged on the initial increases in the price of paper last autumn, and the rise in postal costs at the same time. We suggest that one way we can guard against such an eventuality is for the circulation of FSR journals to be increased. In this our readers can help both themselves, and us, by promoting our magazines whenever possible.

* * * * *

While FSR seems to have turned its own particular corner, it would appear that corners of a different kind have been turned in some other countries. Indeed, the news is most encouraging, for we learn that there is a changing official attitude to the reporting of UFOs and UFO incidents. In particular this seems to be the case in France, and, to a lesser degree, in the United States of America.

This, it should be understood, is the reporting of a trend, and not a categorical statement that there has been a permanent change of heart on the part of establishmentarians in those countries. Considerable consolidation of the positions achieved — and the spreading of the developments to yet other countries, including our own where, at the time of writing, there is not even a whiff of a wind of change — will be needed before "ufology" is finally accepted as a respectable study.

Through the years we have made no secret of our admiration for the work of our French colleagues, among them Aimé Michel, and the teams of *Lumières dans la Nuit* and GEPA, and that busy French exile in the United States, Dr. Jacques Vallée. A few issues ago we stressed the value of the work of Dr. Pierre Guérin — which, typically, he endeavoured to minimise in a recent letter.*

Reading the words of Aimé Michel (paraphrased) in a letter dated March 2, 1974, to the Editor: "The situation here has suddenly turned from black to white; 'ufology' has become 'official.' And the most incredible fact is that this earthquake happened without any great emotional upset: the headlines in the newspapers were very small, and people have accepted the facts without any sign of the panic that it was once prophesied (would accompany such an event)...The gendarmerie write reports on every case in collaboration with LDLN and GEPA, and these are quickly forwarded to Dr. Claude Poher and his team at the CNES (*Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales*)†...Poher is a most gifted man — several of the *Skylab* devices come from the department at the CNES of which he is the head — and he is in permanent contact with Guérin, myself, Lagarde (*of the LDLN team and investigatory network—ED*) and a host of scientists at laboratories and observatories, who help him with every test or study he requires."

Since the receipt of M. Michel's letter, reports have come to us of a massive series of French radio broadcasts on the subject of UFOs — there was even one report from a person with no interest in the subject who purely by chance heard part of a French broadcast in which an extract was read, in *English*, from *Flying Saucer Review*, fading into a French translation of the passage. This series was broadcast on *France-Inter* under the general title

Pas de Panique, and in the programme on February 21 there was an interview with M. Robert Galley, the Minister of Defence, who publicly admitted the existence of unidentified flying objects, and stated, "...because we do not understand the UFO phenomenon, this gives us no reason for denying its reality."

Meanwhile in the United States, Dr. J. Allen Hynek has launched his Center for UFO Studies, and, from the Secretary of this new institute, we have learned that already there is considerable collaboration between the Center and police forces throughout the Union. No doubt there will be much more for us to say about this in future issues of this journal. Suffice it to observe now that in the issue in which we announce the passing of Dr. Edward U. Condon, we also report the passing of much for which he stood.

And what is our standing in Britain? Much the same as before, we fear, with most of us apprehensive of, say, an interview with Television, Radio or Press, for fear of being deliberately misquoted, or having our words twisted by some tricky editing, perhaps just to increase their "entertainment" value, but always to the exclusion of the truth. It is noteworthy that the recent big UFO waves were experienced largely in the United States and France. Very few of these events have been reported in Britain, and to the best of our knowledge there has been no mention of the developments in either France, or the United States. Corners turned in our island kingdom still lead to dead ends.

* See *Flying Saucer Review* for November-December 1973, in the "Mail Bag" column.

† Dr. Poher's first contribution to *Flying Saucer Review*, prepared during the summer of 1973, appears elsewhere in this issue.

IMPORTANT NOTICE — PRICE INCREASE

Since this issue was prepared the price of paper and postage, and printing costs, have escalated in a staggering fashion. This is a world trend, and there is little we can do about it other than raise our price: the unthinkable alternative would be to go out of business.

With effect, therefore, from Vol. 20, No. 2, the price per issue will be 50 pence (£0.50), or US\$1.25, and an annual subscription will cost £3.00, or US\$7.50 (which should also cover "check-cashing" charges).

Readers who have recently renewed subscriptions are not legally obliged to make up the difference, but we would appreciate their kindness if they saw fit to do this.

This step has been forced upon us by the wages and prices inflationary spiral following the world fuel and paper crises, yet it is worth reflecting that FSR is *relatively* little dearer than it was 10 years ago.

YOU CAN HELP: One way to hold price rises in check is to increase our circulation, and readers can help in this by recommending FSR to their friends and acquaintances.

A New Consultant

We are glad to announce that Dr. Ivor Grattan-Guinness has joined the FSR team of editorial consultants. Principal Lecturer in Mathematics at Middlesex Polytechnic, he obtained his M.A. at Oxford in 1967 (Mathematics), his M.Sc.(Econ) at London in 1966 (Mathematical Logic and the Philosophy of Mathematics) and his Ph.D. at London in 1969 (History of Science). Editor of the journals *Annals of Science*, *Historia Mathematica* Dr. Grattan-Guinness is also author of several books on Mathematical Logic and the History of Mathematics.

Dr. Edward U. Condon 1902 — 1974

Dr. Condon, Professor of Physics at Colorado University, and head of the USAF-sponsored study of UFOs (1966-1969), died on March 25, 1974, at Boulder Colorado. Although the UFO study group's report contained a high percentage of unexplained cases, he stated in his conclusion that "further extensive study of UFOs probably cannot be justified in the expectation that science will be advanced thereby."

BERSERK: A UFO-CREATURE ENCOUNTER

Berthold Eric Schwarz, M.D.

"The unknown of today is the truth of tomorrow."

— Flammarion

ONE September Sunday afternoon I received an unusual phone call from Allen Noe,¹ Trustee of S.I.T.U.,[†] and Stan Gordon, Director of the Westmoreland County UFO Study Group (WCUFOSG). They told me of an exciting and bizarre UFO-creature epidemic that included 79 documented creature cases and two dozen more in process of analysis, then raging in a six county area of western Pennsylvania. My curiosity was thoroughly aroused and I made plans to visit Greensburg in November.

Matters were advanced on October 27, 1973, when during a UFO field trip to Mrs. Stella Lansing's^{2,3,4} in Massachussettes, I received a telephone call from my office in New Jersey to contact Stan Gordon immediately. It concerned a multiple-witness landing-creature case with dangerous overtones.

From Gordon's telephone description of the details I learned that much of the data, including an episode of a presumed fugue for the possible contactee, was taped out in the field. I gave first-aid advice and made arrangements for my visit the following week (November 1-3, 1973). At that time, thanks to Gordon and his group's generosity and co-operation, I listened to all their tapes in connection with this episode and conducted a psychiatric interview of the leading figure as well as interviews with members of the study group and others, including direct contact with ten-year-old fraternal male twins and their siblings, telephone interrogation of a state trooper, and the farmer-contactee's parents. I also read Gordon's excellent written collations.

The local newspaper carried an article on this case, but in this report pseudonyms will be used for the farmer, the witnesses, the police official, and place names.

Introduction

At approximately 10.30 p.m., Thursday, October 25, 1973, Stan Gordon received a call from Trooper Byrne of the State Police. Something unusual had happened on a farm not far from Greensburg. The UFO Study Group field team left shortly to investigate the situation. At police headquarters the initial witness, farmer Stephen Pulaski,⁺ stated that Trooper Byrne had also heard something in the woods and that Byrne saw a glowing area at the location where a UFO was reputed to have landed.

Stephen was questioned by the Study Group on the telephone about what had happened, and arrangements were made to meet him and his father at the shopping mall, from where the group could go to the scene of the sighting. The group arrived at the

mall at approximately 12.45 a.m., on Friday, October 26, 1973. In the team was David Smith, a physics teacher and a radiation expert in Civil Defense; Dennis Smeltzer, who majored in sociology; George Lutz, Jr., a former Air Force pilot officer, and the co-director of WCUFOSG; David Baker, a photographer, and Stan Gordon. When they arrived, Stephen related the entire experience.

1 — Landing and Creatures

At approximately 9.00 p.m., Stephen and at least fifteen other witnesses, including relatives and neighbours, noticed a bright red ball hovering over the field at a fairly high level. Stephen and two neighbour boys (ten-year-old fraternal twins) decided to go up towards the field. Stephen took along a 30.06 rifle. As they were approaching closer, Stephen mentioned that his auto headlights became dim. They could see the object slowly descending towards the field. The three of them walked up over the crest of the hill and saw the object sitting directly on, or hovering just above, the field. As the object was approaching, Stephen's male German shepherd (third generation inbred), at the house, became very disturbed. The object was now bright white and was illuminating the area. The witnesses estimated the object to be about 100 feet in diameter: "It was dome-shaped, just like a big bubble. It was making a sound like a lawn mower."

As they were observing the object, one of the twins yelled that there was something walking along, silhouetted by the fence. Stephen could not see them well (he wears glasses for myopia). Since the first rifle slug was a tracer, he fired directly over the heads of the two figures that he thought at first were bears. As soon as he fired, and was able to see clearly, he knew that the creatures were something strange.

Both creatures were similar in appearance, but one was about 7 feet tall and the other a little over 8 feet. They were observed to be higher than the fence posts which were over 6 feet high. The larger creature's left hand touched and followed along the fence posts. Both creatures were completely covered with long, dark greyish hair⁵ and they had greenish yellow eyes.⁶ Their arms hung down almost to the ground. The smaller creature seemed to be taking long strides, as if trying to keep up with the larger one. The creatures were making whining sounds,

* Consultant, Brain Wave Laboratory, Essex County Hospital Center, Cedar Grove, New Jersey 07009, U.S.A.

† Society for the Investigation of the Unexplained, founded by the late Ivan T. Sanderson.

+ Referred to as Stephen hereafter.

almost like that of a baby crying. They seemed to be whining back and forth to each other. A strong odour was also present — something like burning rubber.

Stephen then fired a second bullet over their heads, realizing that they were different from anything that he had ever seen and also that they were slowly walking towards the trio. He finally fired three rounds directly into the larger one. One of the boys, now quite scared, ran back towards the house. When the creature was hit, it made a whining sound and moved its right hand up towards the other creature, almost touching it, at which time the glowing lighted object just disappeared in the field and the noise from it also stopped.

The creatures, after having been shot at, slowly turned around and walked back toward the woods. Stephen and the remaining twin noticed that on the field, where the object had been, there was a glowing white area, so bright that you could read a newspaper by it. About this time Stephen's eyes (and those of one of the twins) began to bother him. The bull and the horses would not go near the area after the incident.

II — Trooper Arrives — More Action

Stephen was reluctant to go to the police to report the incident, but then thought he had better. After the officer heard about the experience (and came to the farm), and at about 9.45 p.m., Trooper Byrne and Stephen got in the patrol car and drove up the dirt road about 100 yards from where the UFO landing was and stopped just below the corn field, near the woods.

The headlights of the trooper's car were shining towards the field and Stephen said the glowing ring was still visible. At first the trooper thought it was from the headlights, but when he moved his car the ring was still visible. The trooper also shone his flashlight into the bright ring and the beam could hardly be seen. They walked down to a double-stranded electric fence, where the trooper noted that the bottom wire was broken. He asked Stephen about it, who stated that to his knowledge it was not broken before.

Then, about 50 yards to the right they heard a loud walking noise in the woods. The sound of something large appeared to be coming towards them. They could hear trees being torn and breaking. When they moved, the noise would follow, and when they stopped it would continue a few seconds and then stop. The trooper saw a small saddle in the field and about 100 yards to the left there was an illuminated area about 150 feet in diameter. The house was about 250 yards away from the craft and a mercury lamp was in the area, but neither could reflect into that locale. According to Stephen, the trooper was already in the car and they were both quite scared.

The trooper said he wanted to walk up towards the lighted area. But, as he and the trooper got within about 200 yards of it, Stephen stopped and told the trooper: "I don't get paid for being brave. I'm not going any further." The trooper started

ahead on his own and then decided it was better for him to go back since Stephen was very excited and might mistake him for something else. He then told Stephen that he would go back to the barracks and call Stan Gordon, who would come up if there was something to it.

At this point, when they started back towards the car, they again heard the movements in the woods. By this time they had been in the area about half an hour. The trooper said that when they got back in the car he was going to turn off his headlights to see if the glowing area would disappear. The trooper got into the car. Stephen then noticed a brown object coming towards them and he wanted to shoot his last round to see if anything would happen. The trooper said it was OK to do so. Stephen then fired his one remaining bullet.

While the trooper was standing at the patrol car door, he noted how Stephen was very upset, perspiring, and pale. Stephen's actions and appearance began to get the trooper worked up. Stephen suddenly yelled that something was coming out of the woods towards them. They both jumped into the car and the trooper drove about 50 yards out of the field when he came to his senses and realized that he was in the safety of the car. He turned the car around and shone the high beam of the headlights into the woods. No sound could be detected at this point.

Later, the trooper described a soft glowing area about 150 feet in diameter. In the glow he could make out small plants. The glow extended about a foot up from the ground and the trooper guessed that if you bent down you could probably read a newspaper by the light. The trooper would not say definitely that it was a circular area, since they were on a slanted strip of land. He said that he did not know for certain if the light was from his headlights or not. He felt that when they were in the area of the glow, the temperature might have been a little warmer than the surrounding area, but he couldn't be sure of this because of the excitement. He also said that the dogs around the farm were kicking up a fuss and that no animals would go near the area where the glow was, even though they were moving around it. However, Stephen stated that when the trooper turned the car around, the glowing area disappeared. When the trooper looked around, he couldn't see the glowing area any longer. (The next morning when he went out to check over the area, he couldn't find anything unusual.)

III — Study Group Arrives: Furore

It was about 1.30 a.m. when the Study Group arrived at the secluded farm and made their way up the long dirt road which went into the field. Two boys stayed behind in Stephen's truck. The team started to move up the field where Stephen told them the object and the ring had been. There was no ring apparent when they arrived. First they checked the area for radiation. Stephen had been checked at the shopping mall before they left for the scene. No unusual level was observed in either case.

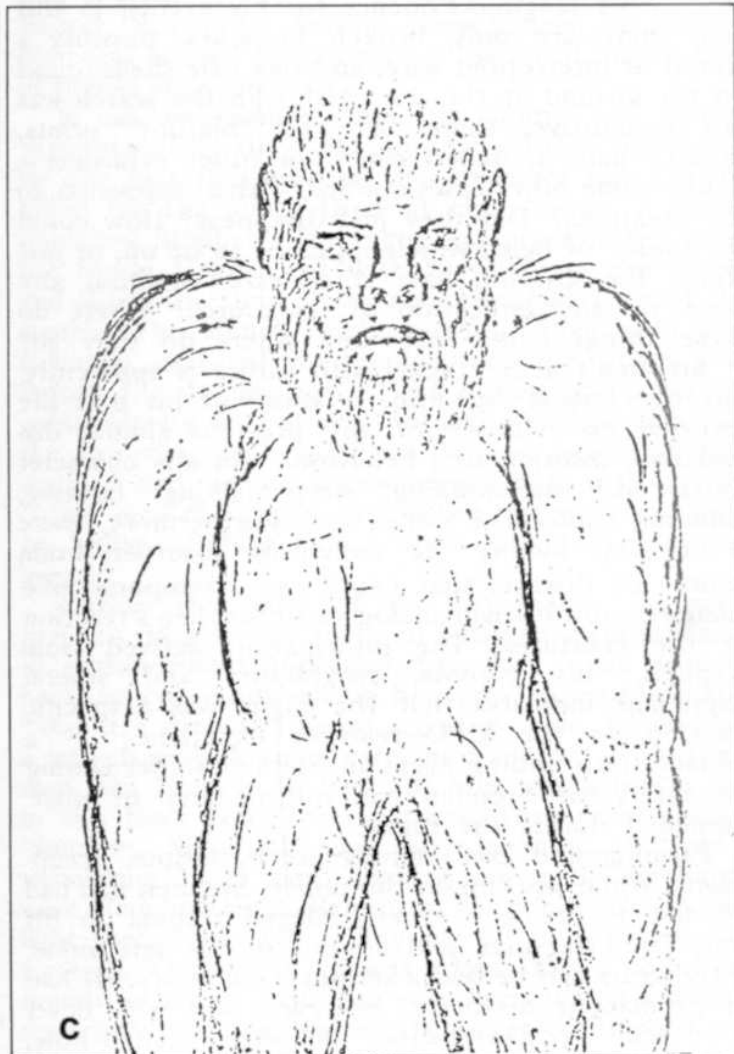
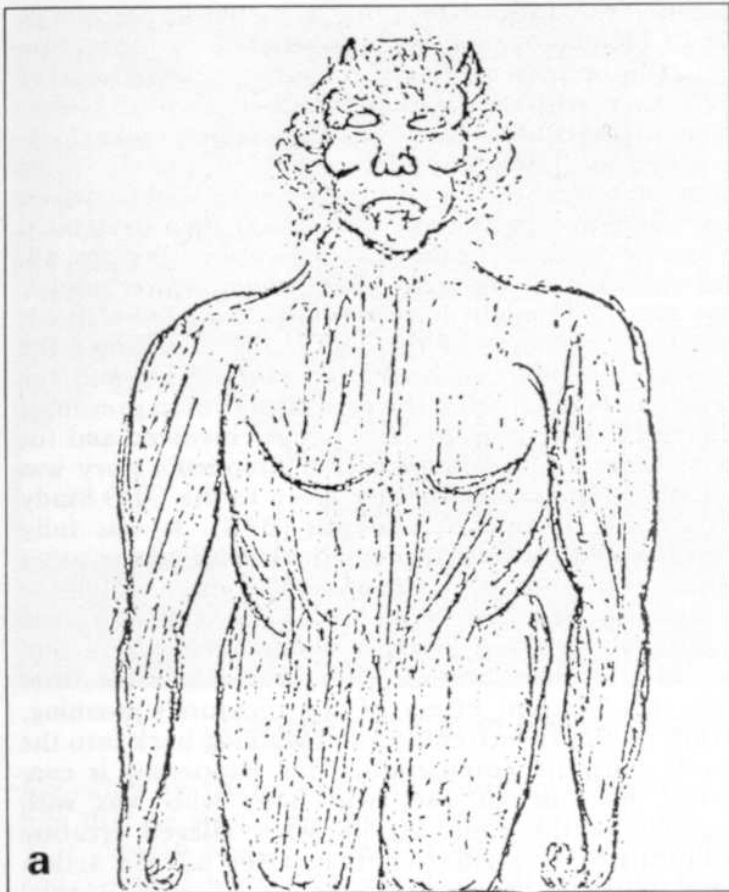


Fig. 1. Study Group artist Bob McCurry's reconstruction of creatures sighted in nearby communities: (a) above left, Latrobe, Pa., August, 1973. (b) above right, Beech Hills, August 23, 1973, 2.30 a.m.; (c) below left, Luscon, August 26, 1973, 5.00 p.m.

While the team was looking over the field, at approximately 1.45 a.m., both of the Pulaskis (father and son) yelled to them. The group ran down to the truck where they were standing and they related how they had seen the entire farmhouse area light up with a glow. The glow had disappeared when the group arrived, but George Lutz and Mr. Pulaski, Sr., went down to the house to look around. They radioed that nothing was found.

The team and the two Pulaskis walked up from the truck towards the area where the creatures were observed. It was about 2.00 a.m. Suddenly the bull (in a nearby field) was scared by something. Stephen's dog also became alarmed and started tracking something. The dog kept looking at a certain spot by the edge of the woods, but the group didn't see anything. George Lutz was asking Stephen some questions when all of a sudden Stephen began rubbing his head and face. George Lutz asked him if he was OK, and Stephen then began shaking back and forth as if he were going to faint. George Lutz and Mr. Pulaski, Sr., grabbed Stephen. Stephen, aged 22, is over 6'2" tall and weighs around 250 pounds. He then began breathing very heavily and started

growling like an animal. He flailed his arms and threw his father and George Lutz to the ground. His dog then ran towards him as if to attack, and Stephen went after the dog. The dog started crying. George Lutz and Mr. Pulaski were calling to Stephen to come back, that it was all right, and that they were returning to the car.

Then, Dennis Smeltzer suddenly said, "Hey, Stan, I'm starting to feel lightheaded." Dennis became very weak and felt faint. His face was pale.

Dave Baker and Dave Smith went over to help Dennis. Then Dave Baker began to complain about having trouble breathing.

During all this, Stephen was running around, swinging his arms, and loudly growling like an animal. Suddenly he collapsed on his face into a heavily manured area. Shortly afterwards he started to come out of it and said, "Get away from me. It's here. Get back."

Just then Stephen and Stan, as well as the others, smelled a very strong sulphur, or chemical-like odour.⁷

George Lutz said, "Let's get out of here." Then he and Mr. Pulaski, Sr., were helping Stephen along when, suddenly on the way down the hill, Stephen pointed and yelled: "Keep away from the corner! It's in the corner!"

Stephen kept mumbling that he would protect the group. He also mumbled that he saw a man "in a black hat and cloak, carrying a sickle." He told Stephen, "If Man doesn't straighten up, the end will come soon." He also said, "There is a man here now, who can save the world." Stephen said that he could hear his name—"Stephen. Stephen."—being called from inside the woods. When he collapsed, Stephen's glasses fell off.

On the way down, as Stephen was coming out of his confused state, his father handed him the glasses and Stephen asked whose they were. Stan asked Stephen if he could see OK, and he said, "Just fine."

The group asked Mr. Pulaski if his son had ever acted like this before and he said never. He told them that Stephen had been taking nerve pills⁸ since an accident about three years ago.

The group felt that Stephen was part of a contactee syndrome that was involved with future predictions, etc., and they were concerned that Stephen could physically harm himself or others and that professional help was needed.

More Information and Discussion

How can the presumed UFO-and-associated-creatures sighting be related to Stephen's fugue? Although such a brief study as this is not comparable to data derived over an extended period, the uniqueness of Stephen's experience and what we did learn about him from psychiatric study warrants speculation. What might apply to him might also hold for others and provide clues for future studies of such examples.

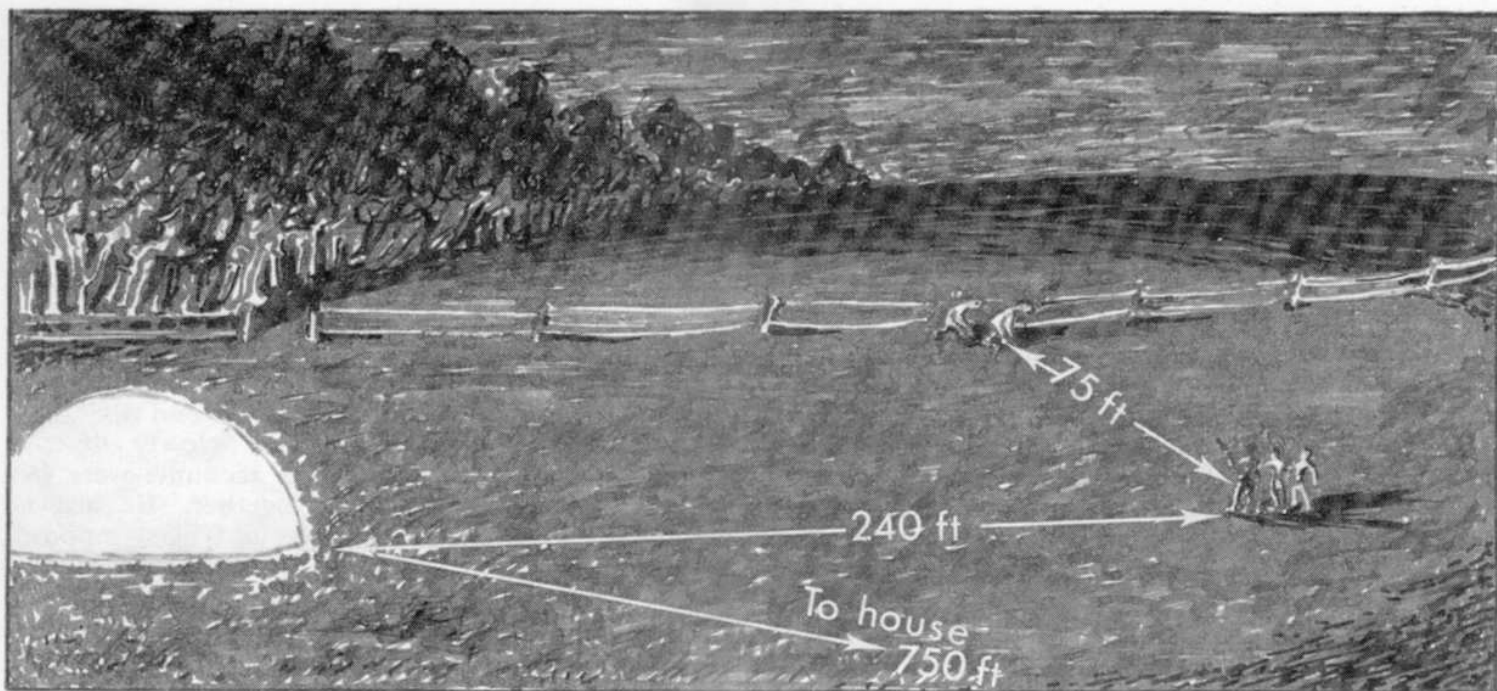
The unusual circumstances, and the fact that the various segments of events at different times were witnessed by thirteen people, indicate the reality of the experiences. In all instances it seemed that Stephen and the others were truthful. There was no

evidence for dishonesty, lying, sociopathic behaviour, use of hallucinogenic drugs or alcohol, in connection with this experience or previously. The reports of the various witnesses, family members and neighbours were compatible. Part of the action was tape-recorded as it was happening. Specifically, it would seem in "reality" that there were lights which were first low in the sky and which then descended to nearly land, or hovered closely above the ground, and which had an associated lawn mower sound; that the UFO might have dimmed the truck's lights; that the brightness of the UFO's lights inflamed the eyes of two witnesses; and that the action and the stench associated with the creatures caused presumed behavioral reactions for the people involved and for dogs, horses, a bull, and cattle. Stephen's story was essentially the same whether given to the UFO Study Group, the trooper, or to me (BES). It was fully corroborated by independent interviews of the other witnesses by the Study Group and by me.

Because Stephen is an experienced hunter, and presumably a good shot, it would seem likely that he did fire three rounds into one of the creatures with the apparent effect of the creature's moaning, lifting its upper extremity, and walking back into the woods with its companion. This happening is confirmed by one of the twin boys who was with Stephen at the time. As in other alleged creature situations,⁹ it is amazing that after all the action there is such an overall paucity or even a total absence of tangible evidence for the events. In this case there are only broken branches, possibly a strand of interrupted wire, and five rifle shells found on the ground at the site. Although the search was not exhaustive, there were no "bigfoot" prints, blood, hair, scorched earth, or other evidences—unlike some other cases studied. What happened to the creatures? Did they just disappear? How could the source of light, which appeared to be on, or just above the ground, have disappeared without any trace or any indication of its source? Where do these things come from and where do they go?

Stephen's acute fugue with furore is apparently out of context for him. A study of his past life revealed no evidence of any previous similar dissociative, disorientated behaviour, nor any character traits like sleepwalking, sleep talking, fainting, amnesia, trance-like states, etc. Furthermore, there is no past history for convulsive disorder, brain injury, or disease, that could cause temporal lobe seizure or automatism analogues to Stephen's reaction to the creatures. The information derived from Stephen, his parents, neighbours and several physicians indicates that the fugue was a specific reaction to the UFO-creatures experience—a solitary, outstanding event in Stephen's life. During the interviews Stephen had no memory of what happened during the fugue.

Farming and coal mining are hazardous occupations. While working in the mines, Stephen had had injuries, including a recent alleged trauma to his right eye, fractures and sprains of the left ankle. Three years ago he had a serious back injury. He had no permanent disability, however, and was never diagnosed "accident prone." Stephen recalled how,



Composite sketch of scene of incident, based on Bob McCurry's reconstruction

following his back injury, his physician allegedly told him that he would not live beyond young adulthood. This gloomy prognosis must have disturbed Stephen and, coupled with other events in his past life, made him a good candidate for being (as one physician wrote) "scared to death." Nevertheless, he worked hard and was a "going concern" without any history of fugues or psychosis.

It can be assumed that the trauma and terror, precipitated by the UFO landing and the creatures — by the fact that one of the creatures failed to be killed by the shots fired at close range — nearly unhinged Stephen. The fugue was precipitated when the Study Group was with Stephen on the scene, and about the time of the sudden appearance of the stench. The stench might possibly have been subliminally detected by Stephen and the others just before the fugue, but it was during and after his going berserk that it was noticed. At that point, all the cascading aspects of the dangers were suddenly realized and he was overwhelmed with anxiety. He lapsed into the fugue, and acted out violently until he collapsed face down upon the manure-strewn ground.

During this part of the psychiatric interview Stephen dangerously tottered between varying planes of entrancement and frequently had to be brought back to consciousness as he supplied more details. "Was it a dream? I heard a crying noise. I could see a man in a black robe, carrying a scythe. Behind this man was fire and in front of him was a force, and in this force were the creatures. They were calling, 'Stephen, Stephen!' One was laughing. It was a tantalizing laugh, and making me mad. My hands were clenched tight. Behind us was a big light. In this light something was telling me to go forward. 'Go forward. Come on!' It was edging me. I could see myself as crazy, as a man so powerful that I wasn't scared of anything. The creatures kept calling me and

the light kept saying: 'Go, my son, you can't be hurt.' I think of a mother sheep calling her little lambs. As I walked to the edge of the woods, the creatures kept wailing. I looked at them and all I could think of was death and the faceless form in the black robe who was commanding these things to kill me — it was hate... a hatred for everything. I knew that these things came from this force and if they got to the light they would be destroyed. The tension was so terrific that I passed out. Then I heard, 'He is here — He is here.' But who is He? Somebody was putting a puzzle in my head. My hands and ankles were hurting. Somebody was telling me that these people are going to destroy themselves. I kept seeing the date 1976 — 1976. It popped out of my mouth: 'If these people don't straighten out, the whole world will burn.' "

When Stephen was asked his opinion about what happened, and why he, a Pennsylvania farmer and coal miner, was chosen for this experience, he answered: "I'm living in hell now. What I'm telling you happened before. This is how the earth was destroyed. It will be very soon, and this world will be gone. Somebody better find out before long or the world will end. We're destroying the world. What's the fire? What's going to happen is burning. Is there someone smarter than us that is playing upon us, laying a picture or puzzle out for us? It seems stupid but it seems like I *have* to tell the President of the United States, because somebody else has to know. It seems that somebody else is also being told at the same time, but they're not going to do it. They're scared. I don't know what happened in the field, or what these guys told you, but I felt like an animal. If you could find the one who would believe me — 1976 is not far off. I don't believe America is going to live to be 200 years free, because that's been getting to me too. And the world will go. Man will destroy himself."

Might the truest explanation for Stephen's fugue be found in the psycho-dynamics of his past life? Stephen is the oldest of three siblings, the youngest being ten. Life has always meant intense struggle to survive. He claims that since the age of ten he has practically run the farm himself (his father was away from home, driving a truck). In addition to all the chores, Stephen had his school work. He was also involved in frequent fights. He recalled once beating up a bully so badly that the youngster could not return to school for three weeks. One of his few pleasures in high school was being a first-string tackle on the football team; at the time he was 6'2½" tall, and weighed 250 pounds.

Stephen related his story in a serious and sombre way. There was little fun in his life. For example, his first memory of his mother was when he was at puberty and she was pregnant with his youngest sibling. In commenting about his desire to be a veterinarian, he said it was only because of the money he might earn, and had nothing to do with humanitarian aspects. He described his father as a rather brutal man given to sudden outbursts of temper. The father nicknamed Stephen "Pooch." Stephen was frequently punished when the father was angry at the younger children, and the punishment was swift and severe: punching in the mouth and beatings. The mother never intervened. Stephen also recalled his father telling how the grandfather was banged and cut up by the Mafia and had to go into hiding for fear of his life. Violence became an important part of Stephen's life. He recalled the time he was driving through a town and saw a street fight. He stopped his car, jumped out, started punching. He said that the combatants were amazed that he, a stranger, would subject himself to such risk. He then recalled an episode, with some relish,

where an older neighbour made remarks about Stephen's girlfriend (and later wife). When the man entered the house, did \$1,700 damage, and it was known that it would be some time until the police arrived, Stephen, as a last resort, grabbed a rifle and made elaborate plans to shoot the man in the leg and finally to kill him. Tragedy was narrowly averted by the timely arrival of the State Police. His life ambition to enter the military forces was thwarted by an injury to his right leg. Stephen summed up his life by saying: "Everything I tried never ended right."

Stephen appeared intelligent. Although he was not well read and seldom went beyond the Pennsylvania *Farm Journal*, he could clearly describe various life experiences and his accounts were well thought through and hung together. He had no previous all-consuming interest in UFOs, supposed monster lore, horror films, or such. He was a Roman Catholic but apparently not very devout. His wife is Protestant. His father is of Polish descent and his mother half English-Scottish-Irish and half French. Stephen had no previous interest in religion, prophecy, werewolves, the occult, or any esoteric philosophies. Life meant a grindstone and reality.

One enigmatic experience happened approximately five to six weeks before the alleged UFO-creature episode, shortly after Stephen and his wife moved to their apartment and had a telephone installed with a private, unlisted number. They received a mysterious phone call in which a man's voice told Stephen that he would be killed if he didn't get out of town in one week. This threat was not taken lightly. Also, shortly after this incident he claimed that the starter wires were pulled on his car. He could account for neither of these experiences. They are mentioned in this report because of the recurring



Stan Gordon, of the Westmoreland County UFO Study Group, with plaster cast of "bigfoot" print.

Behind him, left to right: Robert Jones (SITU member); Mrs. Noe; Al Noe.



Cast of "bigfoot" print, 13 inches long

motif of violence through so much of his life and, of course, because of the violent episode under study.

Perhaps these various background factors gave Stephen ample permission for violent acting out as a means of coping with otherwise overwhelming situations. Thus, it was no wonder that Stephen, who could usually succeed by brawn if nothing else, was terrorized by the creatures when they failed to succumb to his shots. It is not unusual under such circumstances for mechanisms of psychic containment — suppression and repressions — to break down completely, and for the patient to lose contact with reality, and for psychosis or fugue to ensue. Furthermore, it is not unusual at such time for the patient to regress via a mechanism of hostile identification with the aggressor — and to take on the posture and characteristics of the aggressor. In this way, the one who was terror-stricken by the trauma (or what associatively reminded him of it, or what precipitated the original trauma) defends himself from his own anxiety and fears, and perhaps in Stephen's case, of being unable to kill or *lex talionis*, his fear of being killed in return: "I'm going into those woods to kill them or they'll kill me." This might have accounted for his fugue-like state, when the appearance of the approaching creatures was imminent — either real or otherwise. Stephen lost control and was carried away by his unconscious, and mimicked what he observed the creatures to be: he growled, clawed with his outstretched hands, and made violently flailing movements, which decked one of the investigators, and his father, and culminated in Stephen's collapse. The excitement of what had

happened, which was then being relived when the Study Group arrived, was pressed to the breaking point by the appearance of the stench which might have heralded the possible re-entry of the creatures. This was more than Stephen could handle.

In the minds of the Study Group members, the fugue (and as it sounds from the tapes) might have conformed to Stephen's transfiguration or possession by the creatures. That possibility is highly speculative; it can neither be proved nor disproved. His vivid "possession" by the creatures was also similar to some spectacular séance situations in which the entranced medium assumes the alleged personality, expression, voice, etc., of the deceased. However, in those situations other elements are operative, such as histrionics derived from subliminal clues or possibly telepathy from the living, or for that matter, disembodied entities. It is of interest that these creatures, as well as the study group's and artist's reconstructed drawings of other creature cases studied by the UFO group (see Figure 1, for Study Group artist Bob McGurry's reconstructions of creatures sighted in a nearby community) might have some resemblance to medieval paintings of werewolves.¹⁰ Could the myth of the werewolf¹¹ as it survives today in dreams and associated alleged psi phenomena have a germ of truth in past and forgotten UFO-creature cases? If the clock were turned back four centuries, would Stephen be diagnosed as suffering from lycanthropy?¹²

There is an element of psi in many UFO sightings. Stephen's experience has so many bizarre aspects, such as the UFO lights coming and going without any clearly discernible source; strange appearances and disappearances of the creatures with minimal evidence for their continuing existence, that one wonders if the common force in all these events was a UFO-induced psi-effect, and if this influence could in some way, either independently or in conjunction with the psychopathology, have effected the changes in Stephen and accounted for his fugue. Could the UFO and the creatures have materialized or dematerialized into another dimension? How does one prove this? What explanations are there? If materialization were possible, then this could account for many strange happenings and it would not be unusual to anticipate many wild and unheard-of science-fiction-like yet "real" effects.

For example, Pierre van Paassen¹³ (the newspaper man) wrote how his German shepherd dogs savagely fought with a poltergeist black hound, until one shepherd dropped dead. If this was so, then why couldn't this be possible with the UFO-associated creatures? As a matter of fact, Stan Gordon and the Study Group have in their files instances where creatures may have killed chickens, ripped off the hindquarters of a St. Bernard dog, and torn the throat of a pet deer. If these experiences are projected (materialized?) by such an unknown force — invasions from another reality — the appearance of the creatures with the UFO could not have been better designed to inspire terror, nor could they have chosen a more suitable subject than Stephen as their Frankenstein to produce a more predictable

result. Although one of the creatures was shot, it didn't collapse and there was no tangible evidence of its existence or wounds. Unlike the relatively infrequent examples of the creatures maiming other animals, the Study Group has no evidence of injuries to human beings. Perhaps this inexplicable fact is similar to the weird events where under favourable conditions and trained observers the entranced Polish medium Kluski allegedly materialized a large bird of prey, a lion, and an anthropoid ape. Like the UFO creatures, these experiences also had associated stench and in no instance did they harm any present at the séances.¹⁴

The sensational, bizarre, and potentially dangerous significance of the UFO-creature cases, as in this instance, makes it mandatory that the greatest care and responsibility be exercised in collecting and reporting the data.

Careful analysis of each such encounter as Stephen's would seem essential in order to determine whether there is a tenable cause-and-effect relationship or whether it is coincidence, a hitherto unrecognized expression of florid psychopathology, or some intention from the "UFO force" that one is unaware of and incapable of understanding at this time.

The ideational contents of the warning in the fugue are similar to many reported contactee prophecies and, in Stephen's case at least, might be viewed as part of his psychodynamic makeup. It is more likely that the ideas which were ostensibly from the Man in Black with the sickle actually came from Stephen himself, when confronted with the major life-death threat, rather than that they were implanted from elsewhere (UFO, etc.). In this case there is evidence for the former and not much for the latter, other than a similarity to the oft-repeated gloomy prophecies of contactees, as noted by Keel.¹⁵ All these cases of supposed prophecy and other psi phenomena might be profitably studied by the psychiatrist for psi and psychopathology.

The fugue prophecy might be a caricature or projection of Stephen's ambivalence towards his father and of his ready involvement in many fights with victory or defeat, life or death at stake. The portrayal of good and evil was dramatically highlighted in this cruel exchange. It was what Stephen saw and heard — no one else. The group contended with, shared and suffered the reactions to the horror; therefore, it is likely that Stephen's cosmic prophecy of doom and salvation was a projection of his own horror of the moment and of past emotional experiences. This is more likely than the unprovable assumption that it was directly related to some unknown force associated with the UFOs and creatures. But who knows? The latter possibility cannot be completely disavowed when considered with the many documented UFO-psi cases in the worldwide literature.

Perhaps the acceptance of this assumption is similar to the reasoning that favours the ET hypothesis; viz., because the phenomenon is not explainable by any known technology of Planet Earth, it must come from a different planet. This approach seems to leave out of consideration the vast and impenetrable

possibilities of psi. It is analogous to the specious, misinformed reasoning that the psychiatrist sometimes deals with in his consultations, e.g., it is erroneously assumed that because there is no "organic" cause, such as physical signs implicating the patient's cardiovascular system, etc., that the cause must be emotional. The psychiatrist does not make a diagnosis on negatives or absence of evidence. He must have a plausible series of facts, experiences, pattern of reactions, etc. ET versus UT — who knows?

This case is but one of many that Stan Gordon and the Westmoreland County Study Group have documented. More might be speculated about various intriguing aspects, but suffice it to say that this case demonstrates (1) the here-and-now implicit danger to those witnesses who are involved in such an experience, (2) perhaps more so, the dangers to those who study such people, (3) the challenging need for collateral, psychiatric investigations, and (4) the urgent need for a bold but responsible stance in finding out all we can about the UFO-creature relationship.

Notes and References

- 1 Noé, Allen, V.: "ABSMAL Affairs in Pennsylvania and Elsewhere," *Pursuit*, Vol. 6 (No.4): 84-89, Oct., 1973.
- 2 Schwarz, B.E.: "Stella Lansing's UFO Motion Pictures," *Flying Saucer Review*, Vol. 18 (No.1): 3-12, Jan./Feb., 1972.
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- 4 Schwarz, B.E.: "Stella Lansing's Clocklike Possible UFO Formations," *Flying Saucer Review*: (for future publication) submitted November 5, 1973.
- 5 Most of the members of the Study Group, and the witnesses, are thoroughly familiar with the appearance of bears, which are most infrequently seen in the area.
- 6 The creature's eye colours seem to be a distinctive feature of many reports. The greenish cast may be due to the possible existence of a *tapetum lucidum*, which is found in dogs and some nocturnal animals. For example, cats' eyes glow in a beam of light because of this special tissue, which reflects the light forward and improves the night vision. When the eyes are red, it might be due to the retinal reflex. Whatever the origin of the creatures: e.g., if they are materialized, or have existed in dark caves, completely undetected, etc., it is amazing that witness accounts seem to be consistent on these points, which conform to an anatomical reality that most witnesses would not ordinarily know about.
- 7 At approximately this time George Lutz was using his carbide lamp which emits the familiar odour of acetylene ($\text{CaC}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_2 + \text{C}_2\text{H}_2$) which was not confused with the presumed creature stench.
- 8 In my telephone interview with him, the father did not know the name of Stephen's drugs. At the time of the incident, Stephen said he was not taking any medication. Emergency room visits to his local hospital were for sprain of the left ankle (Feb. 19, 1973) which was recently fractured; for a piece of glass in his eye from an exploding light bulb (April 25, 1973); and situational anxiety in the coal mine where he injured his eye (May 29, 1973). He was given a prescription for a mild tranquilizer (Vistaril, 25 mgs.), and referred to a neurolo-

gist. But, first, on his own, he saw an ophthalmologist (May 25, 1973) for the alleged eye injury and the physician found no evidence for ocular injury. "The one abnormal finding was a best corrected visual acuity of the right eye of 20/50." The neurologist saw Stephen on July 11, 1973 because of "severe orbital headaches and right temporal pain." The neurologist noted that the patient had previously seen four or five physicians about glass in his right eye. All except one could not find anything. The neurologist's examination revealed the central nervous system to be objectively intact; and an ophthalmological exam, aside from conjunctivitis of the right eye, to be within normal limits. He made the diagnosis of severe anxiety neurosis with pain in the right eye. The patient was treated over a period of time with "sedation, analgesics and reassurance." He improved considerably and returned to work. Here again, is data that might have contributed to Stephen's fugue. He was very vulnerable to any injury or, in particular, ocular disturbance (UFO-induced "eye burn"?).

- 9 Noé, *op. cit.*, Keel, J.A.: *Strange Creatures from Time and Space*, a Fawcett Gold Medal Book, Greenwich, Conn., 1970, 288 pp.; Clark, J., and Coleman, L.: "Anthropoids, Monsters, and UFOs," *Flying Saucer Review*, Vol. 19 (No.1): 18-24, Jan./Feb., 1973.
- 10 Hill, D.: "Werewolf," in *Man, Myth, and Magic: An Illustrated Encyclopaedia of the Supernatural*, Marshall Cavendish Corp., New York, 1970, Vol. 22:3008-3012.
- 11 A fascinating account of the werewolf as it survives in modern man's dreams, with similarities to the data in this report, can be found in pioneer psychoanalyst-parapsychologist Nandor Fodor's *New Approaches to Dream Interpretation*, Citadel, New York, 1951, Chapter 4, "Lycanthropy as a Psychic Mechanism": pp. 146-159.
- 12 Superficially considered, hypnotic studies, including an attempt at regression (or a sodium pentothal interview), might seem attractive but they were contra-indicated because during his interview with the Study Group, as well as with me, Stephen frequently gave indications of becoming entranced while recalling certain aspects of the creature-MIB sequence. He had to be forcefully called back to consciousness and there was a clear-cut danger of violence under the prevailing conditions and without any opportunity for follow-up treatment, etc. Although of no statistical significance, it is an odd fact that five outstanding male contactees whom I have studied or known about were all liners, or "touch-memots." They all seemed to be in excellent physical condition and the kind who would not be trifled with. They all seemed to have good mechanical ability (e.g., could repair motors, etc.) and they were adept in the use of firearms; and, with one exception, they had had past experiences with what might be considered excessive violence (see *FSR Special Issue No. 2 BEYOND CONDON*: 46-52, June, 1969; *The Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey*, Vol. 66 (No.8): 460-464, August, 1969; *FSR Special Issue No. 3 UFO PERCIPIENTS*: 20-27 September 1969; *FSR Vol. 18 (No.4)*: 6 July/August, 1972).
- 13 van Paassen, Pierre: *Days of Our Years*, Hillman-Curl, Inc., New York, 1936, pp. 248-251. For additional allied phenomena and references see Schwarz, B.E.: "Human-Animal Paranormal Events," *Journal of the American Society of Psychosomatic Dentistry and Medicine*, Vol. 20 (No.2): 39-53, 1973.
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- 15 Keel, J.A.: *Operation Trojan Horse*, G.P. Putnam Sons, New York, 1970.

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TIME CORRELATIONS BETWEEN GEOMAGNETIC DISTURBANCES AND EYE WITNESS ACCOUNTS OF UFOs

A summary of a recent study

C. Poher

Our contributor is Doctor-Engineer, Head of Sounding Rockets Division at Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales, Toulouse, France. The article was prepared in English.

A USEFUL, objective method for approaching a study of the "UFO phenomenon" would be the setting up of entirely automatic observation stations equipped with measuring instruments, which would begin, if necessary, a thorough study of the phenomenon and would, in any case, render it incontestable. The crucial problem is that there is a very low probability of associated observations from such stations, even the most accurate, perfected ones. Several statistical methods (the application of which is very debatable in this case) lead us to suppose that such a station could record the phenomenon once every 'n' years, 'n' being comprised between 7 and 100 years, according to an optimistic or pessimistic choice of criteria. A study so dispersed and so badly justified cannot be used to support a convincing argument for the necessity of setting up expensive equipment.

The aim here has thus been to find a way of defining more precisely the probability of automatic station observations by the use of correlations between UFO observations and existing recordings of the earth magnetic field.

Geophysical research workers can already use an existing world-wide network of stations, which record, night and day, the fluctuations of the earth's magnetic field. In France, such a station exists at Chambon-la-Forêt, about 30 kilometres north-east of Orleans. This station has been recording the three components of the field since 1886, with about 1 gamma* accuracy and a band-width of a few hertz. We have therefore analysed the UFO eye-witness accounts emanating from an area round Chambon-la-Forêt since 1886 and have tried to determine if, on the same date, at about the same time, an abnormal fluctuation of the field was recorded.

Available eye-witness accounts

Chambon-la-Forêt is situated in an area where few UFO observations have been made. We have been able to find, with the help of private specialized organizations, several accounts coming from different

* 1 gamma = 10^{-5} oersted = $7,958 \cdot 10^{-4}$ ampere-turns per metre.

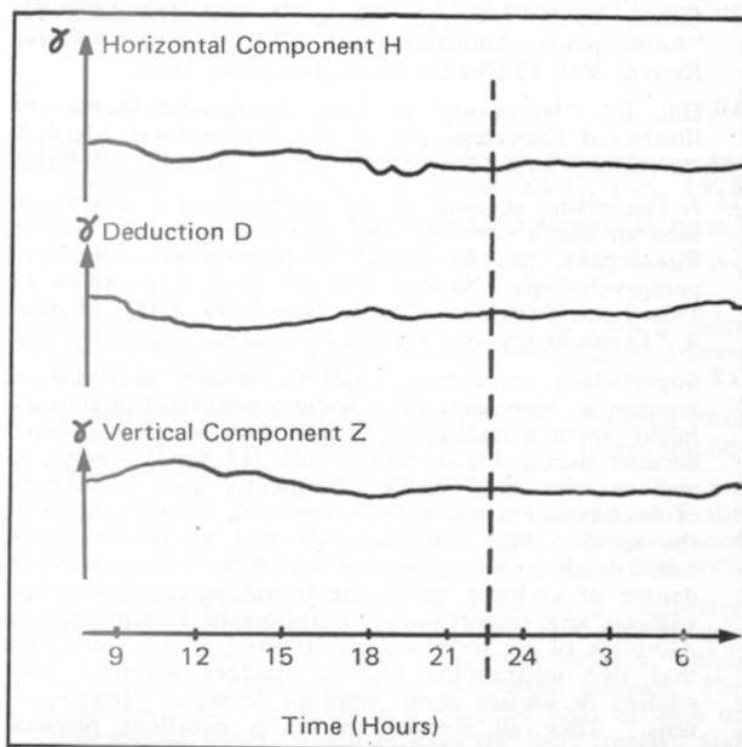


Fig. 1. Typical earth-magnetic recording during UFO observation. The vertical broken line represents time of observation, which was 58 kms distant, and occurred on May 24, 1954 at 22.15 hrs.

places situated at less than 100 kilometres round the station. No observations have been made inside a radius of 30 kilometres round the station, which is easily explained by the fact that the station itself is situated in the middle of a forest 50 kilometres wide where there are very few inhabitants.

Study of Geomagnetic recordings

Three components are recorded by the geomagnetic stations:

- the field vertical component (Z),
- the field horizontal component (H),
- the magnetic declination (D), that is, the angle of the horizontal component of the field with the local meridian.

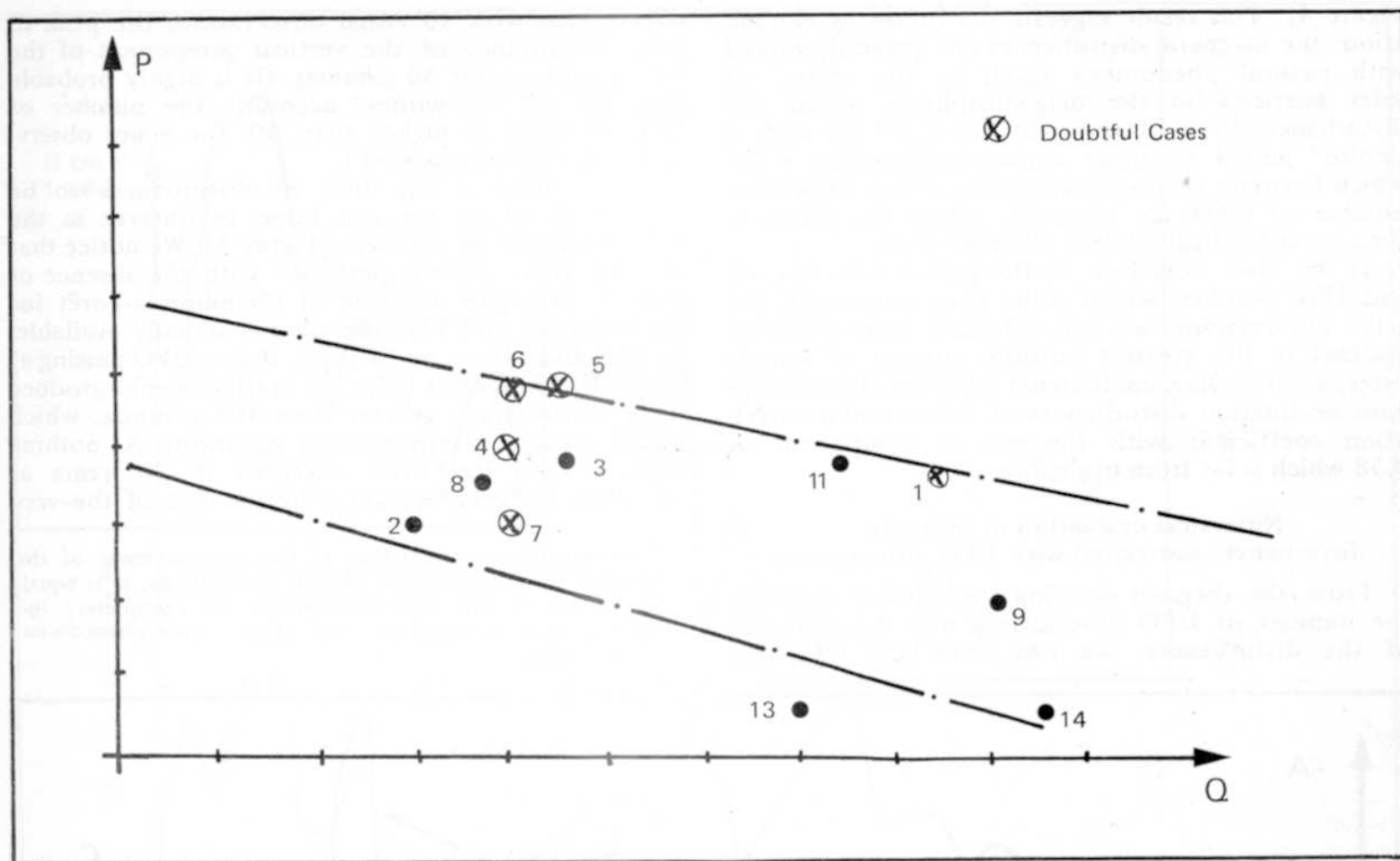


Fig. 2. Key: P axis = Module of total variations in earth's magnetic field during the 3 hours before and after a UFO observation; Q axis = distance in Kms of UFO from Chambon-la-Forêt.

No important variation of the measured magnetic field, at the time of the various UFO observations, can be noticed on the recordings made at Chambon-la-Forêt (see Figure 1). One could be led to suppose that the UFO observations were made a long way from the station and that the disturbances were very feeble and lasted an incomparably longer time than the visual evidence. To try to verify this position, I have studied the variations in the strength of the fluctuations recorded, in relation to the distance between the visual observation and Chambon-la-Forêt. There seems to be some connection between the distance and the strength of the variations of the field (the variations decrease in strength when the distance increases) but this phenomenon is not precise enough to have real significance.

First Conclusions

1) No direct correlations between visual UFO observations and recorded fluctuations of the earth's magnetic field has been brought to light.

2) The greatest magnetic disturbances which could be associated with these observations would therefore be less than 30 gammas for a distance of about 40 kilometres and less than a few gammas for about 90 kilometres in a bandwidth of a few hertz.

3) The variations in the magnetic declination which could be associated with UFO observations would be less than 3 arc minutes for distances between 30 and 90 kilometres.

4) Nevertheless, it seems that a qualitative examination of the recordings for the whole year 1954 leads us to think that the periods of maximum disturbance correspond with those of the greatest number of UFO observations. We have afterwards attempted to make a statistical analysis, more accurate than this subjective impression.

Statistical study of correlations between magnetic disturbances and UFO observations

To avoid undertaking an enormous task of searching through archives, we can limit ourselves to a particularly representative period of UFO observations, in this case, the year 1954. The histogram of eye-witness observations of UFOs shows, for France, a marked maximum in 1954. This year alone covers 23% of French observations for the period 1944 – 1971.

The results show a good correlation between the two phenomena for the month of October (see Figure 3). This can be more carefully examined by the analysis of the distribution of witnesses' UFO accounts each day during October.

By comparing the distribution of UFO observations with that of disturbances in the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field or with that of the magnetic declination, a fairly good correlation of reciprocal variations can be noticed during the first half of the month, a period when UFO observations were specially numerous (see

Figure 4). This result suggests the following explanation: the magnetic disturbances are generally linked with natural phenomena (such as the arrival of solar particles in the magnetosphere) whilst the disturbances brought about by the UFO are only a "noise" added to these natural phenomena, noise which becomes preponderant when a very important number of UFOs are observed, which was precisely the case at the beginning of October 1954.

If we limit ourselves to the period between 1st and 18th October, which is the most remarkable for UFO observations, we can calculate from statistics realized in the greatest possible number of sample cases, a correlation coefficient† of UFO observations with declination disturbances of 0,034 and a correlation coefficient with the vertical component of 0,58 which is far from negligible.

Numerical evaluation of magnetic disturbances associated with UFO observations

From the diagram showing the relation between the number of UFO observations and the intensity of the disturbances, we can draw the following

conclusion: with 40 visual observations the peak to peak disturbance of the vertical component of the field attains about 30 gammas. (It is highly probable that for 40 eye-witness accounts the number of UFOs involved is higher than 40, for many observations are never reported.)

This allows a top limit of disturbances to be calculated, which we can hope to observe in the neighbourhood of an UFO (Figure 5). We notice that this top limit accords perfectly with the absence of direct correlation observed at Chambon-la-Forêt for the accounts of UFO observations actually available.

This also allows us to think that a UFO passing at about 10 kilometres from the station would produce there disturbances greater than 400 gammas, which would saturate the measuring apparatus. As nothing of this kind has been observed in 20 years at Chambon-la-Forêt, we get a better idea of the very

† The correlation coefficient is the measurement of the possible interdependence of two phenomena; it is equal to ZERO if the two phenomena are completely independent, it is equal to ONE if the two phenomena are identical.

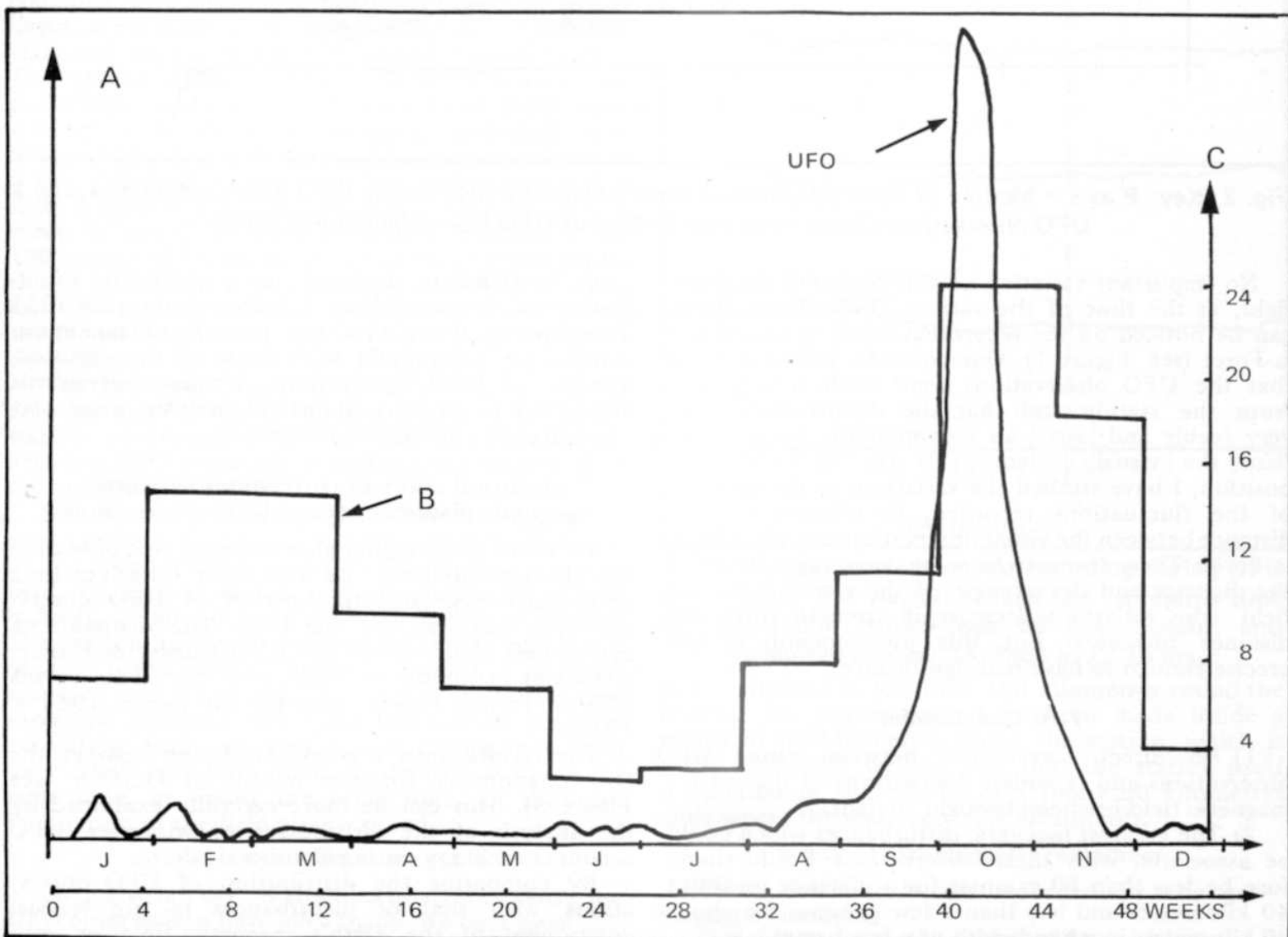


Fig. 3. To show the correlation between UFO observations in the earth's magnetic field during the year 1954 (635 French cases — Saunder's statistics). Key: A axis = Number of observations per week; B = Disturbances of the declination of the earth's magnetic field; C = number of disturbances of the magnetic declination per month

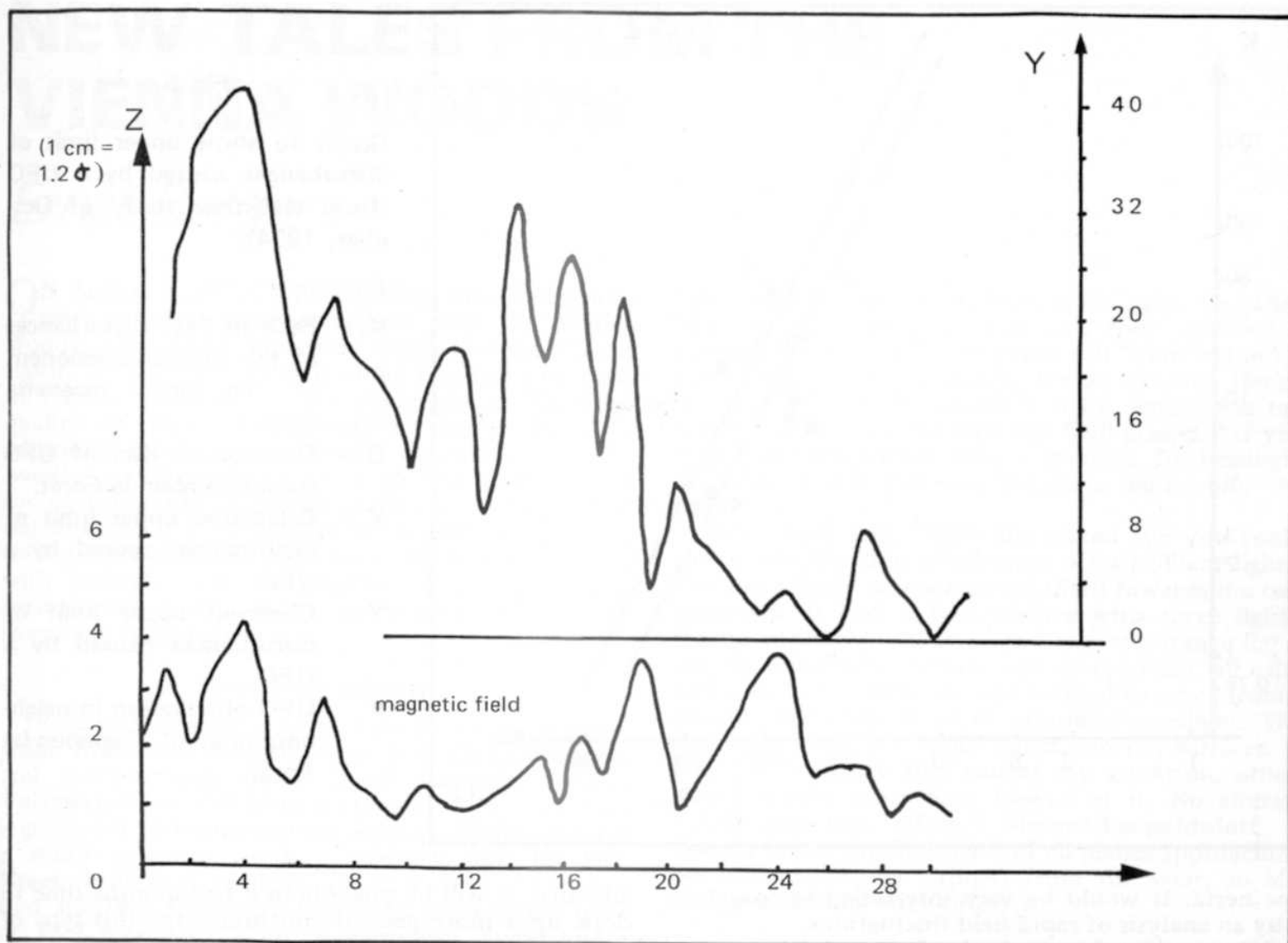


Fig. 4. Graphs to compare distribution of UFO observations with that of disturbances in the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field, Chambon-la-Forêt, October, 1954.

Key: Z = Fluctuations in vertical component, peak to peak, in cms (1 cm = 1.2γ)
Y = Number of UFOs per day

feeble probability of observation by a single automatic station.

Conclusions

To sum up, this study allows us to show:

- 1) A good statistical correlation between disturbances of the earth's field and UFO observations during one month in the remarkable year 1954.
- 2) A good correlation on a day scale during the remarkable month of October 1954.
- 3) The confirmation (by results of statistical analysis) of the negative results, case by case, of UFO observations in the neighbourhood of Chambon-la-Forêt geomagnetic station.
- 4) The very feeble probability of a UFO passing in the field of vision of a single automatic station.
- 5) The top limit of magnetic disturbances brought about by UFOs, that is a peak to peak value of 10 gammas for the field vertical component when a UFO

is observed at 40 km from the measuring station. This leads us to think that the magnetic field produced by the UFO could be 150,000 ampere turns per metre in its immediate neighbourhood.

We can thus draw two important conclusions:

- the method used here looks as if it might be very useful for an objective approach to the study of the phenomena. The analysis would have to be considerably enlarged, using a greater number of observation reports, associated with several geomagnetic recording stations, in order to obtain better quality results.
- the detection of UFOs by magnetic disturbances seems possible, but only if several automatic well-equipped stations are available, which would increase the probability of seeing a UFO pass in the immediate neighbourhood of one of them. At least ten stations would be necessary.

It should also be remembered that this study had to be limited to disturbances in a bandwidth of a

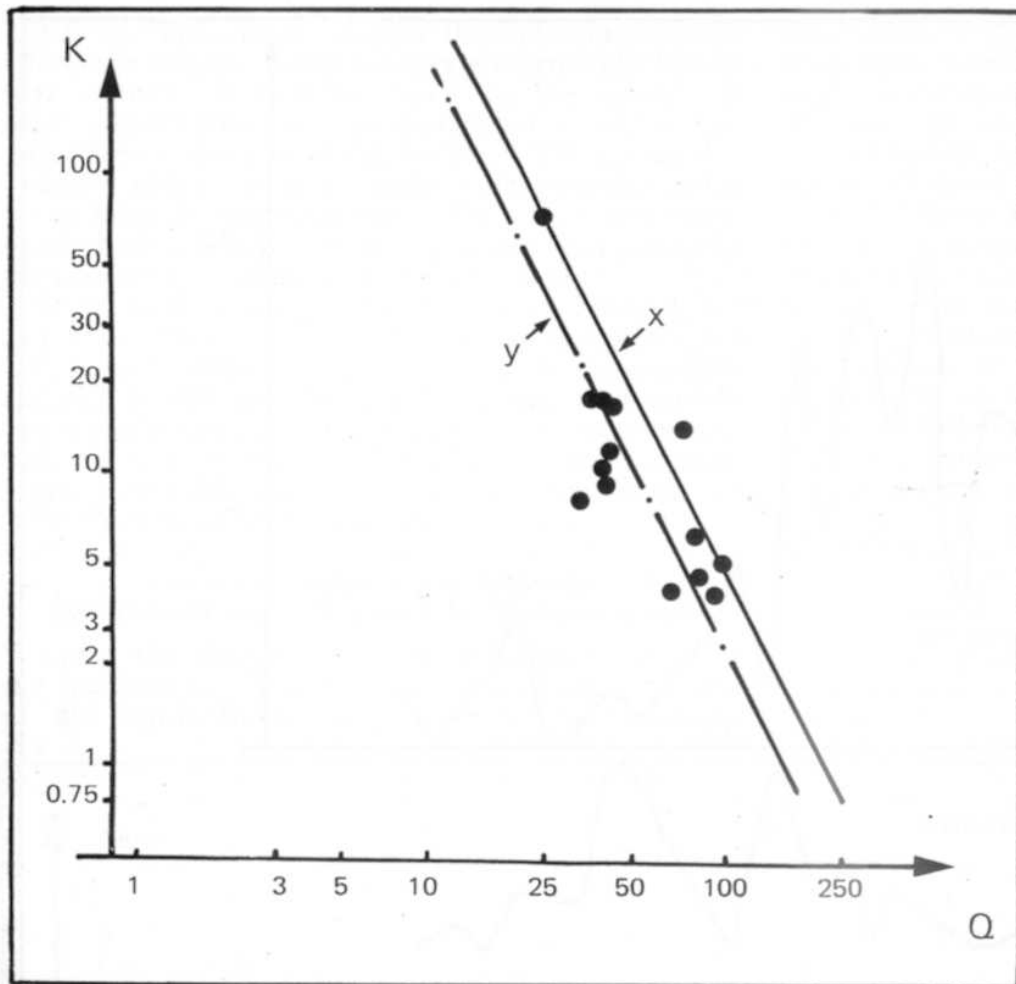


Fig. 5

Graph to show upper limit of disturbances caused by a UFO (from statistical study of October, 1954).

Key:

- K = Peak to Peak disturbances of the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field.
- Q = Distance in Km. of UFO from Chambon-la-Forêt.
- X = Calculated upper limit of disturbances caused by a UFO.
- Y = Observed upper limit of disturbances caused by a UFO.
- UFO observation in neighbourhood of Chambon-la-Forêt.

few hertz. It would be very interesting to complete it by an analysis of rapid field fluctuations.

I hope that this method will be used by others

and that it will be possible in a few months time to draw up a more general conclusion for this type of approach.



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NEW TALES FROM THE VIENNA WOODS

Ernst Berger

ON August 3, 1972, UFO sightings occurred southwest of the Austrian capital over the Vienna Woods, a sandstone mountain chain, and the Vienna Basin. In my field investigations I found two pairs of reliable witnesses of the phenomenon. The high quality of their reports enabled me to do some additional computations usually impossible in a "fly-over" case. Although I had no success in my search for corroborative witnesses (officials at Vienna had not troubled to take notes of the numerous telephone calls that night) the following reports provide us with enough data to disprove the explanations forthcoming later and to construct the object's shape and trajectory.*

The Hering sighting

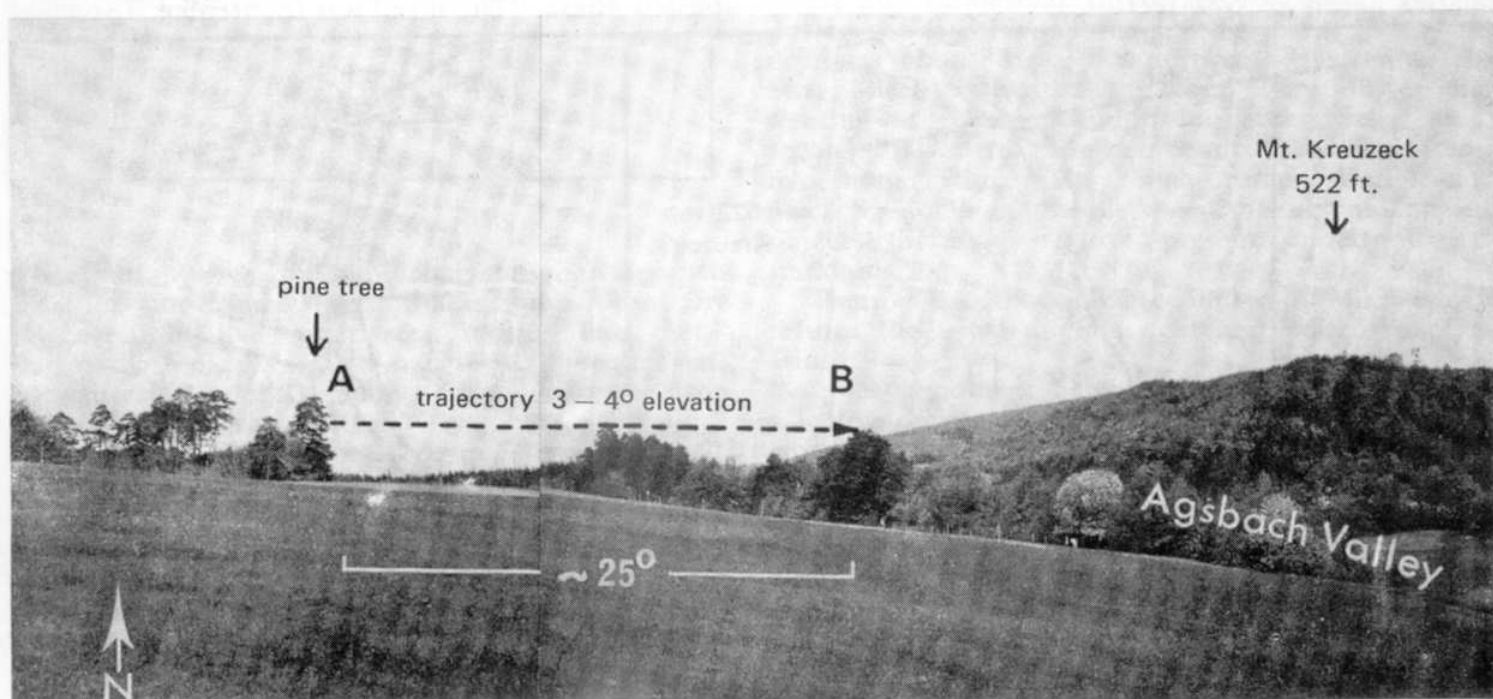
Reinhold Hering, a head forester in his thirties, from Klausen-Leopoldsdorf in the Vienna Woods, and sportswoman Erika Graef had left Hering's *Volkswagen* car and were walking along a track over a grassy hill at Mitterriegel in Agsbach Valley towards a stand to carry away a roebuck shot by Mrs. Graef. Both had field-glasses 10 x 50 and Hering's two sporting dogs were following. Sunset had been at 7.29 p.m. CET (Central European Time) and a thunderstorm in the afternoon had cleared the air over Vienna.

At 8.45 p.m., Mr. Hering spotted a brilliant

light behind a wooded hillock to his right. He called Mrs. Graef's attention to it and they watched it through binoculars as it came out from behind a pine tree, much too slowly for an aircraft. Hering was dazzled by the powerful light, which was too intense to look at through the field glasses. "If you turn your binoculars into a halogen fog-headlight at night, it will give you the same impression," he told me.

Mrs. Graef said, "With the naked eye you could clearly see the disc which gave off a brilliant light." The thick body was somewhat tilted towards the two witnesses. It had a dark surface with three lights. Hering explained, "There were two red-orange lights and an extremely brilliant one to the right, all calm and steady. The brilliant one seemed to come from a groove, like some kind of all-round headlight. The red lights were not really lights, but red surfaces. It was the brilliance that caught my attention, otherwise I would never have looked at it. No aircraft would give that effect." Klausen-Leopoldsdorf is directly below the flightpath of all planes approaching Schwechat (Vienna airport) from the west, so Mr. Hering is familiar with airliners.

* Preliminary results of my investigations have been published in the *APRO Bulletin* of September/October, 1972.



Panorama of the Agsbach Valley.

The strange object passed over Agsbach Valley in a horizontal trajectory from the north to the north-east and was in sight for 10-15 seconds. It went behind the slope of Kreuzeck Hill, approaching the village of Sulz. During my field investigation in August, 1972, I used a quadrant to find out the height of the object's trajectory. Mr. Hering has considerable experience in estimating distances at night; during World War II he was in a special division for night-fighting, and as a professional hunter he is often deer-stalking in the vicinity. The object was about 2 miles away from his location at Mitterriegel. I measured an angle of 4° elevation for the trajectory and computed a maximum altitude of 600 feet for the object above Hinterriegel. According to Hering's estimate in the goniometric test, the thick disc had a diameter of 180 feet. As the object was in sight for 10-15 seconds and the real length of its trajectory (pine tree to Kreuzeck slope) proved to be 1 mile, we can assume a maximum speed of 480 feet per second.

After the sighting, the witnesses drove to Hering's home in Kleinkrottenbach Valley where Hering telephoned the rural police station at Alland at 9.30 p.m. Newsmen got wind of the police report and Hering was ridiculed as "the forester on a UFO hunt." The Central Meteorological Station of Vienna announced that the object was not likely to have been a *kugelblitz* (ball lightning) or one of their balloons, but rather more likely a meteor. If we consider the facts about speed, height and structure of the object, this explanation has to be ruled out. A second explanation came from the Vienna daily newspaper: "The UFO was a plane coming in to land." Hering just laughed when I brought up the matter during my investigation. "If a plane flies over Hinterriegel at that altitude, I'm sure the pilot will be fired immediately." That is true. The object kept a flight level of 600 feet and Kreuzeck has a relative height of 522 feet.

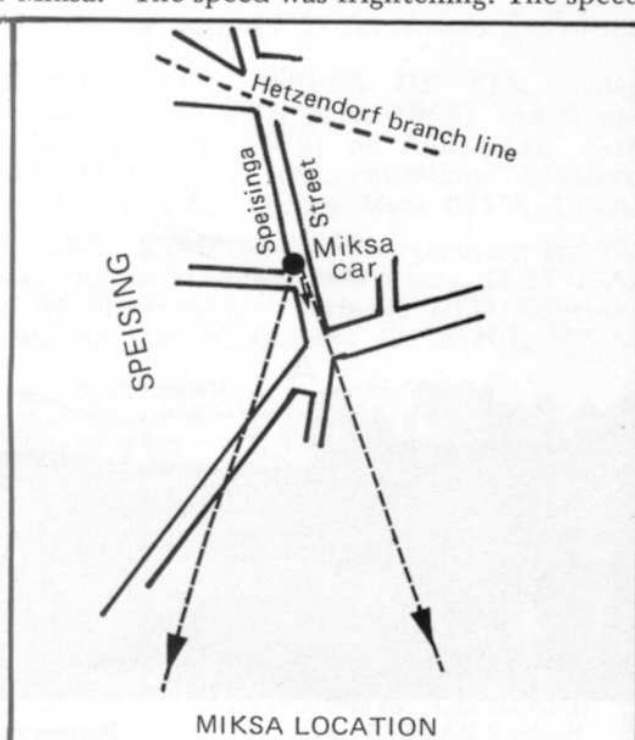
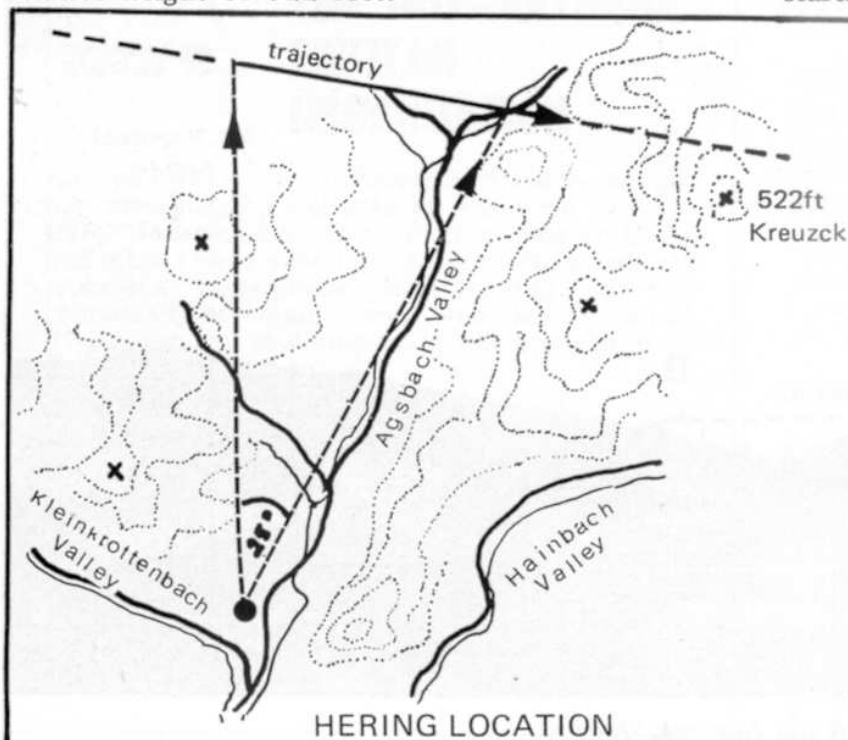
The Miksa sighting

At about 8.50 CET, Councillor Friedrich Miksa, an official in his early sixties who works for the Military Science Department at the Stifts barracks in Vienna, was driving along Speisinger Street in Hietzing (District 13) in his new Peugeot 204. Miksa was accompanied by his wife Anna and they were on their way home to Liesing (District 23). They had just crossed the railway track of the Hetzendorf branch line and were approaching the Feldkellergasse cross-roads when Miksa spotted a luminous object in the south-west. Traffic was low at that time so he kept his car going and watched the object, as did his wife.

Mr. Miksa told me: "It was a quiet evening with good visibility, no wind, no clouds. Suddenly I saw that flying body. That's no plane, I thought. But what was it really? It appeared roundish and clearly outlined, a bright yellowish orange. It swept across the southern sky in a parabolic trajectory. I had an eerie feeling — the speed looked impossible to me. Two seconds later it moved behind a rooftop and was gone."

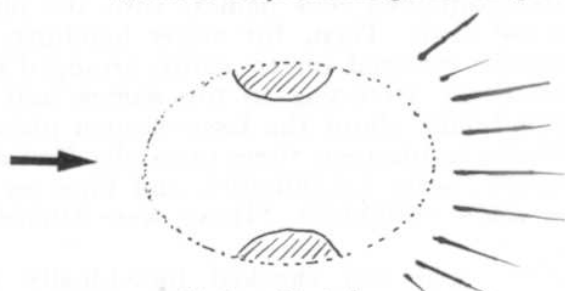
Although the observation did not last longer than 3 seconds, Miksa turned out to be a remarkable witness and I investigated the case thoroughly. The flying object, Miksa said, was more luminous in the centre and had a distinct outline. He compared its light to a halogen fog-headlight. On a colour table, Miksa pointed at a mixture of chrome yellow and yellow-orange. It did not flicker and was "much brighter than a sodium vapour street light;" the whole surface was emitting light steadily and "you could look right into it without being dazzled." The sliding top of the car was open at the time of the sighting and no sound was heard.

The object seemed to be like a squashed egg or a thick disc. But it was not the strange shape that startled Miksa. "The speed was frightening. The speed

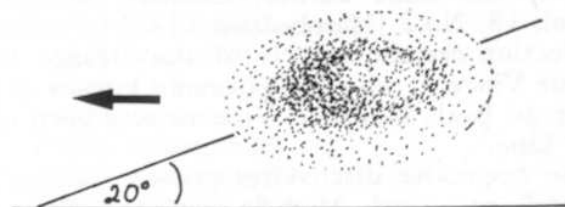




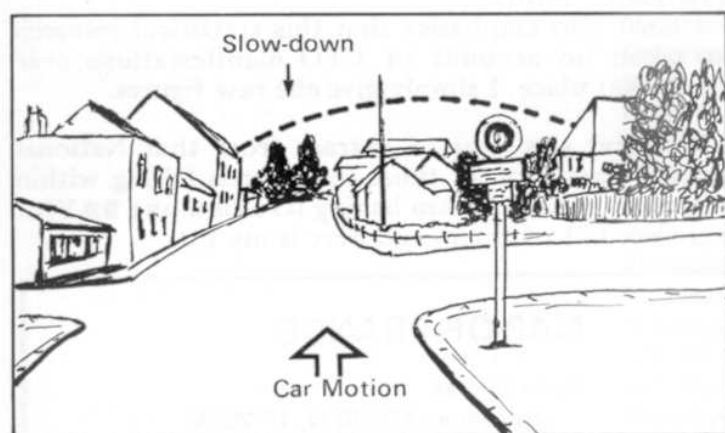
Above: Map showing resulting trajectory and the locations of Hering and Miksa



Hering Sketch



Miksa Sketch



Miksa Trajectory

was about Mach 5 or 6, much faster than a supersonic jet, but completely noiseless and without any exhaust trail. I've never seen motion like that." During his holidays, Miksa had seen supersonic jets manoeuvring over Germany, France and the Iron Curtain countries.

Miksa has unique experience in estimating speed, distance and height of aerial objects. He was in command of an anti-aircraft platoon in World War II and had to aim the 88 mm. Flak gun at his targets only with fore and back sight and a simple computing system. He told me: "I have watched tracer ammunition, flares and Russian bombers over the Eastern front, but I never saw a speed like that." I asked about the object's distance and height. "It looked like that unforgettable Russian IL-2 we hit in the midst of its landing approach (a rare success for

a Flak gun); it had about the same distance and height — 4 miles away at 4,500-6,000 feet altitude and it was the size of a small dirigible." The results of a goniometric test done with Mr. Miksa and his wife indicate a diameter of 360 feet.

The object reached its culmination point at 11° elevation. Its inclination towards the horizon was about 20° (somewhat tilted) and remained constant during the sighting; the angular length of its trajectory was about 30°. In a test with a stop watch, Mrs. Miksa estimated the total duration of the sighting at 3 seconds; her husband gave it as 2 seconds. If we treat the two results as minimum and maximum estimates, a rough computation yields Mach 3, 4 or 5 as possible speeds of the unidentified object (definitely above present supersonic jet standards.

There is a further detail recounted by Miksa which refutes the usual aircraft light and meteor explanations:

"Just a moment before its disappearance it went a little slower, some kind of glow seemed to radiate from a source in the bottom and when the faint halo went out, the object accelerated and moved behind the rooftop. It appeared to be reducing speed for a quick ground observation — and then up and away. My wife said, 'You've a wish now, that's a nice falling star!' I replied, rather confused, 'No, that's no shooting star and no plane — I don't know what it is! When we reached the cross-roads and looked around, the object was gone.'"

The Miksas continued their way home and arrived

(Continued on page 28)

THE BIRTHPLACES OF PROMINENT PEOPLE IN RELATION TO BAVIC

A Statistical Study based on a suggestion by Aimé Michel

J. C. Dufour

Translation: Gordon Creighton

IN an article which appeared in *Flying Saucer Review*, Vol. 15, No.6 (November-December 1969) Aimé Michel discussed the prehistoric caves of la Vézère and pointed out that certain shapes drawn or incised there resemble the UFOs of today. Moreover these shapes seem to come from the caves located along the orthotenic line known as BAVIC (short for "Bayonne-Vichy"). And in a second article by the same author, likewise published in *FSR* Vol. 18, No.2 (March-April 1972) he offered us for reflection certain aspects of the strange life of Monsieur Vincent, who later became known as Saint Vincent de Paul. Monsieur Vincent was born on the BAVIC Line.

These respective discoveries proved nothing however, and so Aimé Michel suggested that some statistical investigations be made regarding the men and the events located on BAVIC.

I started my research in March 1973.

My first job was to collect as many names of people as possible, with the dates and places of their birth and the reason for their having been well known. In order to do this, I spent two months collecting the names from three encyclopaedias (Larousse, editions of 1937, 1939, and 1973), exercising no choice and leaving nobody out. Every personality would do, whatever the domain in which he had

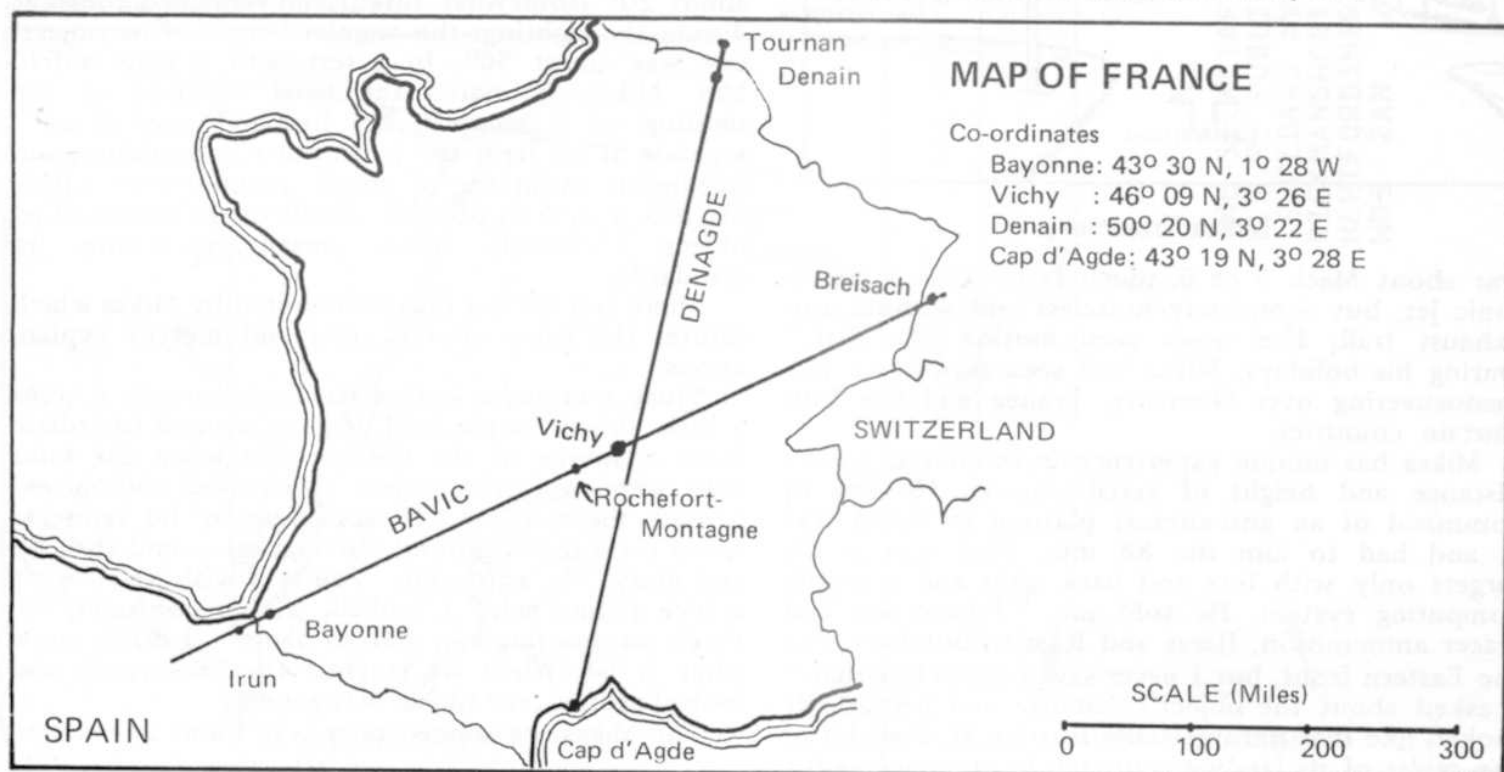
distinguished himself, be it even murder. In the course of the work I discovered moreover that the editors of the various Larousses had "skimmed off the cream," taking only the most notable historical personages. I must therefore emphasise the point that nobody was arbitrarily excluded from my list.

Finally my list, drawn up on a national basis for France, contained 954 names, with the places and dates of birth. Then, for easier handling, I transferred the material on to cards, arranged in alphabetical order according to the names, and I added various details about the lesser-known places, so as to be able to pinpoint them precisely, first on a map of France, scale 1:1,000,000, and then on regional maps, scale 1:200,000. (These were Michelin road-maps.)

Every item was checked individually and the distances measured, so that there would be no subsequent errors.

I must also emphasise that this statistical research has taken no account of UFO manifestations over this or that place. I simply give the raw figures.

My next step was to extract from that National List the names of all those individuals falling within a corridor of 2 x 50 km having its axis along BAVIC. There are 171 of them, and here is my list:



No.	Name	Occupation	Date of Birth	Place and Department No.	Distance Km from BAVIC
001	ACTON Jean	Adventurer	1736	Besançon 25	8
002	ANDRE Louis	Military Leader	1838	Nuits St. Georges 21	26
003	ANDRIEUX Francois	Man of Letters	1759	Strasbourg 67	45
004	APPEL Paul	Mathematician	1855	Strasbourg 67	45
005	ARDENT DU PICQ Charles	Writer	1821	Périgueux 24	40
006	ARP Hans	Sculptor	1886	Strasbourg 67	45
007	ARRACHART Ludovic	Aviation Pioneer	1897	Besançon 25	8
008	AUBRIOT Hugues	Provost of Paris	1382	Dijon 21	40
009	AUVERGNE Antoine d'	Composer	1713	Moulins 03	44
010	BAILLAUD Benjamin	Astronomer	1848	Chalon s/Saône 71	1
011	BALUZE Etienne	Chronicler	1630	Tulle 19	1
012	BANVILLE Theodore de	Writer	1823	Moulins 03	44
013	BARANTE Guillaume de	Historian	1782	Riom 63	5
014	BARATIER Augustin	Military Leader	1864	Belfort 90	5
015	BARTHOLDI Frederic	Sculptor	1834	Colmar 68	15
016	BASTIAT Frederic	Economist	1801	Bayonne 64	0
017	BATAILLE Georges	Writer	1897	Billom 63	30
018	BAUMONT Christophe de	Prelate	1703	La Roque Gageac 24	14
019	BELIN Edouard	Physicist/Inventor	1876	Vesoul 70	20
020	BELSUNCE Francois	Prelate	1670	La Force 24	28
021	BERNARD DE CLAIRVAUX	Mystic	1090	Dijon 21	40
022	BERNARD Tristan	Novelist	1866	Besançon 25	8
023	BETHE Hans Albrecht	Physicist	1906	Strasbourg 67	45
024	BISSIERE Roger	Painter	1888	Villereal 47	10
025	BLONDEL Maurice	Philosopher	1861	Dijon 21	40
026	BONNAT Joseph Leon	Painter	1833	Bayonne 64	0
027	BONNEVAL Claude de	Military Leader	1675	Coussac-Bonneval 87	50
028	BORDA Charles de	Mathematician	1733	Dax 40	1
029	BORY de ST VINCENT	Geographer	1780	Agen 47	40
030	BOSQUET Pierre Jean	Military Leader	1810	Mont de Marsan 40	14
031	BOSSUET Jacques	Philosopher	1627	Dijon 21	40
032	BOUHIER Jean	Jurist	1673	Dijon 21	40
033	BOULANGER Louis	Painter	1806	Vercel-Villedieu 25	30
034	BOUQUET de la GRYE J.	Hydrographer	1827	Thiers 63	28
035	BRIFAUT Charles	Poet	1781	Dijon 21	40
036	BROCA Paul	Physiologist	1824	Sainte Foy la Grande 33	35
037	BROSSES Charles de	Scholar	1709	Dijon 21	40
038	BRUAT Armand	Military Leader	1796	Colmar 68	15
039	BRUNCK Philippe	Scholar	1729	Strasbourg 67	45
040	BRUNE Guillaume	Military Leader	1763	Brive 19	0
041	CABANIS Georges	Physician	1750	Cosnac 19	5
042	CABET Etienne	Philosopher	1788	Dijon 21	40
043	CANROBERT Certain	Military Leader	1809	Saint-Céré 46	45
044	CARNOT Lazare	Mathematician	1753	Nolay 21	22
045	CARTEAUX Jean Francois	Military Leader	1751	Gouhenans 70	8
046	CASSAGNAC Granier de	Publicist	1806	Averon-Bergelle 32	40
047	CAVAIGNAC Jean Bapt.	Military Leader	1762	Gourdon 46	30
048	CHAMFORT Nicholas de	Moralist	1741	Clermond-Ferrand 63	15
049	CHANGARNIER Nicholas	Military Leader	1793	Autun 71	26
050	CHAPPE d'AUTEROCHE J.	Astronomer	1722	Mauriac 15	30
051	CHARDONNET	Chemist	1839	Besançon	8
052	CHAUSSIER Francois	Anatomist	1746	Dijon 21	40
053	CLAUDE Jean	Politician	1619	Le Sauvetat de Dropt 47	11
054	CLEMENT-DESORMES N.	Scientist	1779	Dijon 21	40
055	CLESINGER Jean-Bapt.	Sculptor	1814	Besançon 25	8
056	CONSIDERANT Victor	Philosopher	1808	Salins 39	30
057	CORMONTAIGNE Louis de	Engineer	1695	Strasbourg 67	45
058	COTTIN Marie	Writer	1770	Tonneins 47	9
059	COURTOIS Bernard	Chemist	1777	Dijon 21	40
060	CREBILLON Prosper	Poet	1674	Dijon 21	40
061	COURNOT Antoine	Mathematician	1801	Gray 70	28

062	CUVIER Georges	Palaeontologist	1769	Montbéliard 25	15
063	DARCET Jean	Chemist	1725	Doazit 40	23
064	DAREMBERG Charles	Scholar	1817	Dijon 21	40
065	DAVID Armand	Explorer	1826	Espelette 64	14
066	DECHELETTE Joseph	Archaeologist	1862	Roanne 42	35
067	DELILLE Jacques	Poet	1738	Aigueperse 63	1
068	DENON Dominique	Engraver	1747	Chalon S/Saône 71	1
069	DESAIX de VEYGOUX Louis	Military Leader	1768	Ayat 63	18
070	DESAULT Pierre	Physiologist	1738	Magny-Vernois 70	16
071	DESPERIERS Bonaventure	Poet	1500	Arnay de Duc 21	45
072	DOMAT Jean	Jurist	1625	Clermont-Ferrand 63	15
073	DOUAY Abel	Military Leader	1809	Besançon 25	8
074	DRACH Jules	Mathematician	1871	Ste. Marie aux Mines 68	37
075	DROZ Francois	Historian	1773	Besançon 25	8
076	DUCASSE Jean Baptiste	Filibuster	1646	Dax 40	1
077	DUCOS Roger	Politician	1754	Dax 40	1
078	DUFRAISSE Marc	Politician	1841	Périgueux 24	40
079	DULAURE Jacques	Historian	1755	Clermont-Ferrand 63	15
080	DUNOD de CHARNAGE	Jurist	1679	Besançon 25	8
081	DUPUY Pierre	Historian	1582	Agen 47	40
082	DURANT Billes	Poet	1554	Clermont-Ferrand 63	15
083	DU VERGIER de HAURANNE	Theologian	1581	Bayonne 64	0
084	DUVERNOY Georges	Zoologist	1777	Montbéliard 25	15
085	EIFFEL Gustave	Engineer	1832	Dijon 21	40
086	FAUGERE Prosper	Scholar	1810	Bergerac 24	21
087	FENELON Francois	Man of Letters	1651	Sainte Mondane 24	20
088	FOURIER Charles	Philosopher	1772	Besançon 25	8
089	FOURNEAU Ernest	Chemist	1872	Biarritz 64	3
090	FREYSSINET	Engineer	1879	Objat 19	15
091	GARAT Joseph	Politician	1749	Bayonne 64	0
092	Germain, Saint	Mystic	0494	Autun 71	26
093	GEROME Jean Leon	Sculptor	1824	Vesoul 70	20
094	GIGOUX Jean	Painter	1806	Besançon 25	8
095	GIRARD Gabriel	Grammarian	1677	Montferrand 63	15
096	GOUDIMEL Claude	Musician	1505	Besançon 25	8
097	GOURSAT Edouard	Mathematician	1858	Lanzac 46	24
098	GRANVELLE Antoine	Prelate	1517	Besançon 25	8
099	GRANVELLE Nicholas de	Statesman	1468	Ornans 25	26
100	GRATIOLET Pierre	Physiologist	1815	Sainte Foy la Grande 33	35
101	GREGOIRE de TOURS	Theologian	0538	Clermont-Ferrand 63	15
102	GREUZE Jean Baptiste	Painter	1725	Tournus 71	25
103	GUIGNIAUT Joseph	Archaeologist	1794	Paray le Monial 71	0
104	GUILLAUME	Theologian	1210	Saint-Amour 39	50
105	GUYTON de MORVEAU Louis	Chemist	1737	Dijon 21	40
106	HAAG Eugene	Theologian	1808	Montbéliard 25	15
107	HALLER Albin	Chemist	1849	Felleringen 68	15
108	HARISPE Jean Isidore	Military Leader	1768	St. Etienne de Baïgorry 64	34
109	HENNER Jean Jacques	Painter	1829	Bernwiller 68	17
110	HOMMAIRE de HELL	Geologist	1812	Altkirch 68	23
111	HUGO Victor	Writer and Poet	1802	Besançon 25	8
112	ISELIN Henri	Sculptor	1826	Clairegoutte 70	5
113	JACOTOT Jean Joseph	Pedagogue	1770	Dijon 21	40
114	JEANNIN Pierre	Statesman	1540	Autun 71	26
115	JOANNE Adolf	Geographer	1813	Dijon 21	40
116	JOUBERT Joseph	Moralist	1754	Montignac 24	8
117	KASTLER Alfred	Physicist	1902	Guebwiller 68	1
118	KELLERMANN Francois	Military Leader	1735	Strasbourg 67	45
119	KLEBER Jean Baptiste	Military Leader	1753	Strasbourg 67	45
120	LACHAMBEAUDIE Pierre	Fabulist	1806	Montignac sur Vézère 24	8
121	LACROIX Alfred	Mineralogist	1863	Mâcon 71	45
122	LAFON	Tragedian	1773	Lalinde 24	8
123	LAMARTINE Alphonse de	Poet	1790	Mâcon 71	45
124	LAMBERT Jean Henri	Mathematician	1728	Mulhouse 68	15
125	LA MONNOYE Bernard de	Man of Letters	1641	Dijon 21	40
126	LATREILLE Andre	Naturalist	1762	Brive 19	0

127	LECOMTE Georges	Writer	1867	Mâcon 71	45
128	L'HOSPITAL Michel de	Statesman	1507	Aigueperse 63	1
129	LUMIERE Auguste	Inventor	1862	Besançon 25	8
130	MAINE de BIRAN	Philosopher	1766	Bergerac 24	21
131	MARES Louis	Chemist	1820	Chalon S/Saône 71	1
132	MAREY Etienne	Physiologist	1830	Beaune 21	20
133	MARET Hugues	Politician	1763	Dijon 21	40
134	MARILHAT Prosper	Painter	1811	Vertaizon 63	25
135	MARJOLIN Jean	Surgeon	1780	Ray sur Saône 70	31
136	MARMONTEL Antoine	Pianist	1816	Clermont-Ferrand 63	15
137	MARMONTEL Jean Francois	Man of Letters	1723	Bort les Orgues 19	20
138	MATHIEU Claude Louis	Astronomer	1783	Mâcon 71	45
139	MATTHIEU Pierre	Historian	1563	Pesmes 70	14
140	MAUGUIN Francois	Politician	1785	Dijon 21	40
141	MEILLET Antoine	Linguist	1866	Moulins 03	44
142	MILLARDET Alexis	Botanist	1838	Montmirey La Ville 39	12
143	MOLAY Jacques de	Chief Templar	1243	Molay 39	4
144	MONGE Gaspard	Mathematician	1746	Beaune 21	20
145	MONROSE Claude	Actor	1783	Besançon 25	8
146	MONTAIGNE Michel de	Writer	1533	Saint Michel 24	46
147	MONTANSIER Marguerite	Actress	1730	Bayonne 64	0
148	NAUDON Charles	Biologist	1815	Autun 71	26
149	NODIER Charles	Writer	1780	Besançon 25	8
150	ORVILLIERS Louis d'	Military Leader	1708	Moulins 03	44
151	PALISSY Bernard	Chemist/Inventor	1510	Agen 47	40
152	PARROT Andre	Archaeologist	1901	Desandans 25	10
153	PASCAL Blaise	Mathematician	1623	Clermont 63	15
154	PASTEUR Louis	Biologist	1822	Dôle 39	0
155	PERGAUD Louis	Writer	1822	Belmont 25	25
156	PERRIER Edmond	Naturalist	1844	Tulle 19	1
157	PETIT Alexis	Physicist	1791	Vesoul 70	20
158	PECARD Charles	Archaeologist	1883	Arnay le Duc 21	45
159	PLANTE Gaston	Physicist	1834	Orthez 64	35
160	POUILLET Claude	Physicist	1790	Cusance 25	18
161	RAMEAU Jean Philippe	Composer	1683	Dijon 21	40
162	RAVEL Maurice	Composer	1875	Ciboure 64	0
163	REY Jean	Chemist	1583	Le Bugue 24	6
164	TABOUROT Etienne	Writer	1549	Dijon 21	40
165	TARDE Gabriel de	Sociologist	1843	Sarlat 24	10
166	TAVANNES Gaspard de	Military Leader	1509	Dijon 21	40
167	TEILHARD de CHARDIN	Scholar	1881	Orcines 63	11
168	TISSERAND Felix	Astronomer	1845	Nuits St. Georges 21	26
169	VAILLANT Jean Baptiste	Military Leader	1790	Dijon 21	40
170	VILLARS, Duc de	Politician	1653	Moulins 03	44
171	VINCENT de PAUL, St.	Mystic	1581	Pouy 40	0

On the basis of the picture set out above we shall now be in a position to determine the distribution of the birth-places in relation to the BAVIC line. Their distance from BAVIC is given in kilometres, and the figures that follow refer to the place of the names on the alphanumerical list. (The distances are calculated on the Michelin maps of the 1:200,000 scale.)

0 — i.e. on BAVIC: 16, 26, 40, 83, 91, 103, 126, 147, 154, 162, 171. In other words 11 cases situated on the BAVIC Line out of 171, or 6.4%.

1 km from BAVIC: 10, 11, 28, 67, 76, 77, 11, 128, 131, 156, i.e. 11 cases situated at 1 km.: 6.4%.

2 km from BAVIC: Nil.

3 km from BAVIC: 89. One case: 0.5%.

4 km from BAVIC: 143. One case: 0.5%.

5 km from BAVIC: 13, 14, 41, 112. Four cases: 2.3%.

6 km from BAVIC: 163. One case: 0.5%.

7 km from BAVIC: Nil.

8 km from BAVIC: 1, 7, 22, 45, 51, 55, 73, 75, 80, 88, 94, 96, 98, 111, 116, 120, 122, 129, 145, 149. Twenty cases: 11.7%.

9 km from BAVIC: 58. One case 0.5%.

10-15 km inclusive from BAVIC: 15, 18, 24, 30, 38, 48, 53, 62, 65, 72, 79, 82, 84, 90, 95, 101, 106, 107, 124, 136, 139, 142, 152, 153, 165, 167. Twenty-six cases: 15.2%.

16-21 km inclusive from BAVIC: 19, 69, 70, 86, 87, 93, 109, 130, 132, 137, 144, 157, 160. Thirteen cases: 7.6%.

22-27 km inclusive from BAVIC: 2, 44, 49, 63, 92, 97, 99, 102, 110, 114, 134, 148, 155, 168. Fourteen cases: 8.2%.

28-33 km inclusive from BAVIC: 17, 20, 33, 34, 47, 50, 56, 61, 135. Nine cases: 5.2%.

34-40 km inclusive from BAVIC: 5, 8, 21, 25, 29, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 42, 46, 52, 54, 59, 60, 64, 66, 74, 78, 81, 85, 100, 105, 108, 113, 115, 125, 133, 140, 151, 159, 161, 164, 166, 169. Thirty-six cases: 21.1%.

41-50 km inclusive from BAVIC: 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 23, 27, 39, 43, 57, 71, 104, 118, 119, 121, 123, 127, 138, 141, 146, 150, 158, 170. Twenty-three cases: 13.5%.

From which we deduce the following picture:

22 personalities lie between 0 and 1 km. from BAVIC: 12.9%.

76 personalities lie between 0 and 15 km. from BAVIC: 44.7%.

89 personalities lie between 0 and 21 km. from BAVIC: 52.9%.

103 personalities lie between 0 and 27 km. from BAVIC: 60.5%.

For purposes of comparison, I then drew up another line, a *simulated* one, taking into account however that BAVIC passes over no very important town in so far as population is concerned. This *simulated line* runs from the town of Denain (59) in north-west France to Cap d'Agde (34); and I also used the Michelin France maps (scale 1:1,000,000) and the Michelin regional maps (scale 1:200,000) in delineating it. Its exact position is:— at Rue-de-Morimez (59), Michelin map No. 53, 1.15 *grades*. At Cap d'Agde, Michelin map No. 83, 1.31 *grades*. For the sake of convenience I have called this simulated line the DENAGDE Line.

Here is the list of 131 names which I have drawn up on the basis of DENAGDE. As I did with BAVIC, I have taken 2 x 50 km. as the width of the "corridor," that is to say, 50 km to the west and 50 km to the east.

PERSONS COUNTED ON A 2 x 50 CORRIDOR ORIENTATED ALONG A SIMULATED "DENAGDE" LINE, AND EXTRACTED FROM A NATIONAL LIST OF 954 NAMES.

No.	Name	Occupation	Date of Birth	Place and Department No.	Distance Km from DENAGDE
001	ACHERY	Theologian	1609	Saint Quentin 02	7
002	ARNAUD de VILLENEUVE	Alchemist	1235	Villeneuve 34	18
003	AURELLE de PALADINES	Military Leader	1804	Le Malzieu 48	12
004	AURIC Georges	Composer	1899	Lodève 34	14
005	AUVERGUE Antoine d'	Composer	1713	Moulins 03	8
006	AVED Jacques	Portrait painter	1762	Douai 59	18
007	AYME Marcel	Writer	1902	Joigny 89	2
008	BABEUF Francois	Revolutionary	1760	Saint Quentin 02	7
009	BALARD Antoine Jerome	Chemist	1802	Montpellier 34	30
010	BANVILLE Theodore de	Writer	1823	Moulins 03	8
011	BARANTE Guillaume de	Historian	1782	Riom 63	28
012	BARBEYRAC Jean	Philosopher	1674	Béziers 34	24
013	BARROIS	Geologist	1851	Lille 59	20
014	BARTHEZ Paul Joseph	Physiologist	1734	Montpellier 34	30
015	BATAILLE Georges	Writer	1897	Billom 63	10
016	BAZILLE Frederic	Painter	1841	Montpellier 34	30
017	BEAUNEVEU Andre	Sculptor	1330	Valenciennes 59	12
018	BEDOS de CELLES Fr.	Musicologist	1709	Caux 34	15
019	BELLEGARDE Jean	Painter	1470	Douai 59	18
020	BERNARD Emile	Painter	1868	Lille 59	20
021	BERT Paul	Physiologist	1833	Auxerre 89	10
022	BERTIN Jean	Engineer/Inventor	1917	Druyes 89	1
023	BEZE Theodore de	Religious Leader	1519	Vézelay 89	23
024	BILLAUT Adam	Poet	1602	Nevers 58	20
025	BLONDEL Francois	Architect	1617	Ribemont 02	5
026	BOLOGNE Jean	Sculptor	1524	Douai 59	18
027	BONALD Louis de	Philosopher	1754	Millau 12	34
028	BORNIER Henri de	Poet	1825	Lunel 24	50
029	BOUCHARDAT Appolinaire	Cehmist	1806	L'Isle sur Serein 89	43
030	BOUQUET de lad GRYE J.	Hydrographer	1827	Thiers 63	6
031	BOURDON Sebastien	Painter	1616	Montpellier 34	30
032	BOURGOING Jean Fr. de	Politician/Writer	1748	Nevers 58	20
033	BOURRIENNE Louis de	Chronicler	1769	Sens 89	10
034	BROTIER Gabriel	Scholar	1723	Tannay 58	12
035	BROUSSONET Auguste	Naturalist	1761	Montpellier 34	30
036	CABANEL Alexandre	Painter	1823	Montpellier 34	30
037	CALONNE Charles Alex	Politician	1734	Douai 59	18
038	CAROLUS-DURAN Charles	Painter	1837	Lille 59	20

039	CARPEAUX Jean Bapt.	Sculptor	1827	Valenciennes 59	12
040	CHAMFORT Nicholas de	Moralist	1741	Clermont-Ferrand 63	30
041	CHAMPION Edme	Philanthropist	1764	Châtel-Censoir 89	15
042	CHAPTAL Jean	Chemist	1756	Nojaret 48	32
043	CHARLEVOIX Francois de	Explorer	1682	Saint Quentin 02	7
044	CHICOYNEAU Francois	Physician	1672	Montpellier 34	30
045	CLAPAREDE Michel	Military Leader	1774	Gignac 34	4
046	CLAUDEL Paul	Writer	1868	Villeneuve sur Fère 02	6
047	COLBERT Jean Baptiste	Statesman	1619	Reims 51	34
048	COMESTOR Pierre	Theologian	1100	Troyes 10	46
049	COMTE Auguste	Philosopher	1798	Montpellier 34	30
050	COMTE Charles	Politician	1782	Saint Enimie 48	7
051	CONDORCET Antoine de	Philosopher	1743	Ribemont 02	5
052	COQUILLE Guy	Jurist	1523	Decize 58	0
053	COUE Emile	Psychologist	1857	Troyes 10	46
054	COUSIN Charles	Historian	1769	Avallon 89	35
055	COUSIN Jean	Engraver	1500	Soucy 89	7
056	DARU Pierre Antoine	Man of Letters	1767	Montpellier 34	30
057	DELICIEUX Bernard	Preacher	1260	Montpellier 34	30
058	DELILLE Jacques	Poet	1738	Aigueperse 63	20
059	DESAIX de VEYGOUX L.	Military Leader	1768	Ayat 63	45
060	DESBORDES-VALMORE M.	Woman Writer	1785	Douai 59	18
061	DESCHAMPS Eustache	Poet	1340	Vertus 51	45
062	DOMAT Jean	Jurist	1625	Clermont-Ferrand 63	30
063	DROLLET d'ERLON	Military Leader	1765	Reims 51	44
064	DUBOIS Theodore	Composer	1837	Rosnay 51	34
065	DUCOUDRAY Gustave	Historian	1832	Sens 89	10
066	DUCROT Auguste	Military Leader	1817	Nevers 58	20
067	DUJARDIN Albert	Engineer	1847	Lille 59	20
068	DULAURE Jacques	Historian	1755	Clermont-Ferrand 63	30
069	DULAURENS Henri	Writer	1719	Douai 59	18
070	DUMAS Alexandre	Writer	1802	Villers Cotterets 02	22
071	DUPIN Charles	Mathematician	1784	Varzy 58	4
072	DUPUY Charles	Politician	1851	Le Puy 43	32
073	DURANT Gilles	Poet	1554	Clermont-Ferrand 63	30
074	DUTERT Ferdinand	Architect	1845	Douai 59	18
075	ERNOUT Alfred	Latinist	1879	Lille 59	20
076	FABRE Jean Henri	Entomologist	1823	Saint Léons 12	42
077	FABRE d'OLIVET	Occultist	1768	Ganges 34	17
078	FIGUIER Louis	Scholar	1819	Montpellier 34	30
079	FOURIER Joseph	Mathematician	1768	Auxerre 89	10
080	GARNIER Germain de	Politician	1754	Auxerre 89	10
081	GAUTHERIN Jean	Sculptor	1840	Ouroux 58	38
082	GERNEZ Desire	Chemist/Physicist	1834	Valenciennes 59	12
083	GERUZEZ Charles	Man of Letters	1799	Reims 51	46
084	GERVAIS Alfred	Military Leader	1837	Provins 77	8
085	GIARD Alfred	Biologist	1846	Valenciennes 59	12
086	GILLET Claude	Botanist	1806	Dormans 51	18
087	GIRARD Gabriel	Grammarian	1677	Montferrand 63	30
088	GIRARDON Francois	Sculptor	1628	Troyes 10	46
089	GLASSON Jean	Historian	1839	Noyon 60	29
090	GRATRY Auguste	Philosopher	1805	Lille 59	20
091	GREGOIRE de TOURS	Theologian	0538	Clermont-Ferrand 63	30
092	GREVIN Alfred	Man of Letters	1827	Epineuil 89	41
093	GUIGNIAUT Joseph	Archaeologist	1794	Paray le Monial 71	49
094	HANOTAUX Gabriel	Historian	1853	Beaurevoir 02	5
095	L'HOSPITAL Michel de	Statesman	1507	Aigueperse 63	20
096	HOUSSEY Arsene	Man of Letters	1815	Bruyères 02	4
097	HYDE de NEUVILLE Jean	Politician	1776	La Charité sur Loire 58	32
098	INJALBERT Jean Antoine	Sculptor	1845	Béziers 34	24
099	JULIEN Pierre	Sculptor	1731	Saint Paulien 43	26
100	LALANDELLE Guillaume	Writer	1812	Montpellier 34	30
101	MAGNOL Pierre	Botanist	1638	Montpellier 34	30
102	MARILHAT Prosper	Painter	1811	Vertaizon 63	14
103	MARMONTEL Antoine	Pianist	1816	Clermont-Ferrand 63	30

104	MARTIN Henri	Historian	1810	Saint Quentin 02	7
105	MARTIN Nicholas	Politician	1790	Douai 59	18
106	MASCART Eleuthere	Physicist	1837	Quarouble 59	19
107	MECHAIN Pierre	Astronomer	1744	Laon 02	18
108	MEILLET Antoine	Linguist	1866	Moulins 03	8
109	MERLIN Philippe	Jurist	1754	Arleux 59	18
110	METRA Olivier	Composer	1830	Reims 51	44
111	MICHEL Andre	Critic	1853	Montpellier 34	30
112	MIGNARD Nicholas	Painter	1606	Troyes 10	46
113	NOLHAC Pierre de	Scholar	1859	Ambert 63	22
114	ORVILLIERS Louis d'	Military Leader	1708	Moulins 03	8
115	OUEN, Saint	Mystic	0609	Sancy 02	6
116	PASCAL Blaise	Mathematician	1623	Clermont 63	30
117	PATER Jean Baptiste	Painter	1695	Valenciennes 59	12
118	PELISSIER Aimable	Historian	1624	Béziers 34	24
119	PELLISSON Paul	Historian	1624	Béziers 34	24
120	PELTIER Jean	Physicist	1785	Ham 80	22
121	POLIGNAC Melchoir de	Prelate	1661	Le Puy 43	30
122	RACINE Jean	Poet	1639	La Ferte Milon 02	20
123	RAMON Gaston	Biologist	1886	Bellechaume 89	13
124	RENOUVIER Charles	Philosopher	1815	Montpellier 34	30
125	RETZ Paul de	Prelate/Politician	1613	Montmirail 51	11
126	ROLLAND Romain	Writer	1866	Clamecy 58	6
127	ROLLE Michel	Mathematician	1652	Ambert 63	22
128	TATTEGRAIN Francis	Painter	1852	Péronne 80	32
129	TEILHARD de CHARDIN P.	Scholar	1881	Orcines 63	36
130	VALERY Paul	Philosopher	1871	Sète 34	15
131	VILLARS, Duc de	Politician	1653	Moulins 03	8

Distribution of the above listed birth-places in relation to the simulated DENAGDE Line:—

0 — i.e. on DENAGDE: 52. One case out of 131: 0.7%.

1 km from DENAGDE: 22. One case out of 131: 0.7%.

2 km from DENAGDE: 7. One case out of 131: 0.7%.

3 km from DENAGDE: Nil.

4 km from DENAGDE: 45, 96. Two cases: 1.5%.

5 km from DENAGDE: 25, 51, 94. Three cases: 2.3%.

6 km from DENAGDE: 30, 46, 115, 126. Four cases: 3.0%.

7 km from DENAGDE: 1, 8, 43, 50, 55, 104. Six cases: 4.6%.

8 km from DENAGDE: 5, 10, 84, 108, 114, 131. Six cases: 4.6%.

9 km from DENAGDE: Nil.

10-15 km inclusive from DENAGDE: 3, 4, 15, 17, 18, 21, 33, 34, 39, 41, 62, 65, 73, 79, 80, 82, 85, 102, 117, 123, 125, 130. 22 cases: 16.9%.

16-21 km inclusive from DENAGDE: 2, 6, 13, 19, 20, 24, 26, 32, 37, 38, 58, 59, 60, 66, 67, 69, 71, 74, 75, 77, 86, 90, 95, 105, 106, 107, 109, 122. 28 cases: 21.5%.

22-27 km inclusive from DENAGDE: 12, 29, 70, 98, 99, 113, 118, 119, 120, 127. 10 cases: 7.6%.

28-33 km inclusive from DENAGDE: 9, 11, 14, 16, 31, 35, 36, 40, 42, 44, 49, 56, 57, 68, 72, 78, 87, 89, 91, 97, 100, 101, 103, 111, 116, 121, 124, 128. 28 cases: 21.5%.

34-40 km inclusive from DENAGDE: 27, 47, 54, 64, 81, 129. 6 cases: 4.6%.

41-50 km inclusive from DENAGDE: 28, 29, 48, 53, 61, 63, 76, 83, 88, 92, 93, 110, 112. 13 cases: 10.0%.

From which we deduce the following picture, fashion-

DISTANCE IN KMS.	BAVIC	DENAGDE
0. (On the Line).	6.4 %	0.7 %
1	6.4 %	0.7 %
2	0	0.7 %
3	0.5 %	0
4	0.5 %	1.5 %
5	2.3 %	2.3 %
6	0.5 %	3.0 %
7	0	4.6 %
8	11.7 %	4.6 %
9	0.5 %	0
10 - 15	15.2 %	16.9 %
16 - 21	7.6 %	21.5 %
22 - 27	8.2 %	7.6 %
28 - 33	5.2 %	21.5 %
34 - 40	21.1 %	4.6 %
41 - 50	13.5 %	10.0 %

CORRIDOR (Width of)	BAVIC	DENAGDE
Between 0 & 1 km	12.9 %	1.5 %
Between 0 & 15 km	44.7 %	35.1 %
Between 0 & 21 km	52.9 %	56.9 %
Between 0 & 27 km	60.5 %	64.6 %

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BAVIC AND DENAGDE

ioned on the same model that we used for BAVIC:—
2 personalities lie between 0 and 1 km from
DENAGDE, or: 1.5%.

46 personalities lie between 0 and 15 km from DENAGDE, or: 35.1%.
 74 personalities lie between 0 and 21 km from DENAGDE, or: 56.9%.
 84 personalities lie between 0 and 27 km from DENAGDE, or: 64.6%.

In the course of my correspondence with him, and likewise when I sent him these initial calculations, Aime Michel pointed out, and very rightly, that if BAVIC were at all interesting we would see this even better if we worked on persons whose birth had taken place before the construction of railways in France, that is to say before 1850.

Here are the figures for the period in question, beginning with BAVIC:

Number of people born before 1850: 147

20 between 0 and 1 km from BAVIC, or: 13.5%.
 65 between 0 and 15 km from BAVIC, or: 44.2%.
 77 between 0 and 21 km from BAVIC, or: 52.3%.
 89 between 0 and 27 km from BAVIC, or: 60.5%.

Number of people born after 1850: 24

2 between 0 and 1 km from BAVIC, or: 8.3%.
 11 between 0 and 15 km from BAVIC, or: 45.0%.
 14 between 0 and 21 km from BAVIC, or: 58.3%.

There is thus an advantage in favour of BAVIC before 1850.

Let us now see what our simulated DENAGDE Line gives us:—

Number of people born before 1850: 112

1 between 0 and 1 km from DENAGDE, or: 0.9%.
 36 between 0 and 15 km from DENAGDE, or: 32.7%.
 61 between 0 and 21 km from DENAGDE, or: 55.4%.
 70 between 0 and 27 km from DENAGDE, or: 63.6%.

Number of people born after 1850: 19

1 between 0 and 1 km from DENAGDE, or: 0.9%.
 10 between 0 and 15 km from DENAGDE, or: 57.8%.
 13 between 0 and 21 km from DENAGDE, or: 68.4%.
 14 between 0 and 27 km from DENAGDE, or: 73.6%.

The size of the Bavic corridors in relation to the total surface of Metropolitan France

We have taken the figures given by the Institut Géographique Nationale, which sets the surface area of metropolitan France at 551,500 square kilometres.

The BAVIC Line, like the 2 x 50 km corridor, is limited by two lines perpendicular to it. One on the Spanish frontier and passing over the town of Irun. The other on the German frontier and passing over the town of Breisach. The length of BAVIC, measured on the Michelin 1:1,000,000 map, is thus 900 km.

Having calculated the relationship between the surface area of each corridor and the surface area of the French national territory, we will seek to find

the relationship between the persons falling within that corridor and those found for the whole of metropolitan France:—

1. Corridor having width of 1 km on each side of BAVIC. (We will call this BAVIC I.)

$2 \times 900 = 1,800$ sq. kms

Proportion of BAVIC I to the surface area of France: $1/306$. Proportion of personalities born within BAVIC I against our national list of 954: $= 1/40$.

2. Corridor having width of 15 kms on each side of BAVIC (i.e. BAVIC II)

$30 \times 900 = 27,000$ sq. kms

Proportion of BAVIC II to the surface area of France: $1/20$.

Proportion of personalities born within BAVIC II against our national list of 954: $1/11$.

3. Corridor having width of 21 kms on each side of BAVIC (i.e. BAVIC III).

$42 \times 900 = 37,800$ sq. kms

Proportion of BAVIC III to the surface area of France: $1/14$.

Proportion of personalities born within BAVIC III against our national list of 954: $1/10$.

If we take into consideration only those people born before 1850, then we get, for each of the corridors:

BAVIC I: $1/45$ instead of $1/40$

BAVIC II: $1/13$ instead of $1/11$

BAVIC III: $1/11$ instead of $1/10$

But, above all, one must take note of the great difference, for BAVIC I, between the surface area and the number of individuals: namely $1/40$ (or $1/45$) as against $1/306$. For the wider corridors this difference tends to decrease considerably.

We shall now make the same calculations on the simulated line, DENAGDE.

The length of this line is 820 kms and we terminate it in Belgium, to the north of the town of Tournai. A line perpendicular to DENAGDE, 2×50 km in length, is drawn at 10 km to the north of Tournai. Another perpendicular is drawn to the south of DENAGDE, on Cap d'Agde.

1. Corridor having width of 1 km on each side of DENAGDE (i.e. DENAGDE I)

$2 \times 820 = 1,640$ sq. kms

Proportion of DENAGDE I to the surface of France: $1/344$.

Proportion of personalities born within DENAGDE I against our national list of 954: $1/450$.

2. Corridor having width of 15 km on each side of DENAGDE (i.e. DENAGDE II)

$30 \times 820 = 24,600$ sq. kms

Proportion of DENAGDE II to the surface area of France: $1/22$.

Proportion of personalities born within DENAGDE II against our national list of 954: $1/19$.

3. Corridor having width of 21 km on each side of DENAGDE (i.e. DENAGDE III)

$42 \times 820 = 34,400$ sq. kms

Proportion of DENAGDE III to the surface area of France: $1/16$.

Proportion of personalities born within DENAGDE III against our national list of 954: $1/12$.

Now let us consider only those persons born before 1850. We get:

DENAGDE I: 1/900 instead of 1/450 (BAVIC I: 1/45).

DENAGDE II: 1/25 instead of 1/19 (BAVIC II: 1/13).

DENAGDE III: 1/15 instead of 1/12 (BAVIC III: 1/11).

Next we will divide BAVIC into two equal sections, of 450 kms each, by striking a perpendicular line passing over the town of Rochefort-Montagne (Puy-de-Dome), and we will study the Irun-Rochefort section.

The results we get on this section will give us, by subtraction, those for the other section, Rochefort-Breisach.

In the corridor, 2 x 50 kms wide and extending with its axis laid along this section, we find 52 cases out of the total of 171 for the whole corridor. In other words, 30.5%.

Distribution

0 — i.e. on BAVIC: Cases 16, 26, 40, 83, 91, 126, 147, 162, 171, i.e. *nine* cases (out of the total of eleven for the whole of BAVIC).

1 km from BAVIC: Cases 11, 28, 76, 77, 156, i.e., *five* cases out of the eleven for the whole of BAVIC.

2 km from BAVIC: Nil (Whole of BAVIC: nil).

3 km from BAVIC: Case 89, i.e. *one* case (against one case for the whole of BAVIC).

5 km from BAVIC: Case 41, i.e. *one* case (out of the four for the whole of BAVIC).

6 km from BAVIC: Case 163, i.e. *one* case (against one case for the whole of BAVIC).

7 km from BAVIC: Nil (Nil for the whole of BAVIC).

8 km from BAVIC: Cases 116, 120, 122, i.e. *three* cases (out of the 20 cases for the whole of BAVIC).

9 km from BAVIC: Nil (against one case for the whole of BAVIC).

10-15 km inclusive: Cases 18, 24, 30, 65, 90, 165,

i.e. *six* cases (out of 26 cases for the whole of BAVIC).

16-21 km inclusive: Cases 86, 87, 130, 137, i.e., *four* cases (out of 13 cases for the whole of BAVIC).

22-27 km inclusive: Cases 63, 97, 134, i.e., *three* cases (out of 14 for the whole of BAVIC).

28-33 km inclusive: Cases 20, 47, 50, i.e. *three* cases (out of 9 for the whole of BAVIC).

34-40 km inclusive: Cases 5, 29, 36, 46, 78, 81, 100, 108, 151, 159, i.e., *ten* cases (out of 36 for the whole of BAVIC).

41-50 km inclusive: 27, 43, 141, 146, 150, 170, i.e., *six* cases (out of 23 for the whole of BAVIC).

Calculation of percentages for the Irun-Rochefort-Montagne section in terms of the whole of Bavic

People born at between 0 and 1 km: 14 out of 22, or 63.6%.

People born at between 0 and 15 km: 26 out of 76, or 34.2%.

People born at between 0 and 21 km: 30 out of 89, or 33.7%.

People born at between 0 and 27 km: 33 out of 103, or 32.0%.

The most interesting cases, namely those situated on BAVIC or in a 1 km. corridor (on one side or the other) are thus in the majority for this section, inasmuch as ROCHEFORT-BREISACH represents only 36.4% of the "Southern" cases. But it is to be noted that we have arbitrarily extended BAVIC towards the north-east... The *south-west* section seems the more interesting of the two, with its eventual prolongation on the other side of the Pyrenees. However, the north-eastern section ought not to be dropped, inasmuch as it contains the bulk of the cases lying at 8 km. or more from the Line.

Research is now under way, involving the use of far more extensive tables, in order to see whether these tendencies, in which BAVIC appears to be very favoured, do in fact still hold.

NEW TALES FROM THE VIENNA WOODS

(Continued from page 19)

at their flat at 9.05 p.m. Mr. Miksa called the Central Meteorological Station, where he was told that they had heard of the "bright meteor." Miksa rejected that theory. When he read the joking article about Hering the next morning, he rang up the newspaper to side with Hering. The follow-up article on his sighting was ignored at Vienna.

According to the Central Meteorological Station, a radiosonde balloon had been launched from Vienna on August 4, 1972, which recorded wind from the north-west (25 m.p.h.) at 4,500 feet and, from the same direction (31 m.p.h.) at 6,000 feet. An anticyclone was building up slowly that night.

Conclusion

When I drew the two trajectories on a map of Lower Austria, the flight path of Miksa's object was almost a direct continuation of the Hering trajectory to the east. I arrived at the preliminary conclusion that on August 3, 1972, between 8.45 p.m. and 8.50 p.m. CET, an unidentified object under intelligent control flew over the Vienna Woods from

Atlenbach to Kaltenleutgeben. In the first phase of its course it moved parallel to ground level and its speed was below general aircraft speed. Reinhold Hering looked at the dark object from the south-west and later described the upper part with three striking lights. Over Sulz or Kaltenleutgeben its rate and altitude increased rapidly, the object rushed over the densely populated area of Perchtoldsdorf, Maria Enzersdorf and Voesendorf in the Vienna Basin and numerous witnesses saw it there. Friedrich Miksa watched it from Spiesing, probably looking at the object's bright bottom side, as he described the same kind of "fog-headlight" as Hering. After a short slow-down over the Southern State Highway, it disappeared quickly in an easterly direction.

An unsolved problem is the apparent increase of the object's size from 180 to 360 feet. Miksa suggested an "all-round stabilising wing," like that of the famous German "Schriever Top." But we do not know what has happened in the 12 miles observational gap and maybe some unknown manoeuvre took place north-east of Klausen-Leopoldsdorf.

UFOs IN FOLKLORE

Janet Bord

IN my reading of books unconnected with ufology, I sometimes come across items which, although explained as something else, seem to me to have strong similarities to UFO incidents reported in FSR and elsewhere. Here are four of the most interesting.

The folklore of the Isle of Man contains a wealth of mystery for such a small area, not least being the origin of the island's coat of arms. The following quotation comes from *The Folklore of the Isle of Man*.¹

"The natives say that many centuries before the Christian era the Island was inhabited by fairies, and that all business was carried on in a supernatural manner. They affirm that a blue mist continually hung over the land, and prevented mariners, who passed in ships that way, from even suspecting that there was an Island so near at hand, till a few fishermen, by stress of weather, were stranded on the shore. As they were preparing to kindle a fire on the beach, they were astounded by a fearful noise issuing from the dark cloud which concealed the Island from their view. When the first spark of fire fell into their tinder box, the fog began to move up the side of the mountain, closely followed by a revolving object, closely resembling three legs of men joined together at the upper part of the thighs, and spread out so as to resemble the spokes of a wheel. Hence the Arms of the Island."

The description of the "revolving object" sounds very like a UFO described by people who have difficulty explaining the inexplicable sight before them, and so revert to comparisons with known objects. The mist or fog which accompanied this strange sight is not unknown in UFO lore.

Another quotation from the same book, again describing the Isle of Man, also contains classic UFO characteristics.

"About a league and a half from Barrule, there is a hole in the earth, just at the foot of the mountain, which they call 'The Devil's Den'. They tell you that, in the days of enchantment, persons were there confined by the magicians, and that it now contains a very great prince, who never knew death, but has for the space of six hundred years been bound by magic spells; but in what manner he lies, or in what form, none had ever courage enough to explore. They add, that if you carry a horse, a dog, or any other animal to the mouth of this hole, its hair will stand on end, and its eyes stare, and a damp sweat cover its whole body. Strange noises are also said to have been heard to issue from this place, and I knew a man once, who positively averred that his great-grandfather saw a huge dragon, with a tail and wings that darkened all the element, and the eyes that seemed two globes of fire, descend swiftly into it,

and after that, heard most terrible shrieks and groans from within."

It is well known that animals often react strongly in the presence of UFOs; and this is not the first time that strange craft have been described as dragons, again an attempt to give a name to the unknown. As for the "eyes that seemed two globes of fire", UFOs frequently display bright lights of varying kinds.

Although some readers may claim that these two tales are simply that, fabrications rather than factual accounts, I agree that this may well be so. However, it should be remembered that such folktales as these often bear a grain of truth, a true story having been elaborated somewhat in the telling. So although we cannot be sure that these events did happen as related, they are nevertheless worth recording, simply because they do exist, and because they bear similarities to recently recorded cases in ufology. The next two cases are of more recent occurrence, and are also better documented. There seems little doubt about their authenticity.

The following item struck me as very topical when I first read it, even though it took place in 1817, for recently several accounts have been published describing small "exploratory" (presumably) devices floating around human dwelling places. This case has been described in several books on ghosts and hauntings, but I feel it has more to do with ufology than psychical research. This version is taken from Christina Hole's *Haunted England*.²

"A very singular case of impersonal and unexplained manifestation occurred in the Tower of London in 1817. Forty-three years after the event, in 1860, Edmund Lenthal Swifte published an account of it in *Notes and Queries*, and said he was still unable to explain it. In 1814 he was appointed Keeper of the Crown Jewels, an office which he held until 1852. He lived with his family in the Jewel House which at that time was on the west side of the Martin Tower. One Saturday night in October 1817 he was having supper with his wife and little son, aged seven, and his sister-in-law. The doors were all shut and heavy curtains covered the windows; the only light in the room was from two candles on the table. His child and his sister-in-law sat on opposite sides of the table, he himself at the foot and his wife opposite the chimney-piece which projected far into the room. In his account he tells us:

"I had offered a glass of wine and water to my wife, when, on putting it to her lips, she paused and exclaimed: 'Good God! What is that?' I looked up and saw a cylindrical figure, like a glass tube, seemingly about the thickness of my arm, and hovering between the ceiling and the table; its contents appeared to be a dense fluid, white and pale azure, like the gathering of a

summer cloud, and incessantly mingling within the cylinder. This lasted about two minutes, when it began slowly to move before my sister-in-law; then, following the oblong shape of the table, *before* my son and myself; pausing *behind* my wife, it paused for a moment over her right shoulder (observe, there was not a mirror opposite to her in which she could there behold it). Instantly she crouched down, and with both hands covering her shoulder, she shrieked out, "O Christ! It has seized me!" Even now, while writing, I feel the fresh horror of that moment. I caught up my chair, struck at the wainscot behind her, rushed upstairs to the children's room, and told the terrified nurse what I had seen. Meanwhile the other domestic had hurried into the parlour, where their mistress recounted to them the scene, even as I was detailing it above stairs."

"The curious thing about this appearance is that both Swifte and his wife saw it, but his little boy and his sister-in-law did not. This, perhaps more than anything else, convinced him that it was a supernatural occurrence, and to all suggestions of trickery he replied that even the cleverest trickster could not produce something visible to two people and invisible to two others in a small room devoid of mirrors. Nothing happened as a result of this alarming experience.

Mrs. Swifte was not harmed by it, and it could not have been a death-warning as she did not die for a long time afterwards."

Finally, a case which intrigues me because of its strong links with the "Devil's Footprints" which appeared in the snow in Devon in 1855. The two cases may not have a similar explanation, for the prints do not sound the same. However the linking characteristics — the Devil, prints in snow, the lack of any obvious (or even unobvious) explanation — are striking. The quotation comes from *The Highlands and Their Legends* by Otta F. Swire.³ The Highlands are, of course, those in Scotland.

"My husband and I were driving from Cluanie to Glengarry one winter. Everything was frozen hard and a recent fall of snow had obliterated all wheel marks in the old snow on the road. The world was virgin white, without trace of life. In spite of our chains we wondered rather anxiously whether we would get over the high ground of the Pass; however, we did and were descending in a completely silent and uninhabited world when we saw a little frozen lochan in the heather to the right of the road and, on it, marks as of cart wheels, clear and unmistakable in the new-fallen snow which covered the ice. Curious, we stopped and got out to see where they led. No sign or track of living thing was to be seen, we were miles from any house or cultivation and there was no trace of footmark, wheel mark or sledge mark in the snow on the loch shore, either where the wheel marks began on the snow-covered ice or where they ended, or indeed anywhere else. Much puzzled, we searched carefully. Nothing. On return to civilisation we tried to find out if anything could have been there. Nothing. Nothing had been or could have been there. And that was that.

"Months later we were told that what we had seen must have been the marks of the Devil's coach

wheels. He drives over the moors in winter and his coach wheel marks are often seen on lonely frozen lochs, but never a sign on land nor a sign of the horses that draw his coach. When these wheel marks are seen it is well to stay quiet indoors, for who knows what he seeks? And anyhow those who go prying may be found frozen, for he drives only when the weather is black hard and likely to remain so. But despite the risk his jet-black coach with its jet-black steeds has been seen driving at speed over the moors, both in Rannoch and over the Grampian slopes, leaving wheel tracks on many a small lonely ice-bound loch. It would be very interesting to know the true cause of this phenomenon, these wheel-like tracks, for they certainly do exist and appear to be not uncommon in mountain districts of the Highlands, and the tracks keep the right distance apart for cart or coach wheels. I have been told that there are no hoof marks because the Devil's horses are spirits whereas his coach, used to carry mortals, must have earthly substance, but, if so, why do the wheels leave tracks only on ice? And whom does he carry off? And Why?"

As well as the "Devil's Footprints," this report also reminds me of a 'cross-country cog wheel' seen in France in 1966.⁴ Could some similar device be responsible for the "Devil's Footprints" and the 'Devil's coach marks?' If so, what is it doing?

Notes

- 1 *The Folklore of the Isle of Man* by A.W. Moore, first published 1891 and re-published 1971 by S.R. Publishers.
- 2 First published 1940 by Batsford.
- 3 Published 1963 by Oliver & Boyd.
- 4 See article "Cross-country cog wheels," by Charles Bowen in *Flying Saucer Review* Vol. 12 No.5, Sept-Oct 1966, pp. 16-17.



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THE ELUSIVE REALITY

Colin Bord

A review of *Bigfoot* by John Napier

FOR all those seriously interested in the reports of the bizarre, the book *Bigfoot: The Yeti and Sasquatch in Myth and Reality*, by John Napier published by Jonathan Cape, 1972, is of great value not the least being that it can be read on two levels. Written by an established scientist, it is ostensibly a cool, factual examination of the sighting reports and photographs of the figure, and tracks left by the enigmatic creatures known as the yeti or abominable snowman in the Himalayas, and the Bigfoot or Sasquatch in North-West America. Dr. John Napier is an anatomist and anthropologist, he is expert, sceptical and honest, and is able to clear away much of the fog that inevitably collects around such reported phenomena. It is also a report of the impossible, and readers familiar with the works of John Keel and F.W. Holiday will find here unintentional substantiation for the ideas promulgated by those writers.

After a general discussion of "Man and his Monsters" as mythology and history, the author then investigates "Bigfoot in Asia," giving a chronological survey of yeti reports from the Himalayas, and some fascinating and unexplained footprint photographs. When he comes to the American sightings there is an interesting and detailed analysis of the 16 mm film shot by Roger Patterson, and, as an appendix, an analysis of the film by a specialist in human gait, but the results of the analyses of both scientists are inconclusive.

There is detailed discussion on how footprints are formed by men and beasts and this is related to the evidence provided by photographs and plaster casts. The general conclusion in this section is that some tracks can be shown to have been made by known animals, but others cannot, and what produced them remains a mystery. The last two chapters

consider the evidence against the possible fauna to be found in the regions concerned, and the possibilities of a living fossil, a living relic from the past.

In conclusion the author decides that there is something that leaves manlike footprints and for which there is as yet no adequate explanation. He observes, "...for all the hundreds of sightings of the creature itself and the tens of thousands of footprints that have been seen no Sasquatch has ever been captured." And, "...never a live creature, a dead body, a skeleton or even a single bone has come to official notice." The question of food poses problems. What does a creature of large dimensions eat above the snowline at 15,000 ft. in the Himalayas or in the sunless, low-vegetation areas of the coniferous forests in North-West America? How could it survive?

When all the evidence has been sifted through, and much of it discarded, there is left an inexplicable residue which points in a direction that is becoming increasingly familiar to readers of *Flying Saucer Review* who have read the reports of Surrey pumas and aquatic monsters in Scottish and Irish lakes. Although John Napier admits that he is an unwilling traveller in what he terms the "Goblin Universe" of the parapsychical, the honesty of his investigation leads him inevitably to the same questions as are posed by John Keel and F.W. Holiday in their books, though as a scientist he cannot afford to search for the answers in the directions they have taken.

As well as the appendix on the film analysis mentioned above, there are four tables, giving sightings on both continents, comparative foot dimensions and a list of mammals found in the Himalayas. There are also 18 photographs as well as notes on sources and a good index. A useful and stimulating book for students of monster lore.

MAIL BAG

Correspondence is invited from our readers, but they are asked to keep their letters short. Unless letters give the sender's full name and address (not necessarily for publication) they cannot be considered. The Editor would like to remind correspondents that it is not always possible to acknowledge every letter personally, so he takes this opportunity of thanking all who write to him.

On belts for tightening and other matters

Dear Sir,—Let me begin to express my best wishes for 1974, wishes which both of our countries will sorely need! With this difference that your plight is much more severe than ours, due to internal matters with you, while with us it is external, namely the oil-blackmail. Both of us will have to tighten our belts. However the saying

here is that one can't buy belts any more, for they are all exported to England. And another saying over here is: "Speaking is silver, but silence is oil!"

May I make some remarks on the paper by Dr. B.E. Finch, on page 20 of *FSR* 19/4. In the first place radiation pressure is a very tiny force, only effective on a very thinned out gas, like that in the tail of a comet. In that situation radiation-pressure

predominates over gravity-attraction, which you can see very nicely on the tail of now visible comet Kohoutek, which points from the sun, and not to it. In the Crookes radiometer the rotation is not due to radiation pressure at all, for then the small gadget would be in balance and stop rotation as soon as two successive vanes arrive at a symmetrical position to the direction of the radiation source. So, you will see that all vanes have a shiny and a

dull black face. Furthermore, inside the bulb it is not a vacuum, but a gas of light pressure, and this gas will become heated only before the black faces, and not before the shiny faces, when light (or another form of e.m. waves) falls on them. The heated gas expands, and presses the black faces away, which causes the rotation. The speed of rotation is a measure for the intensity of the radiation. Therefore when calibrated the thing can serve as a meter for radiation-intensity.

I have been very much amused by the article by Mr. Gordon Creighton commencing on page 23, and at first I didn't know if it had to be taken

seriously or not. But your comment at the end put me wise!

Is any more data known about the Pascagoula case? I only read about it in my regional paper and in the German "UFO-Nachrichter," that was in October. But I didn't receive any UFO-Investigators either since October. I am intrigued. It sounds rather like the Betty and Barney Hill case, the book of which is published in Dutch.

I got a nice letter from Mr. Rho Sigma (of course it was easy to see through his pseudonym, access to Product Engineering did the trick), telling me he had completed the M/S of the English version of his

book and was looking for an editor. It will be very much more extensive than the German version, in fact he called the latter a "pilot"-publication. I hope it will appear soon.

In fact UFO-interest appears to be very unhealthy, Ruppelt, Edwards, MacDonald dead, Rho Sigma and K. Veit coronaries, etc. All of us here have to take care of ourselves! *

Yours sincerely,
A. Cramwinckel
Chr. de Wetlaam 1
Hilversum
Netherlands
Jan. 3, 1974

ROUND-UP OF THE FRENCH WAVE

Preliminary reports of some of the events of the Autumn and Winter months of 1973-1974

BELOW are listed brief accounts summarised from newspaper reports of a few of the events that have recently caused a stir in North-Western Europe, particularly France. We have entitled this the "French" Wave, but it will be seen that reports also emanate from Belgium; others, from Italy, will be recorded separately. The signs are that these are part of a new global wave of UFO reports.

We are indebted to Messieurs J. Bastide, of Aix-en-Provence, and Aimé Michel, for their kind assistance in sending us the news clippings — therefore from sources mostly in the South of France — from which this preliminary report is made. M. Michel has gone so far as to suggest that the number of accounts eventually may be comparable in volume with those of the famous 1954 wave. At first sight, however, there do not yet appear to be the same high percentage of spectacular landing and low-level events, but maybe these are early days.

Translations have been made, as usual, by Gordon Creighton.

Maubeuge, September 3, 1973: Two objects seen over the area of Maubeuge, which is in the north, near the Belgian frontier. The first thing that was seen was a luminous red cylinder, flying at about 4 metres from the ground, silently, at times rising vertically. Seen by two witnesses, the UFO was like a cylinder 4 metres x 2 metres with rounded ends and surrounded by a reddish halo.

Le Méridional of September 11, 1973

Bagnoles, November 28(?), 1973: A silvery ball with a long trail of the same colour was seen over Bagnoles.

Midi Libre of November 29, 1973

Valensole, November 29, 1973: Sighting of 28 UFOs from Valensole, six of them headed for Draguignan. (At Draguignan, on October 19, three entities 2 metres in height were seen. The case is being investigated for *Lumières dans la Nuit* by Monsieur Chasseigne.)

Radio report of November 29, 1973

Saint Hypolite Amach, November 30, 1973: It was reported that at 7.00 p.m. on November 30, two people at Sainte Hypolite Amach (name as reported may be corrupt?) saw a ball, or circle, travelling on an elliptical course which fell rapidly after reaching the peak of its curve. It was flying from North to South. The colour was a pronounced "bluish" and it had a sort of "hairy tail" like a comet. The speed was described as high, and witnesses said that it seemed to be quite far off. [This sighting seems to have been at almost the same time as a spectacular case at Torino (Turin), Italy, where the echo of an unidentified object said to be the size of a DC-8 was recorded on the radar screen at the airport control tower. A civilian pilot who picked up the control tower's report said he saw a luminous globe, purple, blue and red in colour, coming towards him at an estimated distance of 3 km. Then it turned away and made off at approximately 900 km.p.h. The pilot and passengers aboard an Alitalia airliner also observed the departure of the object at a staggering speed.]

French radio (*France-Inter*) report at 6.00 p.m. on December 2, 1973

Brussels, Belgium, December 1/2, 1973: Between midnight and 01.15 a UFO was over the Brussels area. It was described as a perfectly circular or disc-shaped object which emitted flashes of light. During the first fifteen minutes the colour changed from white to yellow and then to pale orange. Apparent changes of shape also took place. Later, when the point of light had dwindled and vanished, a faintly glowing disc seemed to have taken its place.

Le Soir (Bruxelles) of December 3, 1973

Bonneville-Carteret, December 2, 1973: Two fishermen of Bonneville-Carteret (opposite the Channel Islands), Georges Jean, aged 44, and his son Noël, aged 18, report that on Sunday December 2, at about 5.30 a.m., they watched for about 45 minutes a great stationary incandescent yellow mass on the beach at Carteret. They approached until about 150 metres from it, but then took fright when it began to revolve luminous beams. Retreating to a slope about 300 metres away, they were then able to see that the thing was about 1.5 metres by 1.5 metres. They saw it turn slowly

into a glowing ball the size of a balloon. Its yellow glow went out at about 6.05 a.m., but a bluish-green light still remained. Two hours later, returning to the beach, they found it was gone. No marks were found in the sand.

Courrier de l'Ouest of December 7, 1973

In a discussion of this same Bonneville-Carteret report one newspaper account revealed how the area was agog with rumour. It seems that anti-atomic protection equipment had since been found on the beach nearby, together with underwater signalling apparatus and inscriptions in *English*! An officer of the Gendarmerie explained that there was nothing extraordinary about such a find. "You expect lots of odd things washed up on beaches," he added. The Gendarmerie were investigating the report, but it seemed that fantastic rumours were abroad, such as "Invasion by the British," and "Espionage," etc. More speculation has been stirred up by a local radio ham's announcement that at the time the two fishermen were watching the thing on the beach there was a break in the reception of British radio stations.

Le Provençal of December 9, 1973

Franco-Italian border, December 5, 1973: According to a message relayed from the Marseille-Provence radio station, flying saucers were being observed "in profusion" over the Franco-Italian border — an item broadcast at 7.45 a.m. Again, at 12.40 on the same day, Marseille-Provence radio reported UFOs over the border area and also at Aigues-Mortes.

French radio (*France-Inter*) reports at the times stated on December 5, 1973

Cailar, Camargue, December 5, 1973: In a most mysterious fashion, during night of December 4/5, a valuable herd of bulls, in fields near Cailar, in the Camargue close to the River Vistre, panicked and hurled themselves from the 2-metre-high banks, and were drowned in the river. In all 65 animals were lost, and these formed part of the valuable herds owned by M. Aubanel, son-in-law of the Marquis de Baroncelli, great lover of bulls and bullfighting.

Le Provençal of December 7, 1973

In more discussion on the destruction of the herd of bulls, it was stated that the area was alive with speculation as to the cause. The stated official view was that a strong gust of the *Mistral* wind blew them into the river. But Norbert Giambasi, a young research engineer of the University of Montpellier, had suggested that a UFO was the more likely cause. And indeed, two inhabitants of Gallargues-le-Montieux (names not divulged) say they saw "...a queer red luminous wheel" that night over the bottomlands where the bulls were. At Perols, in the same area, there was also a local power blackout. Once again quoting the young research engineer, the newspaper says he mentions that there have been many cases of mystery effects on animals by UFOs. The work of Gordon Creighton, who had compiled a catalogue of these happenings for a specialized journal, was cited. It was pointed out that Creighton had shown that animals react instinctively to UFOs with fear since they know UFOs bring death and destruction.

Midi Libre of December 19, 1973

Saint Tropez, December 6/7, 1973: For what it is worth, note should be taken of two big, simultaneous forest fires in the Saint Tropez area.

Le Provençal and *Le Soir*, both of December 7, 1973

Fabrègues, Montpellier, December 6, 1973: It is now revealed that, on the evening of December 6, at about 6.45, two boys of the village of Fabrègues, Fernand Pérez (aged 14) and Jean-Paul Dazevedo (15), students of a Montpellier college, went on their mopeds to the very

ancient chapel of Saint-Baudile, on a hill 5 km. from their village, to test our their machines on the gradients. They found the chapel seemingly lit up by orange floodlights, and then, leaving their machines, they advanced on foot and came in sight of a circular, aluminium craft, standing on legs and with lights around it that flashed like the lights of aircraft, red and white alternately. On the top of the cupola there was a sort of "blister" more brightly lit than the rest. They could hear a faint hum from it, like that of an electric motor. They stood rooted with fear. After a few seconds of watching, a double sliding-door opened in its side and they saw a small ladder unroll. At this point they were so scared of what might come out next that they turned and fled back to their machines, and home. But the craft chased them, and as they dashed along there was this great orange glow above them. They were too scared to stop and see how high it was. Back in the village, they told three other lads, Thierry Castel, (15½), Jean Rodriguez (15) and Jean Yunta (15) who also set off for the chapel on their scooters. They did not see the saucer, but were so scared by the orange glow that they too fled.

Now a veritable *chasse à la soucoupe* began, with all the boys and their families joining in. Two carloads set out to seek the saucer. In the first, driven by M. Jean Rodriguez, a farmer, were his son and four boys aged 13 and 15½. The second car, driven by M. Antoine Bas, contained his two sons, his daughter, and son-in-law. M. Bas stopped his car 300 metres from the chapel, and all of them saw a round luminous object which seemed about to land just at the spot where the boys had first seen it. But it did not land, and made off towards Sète. He followed in the car, and once more they saw it. Many other motorists saw it and stopped. The time was just past 10.00 p.m.

The driver of the second car, M. Jean Rodriguez, farmer, said he and his party of boys examined the landing spot closely, by the light of the car headlights. They found freshly made marks, four holes about 30 cms. wide and 1.30 m. apart, set in a square. On one side of the square (the side facing towards where the first two boys had stood when they saw the UFO) there were also two smaller holes, a few centimetres deep and closer together. They looked precisely like the holes a *ladder* would make. And all around, the ground had a "swept" effect, as if by blast.

M. Bas went up there again last Saturday, at 11.00 p.m., and again they saw the great reddish light there.

The mother of one of the first boys was far less bold, and said all she can remember is how pale her son was when he came in that night (this is Fernand Pérez) and how he went off to bed without eating any supper, had nightmares all night, and kept shouting in his sleep "Quick, hurry, let's go!"

Midi Libre December 22, 1973

Gien, Loiret, December 13, 1973: Several people, including Gendarmes, saw a conical UFO, about 5 metres wide at the base, and 3.5 metres high, flying silently and fast, emitting a white light with flashing red lights set in a triangle. They watched it for 20 minutes. Then it rose to a height of 400–500 metres and flew off to the South East.

Le Soir of December 13, 1973

Languedoc, December 28, 1973: Many people see shining balls flying North-South at high speed over the Gard and Hérault areas. At Lunel-Viel, a M. Francis Vallette saw a crystal-blue thing like a handball, over the mayor's office. It had a tail 5 or 6 metres long and was flying slowly and silently. Then it speeded up and vanished towards the sea. Others also saw it. Many others saw a shining bluish crescent, thick in the centre, with short points, flying very fast and silently, North West — South East. At Montpellier a M. Huetter said he saw a long green thing fly overhead at terrifying speed. At Ceyras, a Mme. Servat and her husband (an aeronautical engineer) saw a very bright circular thing