

CONTINUUM

The official publication of ParaNetSM Information Service
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In this issue of CONTINUUM:

<p>Five Global Principles of Ufology 3</p> <p>James R. Black summarizes what we know about UFOs--and what we don't.</p>	<p>High Strangeness in New York: The "Linda" Abduction Case 13</p> <p>An introduction to the latest bizarre twist in the world of Ufology.</p>
<p>Anderson Admits Phone Forgery 4</p> <p>Alleged Roswell witness Gerald Anderson confesses to forging a telephone bill in his dispute with Kevin Randle.</p>	<p>A Witnessed Abduction: Linda 14</p> <p>Jon Roland presents a first-hand account of Budd Hopkins' first public revelations in the "Linda" case.</p>
<p>British Ufology: A Status Report 5</p> <p>Steve Gamble of BUFORA brings us up to date on the state of research in the UK.</p>	<p>Attempted Murder vs. The Politics of Ufology: A Question of Priorities 15</p> <p>George Hansen's opening salvo in his dispute with Jerry Clark and others on the "Linda" case.</p>
<p>Australian Crop Circles: A Review 6</p> <p>Keith Basterfield of UFO Research Australia tells us what's happening with crop circles Down Under.</p>	<p>The Politics of Torquemada: or, Earth Calling Hansen's Planet 17</p> <p>Jerry Clark responds to George Hansen on the "Linda" case.</p>
<p>Poltergeist Agents, part 2 10</p> <p>Barry Taff continues his three-part series on the spooky world of poltergeists.</p>	<p>Along with our regular features:</p>
<p>Book Review: The UFO Encyclopedia 12</p> <p>Mike Corbin reviews Volume 2 of Jerry Clark's Encyclopedia.</p>	<p>From the Director's Desk ... 2</p> <p>Sources and Resources 8</p> <p>ParaNet Postings 19</p>



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From the Director's Desk ...

Yes, Virginia, there is still a CONTINUUM.

A number of our subscribers have called during the past few months to ask what happened to CONTINUUM. No doubt some of you had visions of your hard-earned cash fluttering away on the breeze of yet another broken promise. Others may have wondered if we had all been abducted to Zeta Reticuli, or been terrorized into silence by a crew of Men In Black.

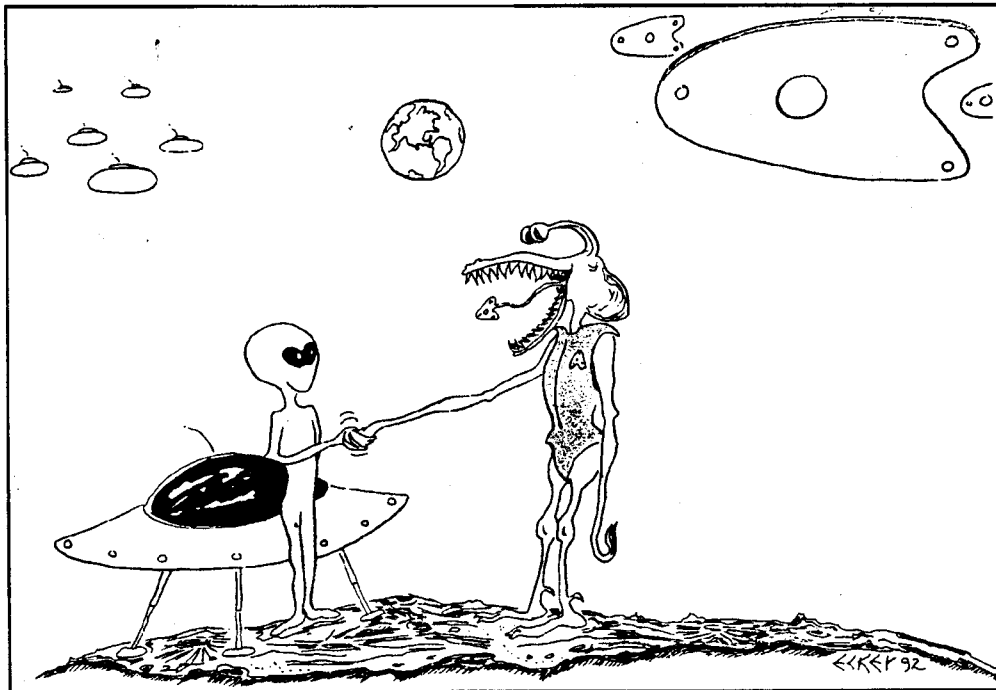
Fortunately, it is good news rather than bad that has resulted in the long delay between issues. Both ParaNet and MICAP have been extremely busy with intensified investigations, increased cooperation with other UFO organizations, and expanded activities on a variety of fronts. Much of this will be reflected in future issues of CONTINUUM as we report on what we've been up to. In the meantime, we thank you for your patience, and reiterate our promise that everyone will get all the issues they have coming to them.

In this issue of CONTINUUM ...

- news of a disturbing admission by alleged Roswell crashed-saucer witness Gerald Anderson;
- the opening rounds in what is sure to be the next big blood-on-the-floor feud among UFO researchers, as sides are chosen and the first salvos fired over the "Linda" abduction case;
- a comprehensive report on the state of Ufology in the United Kingdom;
- an in-depth report on crop-circle research in Australia;
- the second installment of Barry Taff's series on poltergeist phenomena;
- a review of the second volume of Jerry Clark's UFO encyclopedia;

as well as our regular features "ParaNet Postings" and "Sources and Resources".

— Michael Corbin, Director of ParaNet and MICAP



Courtesy Ecker/Spaiser

Thanks! After forty years of your advance work, they don't even notice **our** invasion!

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Five Global Principles of Ufology

by James R. Black

While discussing UFOs with some friends the other day, the topic turned to the difficulty of obtaining reliable information and solid analyses on UFO phenomena. We talked about the ongoing government and media coverup, the lurid tales of alien bases and vats full of body parts, the vicious rivalries between the various UFO organizations, the ethereal and contradictory experiences of abductees and contactees. Finally, in exasperation, someone asked, "Do we actually know *anything*? Or are we just as much in the dark now as we were forty-five years ago?"

My instinctive response, born of frustration at the slow pace of my own research, was, "We don't know a damn thing." But as I considered this, I began to realize that in fact we do know more now than we did in 1947—or, for that matter, in 1987. Despite the silliness, the lies, the lunacy, and the deliberate disinformation that have always been the hallmarks of ufology, there are a few things that *have* become clear over the years.

Phil Klass' Ten Principles of Ufology

Several years ago, in his book *UFOs Identified*, Phil Klass offered his "Ten Ufological Principles", which are primarily a warning against overenthusiasm and gullibility in researching UFO cases. They begin with the statement that "basically honest and intelligent persons who are suddenly exposed to a brief, unexpected event, especially one that involves an unfamiliar object, may be grossly inaccurate in trying to describe precisely what they have seen," and end with the conclusion that "many UFO cases seem puzzling and unexplainable simply because case investigators have failed to devote a sufficiently rigorous effort to the investigation."

As expected, Klass' Ten Principles are framed in a rather skeptical way and seem designed to lend aid and comfort to the debunking wing of ufology; but for the most part there is nothing intrinsically wrong with them, and most honest ufologists would probably find themselves in substantial agreement with them. The biggest problem with Klass' Ten Principles is that they are methodological rather than foundational. One can assent to every last one of them and still know absolutely nothing about what the UFO phenomenon actually is, or even whether it is worth bothering about at all. In short, Klass' Ten Principles are local rather than global, tactical rather than strategic.

CONTINUUM'S Five Principles

So what "global" principles of ufology can we come up with? There are at least five that we can define right away.

(1) *There really is something extraordinary going on.* Even the U.S. Air Force—for years the official guardians of the UFO scene—occasionally admitted that UFOs could not entirely be swept under the rug of

"hoaxes, hallucinations, and misidentification". Beginning with the 1948 "Estimate of the Situation" which concluded that UFOs were interplanetary spaceships, continuing on through the private opinions of Blue Book personnel and other high-ranking Air Force employees such as J. Allen Hynek, Lincoln La Paz, Edward J. Ruppelt, and Dewey Fournet, and concluding with the pro-UFO staff reports hidden away in the bowels of the infamous Condon study, it has long been recognized by qualified observers that there is a real and unexplained phenomenon at work. This conclusion is further strengthened by the gargantuan statistical analyses published in Blue Book Special Report 14, by the continuing unravelling of the Roswell/Corona crashed-saucer coverup, and by the scientific work of McDonald and McCampbell and Vallee. There should no longer be any serious doubt that we are dealing with something real. The question is—*what is it?*

(2) *It has been going on for a long time.* As Jacques Vallee, Gordon Creighton, John Keel, and other veteran ufologists have demonstrated, many of the features we associate with modern UFO phenomena have been around for centuries. The ancient Romans and Egyptians saw "flying shields" and nocturnal lights. The pre-Christian inhabitants of Norway and Ireland were plagued with subterranean "little people" who were held responsible for adult abductions, child-stealings, "fairy circles", and episodes of "missing time". The people of medieval Europe saw ships sailing on the clouds, and were assaulted in the night by incubi, succubi, night hags, and midnight warriors. The wise men of the Renaissance were visited by "men in black"; early scientists received the secrets of mathematics and modern technology in dreams and visions. Sixteenth-century Britons found circles swirled into their crops. Nineteenth-century Americans watched in amazement as impossible "airships" crossed their skies. Twentieth-century Portuguese peasants saw the sun dance at Fatima.

In the past these phenomena have often been cloaked by the vocabularies and belief structures peculiar to each place and time—just as in our era of space travel and science fiction we are tempted to explain them by reference to spaceships and extraterrestrial races. But beneath all these local variations we can sense the same powers at work.

(3) *There are actually several independent phenomena which are masquerading as each other.* There is a tendency on the part of both believers and debunkers to lump all of the multifaceted "UFO" phenomena together and to demand a single, simple explanation for them all. When a cursory examination of the data then fails to provide such an explanation, there is a strong temptation to either dismiss the whole package as nonsense, or to shoehorn the data into a pre-selected "answer" whether it fits or not. Realistically, however, we know that there is often more than one explanation for things that may appear quite similar on the surface. A bullet between the eyes may represent a murder, a suicide, or an accident—and it matters a great deal which one it actually is. The creaking and groaning of an old house in the middle of the night may be caused by a settling foundation, a stiff wind, a

minor earthquake, or perhaps even a genuine poltergeist. An upset stomach or a headache may indicate any number of medical conditions, from the benign to the potentially fatal. In each case, choosing the correct course of action depends on first recognizing what is actually going on.

Are cattle mutilations committed by animal predators, by religious cultists, by covert government intelligence operations, or by non-human entities that come in the night and disappear without a trace? Are those strange lights in the sky caused by ball lightning, by hoaxers tying flares to hot-air balloons, by experimental military aircraft on secret maneuvers, or by the vehicles of some unthinkably advanced extraterrestrial race? Are crop circles caused by some kind of rare natural phenomenon, by clever hoaxers, by secret military SDI experiments, or by the propulsion systems of "flying saucers" (whatever those turn out to be)? Are "alien abductions" merely the copycat delusions of people who watch too much TV, the compensatory fantasies of abuse victims, the medical experiments of an alien race, or the work of government agents armed with some kind of psychotronic technology? In each case, the answer could well turn out to be, "All of the above, and more!"

(4) *The phenomenon is being covertly manipulated and exploited by human beings for their own purposes.* Opportunists and hoaxers, government agents, political extremists, religious cultists—all sorts of people are using UFOs as a cover for their real activities and intentions. Some are just out for a good time, some are seeking fame and fortune, some are stretching the truth for the sake of a higher cause. But clearly there are both individuals and organized, conspiratorial groups that have latched on to the UFO phenomenon as either a vehicle for their aspirations or a cover for something else.

Jacques Vallee has reported that at least one "alien abduction" in France was staged by a government intelligence agency, presumably as some sort of psychological warfare experiment. In the U.S., there has always been an undercurrent of psychwar concerns in the UFO field, from the secret recommendations of the Robertson Panel in 1953 to the continuing refusal of the U.S. government to release decades-old Psychological Strategy Board documents under the Freedom of Information Act. It has been suggested that the "UMMO" UFO cult in Europe, which has made its presence felt especially in Belgium, France, and Spain, may have ties to certain extremist political groups in the United States; and there are continuing reports that religious cults are infiltrating some UFO organizations and using the allure of UFO phenomena for everything from wallet-draining to brainwashing.

(5) *A lot of people know more than they are telling.* There is ample evidence to demonstrate the existence of secret agendas and concealed truths in the field of ufology. Consider the continuing refusal of intelligence agencies to release their documents on UFOs. Consider the continuing coverup of the true nature of the 1947 Roswell crash, including the efforts—even within the last two years—to intimidate some of the surviving witnesses. Consider the virtual media

blackout on sensible UFO information, and the amount of attention given instead to the most lurid and ridiculous kinds of tabloid hysteria. Consider the cynical and sometimes almost desperate dissemination of nonsense—whether in the guise of leaked "documents", the sudden advent of overly convenient "witnesses", or the latest gibberish from the Pleiades.

Some conceal the truth because they are afraid; some in order to exploit the fears or the foolishness of others; some simply because it's their job to do so. But regardless of motive, it is clear that much of the truth about UFOs remains to be discovered, and that there are people out there who can assist its discovery—if only they can be persuaded to do so.

The bottom line

So what are UFOs? *We don't know.* Who or what is really behind the UFO phenomenon? *We don't know.* Will the governments of the world ever tell us the whole truth? *We don't know.* What's going to happen next? *We don't know.*

What we do know is that there really is something going on; that it's been around for a long time; that it's a very complex and difficult thing to deal with and understand; that it is being manipulated by human beings for very human purposes; and that there are still a lot of people out there who aren't telling all they know. For those who care about the future of the human race—or even those who just like a good puzzle to work on—that ought to be enough to keep us going.

A Last-Minute Bulletin ...

Anderson Admits Phone Forgery

by Don Ecker
Research Director, UFO Magazine

As many of you may know, there has been a great controversy over the veracity of alleged crashed-saucer witness Gerald Anderson, whose story has been supported by UFO researchers Stanton Friedman and Don Berliner in their book *Crash at Corona*.

On 16 November 1992, Kevin Randle informed me of the latest developments in one aspect of that debate: the conflict between Randle and Anderson over the length of a phone call between them on 4 February 1990. (Of course there are many other items in this case that have also caused problems--too many to go into here.)

Gerald Anderson maintained the length of the call to be 26 minutes, while Randle claimed it was more than 50 minutes. Randle has the tape of the call, which seems to support his contention as to its length; in reply, Anderson produced a copy of his telephone bill, which appears support his side of the argument. Randle has claimed that the phone bill was altered.

(Continued on page 12 ...)

British Ufology: A Status Report

by Steve Gamble
BUFORA

In September of this year the British UFO Research Association (BUFORA) celebrated its thirtieth anniversary. With this in mind, now might be a good opportunity to review the state of British ufology today.

UFO Organizations

BUFORA was formed in 1962 as the British UFO Association, adding the word Research to its title in 1964. It was a federation of eight of the regional UFO groups from throughout the UK. These included the British Flying Saucer Bureau (BFSB), Direct Investigation Group on Aerial Phenomena (DIGAP) and the London UFO Research Organisation (LUFORA). Both BFSB and DIGAP still exist as independent groups. The other organisations merged their identities into BUFORA. BFSB is thought to be the oldest of the British UFO Groups, having been formed in 1953. At the time of the formation of the federation, LUFORA was the largest of the British groups.

As of this writing, BUFORA has about 400 members, mainly spread throughout the United Kingdom. Approximately 10 percent of BUFORA's members are distributed around the rest of the world, and BUFORA has recently sanctioned the formation of a branch in Ireland—our first branch outside the UK. BUFORA is also the UK representative on the International Committee for UFO Research.

In addition to BUFORA there are a number of other UFO-related groups in Britain. The other major national organization is Contact UK, which is based in Oxfordshire. In common with many groups, Contact now has a smaller membership than in the 1970s and early 1980s, but it is still active and organizes regular conferences in Oxford. A relative new member of the band of UK national organizations is ASSAP, the Association for the Scientific Study of Anomalous Phenomena. ASSAP has a broader spectrum of interests than just UFOs, taking in many other paranormal phenomena.

All of these national networks have their own investigation teams. However, there is a great deal of cooperation between the organizations, and often an investigator for one organization will cover a case originally reported to another organization and the results will be shared. In a number of instances the area investigator for one national organization is also an investigator for one of the other national or regional groups.

There are maybe two dozen reasonably large regional groups and many smaller local groups. The larger groups include BFSB (Avon area), DIGAP (Cheshire), EMUFORA (Nottinghamshire), FUF0IG (Fylde Coast), IUN (Yorkshire), LUF0IC (Leicestershire), MUFORA (Manchester), NLUFOIG (Cumbria), NUFORC (Northamptonshire), PARASEARCH (West Midlands),

SKYSCAN (Staffordshire), SPI (West Scotland), SRUFO (East Scotland), SSPR (Derbyshire) and YUFOS (Yorkshire).

Publications

BUFORA's *UFO Times* is an A4 magazine produced six times per year and edited by Mike Wootten. The *UFO Newsfile* is an extract of news clippings published six times per year by Michael Hudson on behalf of BUFORA.

Apart from the *UFO Times* and *UFO Newsfile*, there are a wide variety of UFO-orientated publications in the UK. Any discussion of other British UFO publications must start with the *Flying Saucer Review* (FSR). FSR was first published in 1955 and for many years was the world leader among UFO journals. The current editor of FSR is Gordon Creighton, who is also a former President of BUFORA. In recent years FSR has increased its format to British A4 size. Formerly published six times per year, it has now moved to a quarterly schedule.

There are a number of other publications, but space limitations mean that only the major ones can be mentioned here. *UFO Brigantia* is an A4 publication produced four times per year by the Independent UFO Network. It is a mixture of case reports, reviews, and theoretical articles. The current editor is Andy Roberts.

NUFON News is published by Jenny Randles. It is an A5 publication, six issues per year, 16 pages per issue. The content is approximately 50 percent case summaries; the rest of the material includes book reviews and news items. A recent addition is the *UFO Debate*. This is an A5 magazine published six times per year by David Barclay. Recently David has passed the editorship to Robert Moore. The mix of material is similar to *UFO Brigantia*, but the style is less skeptical.

Although not strictly a UFO magazine, special mention should be made of the *Fortean Times*, which does carry some UFO-orientated material. They have recently entered into a marketing arrangement with a national periodical publisher, and this has placed the *Fortean Times* on many newsstands around the country. The initial reports seem to be that FT has been well received and sales are good.

There are also a number of publications which specialise in crop-circle phenomena, but these are outside the scope of the current article.

UFO Activity

The UK has experienced a number of UFO flaps, with fairly major ones in 1967 and 1977. Historically, the membership in BUFORA and possibly other UFO organizations has risen and fallen with the number of reports. In the late 1960s BUFORA membership approached 1000. In the 1970s it fell to around 500, being boosted toward the end of the 70s to around 800. In the early 1980s, the membership of many UFO organizations declined drastically, and BUFORA fell to only 270 members.

In the early days of BUFORA two to three hundred reports were recorded each year. In more recent years the level of reports has fallen to around seventy per year. While there has been some corresponding fall-off in UFO activity, the decline has not been as drastic as it appears at first sight. Many of the British UFO groups, including BUFORA, have made great efforts over the past ten or so years to improve standards. In earlier years many cases were recorded which consisted of little more than an initial press report or a letter from a witness. Currently the recorded case reports represent properly investigated cases, where an experienced investigator has attempted to interview the witnesses and has carried out additional followup.

Over the past few months there have been numerous reports in the UK of cigar-shaped and bright saucer-shaped craft. This flap appears to have been caused by a small fleet of airships newly imported by an advertising agency. These have been used with illuminated signs at night over several British cities. Although we have had a small number of reports of triangular UFOs, the UK did not benefit from the major wave of sightings which occurred over Belgium during 1990-91.

Abductions and Crop Circles

In recent years there have been very few reports of abduction-type phenomena in the UK. One particular case which springs to mind is known as the Avey case, which concerns a family who had an abduction experience near Hornchurch in Essex during October 1974.

On the other hand, a growth area in recent years has been the study of crop circles. BUFORA has been involved in the study of crop circles since 1980, when one of our investigators, Ian Mrzygold, followed up an article in a local newspaper about "UFO landing sites". (Incidentally, one of the people he approached for advice was a local meteorological consultant, Dr Terence Meaden. Meaden later developed the Vortex Theory of circle formation.) Unfortunately, crop-circle research currently seems to be going through the same kind of antagonism and in-fighting that mainstream UFO research did during the 1960s and 1970s.

Theories

The general impression in the UK is that most North American researchers are firmly convinced the Extraterrestrial Hypothesis (ETH) is the only solution to UFO phenomena. (Of course, this may be a wrong impression, but that is how it comes across.)

In the UK, UFO researchers have a wider spread of interests. There are still researchers interested in the ETH, but they are less prominent. We also have various groups of people interested in psychic explanations, UFOs as rare atmospheric phenomena, parallels between folklore and UFOs, and psychological explanations of UFO events.

A number of British ufologists are also involved in the study of crop circles. As with UFO theories, there are many different theories put forward to explain crop

circles. These range from Meaden's Vortex Theory, through the claim that all circles are hoaxes, to the belief that circles are caused by some mysterious non-human intelligence. Each theory has its own group of supporters, and this is a great source of rivalry between researchers.

Conclusion

In this short article it has only been possible to provide a brief overview of British ufology. As my primary involvement has been with BUFORA and the Northamptonshire UFO Research Centre, my comments may have been biased in favor of these two organizations. But hopefully it has at least been shown that British ufology is still alive, fairly active, and working on all fronts.

From the Oz Bureau ...

Australian Crop Circles: A Review

**by Keith Basterfield, Research Officer
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In the 1970s a number of Australian researchers collected reports of "physical trace" events. These ranged from falls of "angel hair", through grass wilting after a UFO sighting, to what were called "saucer nests".

By 1979, Sydney researcher Bill Chalker had compiled a listing of some 237 Australia-wide physical-trace cases. I personally located 33 cases in the state of South Australia, although an examination of these latter events determined that many were explainable in terms of fungus rings or slime mold.

Buried among these events were instances which, although unusual at the time, would come to have far greater significance in the late 1980s. For example, almost 20 years ago, in December 1973, I travelled several hundred kilometers to visit an oat farm where the farmer had discovered seven disturbed portions of crops. At the time they were just another anomaly. Today, I would have little hesitation in stating that they closely resemble those "simple circle" crop formations found in the United Kingdom.

When the UK crop-circle phenomenon slowly mounted in intensity between 1980 and 1989, I maintained an interest at a distance. I believed that Australia was nearly immune to such events, despite being one of the world's largest producers of wheat. (We did, however, have one new set of circles which were found in Victoria in December 1989.) A trip to the UK in 1990 enabled me to see first hand what the crop circles were all about, and my inspections included a look at a pictogram at Alton Barnes.

First it was Dozens ...

My interest in Australian circles was raised a little when the English science magazine *New Scientist* of 11 Aug 1990 carried a small item on page 11 stating that "dozens of flattened rings in wheat" had been found in Australia. This was news to me!

Vladimir Godic and I, of UFO Research Australia, had in fact gone looking for Australian crop circles in 1990. Early in the year we circulated a media release to capital city newspapers, seeking Australian examples of swirled crop circles. None were reported.

The exercise was repeated in November 1990 toward the end of the harvesting season. This time a media release was sent to 18 South Australian country newspapers, several national farming newspapers, and 18 light-aircraft clubs. Despite widespread publicity, the resulting find was exactly nil.

The same result occurred in 1991: no circles. (One set of circles was finally discovered in Victoria in December 1991.) Clearly there was no big outburst during either the 1990 or 1991 growing seasons.

Then it was hundreds!

However, that didn't stop the "dozens" from turning into "hundreds" in media reports during early 1992. It was at this time that I received a telephone call from Canadian researcher Michael Strainic. He inquired as to the truth, or otherwise, of the rumor that hundreds of crop circles had been found in Australia. I decided that it was time to look more thoroughly into the historical record.

I examined Chalker's listing and a partial catalogue he had prepared. I reviewed all of the material in my personal files, stretching back to the mid-fifties. I re-read all the crop-circle books which mentioned Australian cases, and I discussed the matter with fellow Australian researchers.

Definition

I was looking for areas, approximately circular in shape, of flattened, swirled crops or natural vegetation. I short-listed to 35 cases, then examined each of these, and arrived at a final list of 14 which appeared to closely resemble the simple circles of the UK. (There have been no complex Australian formations, and no pictograms at all.) Additional information on some of the other 21 cases might add them to the list of 14; but data on some events is scarce, and some appear to be related to wind damage, fungus rings, and slime mold.

Listing

What cases survived my screening? My listing is as follows. After each place name is the location in degrees and minutes of latitude South, followed by the degrees and minutes in longitude East—or example, (35:40, 135:16).

1. Tully, Queensland (18:00, 145:56), 19 January 1966. In what is regarded as a classic UFO sighting, George Pedley was driving a tractor on a cane farm at about 9 a.m. Suddenly a saucer-shaped object rose out of a swamp and departed from the area. Pedley then found a perfectly circular, flattened area of reeds 9.1-meters in diameter, floating on top of 1.3 meters of water. The reeds were swirled clockwise.

A search later found two more "nests", a mere 8m from the original one, size about 3m diameter. One was swirled clockwise and the other counterclockwise.

On 26 January 1966, two more "nests", 3.65m and 2.43m in diameter, swirled counterclockwise, were located near Tully.

Finally, at the end of January 1966 a new "nest" was found adjacent to the original 19 January one, swirled counterclockwise. No dimension was given. (Source: UFO Research Queensland).

2. Bankstown, New South Wales (33:53, 151:13), 14 February 1966. Two school boys discovered, in a swamp, a 5.9m diameter circle consisting of flattened reeds swirled clockwise. The reeds were bent at the base and not broken. (Source: UFO Investigation Centre).

3. Brisbane, Queensland (27:28, 153:01), November 1966. After hearing an unusual noise during the night, a couple found a trace in an adjacent block of land. The previously one-meter high grass over the whole center of the block had been flattened and splayed out in a circle like a pack of cards. Direction of swirl not known. (Source: UFORA files).

4. Hill River, South Australia (33:42, 138:39), 18 November 1968. Two children watched a 60cm-long by 25cm-thick football-shaped light, golden in color, pass within 50 metres of them and land in a paddock. The weeds in that spot were later found flattened, corkscrew wise, in a circular patch some 1.5m in diameter. (Source: Personal investigation).

5. Lynchford, Tasmania (42:50, 147:15), 25 May 1971. A Mr Archer awakened at 2 a.m. to hear his dogs barking and a strange humming noise. The next day he found a flattened area of grass and blackberries some 150m from the house. The trace was 4.5 by 9.1m, with a spiral pattern in the middle. (Source: Tasmanian Investigation Centre).

6. Tooligie Hill, South Australia (33:48, 135:51), Christmas 1971. Farmer Rob Habner was reaping a wheat field when he saw a mark in his paddock. The trace is best described as a doughnut-shaped, bare depression in the soil, with crops flattened but still present in the middle, and crops flattened and swirled outside the bare area. Outside of this the crop was still waist high. The center hole area was 1.1m in diameter; the doughnut-shaped, bare soil depression was 0.45m across; and the outside flattened area was 0.6m wide and swirled counterclockwise. The trace may have been made as early as 8 December, because the grain from part of the crop which had been flattened had dropped out and reseeded. (Source: UFORSA investigation).

7. Bordertown, South Australia (36:18, 140:46), December 1973. Seven sections of the oat crop of farmer Kevin O'Connell were found to have been disturbed. Seven nearly circular spots were found spread out several hundred metres across the paddock. The crop had been bent over, not snapped, in a distinct counterclockwise motion. Stalks were lying over each other, some traces giving the appearance of a woven mat. The age was estimated at two to four weeks, and the circles ranged in diameter from 2.1 to 4.6m. (Source: Keith Basterfield and Garry Little).

8. Wokurna, South Australia (33:43, 138:03), December 1973. A bare-centered circle was surrounded by flattened, swirled wheat crop, making a total diameter of some 2.4m. The direction of swirling was counterclockwise. (Source: Peter Horne and Steven Bolton).

9. Pullabooka, New South Wales (33:45, 147:46), December 1974. Farmer V. Huckle was ploughing a paddock of saffron thistles when he came across a 5.8m diameter area where the waist-high thistles had been flattened. In the center of the ring the earth was completely bare. As one moved toward the perimeter, damaged thistles had been pulped or shredded, while others had been broken along the stem but were still intact. The perimeter line was very sharply defined. Near the outside edge the thistles had been swirled counterclockwise. (Source: UFO Investigation Centre).

10. Tranmere, South Australia (34:56, 138:36), 8 December 1975. After waking to hear an unusual noise, a woman found two 0.9m diameter areas of strawberry plants flattened in a counterclockwise direction. (Source: Ray Brooke).

11. Torrita, Victoria (35:09, 141:56), October 1976. A farmer reported finding two circles some 7m apart, each 5.5m in diameter. Grass had been swirled, and appeared to be burned. (Source: Delgado & Andrews, *Circular Evidence*, p.182).

12. Tully, Queensland (18:00, 145:56), 20 February 1987. Five circular areas appeared on the same property as the 1966 event! Again they were in a lagoon area, where the vegetation was a fast-growing grass. The vegetation within the traces was flattened, matted, and swirled clockwise. Sizes of the marks, arranged in an arc, were 1 at 3m diameter, 3 at 4.6m and one at 4.7m. (Source: UFO Research Far North Queensland).

13. Speed, Victoria (35:24, 142:26), December 1989. The farm of Max and Nancee Jolly was the location for the discovery of five swirled, flattened wheat circles. Two circles were 3m in diameter while the three others were 1m across. The wheat had been flattened and swirled counterclockwise in each circle. Stalks were undamaged with grain matured on the heads. (Source: Victorian UFO Research Society).

14. Hopetoun, Victoria (35:44, 142:22), December 1991. In a wheat crop, a farmer came across 6 flattened, swirled circles, varying from 2-3.5m. Later, in an adjacent paddock, he found an oval 6.5m-

diameter counterclockwise swirl. (Source: "The Age" newspaper 31 December 91).

Table 1 summarizes the results from all fourteen cases.

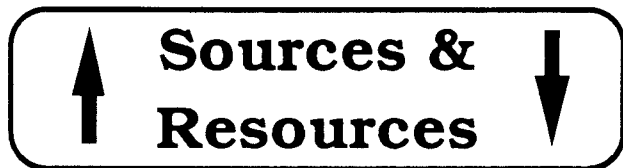
Discussion

Cases 3, 5, and 10 had associated noises. The Brisbane woman in Case 3 was simply awakened by an unusual noise but was unable to describe it. Mr. Archer in Case 5 described a "humming" noise, while a woman in the Tranmere event (Case 10) stated it sounded like a "vacuum cleaner".

Two events described UFOs in association with crop circles. The 1966 Tully case (Case 1) was a close-range daylight observation of: "a large, grey, saucer-shaped object, convex on the top and bottom and measured some 25 feet across and 9 feet high. There were no portholes, airtals or any sign of life". The 1968 Hill River marking (Case 4) was said to have been caused by a "football-shaped light".

Summary

Australia has experienced a small number of events—fourteen of them investigated and confirmed—which appear to be "simple" circular/oval crop formations of the UK type. Two have very clearly associated close-range UFO observations. Eleven out of the 14 pre-date the widely publicized 1980 commencement of UK formations.



"Sources and Resources" is published in each issue of *CONTINUUM* as a free public service to the UFO community. If you would like contact information for your publication or organization to appear here, send us the details!

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Prevailing Winds Research is a small non-profit publishing service that reprints articles, anthologies, and books from the "alternative" press. Their catalog, available free upon request, offers a seemingly endless variety of materials on the intelligence community, conspiracy theories, the media, organized crime, psychological warfare, AIDS, political assassinations, extremist politics, neo-fascism, and--of course--UFOs.

Case	Location	Number of circles	Diameter (meters)	Swirled?	UFO?
1	Reeds/swamp	1	9.1	CW	Yes
		2	approx. 3	CW/CCW	No
		1	3.65	CCW	No
		1	2.43	CCW	No
		1	?	CCW	No
2	Reeds/Swamp	1	5.9	CW	No
3	Grass	1	9.1	?	(Noise)
4	Weeds	1	1.5	?	Yes
5	Grass/Berries	1	4.5 x 9.1	?	(Noise)
6	Wheat	1	3.2	CCW	No
7	Oats	7	2.1 to 4.6	CCW	No
8	Wheat	1	2.4	CCW	No
9	Thistles	1	5.8	CCW	No
10	Strawberries	2	0.9	CCW	(Noise)
11	Grass	2	5.5	?	No
12	Grass/Swamp	1	3	CW	No
		3	4.6	CW	No
		1	4.7	CW	No
13	Wheat	2	3	CCW	No
		3	1	CCW	No
14	Wheat	6	2 to 3.5	CCW	No
		1	6.5	CCW	No

Table 1: Australian Crop Circles

Poltergeist Agents (Part Two of Three)

by Barry E. Taff

Poltergeist activity has been a recognized component of the UFO scene for many years. In the following article Barry Taff, a Los Angeles screenwriter and parapsychology researcher, describes some of his own experiences with "poltergeist agents" (PGAs) and episodes of "recurrent spontaneous psychokinesis" (RSPK). While ParaNet has not investigated the cases recounted below and therefore cannot vouch for them scientifically, we believe they demonstrate the kind of anecdotal data with which scientific investigation of social and psychological phenomena must often begin.

Case #3: Paula

In November of 1978 I received a phone call from a young woman named Paula. She had been referred to me from the Neuropsychiatric Institute's switchboard, as our parapsychology lab at UCLA was already partially disbanded. Paula told me she thought she was being haunted by the ghost of her dead ex-husband, and she detailed some of the phenomena she had encountered. Her story was sufficiently intriguing to warrant an interview, and later that week I and one of my colleagues went to her apartment in North Hollywood.

Paula was twenty-eight years of age, stood a little over five feet tall, and had large eyes of a robin-egg blue. She was divorced and had a ten-year-old daughter who lived with Paula's aunt. Paula had much in common with the other PGAs discussed here, in that she was extremely hyper, anxious, and confused about life in general. A chain smoker with nails bitten to the cuticle, Paula was emotionally pulled in many different directions at the same time. Whether she was talking, smoking, or just sitting and listening, her hands were almost constantly in motion. It was quite apparent even during the initial portion of Paula's interview that she was a strong PGA, as her history was riddled with frequent accounts of exploding dishes, malfunctioning electromechanical appliances, and strange, unexplained noises—especially when she was angry or agitated.

When I attempted to inform Paula that she was not the subject of a haunting by her deceased ex-husband, she became angry and frustrated. Apparently she thought that this automatically meant she was emotionally disturbed. As I tried explaining what a PGA was, Paula rejected the notion completely; and as her fury peaked, numerous paperback books shot out from their resting place within a nearby bookcase. My colleague and I checked both the scattered books and the bookcase in search of a cause for their flight, but none was found. Paula's sister Rae, who lived with her, commented that these types of things were everyday events around Paula and had come to be expected.

On numerous occasions during the course of the next eighteen months, I was greeted by sharp surges of

RSPK activity around Paula. One incident occurred when I was again talking with her in her apartment. Both Paula and I heard a noise; and turning to look, we saw my attache case in mid-flight across the room, its contents spewing over the floor. No one had been anywhere near it, and Rae was still at work. On another occasion, while driving with Paula in her car, the manual door locks began opening and closing on their own. The radio then started to tune itself, even though it was an old-style pushbutton design rather than a modern electronically tuned system. Upon witnessing the activity within the car, Paula kindly asked if I would drive.

Besides being a PGA, Paula had considerable similarities to Sandra and Jim. [See "Poltergeist Agents, Part One", in the last issue of *CONTINUUM*.] These included the inability to hold down a job for any length of time, several failed marriages, and a trait that could be described as "interested in everything, held by nothing" or "jack of all trades, master of none." In addition, Paula demonstrated one of the most spectacular and least-common manifestations of PGA: disembodied externalization of voices.

While I was with Paula in her apartment one evening, a voice started addressing both of us. It was quite apparent that it was not a radio or record we were hearing, as the voice was cognizant of our presence and our actions. We began to search the apartment for its source, but without success; and we were further frustrated by its evasiveness and mobility. After about 20 minutes of this, the unexplained voice disappeared.

It is interesting to note that every time I managed to get a small cassette tape recorder ready, the voice would fade. On one occasion when the day had been filled with such activity, I even spent the night on the sofa, hoping to experience more of it. In the wee hours of the morning, Paula awakened me to the sound of discarnate voices. The voices asked us to listen carefully—and then proceeded to utter nonsense. Again, the voices ceased as I was preparing the recorder.

On another evening, when I was recording yet another interview with Paula and decided to play it back, I was shocked to hear a third voice on the tape. Not belonging to either of us, the falsetto voice would continuously mock me as I spoke. Its frequency, pitch, and tone were totally different from either my voice or Paula's.

One of the last events surrounding Paula occurred one evening while she was attending one of the psi development groups I ran at our UCLA lab. Seated within a pitch-black sensory deprivation room where participants in the study freely verbalized their responses to given stimuli, Paula was seen to emit a large ball of red light which raced to the other side of the room and vanished. All of the fifteen subjects in the experiment witnessed the event, as did I. This caused considerable panic among the unsuspecting onlookers, and it was both the first and the last time Paula visited our group.

Since 1980, Paula has been married and divorced at least three more times, and she's held over twenty different temporary jobs—temporary for her, that is. Paula is now in her early forties, her emotions have settled into a more restful state, and her RSPK activity has begun to wane. The last I heard from her was in 1990. At that time she was living somewhere in Long Beach, and managing a large apartment complex that just happens to be—guess what?—haunted. By Paula, that is.

Case #4: Kym

While teaching an adult education class in parapsychology at Granada Hills in the San Fernando Valley during 1986, several friends in attendance brought a young woman up to meet me. They thought I would find her interesting.

Kym was a statuesque brunette with oversized blue eyes, who reminded most people of a very young Shirley MacLaine. At 21, Kym was in her final year of college. One of the people who introduced her to me was her ex-boyfriend, Robert, whose mother went to graduate school with me. During a break in my class, they told me about a series of doppelganger effects that happened around Kym. They also mentioned that she suffered from focal epileptic seizures. It is an understatement to say that I was interested in investigating Kym as a possible PGA.

While I did not personally experience the doppelganger outbreaks, corroborating testimony provided by friends and family members supported what Kym and Robert told me. About six months earlier, friends who telephoned Kym at home (where she lived with her parents) were sometimes greeted by a strange voice—similar to Kym's, but somewhat younger. The voice was very well informed about Kym, and it spoke of almost every detail of her life to her friends who called. As Kym did not own a telephone answering machine, this vocal double initially fostered concerns over a crossed or tapped line. However, the phone company checked out that possibility and determined that neither was the case, and callers continued to be greeted by the unknown voice.

The peak of these events occurred one day when Kym and Robert were both at her house and the phone rang. Kym picked it up in time to hear her own "other" voice answer the line and greet the caller. Kym quickly called Robert and her mother to the phone to listen, and they all heard the doppelganger speaking as if it were Kym. Robert ran to see if any of the other phones in the house were in use. They weren't. After several tense and anxious weeks of such enigmatic phone calls, the mysterious voice fell silent.

I first got to interview Kym at length in November of 1986. It was raining quite hard, and I was very tired. I set up my audio cassette recorder on the table, and after Kym finally sat down long enough to speak I began with some simple questions about her past. Not surprisingly, Kym first talked about the focal epileptic seizures and how the phenomena seemed to occur more frequently during such times. Then she described her childhood, which was filled with

situations wherein she would arrive home to discover that her entire bedroom had been rearranged, even to the point of her stuffed animals being all turned around. She said the resulting room looking as if it had been redecorated by a madman. This type of occurrence became quite common and would transpire in mere seconds. In addition, the clock radio in Kym's bedroom would sometimes turn itself on and randomly move around the stations, and the digital clock readout would start running wildly forward or backward at tremendous speed.

At other times, Kym, her nineteen-year-old sister, and her parents would hear loud footsteps moving around upstairs, accompanied by the sounds of doors and windows being opened and closed—even though everyone was downstairs. All too frequently, the footsteps would come down the stairway and walk to the front door, after which the door would actually open, as if someone were letting themselves out of the house. Then would come the knockings on the front, rear, and sliding-glass doors.

While Kym was speaking and the tape recorder was running, I was occasionally making notes on my standard investigation form. Suddenly the cap of my pen (which was securely placed over the back end while writing) was pulled off with a resounding "pop", flew across the dining room, and landed some eight or ten feet away from its launching point. Kym saw the entire event, while I first noticed the pen's cap in mid-course as I was busy writing. As Kym leaned over to pick up the cap and return it to me, I could feel a very strong electrostatic field emanating from her, perhaps as much as 200 kilovolts. As it was raining outside, with very high humidity, this was quite peculiar and unusual. Since Kym was used to this sort of phenomenon, it didn't affect her as much as it did me.

At home the next day, I started to review the audio recording I had made of my interview with Kym. I was shocked when, after only a couple of minutes, the tape when blank for several seconds and the sound of our voices was replaced by that of an elderly woman complaining about her problematical life. Neither Kym's voice nor mine was heard again for the remainder of the tape. Inasmuch as I had used my own Sony recorder and a freshly purchased cassette, there was no possibility that I had accidentally mistaken one tape for another. I checked the other tapes in the pack I had bought the previous day, and they were all in perfect working condition. This event reminded me of what had happened with Paula years earlier, except that this time the voice wasn't addressing either of us.

My last encounter with Kym's RSPK came when we met for dinner at a restaurant near her home. As we walked from the parking lot to the restaurant, we passed a number of cars; and as Kym walked by each car, its alarm system would activate and the siren would blare. This happened to six cars in a row. Knowing that most sophisticated alarms have motion sensors which can be triggered by the earthquakes, strong wind, the proximity of objects such as other vehicles, and sometimes even by people, I walked alone past the same cars after their alarms recycled and shut down. Nothing happened. But when I sent Kym back

past each car to test my theory, they each again sounded off in succession. So much for Kym ever having a job as a security officer! Could Kym's powerful electrostatic field be responsible for this effect? On several other visits to her house, I heard the talked-about footsteps upstairs and the walking in the hallway. I also heard and saw the front door opening on its own, and heard the numerous other doors in the house being pounded on.

Kym moved out of the Los Angeles area in 1989, and I haven't heard from her since.

(Concluded next issue ...)

(... continued from page 4)

Gerald Anderson, followed by Friedman and MUFON researcher John Carpenter, claimed the bill was the real thing. [For more information, see "Missing Time" by Kevin Randle and Don Schmitt in the July/August 1992 *International UFO Reporter*.]

According to Kevin Randle, Gerald Anderson admitted in September 1992 to Friedman and Berliner, as well as to John Carpenter and MUFON's Walt Andrus, that he (Anderson) lied, and did in fact alter the phone bill to embarrass Kevin Randle.

In order to follow up on this story, I tried to contact Friedman and Berliner, but both were on a speaking engagement in New Mexico. I also tried to call Anderson, but he has moved to Springfield, Missouri, and his phone is not listed under his name. (From the others I have spoken to, he is not taking calls anyway.) I did speak to Walt Andrus, but he would not say very much about the case. I then spoke to John Carpenter, and he was much more open. According to him, this will most certainly hurt Friedman and Berliner. If Gerald Anderson lied about this, and also lied about taking a course from Dr. Buskirk while in high school (yes, Randle apparently has him there also), then what else has he lied about?

And one more thing: If Anderson told Friedman back in September that he had lied about the phone bill, then why has Friedman—who has so stubbornly defended Anderson in the past—not reported this to the rest of the UFO research community?

This is the first word on this fast-breaking story. On 29 November 1992, Kevin Randle will appear on my radio show "UFOs Tonite!" and we will devote the entire show to this case. Stay tuned!

Satellite dish owners can hear Don Ecker's cable radio show every Sunday night at 9 PM Pacific time by tuning to Satcom 1R, transponder 15, audio frequency 7.235. For further information, or to find out how to get your local radio station to carry "UFOs Tonite!", contact Don Ecker at (818) 951-1250, or call Cable Radio Network at (818) 352-7152.

Book Review

The Emergence of a Phenomenon: UFOs from the Beginning through 1959 (Volume 2 of *The UFO Encyclopedia*, by Jerome Clark, published by Omnigraphics, Inc., Detroit, 1992, 433 pp. \$85.00. ISBN 1-55888-301-0.)

Reviewed by Michael Corbin

In the complex and ever-changing world of ufology, nothing represents the state of the art better than Jerome Clark's continuing *UFO Encyclopedia* series. Volume 2 in the series, *The Emergence of a Phenomenon: UFOs from the Beginning through 1959*, is an indispensable collection of historical and anecdotal information that no UFO researcher or library should be without.

In this 433-page reference book, Jerome Clark has meticulously collected little-known and hard-to-find information and collated it into 155 fact-packed articles on just about everything in pre-1960 ufology, from George Adamski to George Hunt Williamson. Subjects include individuals both famous and infamous; UFO organizations from APRO to NICAP; early "flaps" such as the nineteenth-century airship sightings, ghost rockets, foo fighters, and green fireballs; bizarre mysteries and hoaxes such as the Allende Letters, the Maury Island case, and the Shaver stories; famous cases such as the Lubbock Lights, the Mantell incident, and the McMinnville photos; and much, much more. Best of all, everything is footnoted, cross-referenced, and indexed for the convenience of the serious researcher.

Not only is *Emergence of a Phenomenon* comprehensive and comprehensible; it is attractive and functional as well. Hardbound in a dark blue cover (selected, perhaps, to evoke memories of the government's own "Blue Book" efforts in past decades), the volume is printed on acid-free paper to assure years of sturdy service. Although the asking price is a bit high, we have found the information to be well worth the cost. Together with Volume 1 (*UFOs in the 1980s*) and the upcoming Volume 3 (*High Strangeness: The UFO Phenomenon 1960-1979*), *Emergence of a Phenomenon* provides the student of ufology with the resources necessary to gain a better understanding of the people, events, and organizations that have comprised the UFO phenomenon during its first four decades.

Omnigraphics has just announced the release of all three volumes of the *UFO Encyclopedia* in paperback for \$34 each or \$99 for the set. Call (800) 234-1340 for more information.

High Strangeness in New York: The "Linda" Abduction Case

It's blood-on-the-floor time again, as America's leading ufologists savage each other over the latest controversy. This time it's the "Linda" abduction case, and it promises to be a good one.

Here's the story as best we can put it together from all the charges and countercharges that are flying back and forth.

The Story Emerges

In early 1992, rumors began circulating in the UFO community that Budd Hopkins, one of the premier U.S. abduction researchers, was working on a case that would finally establish alien abductions as a physical reality. The case was reported to involve multiple witnesses, grey aliens, and the levitation of a helpless abductee into a hovering saucer. If true, it promised to finally put abduction research on the scientific map.

In an "open letter" in the June 1992 *MUFON UFO Journal*, Hopkins confirmed his handling of the case and announced that he would be presenting it publicly at the 11 July 1992 MUFON conference in Albuquerque:

I will be presenting what I believe to be the most important case for establishing the objective reality of UFO abductions that I have yet encountered. It concerns the abduction, in November of 1989, of a woman from her twelfth floor apartment in New York City. This event was apparently witnessed by at least 14 independent observers, four of whom subsequently contacted me. One of these witnesses is a major political figure, two others are security men who were traveling with him, and the fourth is a woman who happened to be driving across the Brooklyn Bridge while the abduction was occurring. All four saw the UFO hovering above the apartment building, a bluish-white beam of light shining down from its underside, and watched the abductee, together with three aliens, *floating in the light twelve stories above the street.*

Hopkins Goes Public

Budd Hopkins first presented the case privately at the closed "Abduction Study Conference" held 13-17 June 1992 at M.I.T under the chairmanship of David Pritchard and John Mack. The purported abductee was identified by the pseudonym of "Linda Cortile", and excerpts were read from letters Hopkins had received from some of the alleged witnesses.

Then, at the Albuquerque conference on 11 July 1992, Hopkins presented the case in copious detail and introduced "Linda" herself. Among many extraordinary revelations, Hopkins reported that the two security agents who witnessed the abduction had contacted Linda afterwards and subsequently kidnapped and interrogated her. [See Jon Roland's

article "A Witnessed Abduction" later in this issue for a detailed report on the Albuquerque presentation.]

The Reaction Begins

The fireworks began almost immediately. Many of the attendees at Hopkins' Albuquerque lecture were openly skeptical, and others in the UFO community became suspicious as the details of the case began to circulate. New Jersey MUFON investigators Joseph Stefula and Richard Butler began to voice doubts about the authenticity of the two "security men" when they could not be located and their stories failed to check out; another investigator, Vince Creevy, dug up a 1989 science fiction novel called *Nighteyes* which has a plot astonishingly similar to Linda's story; and it was revealed that the "major political figure" was none other than UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar--who denied the entire story and said he was at home in bed when the incident allegedly occurred.

Finally it came out that Linda (whose last name was now known to be Napolitano, thanks to James Moseley's magazine *Saucer Smear*) had been kidnapped a second time by the same two security agents and very nearly killed before she was able to escape. This new revelation threatened to strain the credibility even of some who had originally been sympathetic to the story.

The October Summit

On 3 October 1992 a meeting was held at Hopkins' home to try to straighten things out. Among those present were Walt Andrus of MUFON, Jerome Clark of CUFOS, abduction researcher David Jacobs, ufologists George Hansen and Don Johnson, and Stefula and Butler, as well as Linda, her husband, and their two sons. In the course of the meeting it was suggested that if Linda had actually been kidnapped and threatened with death as she claimed, then the incident should be reported to the appropriate authorities; but the majority of the group apparently agreed to Jerome Clark's suggestion of a six-month moratorium before involving the government in the case.

On 20 October 1992, George Hansen--one of the proponents of reporting the incident to the authorities--released a scathing broadside against Hopkins, Andrus, and Clark for their refusal to endorse government intervention in the case. [See "Attempted Murder vs. The Politics of Ufology" in this issue for the full text.] Four days later, Clark responded in a similar vein. [See "The Politics of Torquemada", also in this issue.]

And that, for the moment, is where things stand. The "Linda" case has gained attention from the national and international media, including the *New York Times*, the *Wall Street Journal*, *Omni*, and *Paris Match*. The skeptics, of course, have had a field day. And (inevitably, it seems) Hopkins is said to be working on a book about the case.

And so it goes ...

A Witnessed Abduction: Linda

by Jon Roland

This is a report on one of the highlights of the 1992 MUFON Symposium in Albuquerque, NM, July 11-12: Budd Hopkins' presentation on the case of "Linda", whose abduction has been confirmed by several witnesses. The following is a synopsis of his presentation.

On or about the evening of 30 November 1989, at approximately 3:15 AM, Linda (last name withheld) was asleep in her apartment on the twelfth floor of an apartment building in New York City, together with her husband and two young sons. She subsequently reported under hypnosis that she was levitated off her bed, approached by three grey aliens, and transported with them through her apartment wall, out above the street, and then up into a floating disk. She reported that she sensed her nightgown being drawn up to her face.

About fifteen months later, in February 1991, Dan (last name withheld) wrote a letter to Hopkins, stating that he and Richard (last name withheld) had witnessed the event from a car parked on the street about a block away. He described a young woman and three small grey creatures emerging from the side of the building at the twelfth floor in a fetal position, arms wrapped around their legs, head up, with one creature above the woman and the other two below and to each side. After emerging from the side of the building, their bodies extended and they were then lifted up and into the floating disk, which was described as having an orange glowing topside, with yellow illumination extending down and outward, except for a narrow bluish beam extending straight downward, up which the four figures were lifted. Dan reported that after the figures entered the craft, it then moved over and down into the river (name withheld) and never reappeared. Dan described himself and Richard as "undercover policemen" who would not publicly come forward for fear of damaging their careers. Dan said they were both extremely upset by the incident, fearing for the life or safety of the young woman, and distressed that they had been unable to do anything to help her. Dan stated that he and Richard would attempt to visit the apartment from which Linda had been taken to see what became of her.

Having no way to contact Dan or Richard, Hopkins read their letter to Linda, advising her that they might visit her, and asking her to request that they contact him again if they did.

Dan and Richard did go to Linda's apartment, and when they identified themselves Linda informed them that Hopkins had told her to expect them. They were very relieved that Linda was seemingly okay, but Linda expressed mixed feelings, saying that it might have been easier to accept being crazy than having it confirmed that the incident really happened.

Dan and Richard would not agree to visit Hopkins, but Linda did get them to promise to send Hopkins an

audiotape giving a more detailed account of the events of that night; and a few days later Hopkins did receive the audiotape, which he played for the MUFON audience. Dan reported that Richard was so concerned about Linda that he had taken to observing her and her apartment during off hours to make sure she was all right.

In the meantime, Linda developed discomfort in her right nostril and visited her physician, who took an X-ray. A day or two later, before the X-ray was developed and returned, Linda woke up with blood from her right nostril all over her face and bedding. (The X-ray was shown to the MUFON audience. It clearly showed a cylindrical radio-opaque object, perhaps 2-4 mm in length, with a helical pointed extension off each end and to one side.) Subsequent examination showed no object present, and under hypnosis it came out that Linda had been visited again by aliens and the object removed.

Hopkins stated that Linda's youngest son had been similarly abducted from their apartment several months before the events of 30 November 1989. And during a later overnight visit by a young family friend, Linda, her husband, their two sons, and their guest all awoke with severe nosebleeds from their right nostrils.

Next Hopkins was contacted by a woman who reported that she had been driving on a major New York bridge (name withheld) on the evening of 30 November 1989, together with a few other cars, when her vehicle stopped moving and all electrical activity in it ceased. She then noticed an orange glow and saw a glowing disk floating above and to the side of an apartment building near the bridge. She saw a young woman and three small grey creatures emerge in fetal position from the side of the building at an upper floor about the level of the bridge, then extend before lifting up into the disk along a blue beam. She also reported that people in other stalled vehicles also saw the incident. After the disk left, her car's dome light came on again and she was able to restart her car and leave the area. When asked to remember the event and count off the number of seconds it took from the time the figures emerged from the side of the building to the time they unfolded, the witness estimated x seconds (number withheld).

In the meantime, Dan and Richard accosted Linda on the street, asking her to come with them. When she refused, they took her by force to another location and interrogated her. They seemed particularly concerned about whether she could tell them if the aliens had known about the men witnessing the event. They also removed her shoes and examined her feet, seeking confirmation that she was human, because they thought that aliens had no toes. The men revealed to Linda that, at the time of the incident, their car had been moving and lost power, and that they had a third party with them, a high public official whom they were escorting, who also witnessed the incident. They excused their own abduction of Linda as a matter of "national security".

Under hypnosis, Linda was able to give Hopkins the license number of one of the vehicles used in arresting her and part of the license number of the other. From

that and other investigation, Hopkins was able to learn that Dan and Richard are not policemen, but U.S. government agents. Hopkins reported that he has been able to obtain a photograph of one of the two men, knows their identities and their agency, and also knows the identity of the high public official who was with them.

One of the two men provided a drawing, which closely resembled one done by the witness on the bridge, and also resembled one done by Linda's son who had been abducted. One of the men also estimated that the duration from emergence to unfolding was about x seconds (same number reported by bridge witness).

Hopkins then produced Linda herself, who further elaborated on her experiences and answered questions from the audience. Linda appears to be in her mid-30s, slender, attractive, about 5' 6", with long brown hair, an Italian-American Catholic whose boys go to parochial schools. Arch-debunker Phil Klass was very careful to get a good photograph of her.

In subsequent remarks, and remarks to the author in private, Budd Hopkins said he hoped that more witnesses would come forward, and that the public official would also come forward--if not in public then at least privately. Hopkins confirmed that he is withholding a number of details that he will use to verify the authenticity of any additional witness accounts he may receive.

The author asked Hopkins whether he had taken precautions to make sure the facts come out in case anything happens to him. Hopkins is recovering from a recent operation, but says he is now feeling fine. He assured the author he has thought about the problem and said that was the reason he decided to take the matter public at this time. He said he is trying to get a more complete report published in the *New York Post*, so readers should look for it there. If any mishap should befall Hopkins, or any attempt be made to silence or discredit him, readers should not fail to ask penetrating questions about the matter.

This case is significant because there have heretofore been few cases of abductions witnessed by persons who were not among the abducted. Hopkins expressed the opinion that the event may, at least in part, have been staged for the benefit of the public figure who witnessed it.

The feelings of some in the audience may have been summarized by one of the attendees, who said, "God, I hope it's not Dan Quayle!"



"The most beautiful thing we can experience is the mysterious. It is the source of all true art and science."

— Albert Einstein

Attempted Murder vs. The Politics of Ufology: A Question of Priorities in the Linda Napolitano Case

by George P. Hansen

The following statement was received from George Hansen regarding his position on the "Linda" abduction case. Other than reconciling date formats and punctuation with CONTINUUM's style standards, we have not intentionally introduced any changes. This material is presented as a public service, and does not necessarily represent the position of CONTINUUM, Paranet, or MICAP. All statements of fact and opinion are the responsibility of the author.

20 October 1992

ABSTRACT: UFO abductee Linda Napolitano claims that she was kidnapped, assaulted, battered, harassed, and nearly drowned by two agents of the U.S. government. Prominent ufologists Budd Hopkins, John E. Mack, David M. Jacobs, Jerome Clark and Walter H. Andrus, Jr. accept these claims. Hopkins has collected extensive materials that could be used to help apprehend and convict the agents. Yet Hopkins, Clark and Andrus have vigorously argued that these crimes should not be reported to law enforcement authorities; they indicate that such could be "politically damaging" to UFO research. These ufologists are asked to defend their decision and priorities.

Budd Hopkins' case involving the abduction of Linda Napolitano by a UFO has been discussed in the *Wall Street Journal* (14 May 1992, pp. A1, A10), *Omni* (April 1992, p. 75), *Paris Match* (17 September 1992, pp. 13-14, 18, 96, 98), and the *New York Times* (5 October 1992, pp. B1, B2). The *MUFON UFO Journal* labeled it "The Abduction Case of the Century" (August 1992, p. 9). By virtue of this intense interest, it will become an exemplar for the study of UFO abductions.

Briefly, it is asserted that at about 3:15 AM on 30 November 1989, Linda Napolitano floated out of her twelfth floor apartment in lower Manhattan. Allegedly, three witnesses in a car about two blocks away observed Linda and three humanoid figures emerge from a window and ascend into a craft hovering over her building. Two of the witnesses, Richard and Dan, were government security officers who were guarding the third witness, a dignitary. More than a year after the case, Richard and Dan wrote to Hopkins describing what they saw, and a few weeks later they visited Linda in her apartment. Hopkins has never met these two but has over 80 pages of letters from them, and he has accumulated much other material pertinent to the case.

The affair is quite complex, and the story is now only beginning to be told. Hopkins presented a few details at the 1992 MUFON convention in Albuquerque and then in the September 1992 issue of the *MUFON UFO Journal*. One of the most disturbing elements of the case is that felonies were allegedly committed by the

government agents; these include assault, battery, kidnapping and attempted murder.

Hopkins' published account of this aspect is so sketchy that some might consider it deliberately misleading. His entire written summary is only one sentence long: "In April and again in October 1991, Linda would suffer hours-long forced confinements and interrogations at the hands of these confused, frightened 'law-enforcement' officers; she would be struck by a car during a chase through the streets of lower Manhattan" (*MUFON UFO Journal*, September 1992, pp. 13-14). Hopkins' brief statement hardly conveys the gravity of the situation. It suggests that he may have taken these matters much too lightly.

The Kidnappings and Attempted Murder

On 28 January 1992, Linda Napolitano contacted Richard Butler and requested a meeting because she was concerned about her personal safety, and she was worried that Hopkins might not be able to adequately protect her. Linda had earlier become friends with Butler at meetings in the home of Budd Hopkins. On 1 February 1992, Linda met with Butler along with Joseph Stefula, a former Special Agent with the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command who has extensive contacts in law enforcement.

During the meeting, Linda stated that in April 1991 she encountered security agent Richard on the street near her apartment. She was asked to get into a car that Dan was driving, but she refused. Richard then picked her up and, with some struggle, forced her into the automobile. Linda reported that she was driven around for 3 1/2 hours and interrogated about the aliens.

At the MUFON symposium in July 1992, Linda was asked if she had reported the kidnapping to the police. She said that she had not and went on to say that the kidnapping was legal because it had to do with national security; she later commented that she did not want to go head to head with a government agency because she might be killed and pieces of her might be found in the East River. (Hopkins did not dispute these statements). Linda did remember another car being involved with the kidnapping, and under hypnotic regression she recalled the license plate number of that automobile, as well as part of the number of the car she was in. Hopkins reports that the numbers have been traced to particular agencies.

During the February 1 meeting with Stefula and Butler, Linda reported that on the morning of 15 October 1991, Dan pulled her into a red Jaguar sports car. Linda happened to be carrying a tape recorder and was able to surreptitiously record a small part of Dan's questioning, but within a few minutes he discovered and confiscated it. Dan drove to a beach house on the shore of Long Island. There he demanded that Linda remove her clothes and put on a white nightgown, similar to the one she wore the night of the UFO abduction. He said he wanted to have sex with her. She refused but then agreed to put on the nightgown over her clothes. Once she did, Dan dropped to his knees and started to talk incoherently about her being the "Lady of the Sands." She fled the

beach house, but Dan caught her on the beach and bent her arm behind her. He placed two fingers on the back of her neck, leading Linda to believe that it was a gun. He then forced her into the water and pushed her head under twice. He continued to rave incoherently, and as her head was being pushed under for the third time, she believed that she would not come up again. Then, a "force" hit Dan and knocked him back onto the beach. Linda started to run but heard a sound like a gun being cocked. She looked back and saw Dan taking a picture of her (the pictures were eventually sent to Hopkins). She continued to move, but Richard came running, seemingly out of nowhere. He stopped her and convinced her to return to the beach house, and he told her that he would control Dan by giving him a Mickey Finn. She agreed to the plan. Once inside, Richard put Dan in the shower to wash off the mud from the beach. This gave Linda a chance to search the premises; she recovered her cassette tape and discovered stationery bearing a Central Intelligence Agency letterhead.

In a brief conversation on 3 October 1992, Hopkins told me that Linda came to him shortly after she arrived back in Manhattan after the kidnapping. She was disheveled, had sand in her hair, and was traumatized by the experience.

Linda also reported to Stefula and Butler that on 15 December and 16 December 1991, one of the men had tried to make contact with her near the shopping area of the South Street Seaport. He was driving a large black Fleetwood sedan with Saudi Arabian United Nations license plates. To avoid him, Linda said that she went into a shop during the first incident. The second day a similar thing happened, and she stood next to some businessmen until he left the area.

Evidence Accumulated by Hopkins

Hopkins reports accumulating much information about the identities of Richard and Dan, and this could be extremely helpful in a criminal investigation. He has approximately 80 pages of letters from the two men. These might potentially be used to identify typewriters on which they were produced. They may also contain fingerprints. Hopkins has tape recordings of Richard and Dan; perhaps these could be used to help identify them by voiceprints. Hopkins claims to know which government agency employs the two. He says that he knows the identity of the dignitary they were guarding, and this person should be in a position to help locate and identify Richard and Dan. (Linda told Stefula and Butler that the dignitary was Javier Perez de Cuellar, then Secretary General of the United Nations.)

The Counsel of Ufology's Leaders

The reader may be tempted to dismiss Linda's account as a preposterous script for a grade B movie, and I personally do not believe her claims. However, several notable figures in ufology have expressed the conviction that Linda is telling the truth. On 6 October 1992, I spoke with Dr. John Mack, former head of the psychiatry department at Harvard Medical School, and he confirmed that he had met Linda and concluded

that she was not the type of person to make up this kind of story. That same day I also spoke with David Jacobs, a professor of history at Temple University, an abduction research colleague of Budd Hopkins, and author of the book *Secret Life*. He too believed that Linda was telling the truth.

Hopkins presented additional secret evidence to Walter Andrus and Jerome Clark who are now both persuaded of Linda's honesty. Andrus and Clark are arguably the two most influential figures in U.S. ufology. Andrus is International Director of the Mutual UFO Network (MUFON), and he organizes the largest annual conference on UFOs in the country and regularly writes for MUFON's monthly magazine. Clark is a columnist for *Fate* magazine, editor of *International UFO Reporter*, and a vice-president of the Center for UFO Studies.

At a meeting in New York City on 3 October 1992, Linda said that she is willing to testify against Richard and Dan (though she had previously indicated that she was afraid of filing charges herself). I informed those at the meeting that I was prepared to make a formal request for a federal investigation of the attempted murder of Linda. Hopkins, Andrus, and Clark all vigorously objected to this, and they strongly urged me not to do so. They said that such action would be "politically damaging" to ufology. I was extremely puzzled by their reasoning and their apparent priorities. On 5 October 1992, two days later, I called Andrus to make certain that I understood his position. I asked him to join with me and request a formal investigation of these allegations by the proper law enforcement agencies. I explained to him that UFO researchers were generally not qualified to investigate attempted murder. I was taken aback when Andrus asked me what right I had to raise these issues. He again urged that the crimes not be reported. The following day I spoke with Clark. He told me that he accepted Linda's statements, and he reaffirmed his opposition to reporting the crimes.

I have not been given a satisfactory explanation for their views. At risk is not only the safety of Linda but also that of the general public. If federal agents have engaged in kidnapping and attempted murder, they should be brought to justice. The matter is of great concern for the general citizenry and for the conduct of UFO abduction research. I call upon Clark, Andrus, and Hopkins to publicly explain their rationale and priorities.



The Politics of Torquemada; or, Earth Calling Hansen's Planet

by Jerome Clark

The following statement was received from Jerome Clark regarding his position on the "Linda" abduction case. Other than reconciling date formats and punctuation with CONTINUUM's style standards, we have not intentionally introduced any changes. This material is presented as a public service, and does not necessarily represent the position of CONTINUUM, Paranet, or MICAP. All statements of fact and opinion are the responsibility of the author.

24 October 1992

George Hansen, who is short on ufological experience but long on self-righteous blather, is distributing a document entitled "Attempted Murder vs. the Politics of Ufology: A question of Priorities in the Linda Napolitano Case." In a 13 October memo addressed to Budd Hopkins, Walt Andrus, John Mack, David Jacobs, and me, Hansen grandiosely announces, "I plan to publish this in periodicals devoted to UFOs and mail copies to leading ufologists, boards of directors of MUFON, CUFOS, and the Intruders Foundation, and funders of UFO research. I also expect to post this on electronic bulletin boards and send copies to reporters for *Omni*, the *New York Times*, *Paris Match*, and the *Wall Street Journal*."

In the extremely unlikely event that Hansen's communication does not end up in the CP file of these latter publications and I receive a call or visit from a reporter from the same, I will inform him or her of the following:

Hansen claims that when he expressed a desire to "make a formal request for a federal investigation of Linda," Hopkins, Andrus, and I "strongly urged me not to do so. They said that such action would be politically damaging to ufology." I cannot speak for Budd and Walt, though I know them to be men of integrity. I can, however, state flatly that Hansen's characterization of my remarks is, in its first half, misleading and, in its second, blatantly false.

Hansen called me late on the evening of 6 October, two days after my return from New York City and the meeting with proponents and critics of the Linda case. As I have told Budd and others, I have serious problems with the story. I told Budd that at this stage too many links in the chain of evidence are missing to sustain a suspension of unbelief. Moreover, some aspects of it seem to me to be impossible. At the same time I have problems with the charge that Linda hoaxed the entire event, an allegation that--in view of the extraordinary complexity of this episode, not to mention what I observed of and learned about Linda's personality--strikes me as simplistic and unconvincing. Two mental-health professionals (not counting John Mack here) who know Linda far better than Hansen does concur, emphatically.

My thoughts about all this are complicated, and I could devote many pages to them. I shall not do so here, however. At the meeting in which the case was discussed, I kept an open mind; in fact, I may have been the only individual there who had not come to a firm and unshakable conclusion. Finally I suggested what I thought would be a compromise acceptable to all whose motive was to find the truth.

I urged the critics to refrain, over the next six months, from pursuing the investigation, which they had indicated now consisted, or would soon consist, of knocking on the doors of government agencies looking for evidence of the elusive Richard and Dan. I stated that, if this story is true, it is not just a UFO case but a "politically sensitive" event because it supposedly involves a political figure of international stature and therefore has consequences far outside the tiny world of ufology. If that is indeed the case, we would never find Richard and Dan (if they exist as who they say they are) because banging on the wrong doors could alert the relevant agency that two of its agents were leaking a huge secret. They would then be effectively silenced, and we would never learn the truth.

If, on the other hand, the story is a hoax, I went on, a six-month delay will have no effect on that fact, and the evidence will be just as retrievable then as now. I assumed we were all in this as truth-seekers, I said, and I thought my idea of a compromise best served that end.

Rich Butler and Joe Stefula, critics and honorable men, immediately saw my point and agreed. George "Torquemada" Hansen, however, proceeded to shout that "science doesn't work that way," to which I rejoined that, if the story was true, this is not just a scientific matter but a political one as well. Nothing I said could have led anyone to think I meant the "politics of ufology." The context made it clear to everyone that the "politics" to which I referred was the national and international political realm of which the Third Man is allegedly a resident and in which (again if they are who they claim to be) Richard and Dan operate.

To anyone who has read my voluminous writings on ufology's problems and concerns, the notion that I would urge the concealment of truth for any reason--least of all "political damage" to ufology--is laughable.

My printed record shows just the opposite: a fierce commitment to the truth above and beyond anything else. No one has been so consistently, even obsessively, outspoken on the subject of ufologists' need for radical objectivity, vigorous debate, and fearless scrutiny of all issues, regardless of their potential effect on someone's misguided vision of ufology's institutional interests. Anyone who doubts any of this is invited to read a few *IUR* editorials.

Therefore I am forced to conclude that Hansen deliberately misrepresented my remarks. In all the conversations I had with the principals of this case, I recall no one's saying that Hansen's proposed "action would be politically damaging to ufology." If anyone had used that as an excuse for inaction, I would have

spoken up, bluntly, to state precisely what I thought of that.

At any rate, what the proponents did talk about, in my hearing, was their concern about Linda's well being. Budd, who is a profoundly decent man, feels strongly that the attacks on Linda are unfair, unfounded and injurious to a woman who already has suffered enough. Valid or invalid, this concern--not damage to the "politics of ufology" (whatever that's supposed to mean)--dominated Budd's conversations with me.

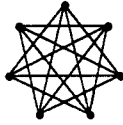
Still, since our exchanges in New York had been entirely cordial, I was unprepared for Hansen's behavior when he called me on 6 October. I thought he wanted to continue our discussion of the case, but as I started to explain my thoroughly ambivalent feelings, he cut me off, said curtly that he would be brief, and asked if I thought Linda was lying. I said I doubted it, for many reasons, which Hansen, who by now had thoroughly demonized the poor woman, did not want to hear. He informed me that by not sanctioning his plan to go to federal authorities, I was effectively aiding and abetting gross misuse of police power. I said that if such action were to be taken, it is Linda's decision, not mine or his, to make, and I could not see how anyone could think otherwise. Knowing more about this than Hansen does, I added that the story contains elements which, if Linda is telling the truth, seem to explain her what otherwise looks like a puzzling reluctance to act. In any case, I added, it was clear enough that Hansen, his pious assertion to the contrary (see the hilariously hypocritical concluding paragraph of his article), sought not to help Linda but to destroy her.

Hansen was at least honest enough not to deny that. Instead he chose to try to intimidate me. He warned that he intended to turn my name, address, and phone number, along with Hopkins', et al. in to the FBI. He then launched into a diatribe in which he accused my colleagues and me of "living in a delusional world." On Hansen's planet, apparently, those who disagree with him are not just wrong but deluded and, perhaps, as his paper implies, intellectually corrupt and, moreover, deserving of the attention of police agencies. I said, "George, you're full of shit," and hung up on him. His subsequent pronouncements have only served to confirm the cogency of that analysis.

So what is the significance of the Linda case? I don't know. Let me repeat: *I don't know*. Does anybody? It is staggeringly complex, and the available evidence can be read in several ways, though certainly in none. I admire Budd Hopkins for his dogged, courageous pursuit of the evidence, and I respect those who, like Butler, Stefula, and Don Johnson, honestly dissent from Budd's interpretation. As an unbeliever (in other words, neither believer nor disbeliever), I support all rational debate on the issue.

In my opinion, at this stage of an incomplete and ongoing investigation, the only conclusion with which I feel comfortable is this one: Time will tell. Then again, maybe it won't. Am I the only one out there with a tolerance for ambiguity?

PARANET Postings



This issue's "ParaNet Postings" are about the ongoing "Linda Napolitano" abduction controversy. All postings were selected from public traffic on the ParaNet computer network. Some selections have been edited for grammar, style, and conciseness, but content has not been changed.

From: Bud Jamison
Date: 28 July 1992
Re: Witnessed Abduction: Linda

My major question on this is, why was the X-ray not developed until two days after it was taken? Any X-ray I've ever had, even non-emergency, was processed while I waited, never more than one hour after it was taken.

From: Jim Speiser
Date: Hopkins' Big Case Reviewed
Re: 10 Sept 1992

The new issue of Phil Klass' *Skeptics UFO Newsletter* (SUN) is out, and nestled among the usual tripe and innuendo is some decent background information on Budd Hopkins latest "big case".

From: Don Allen
Date: Hopkins' Linda case
Re: 23 Oct 1992

**** HOT ITEM ****

This [the statement by George Hansen entitled "Attempted Murder vs. the Politics of Ufology"] was forwarded to me by a friend who is pretty tight in some UFO circles. According to my friend, this was what was part of the discussion at the recent get together at the UN. I will leave it with you. I have no further information available, but hopefully this posting will serve to stimulate discussion.

Judging from its contents, I don't think that will be a problem :-)

From: David Jacobs
Date: Linda Case
Re: 2 Nov 1992

Hold on. Steady. The attacks are beginning to be mounted in the Linda case. Hansen's is probably not the last of them. Please reserve judgement until Budd publishes all of his data. Budd Hopkins is one of the most respected researchers in the history of UFO investigations. He deserves to have the benefit of the

doubt in all attacks until he publishes the complete history of the Linda case.

From: Don Allen
Date: Linda Case
Re: 4 Nov 1992

> The attacks are beginning to be mounted in the
> Linda case. Hansen's is probably not the last
> of them. Please reserve judgement until
> Budd publishes all of his data.

Can you answer two questions?

- 1) How reliable is Linda's story?
- 2) Who else can verify Hopkin's data?

Thanks!

From: David Jacobs
Date: Linda Case
Re: 20 Nov 1992

Don, Linda's case, in my estimation, is rock solid. This is a multileveled case involving a series of witnesses to the complex events within it. Budd Hopkins will have a piece come out in the next *MUFON UFO Journal* about one of the witnesses which, I think, will help to alleviate some of the anxiety about this case.

From: John Powell
Date: Linda Case
Re: 7 Nov 1992

> Budd Hopkins is one of the most respected
> researchers in the history of UFO investigations. He
> deserves to have the benefit of the doubt in all
> attacks until he publishes the complete history of the
> Linda case.

He has certainly earned "innocent until proven guilty", if not much more than that otherwise obvious pronouncement.



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