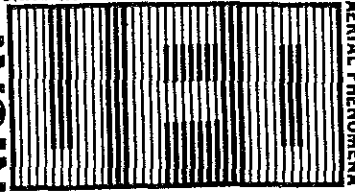


UFO INVESTIGATOR

NATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE ON

NICAP



SERIAL PHENOMENA

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NICAP TO CELEBRATE 15TH BIRTHDAY With Many Battles Won, Hopes Are High for Final Victory

For the first time in its history, NICAP is going to celebrate its birthday. The date is October 24, 1971, the fifteenth anniversary of NICAP's founding. It will mark NICAP as one of the oldest UFO organizations still in existence.

For NICAP's thousands of members and supporters, the day will be a time to reflect on past progress in winning a forum for the UFO problem, and a time to reaffirm NICAP's goals for further success in helping to solve one of the most puzzling mysteries of modern times.

To honor the occasion, NICAP will publish a special commemorative issue of the newsletter, detailing the early history of the organization and paying tribute to some of the people involved. Steps will also be taken to provide NICAP members new informational services, in recognition of their steadfast support over the years.

NICAP was started in the late summer of 1956 in Washington, D.C. Its founders felt the American people were being poorly served by government efforts to deal with UFOs from a strictly military point of view. Calling for a new program to evaluate sightings on an open and impartial basis, the incipient organization announced it would act as an independent research agency to make information available to the public. Formal organizational papers were drawn up in August, and two months later, on October 24, 1956, NICAP was legally established in the District of Columbia as a private, nonprofit corporation.

In the 15 years since that day, the organization has led a crusade against secrecy and sensationalism, working to maintain itself through membership dues and donations while pushing for scientific attention to the UFO enigma. Assisted by its advisers and field personnel, it has investigated thousands of observations and assembled one of the most extensive collections of sighting reports, documents, and UFO materials in the world.

HYNEK SOLICITS SCIENTISTS' REPORTS UFO Subject Very Much Alive, Says Astronomer

Astronomer Dr. J. Allen Hynek has issued a call for scientists with undisclosed sightings to make their reports to him. Writing in a recent issue of *Physics Today*, the former Blue Book consultant says, "In order that persons...with scientific training and experience can submit a UFO report without fear of ridicule and publicity, my colleagues and I, all associated with universities, hereby offer to act as a receipt center for UFO reports that otherwise would almost certainly be lost to science."

The center will be private, says Hynek, and will function on an informal basis, minus any name or organizational structure. Names of people submitting reports will be protected, and "no embarrassment to the sender will result."

In setting up the center, Hynek emphasizes he is not attempting to compete with established UFO organizations for reports. He says his interest is in reaching members of the scientific community who have sightings to report but have been afraid to do so because of possible publicity and adverse reaction. He states he will continue to cooperate with groups like NICAP, and will push for further study of the UFO problem by all competent researchers.

"Neither the closing of Blue Book nor (release of) the Condon Report has laid the UFO problem to rest," he stresses. "As evidence that the subject is still very much alive under the covers, I can cite not only my own personal mail, which continues to contain UFO reports from reputable persons, but also news clippings."

Hynek is putting the final touches on a book about his association with the now defunct Air Force UFO project. The book was due to appear late this year (*UFO Investigator*, June 1971) but is now expected next spring.

NICAP TO HELP PRODUCE TV SERIES Documentary Film Also Planned

A contract for production of five color television programs on UFOs is currently being negotiated by NICAP. Each 30 minutes in length, the programs will be part of a general series entitled "The Professionals," which focuses on specialists in various scientific fields.

The contract calls for initial offering of the series to cable television companies (CATV) and public broadcast stations, with subsequent offerings to national networks. Later plans call for conversion of the programs into a motion picture documentary for leasing to schools, libraries, planetariums, and other organizations.

Underlying theme of the programs will be the history and present status of the UFO problem. Emphasis will be on hard-core UFO sightings and why the problem needs continued study. NICAP has invited a number of famous figures in the UFO field to appear in the series, including Dr. Allen Hynek, Dr. David Saunders, Dr. Berthold Schwarz, and Mr. John Fuller. Also scheduled to appear, as moderator, is TV personality Henry Morgan.

The series will be produced in New York City in November and should be available for showing before the end of the year. NICAP will provide extensive visual material from its files for use on the programs, including portions of the NICAP photographic exhibit currently in London. Also expected to be shown are two classic UFO movie sequences: Great Falls, Montana, and Tremonton, Utah, both of which were filmed in color but have generally been seen by the public only in black-and-white.

UFO SYMPOSIUM PLANNED IN AUSTRALIA Scientists To Take Fresh Look at Problem

A scientific symposium on UFOs is scheduled for October 30, 1971, at the University of Adelaide in South Australia. Sponsored by the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, the symposium will present a series of papers on the UFO problem, written by university and government scientists from all across the continent.

The symposium is being held to encourage consideration of the problem by scientists who have not looked at it closely or committed themselves to one point of view.

"There are very few people who are treating the sightings as phenomena to be examined for possible association with real effects," said the Association in its invitation for papers. "Only those already convinced one way or the other" have considered this possibility. The Association hopes the symposium will stimulate greater interest among both physical and behavioral scientists.

SEARCH FOR ETI INTENSIFIES

Scientists Planning New Monitoring Program

The quest is about to renew for positive evidence that intelligent civilizations exist beyond Earth. Plans now afoot among an international group of scientists call for a joint venture to monitor distant regions of space for signals from an inhabited planet.

The impetus for the venture is a Soviet-American conference held early this month at the Byurakan Astrophysical Observatory in Russia. Attended by astronomers, physicists, biologists, and other specialists, the conference was concerned with the question of whether communication with extraterrestrial intelligence (ETI) has a reasonable chance of being accomplished, given the scientific resources to attempt it. The conclusion, concurred in by almost all scientists present, was that it does.

"The promise of contact with extraterrestrial civilizations is sufficiently high to justify initiating a variety of... search programs," the scientists reported.

This means, as NICAP anticipated last spring (*UFO Investigator*, May 1971), that erstwhile Project OZMA will have a successor. Already, the Soviets have acknowledged conducting an experiment similar to OZMA last year, using electronic stations to listen for radio emissions from outer space. Although no signals were detected, the experiment stimulated speculation that a more ambitious search might produce positive results.

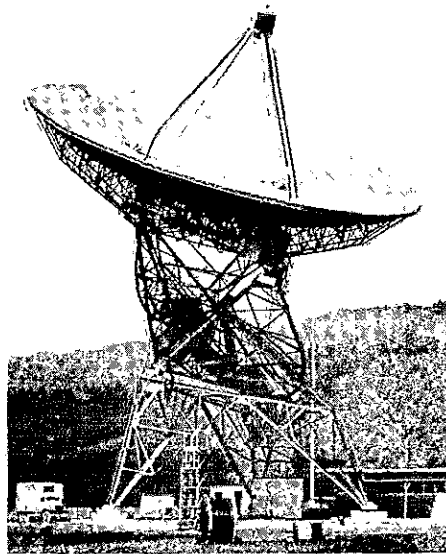
Another impetus for the new project is the growing belief of scientists that intelligent life has evolved throughout the universe. Evidence that chemical preconditions for evolution are virtually universal is now well documented, as recently demonstrated by scientific confirmation that amino acids, essential to all known forms of life, exist in space (*UFO Investigator*, July 1971). Although there is no sure indication primitive life forms lead typically to intelligent beings, the mathematical probability is great that among planets with living organisms are many highly developed civilizations.

If Everyone Is Listening, Who Is Sending?

One problem the conference raised was deciding between an active and passive search program. Making contact with ETI can be tried in a variety of ways, some requiring aggressive action, others requiring no self-exposing activity. The conference considered the idea of launching unmanned probes to other solar

systems, with flares to attract attention and picture messages to help identify where the probes came from. Also considered--and rejected--was a proposal to detonate hydrogen bombs in areas where life might exist.

Such concepts were discussed because there is no assurance a society capable of transmitting detectable signals would choose to do so. Instead, as Dr. Frank Drake, the man who directed OZMA, said at the conference, "What if everybody is listening and no one is sending?" Passive systems, such as OZMA and the recent Russian project, offer hope of succeeding only if there are transmissions to capture.



The ear of OZMA was this monster dish, 85 feet across, supported by steel fingers. Used to listen for signs of extraterrestrial life, it heard only cosmic noise. It is located in Green Bank, West Virginia, where Project OZMA was conducted in 1960.

Photo courtesy of National Science Foundation.

One reason the possibility of picking up signals seems good is that radio techniques represent a highly feasible means of interstellar communication. Whereas spacecraft require power systems and fuel supplies, and run the risk of malfunctioning, radio waves present none of these problems. They also travel at the speed of light.

Radio waves, however, are a form of electromagnetic energy and exist across a wide spectrum of frequencies. Since it is not possible to listen on all frequencies simultaneously, a monitoring system must be programmed for a particular frequency or a range of frequencies. OZMA chose 1420 megaHertz (1,420,000,000 cycles per second), due to its suitability for signaling.

No decision on frequency has been made for the new project, but it will not likely be 1420 mHz. New discoveries in the 11 years since OZMA have revealed a variety of "optimum" frequencies, making selection of the one most likely to be used by ETI a difficult task.

New Theory May Cause Revised Approach

One question the Soviet-American group did not consider is the type of radio transmissions that should be listened for. Frequency alone is only part of the problem, because electromagnetic energy can be emitted in different wave forms.

Dr. Henning F. Harmuth, professor of electrical engineering at Catholic University, has recently advanced the theory that an extraterrestrial civilization would probably not use conventional radio waves to signal life on other planets. Such waves, he notes, which are called sinusoidal waves, are subject to the Doppler shift (changes in frequency due to movement in the wave source). This makes them impractical for interstellar communication, since their frequency would vary as the sending and receiving planets shifted relative positions.

In contrast, says Harmuth, radio emissions called Walsh waves function independently of the Doppler shift. Named after one of the first men to define it mathematically, this type of wave "could always be identified as the same wave, regardless of direction of propagation." For this reason, Harmuth speculates, ETI would choose Walsh waves over sine waves, to insure ease of recognition on the receiving planet.

Harmuth also points to another advantage of Walsh waves: their relative efficiency in terms of radiated power. A Walsh wave, he states, "has twice the average power of a sine wave with equal amplitude, an important advantage for weak signals." This means Walsh waves could be detected at greater distances than sine waves. It also means that transmitters could be smaller and cheaper to build, without compromising power output.

Walsh waves have far-reaching implications for communications in general, and some scientists are already talking about a "revolution in communications," including possible insights into such unlikely areas as brain functions and perception. The Air Force is actively looking at possible practical applications of Walsh waves and just this month awarded a contract for development of a prototype transmitter to determine whether an operational system would be feasible.

Whether planners of the U.S.-Soviet project will give Harmuth's theory serious consideration is an open question, since OZMA and similar experiments were based on the assumption ETI would use sine wave systems. At least one other scientist, however--physicist John B. Hart of Xavier University--has taken up Harmuth's cause. Says Hart:

"Once we learn how to make Walsh wave transmitters and receivers, then we may be able to admit ourselves to the intra-galactic communication organization."

SIGHTING ADVISORY

Preliminary information on new reports.
Details and evaluations will be published
when available.

September 22, 1971--Twin Falls, Idaho. Two boys, hunting at night, spotted an orange object with flashing lights that circled overhead for 45 minutes. The object initially approached them on a downward course, then momentarily disappeared. After circling, it went out of sight over distant hills. The boys said they noticed rabbits running wildly in all directions while the object was in sight, and coyotes could be heard yelping as though something were bothering them.

September 21, 1971--Kitwanga, British Columbia. Crews of two Canadian National Railways freight trains caught sight of a strange red-orange object coming rapidly over the horizon. Noiseless and dull in color, it stopped over the town and remained in view for a number of minutes, while making an "up-and-down" motion. It then moved away, appeared to discharge a bright molten material, changed directions, and disappeared.

September 10, 1971--Elon College, North Carolina. A bright light, traveling in level flight from east to west, was observed by three women who chanced to see it beyond a group of trees near their apartment complex. Bright like a "sun lamp," the light moved slowly and remained in sight for about five minutes. Although later kidded by their husbands, who were not home at the time, the women insisted they saw something unusual. The light had rays, they said.

September 6, 1971--Decatur, Illinois. Unidentified lights were observed from various parts of town, reportedly for an extended period of time. The lights were different colors, and some witnesses thought they could detect the vague outline of an object. Local law enforcement officials suggested the lights might be a "boomerang plane and heat balls."

August 30, 1971--Laguna Beach, California. A cluster of nine blinking lights was sighted at low altitude over the ocean by guests at a beach-side hotel. The lights appeared to be moving in some sort of formation toward the shore. As they approached, they split into two groups, the first forming a straight line and coming to a stop, the second continuing in its original arrangement. One light from the latter group suddenly separated from the rest, dropped down to the water, then returned to the others. The lights then regrouped into a V formation and disappeared. When one of the witnesses called the police, he was told other reports had been received and the Coast Guard had been alerted. About 20 minutes later, a helicopter was seen circling the area where the lights had been observed.

August 20, 1971--Clintonville, Wisconsin. Multiple citizens, including police officers, witnessed a "brilliant, spinning light" moving slowly in the sky from east to west. A smaller red light could be seen flashing intermittently above the white light. At times the light would stop and discharge what seemed to be a flash of light. One witness had the impression that some of the flashes were traveling in the opposite direction, from the ground to the light. Police attempted to contact a nearby radar station but could not get through.

August 15, 1971--Thornburg, Pennsylvania. A bullet-shaped object, silver in color and sharply defined against a clear sky, was seen by a teenage boy at about 9 o'clock in the morning. Traveling slowly, the object seemed to zig-zag and occasionally move toward the witness. It had no conventional features, such as wings or motors, and gave no noticeable sound. It remained in view for five minutes, before disappearing in the distance.

August 13, 1971--Mobile, Alabama. A "flying wing" with a white light on its rear edge was seen over a highway at night by a man in a car. The man said the object was gray and traveling slowly at very low altitude. He pulled off the road to observe it, then drove home to alert his family. He said the object made no sound.

August 5, 1971--Shiremanstown, Pennsylvania. A meteorologist with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, driving in his car shortly after sunset, observed a round object approaching him at rapid speed. Although resembling a "gray puff of smoke," the object seemed "quite coherent" and "solid," and traveled in a straight line. As it got closer, it became elongated and assumed an "S" shape, then abruptly stopped. The witness, trying to view it with his head out the car window, stopped in the middle of the road and got out. The object, overhead at this point, started to move again and continued in the direction it was first headed. It stopped again, resumed motion, stopped a third time, and finally faded from sight. During the entire sighting, its opaque body was visible against a cloud cover, and no lights, sound, or vapor trail were detected.

July 16, 1971--Prescott, Washington. A man and wife observed a strange object with "antennas" and "beams of light" late in the evening. The husband said the object was easy to see and moved very fast. Both witnesses reported seeing similar objects the following two nights.

July 15, 1971--Muncie, Indiana. A group of men observing the stars at night noticed a white light traveling slowly in the sky. As they watched, it began to move erratically, and accelerate and decelerate. Finally, it made an abrupt right-angle turn and went out of sight in a southerly direction.

July 5, 1971--Big Valley, Texas. Two farm laborers working in a field spotted what seemed to be a flying object about to crash. Roughly resembling a blimp, with a front shaped like the "top of a whale," the object did not crash but moved slowly away with no noticeable sound. The witnesses described it as dark blue in color and big enough "to hold five people." They thought it was about 500 feet off the ground and perhaps a mile away. "The sun was opposite to us, and we had a very clear view of the object," they reported.

July 4, 1971--San Jose, California. A cigar-shaped object with a "red dome" at its rear and vapor coming from its nose was sighted by a teenager from his backyard. Seen in the early afternoon, the object was hovering when first spotted, but soon began to move and eventually went out of sight over the Santa Cruz Mountains. The boy said he was "scared out of my wits" by the object.

June 5, 1971--Portland, Oregon. A woman driving alone in an automobile late at night noticed a bright hemispherical object hovering low in the southwestern sky. She said it was "red-orange" in color and "very symmetrical," with a flat bottom and a slightly pointed top. As she watched, it began to move away on a horizontal path, at the same time becoming "linear in appearance but not increasing in length." Once it began this change, she was able to keep it in sight for approximately 30 more seconds, then it disappeared.

June 4, 1971--Texas Corners, Michigan. Two boys in a canoe were surprised by a group of blue-green objects flying in single formation on a northeasterly course. After being in view for approximately a minute, they turned north, then one broke away and headed in the opposite direction. The objects were essentially round, with "bell-shaped parts" on top and bottom. Each carried four yellow-white lights.



MEMOS FOR MEMBERS

JOIN THE NICAP NEWS TEAM

Our call last December for volunteers to send us clippings on UFOs from local newspapers met with an enthusiastic response. If you wanted to share in this effort but didn't get a chance, it is not too late. Send us a postcard with the name of the paper you can cover, the place it is published, and your name and address. We will add you to our "news team" and count on you to forward any UFO items you spot. The papers already being covered are as follows:

New York Daily News
 White Plains (N.Y.) *Reporter Dispatch*
 Liberty (N.Y.) *News*
 Monticello (N.Y.) *Evening News*
 Livingston Manor (N.Y.) *Times*
 Asbury Park (N.J.) *Press*
 Haverhill (Mass.) *Gazette*
 Apollo (Pa.) *News Record*
 Kokomo (Ind.) *Tribune*
 South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune*
 Dayton (Ohio) *Daily News*
 Detroit *Free Press*
 Detroit *News*
 Iron River (Mich.) *Reporter*
 Arkansas *Gazette*
 Russellville (Ark.) *Daily Courier-Democrat*
 Houston *Chronicle*
 Milwaukee *Journal*
 Wisconsin *State Journal*
 Daily *Oklahoman*
 Woodward (Okla.) *Daily Press*
 Tulsa *Tribune*
 Los Angeles *Times*
 Riverside (Calif.) *Press*
 National *Enquirer*
 Christian Science *Monitor*
 Hamilton (Ont.) *Spectator*

When you review your paper for items to submit, keep in mind that anything related to UFOs is of interest to us as well as sightings per se. Also, be sure to include the date of the paper for each clipping you send. Your assistance is greatly appreciated.

TWO NEW PAPERS AVAILABLE

Physicist Stanton Friedman recently announced two papers he is offering on UFOs. The first, "Flying Saucer Energetics," is a talk he gave at an engineering conference last year, and sells for \$.50 postpaid. The second "UFOs—Myth and Mystery," is a presentation he made at the 1971 Midwest UFO Conference. It is available for \$1.00 postpaid. Both may be ordered from P.O. Box 941, Lawndale, Calif. 90260.

CORRECTION

In our July article on life in space, we stated that 100 light years is 600 billion miles (600,000,000,000). This is an error. The correct figure is 600 trillion miles (600,000,000,000,000). Our thanks to NICAP member H. F. Jonsberg for helping us get our zeros straight.

WOULD YOU BELIEVE? DUES CAN DO IT!

Having just looked at our financial status for the beginning of this month, we have good news to report. If every NICAP member will renew his membership when it expires, we will not only meet our budget for the year, we will exceed it.

This may be hard to believe, in view of the many times NICAP has been forced to call for emergency donations. But it's true. And it means that for the first time in our history, we are in a position to operate NICAP on the financial basis it should be operated on. In the black, without uncertainty, or cutbacks, or further appeals for money.

This is something everyone associated with NICAP has hoped for and worked for. And now—despite what may seem to be hard times for groups like NICAP—it's within our reach.

But remember, we can't do it alone. Only you, as an active member, can make it happen. We have trimmed costs, put in modern fiscal controls, and given ourselves a budget we can meet. Now it's up to you. Keep us strong. Renew.

ANNOUNCING...A NEW SERVICE FOR NICAP MEMBERS...AND OTHER SPECIAL PLANS

NICAP's fifteenth anniversary is a special occasion, and we can't think of a better way to commemorate it than announce some of our plans for new services to NICAP members. After all, without you there would be no NICAP, and this affords us a special opportunity to tell you how much we appreciate your support.

We've had these ideas in the back of our mind for some time but haven't said anything in print, wanting to save them for now. Each is intended to give you additional information for the dues you pay, as we said we would do when we stabilized our dues structure in April of last year. We hope you like the ideas and will enjoy receiving the services.

Membership Guide

Our principal idea is a small brochure, entitled the "NICAP Membership Guide," that will be issued early next year to all active members. Its purpose will be to give you information about your organization and what your rights and privileges are as a member. It will also contain a list of things you can do as an individual to help NICAP, and a special section on what to do if you see a UFO. You will find it handy not only to keep and refer to, but to show to people who are interested in knowing more about NICAP.

Membership Questionnaire

Members are always asking us about our membership ("How many engineers do you have?"), and how to contact other members in their area. To get an accurate picture of the membership and find out who wants his name released, we've decided to send out a NICAP Membership Questionnaire. Once we've done this and tabulated the information, we will announce the results and tell you how you can request names of other members.

We'll distribute the questionnaire next year, at about the time we issue the Membership Guide. All active members will receive one.

The Year of the UFO

Beginning in January, a new monthly feature will be added to the newsletter: "The Year of the UFO." This will be a special calendar, designed to show famous sightings and other important events in the UFO field during the past 25 years. Since 1972 marks the quarter-century point in the modern UFO period, we think this will be an especially good way to make it a memorable year for NICAP members. The 12 issues with the calendar may even turn out to be collector's items, since the calendar will be a unique collection of information, re-useable year after year.

AIR MAIL AVAILABLE FOR FOREIGN MEMBERS

If you are a foreign member, you can now obtain your newsletter by Air Mail. The way to request this service is as follows:

If your membership expired in May, June, or July of this year and you have already renewed, send us \$2.00 in U.S. currency.

If your membership expired in August or September of this year and you have already renewed, send us \$3.00.

If your membership expires in October or later, send an extra \$3.00 with your regular dues payment when you renew.

If your membership has expired but you have not renewed, send your regular dues payment plus the additional charge for Air Mail (\$2.00 or \$3.00, depending on which month you expired). Be sure to include your renewal form.

Please note that this offer applies only to members outside the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and that all payments should be in U.S. currency. If you request the service, send your order by Air Mail and be sure to include the correct amount. Service will begin as soon as we receive proper payment.

FEEDBACK / Readers write

Dear Editor:

I would like to extend congratulations on the seeming renaissance of NICAP. As a charter member I have long been critical of the running of the organization, but things seem to be changing. I am especially pleased to see that, unlike so many organizations of people with special interests, we are no longer just "talking to ourselves" but are getting out to the public through information furnished to the press through our computerized filing system and increased TV appearances. It is too bad the *UFO Investigator* cannot print a listing of these appearances before they happen, but possibly that too may come to pass.

Sincerely,
 Charles Smith
 Ithaca, N.Y.