



British UFO Research Association

Research Headquarters: Newchapel Observatory

CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND

BY

TED BLOECHER

The preliminary presentation of extensive study  
into UFO cases involving the reported sightings  
of humanoids and other alien beings

Edited by

Charles F. Lockwood and Anthony R. Pace

Paper prepared for delivery  
At the BUFORA UFO Conference  
Held in Birmingham, England  
November 5 - 7, 1976

## INTRODUCTION

This study is being issued as an individual publication by BUFORA because we believe that it is a significant contribution to research into the UFO problem. Although it was originally presented by Ted Bloecher, the well-known American researcher, at the BUFORA National UFO Research Conference held at the Centre Hotel, Birmingham in November 1976, and will be published as part of the complete proceedings, we feel that we owe it to UFO students everywhere to publish this lecture now.

The number of in-depth studies of UFO occupants which have so far been published is quite small, and we are very much indebted to Ted Bloecher for this fascinating lecture and for the material which he sent us for this publication.

We wish to thank all those who contributed to the 1976 Conference and all those who have assisted in this publication.

Our thanks are especially due to the Conference organisers, Jenny Randles, Philip Rogers and Roger Stanway, and to the members of UFOSIS and NUFON, who provided so much administrative help.

ooooOoooo  
ooooOoooo  
oooOooo  
ooOoo  
oOo  
oOo  
O

COPYRIGHT. 1977 BUFORA LTD.

PUBLISHED OCTOBER 1977.

CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND

BY

TED BLOECHER

ABSTRACT

Close encounters of the third kind, or reports of humanoid entities seen usually in association with UFOs, are described and case examples of one year ago are cited. Background for CE III reports is outlined and a clarification of ambiguous terminology is suggested. Basic entity types are organized by size, and recurrent features of appearance and behavior are discussed, including activities, communication, abductions, physical effects, etc. Association of CE III's with witnesses in vehicles, and distribution of reports geographically and with wave peaks are reviewed. A classification for association of entities with UFOs is suggested, as well as a simple method of rating CE III reports, based on completeness of case reports. The Humanoid Study Group and the Humanoid Catalogue are briefly described.

ooooOoo

Paper prepared for delivery  
At the BUFORA UFO Conference  
Held in Birmingham, England  
November 5 - 7, 1976

Completed

September 20, 1976

CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND

ABOUT THE SPEAKER - TED BLOECHER

He was founding member of Civilian Saucer Intelligence of New York (CSI NY), January 1954; Staff member for the National Investigations Committee of Aerial Phenomena (Washington, DC) from 1968 to 1969; Author of the book, "Report on the UFO Wave of 1947", privately published in 1967; Edited the "US Air Force Projects Grudge and Blue Book Reports, 1951-1953", published by NICAP in 1968; Co-writer for "UFOs: A New Look" (Chapter VII and other sections), published by NICAP in 1969; Co-editor with Isabel Davis and A D Mebane the books "The Truth About Flying Saucers" (1957) and "Flying Saucers and the Straight-Line Mystery" by Aime Michel, both published by Criterion Press; Writer and Editor with Isabel Davis and A D Mebane of The CSI Newsletter, which was published irregularly by CSI of NY from January 1956 through July 1959.

Ted has been a member of MUFON since 1972. He serves as Co-chairman, with David Webb, of MUFON's Humanoid Study Group, formed in 1974. Additionally Ted is the MUFON State Section Director for New York City.

Ted attended Columbia University where he majored in Drama Lit, with a minor in Music. He also attended the Cooper Union Art School and is an accomplished actor-singer with credits too numerous to mention here. Ted resides at 317 East 83rd Street, New York, NY 10028.

### CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND

Just one year ago, during autumn 1975, a number of unusual events that involved strange humanoid beings reportedly occurred in North America within a period of a few weeks. These and other similar experiences, bizarre in content and uncertain of apparent meaning, are the source of our subject matter at this conference in Birmingham, England, under the sponsorship of the British UFO Research Association (BUFORA). They are Close Encounters of the Third Kind, as described by Dr J Allen Hynek of Northwestern University, and Director of the Center for UFO Studies in Evanston, Illinois.<sup>1</sup> These reports are the continued source of great disbelief, confusion and controversy; even so, they could represent new empirical evidence of events that may have far-reaching significance for the human race. They may be the visitations of alien civilisations or they may be, as some researchers are suggesting, poorly understood manifestations of the human psyche about which there is much to discover. Whatever their source, Close Encounters of the Third Kind (or CE III's) continue to be reported and in greater numbers than ever before; not only are there more reports, the "strangeness" content of the reports has escalated as well. The events that took place just one year ago illustrate this succinctly:

. . . Early in November, a woman and her daughter, driving home along a dark street adjacent to the Coosa River in Birmingham, Alabama, saw standing by the side of the road two enormous figures at least eight feet tall. They wore ankle-high silvery shoes and their clothing was close-fitting, of a dull silver color. The woman, who was driving, did not have as good a look at these peculiar beings as her daughter, who described them as "wearing helmets of some kind" on their heads. The fronts of these helmets either picked up reflections from the car's headlights, or they had self-luminous surfaces. The figure standing nearest the road held one arm over his head. The women were startled by their unusual appearance and, swerving in the road, stepped on the gas and hurried by without stopping to investigate.<sup>2</sup>

. . . A young woman, driving home from work on October 14 at 5.30 am, near Peers, Alberta, (Canada), saw what she first believed was a cattle truck parked in the road ahead with its lights on. As she drove closer she saw that it was an object standing in the road with two "men" standing motionless on top, each holding a long rod or staff in his hands. The figures were wearing helmets on their heads and she could not see their faces. She drove hurriedly by and, at home (about one-half mile away), got two additional witnesses and returned immediately to the site; when they arrived, less than ten minutes later, there was nothing to be seen of either the men or the object.<sup>3</sup>

. . . An elderly couple living in the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) suburb of Wauwatosa were at home in the evening of November 10 when their doorbell rang. The wife answered the door and found, standing on the steps, a strange "man" wearing a narrow-brimmed hat with a brown face "like smoked meat" marked with numerous vertical grey lines; his chin was narrow and his mouth merely a small opening no more than a quarter-inch wide. He was holding a white rod five feet long. When he did not respond to her queries, the woman called her husband; upon seeing him the man said, "What the hell is this, something left over from trick or treat?" and made a grab for the figure. As he reached forward, the entity hit the ground with the rod, making a "Click", and immediately glided backwards out of reach. At this, the man went into a kind of shock; before retiring to the couch, he and his wife saw at least four other similar beings on the lawn and in the street, moving about in long slow jumps, "like the astronauts on the moon", hitting the ground with their rods and then floating several inches above the lawn. They looked deformed, "like gnomes", with claw-like hands and bowed legs. As the being who rang the bell drifted across the lawn, he raised an arm to the witnesses, displaying a bent hand. Although the husband had a close look at his face, the man was unable to recall any details except the small mouth. There were no reports of UFOs in the area.<sup>4</sup>

. . . Two youths, driving near Poland Springs, Maine, on October 27 at 2.30 am, found they no longer had control over their car. As the vehicle proceeded over a back road near a lake they saw a large cylindrical object rise up over a field. A number of strange events occurred, including the presence of a fog or mist which enveloped the car. They finally drove away but later, under an irresistible impulse, the youths returned to the site and again observed this, as well as another object. When they returned home at dawn, they were unable to account for a missing period of time, or for some odd physical effects that began to plague one of the youths. Under hypnotic regression several weeks later, this young man recalled being removed from the car somehow and finding himself, in the next instant, looking down from a porthole-like window aboard the craft at his car and his companion, who was still inside. He was then confronted by a four-and-a-half foot being of strange appearance who communicated with him telepathically, telling him not to be afraid. He was led into another room where he was instructed to undress, and was then subjected to a physical examination by four similar beings. Blood samples were taken and a machine with dials "scanned" his body; he was then instructed to dress and next found himself back in the car with his companion, who seemed to have been unaware of his absence. The youth had been told they would see him again. The experience was followed by strange disturbing physical effects, which passed after a period of time. The youth and his family reported seeing UFOs on numerous occasions thereafter; other strange events too complex and involved to include in this summary were associated with the youth and his family. The experience occurred during a spate of reported UFO sightings in the area.<sup>5</sup>

. . . On November 5, about 6.30 am, seven forestry workers riding in a truck about 12 miles from Heber, Arizona, observed a UFO at close range over a clearing near the road. One of the men, Travis Walton, jumped out of the truck and ran toward the object; as he approached, a beam of light from the UFO struck him, lifting him into the air and then felling him. The others drove off in a blind panic; some miles ahead, thinking better of their reaction, they turned around and drove back to the site finding neither Walton or the object. Five days later Walton

called his family from a telephone booth outside Heber, where he was picked up, unshaven and exhausted, with a puncture mark on his arm. He said that he had come to, apparently inside the UFO where he found himself lying on a table and surrounded by five-foot beings that looked like "well-developed fetuses", having no clear facial features except for very large, wide-set eyes. Walton panicked and struck out at the beings, then ran out of the room. In another room he encountered a normal human being wearing a blue coverall and a helmet, who gestured to the youth to come with him. He was led into what appeared to be an enormous "hangar" containing several disc-like UFOs. He was led aboard another craft where he saw several other human beings - two men and a woman - likewise wearing blue clothing. There a mask-like device was placed over his face and he knew nothing more until he found himself lying on a highway outside of Heber, five days later, with the UFO departing as though having just left him at the site. Many of the above details emerged during subsequent hypnotic sessions with the witness.<sup>6</sup>

Of all the above reports the last, being widely publicized here and abroad, turns out to be the most highly controversial. The complications are too numerous to include in this summary, but the case is by no means closed. These five examples do provide, however, a fair sampling of the kind of CE III reports with which we now find ourselves grappling. Dr Hynek has described a paradoxical situation:

"We have too many sightings, not too few . . . We are, frankly, embarrassed by our riches".<sup>7</sup> Likewise, Dr David Saunders, of the University of Chicago, now has close to 99 000 case entries in his computerized UFO catalogue, UFOCat. The data are so plentiful, in fact, that the serious UFO researcher is obliged to select some aspect or portion of the phenomenon to examine in microcosm. Ted Phillips, for example, has chosen Close Encounters of the Second Kind (cases in which ground traces, residues and physical effects have been reported) to examine in detail.<sup>8</sup> Fred Merritt has



confined his research to an even narrower selection of CE II reports - those trace cases limited to reports in which only leg-marks have been left at the site.<sup>9</sup> (This includes, of course, some CE III reports as well).

Close-range encounters, then, appear to be the kind of UFO experience with the greatest data-yield potential and the focus of our attention, rather than random night lights of vague and often spurious description. Of the close-range reports, CE III's have been the focus of my own recent research. Reports of humanoid entities, seen most often in association with an unidentified object, are as old as the UFO report itself. For example, while researching newspaper material in libraries around the United States on the first large-scale US wave in 1947, I came upon three CE III's that had been reported in local newspapers and nowhere else.<sup>10</sup> Even though they were scantily reported, with a heavy tongue planted firmly in cheek, I find these early examples especially significant in view of the fact that in 1947 there just was no precedent for this type report. Actually, there were precedents, although they were not recalled in the press coverage of "flying saucers" in 1947: 50 years earlier the great "airship" wave took place in the United States and of the hundreds of observations that were reported in the newspapers of 1896 and 1897, more than 50 of these describe "aeronauts" that were seen in association with the airship appearances.<sup>11</sup> In my own files currently there are more than 1400 CE III case references from all over the world and dating back to the 1896-1897 wave.

CE III reports, then, also provide us with "an embarrassment of riches". But for a long time, serious researchers and some organizations dealt only gingerly (or not at all) with humanoid reports, and then only after applying usually subjective criteria for acceptance. During the 1960s there was a dramatic increase in the numbers of CE III experiences and researchers (like myself) were compelled to re-examine humanoid reports, often with a sense of frustration and, in some instances, with no little feeling of embarrassment.

Notwithstanding the layman's incredulity to such reports, CE III's are a significant subset of case material to study in that the chance of mis-identification of conventional or natural sources is reduced to a minimum: these are close-range encounters, usually with structured objects of specific detail that often leave traces at the site or produce physical effects upon people and machinery. They can be accounted for in three ways:

- (1) as a hoax (either the witness is lying or he is the victim of someone else's practical joke)
- (2) as a temporary delusion or hallucination - or in the case of multiple witnesses, group psychosis, or
- (3) the experience was real and the witness reports his perception of it as accurately and honestly as he is able.

Another important aspect of the CE III is the fact that the amount of information inherent in such a report (data-yield potential) is considerably more than for UFO cases of vague and ambiguous description. Finally, if we surmise that the phenomena are real, appearing to be structured devices under intelligent control, then it is only logical to assume that on at least some occasions the intelligence that controls these objects must be reported; as this happens to be precisely the case, then the reported "intelligences" should bear our closest scrutiny.

Two additional points must be made: there are many well-documented CE III reports in which credible witnesses have described humanoid figures; preliminary analyses of these reports clearly indicate patterns of recurrent detail. (See, for example, the five cases cited above, in which helmets and rod-like implements appear twice; two abductions occur; memory loss occurs three times; etc). Careful examination of CE III reports and, particularly, the witnesses who make them, can contribute significantly to the clarification of the UFO enigma. It requires thoroughness, objectivity, and a certain degree of skepticism. The approach, until now, has been essentially haphazard with few stringent

guide-lines to follow and in the main we have had to depend upon the resourcefulness of the individual investigator. This "pot-luck" approach is no longer sufficient or appropriate in the collection and analyses of humanoid reports; to secure the detailed information we so urgently need, strict minimum standards of procedure must be adhered to. A valuable step in this direction has been made by MUFON, which now has available, for a minimum charge, a useful handbook for UFO field investigators; this was prepared by Raymond Fowler, MUFON's Director of Investigations.<sup>12</sup>

#### CLARIFICATION OF TERMINOLOGY

Anyone knowing anything about humanoid reports is aware of the confusion in terminology. One reason, of course, is that each individual researcher has his own ideas not only about terminology, but about orthodoxy as well - that is, which reports are acceptable and which ones should be rejected. For the purpose of clarification, we would like to offer some definitions that are derived from experience and usage and may be helpful and reasonably compatible with the terminology of other researchers.

Reports of humanoid entities seen in association with UFOs are variously described, in the literature, as "occupants", "little men", "aliens", "humanoids", "extraterrestrials", "operators", "beings", "UFOonauts", and other colorful terms. The problems are obvious: not all UFO "occupants" actually occupy the object with which they are associated; nor are the "little men" associated with UFOs always little or always men; not all "humanoids" are human-like in appearance, and while some of them certainly appear "alien", most of us still do not know for certain that they are "extraterrestrial" in origin; nor can we be sure that a "UFOonaut" is actually the "operator" of, or just a passenger aboard, a UFO. They have been called "beings" but we are uncertain that all of them are living organisms, since some are described as robot-like while still others may be nothing more substantial than holograms, or projections of living beings. While there are extravagant variations as to size and shape, there is a consensus that most UFO entities appear as humanoid beings, even though some (such as robots and holograms) may not be actual living organisms. The UFO

entity, then, seems to be the most useful generic term to fall back on. Webster defines entity as: "A being; especially a thing which has reality and distinctness of being, either in fact or for thought". While entity seems the most appropriate generic term, for practical purposes the term "humanoid" applies to the vast majority of reports, and we will at times fall back on that, as in "humanoid report", and "The Humanoid Catalogue".

Another debatable definition involves the words "contact", or "contactee report". They are terms often used interchangeably with "close encounter", and we would like to suggest a more precise usage for them. A close encounter may or may not involve an actual "contact", or some direct interaction, between the percipient and the entity, such as comprehensible communication between the two. Therefore, we would like to reserve the term "contact" for those close encounter cases in which some specific interaction occurs, either physical, or by communication, whether by voice, telepathy or by physical gesture. A "contactee" is, of course, one who makes a "contact" report; however, the term "contactee report" is by now associated with a particular genre of UFO lore in which the UFO "contactee" has repeated "contacts" with extraterrestrials and, further, talks a lot about it. The classic case in point, of course, is George Adamski. It may be appropriate to reserve "contactee report" for this special kind of example; as this already seems to be the case, we have no quarrel with the usage of the term.

The terms "abduction" and "abduction report" pose no real problem of definition. We are, however, faced with the paradoxical situation of having certain features of the abduction case that are similar to some of the claims of the contactees of earlier years - that is - witnesses are claiming to have been taken aboard an unidentified object and even, in some cases, of having been transported to some strange place, presumably the home of the abductors. The similarities are, in fact, only superficial: unlike the contactees of old, who found their experiences spiritually uplifting, more recent abductees have most often been unwilling participants in an experience that was traumatic in the extreme, and one they did not wish to have repeated. Moreover, unlike the contactees, they have not

hit the lecture circuit following their experience, nor sought in any way to exploit it. They want, in fact, only to forget it. Many of the abduction cases have remained unpublicized and the witnesses refuse to allow their names to be used in any published record of the experience.

#### RECURRENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CE III

So far as is known, there have been no comprehensive studies made of all available CE III reports, using computerized techniques. Several extensive studies have been made, using limited data or case material with a broader range of phenomenology. Jacques Vallee, for example, has done a computerized study of close-range reports he classifies as Type I cases, but these are not limited to only CE III reports;<sup>13</sup> likewise, Vincente-Juan Ballester Olmos has prepared an extensive study of a selection of Type I cases that have occurred on the Iberian Peninsula.<sup>14</sup> To date, the only known study of recurrent features of humanoid reports is Les "Extra-Terrestres" by Jader U Pereira, of Porto Alegre, Argentina.<sup>15</sup> Published in French by GEPA, it is not yet available in English for American researchers.

The observed characteristics of UFO entities can be summarized in three categories:

- (1) the appearance of the entities
- (2) their behavior, and
- (3) the physical effects the experience leaves upon the local environment as well as on the witness.

Both appearance and behavior of entities vary widely, leading some researchers to throw up their arms in dismay at the apparent confusion and contradiction of detail; even so, in spite of these conflicting elements, a careful examination of reports discloses specific and recurrent patterns.

APPEARANCE - The most obvious characteristic of appearance seems to be the size, or height, of the entities, which varies from very small 'under a foot' to gigantic '10 feet or more'. However, three main categories are apparent:

- (1) "dwarfs" that average three to four-and-a-half feet tall
- (2) "normals" of standard height (or slightly under) and
- (3) "giants" of seven feet or more

Vallee classified these categories in 1964<sup>16</sup> and concluded that the behavioral characteristics of each class seemed to be a function of their height. Dwarfs, for example, tend not to be just small, but also appear in pairs, wearing shiny or silver outfits (les "scaphandriers"), often with helmets, and usually have abnormally large, round eyes.

"Normals", on the other hand, tend to appear in groups of three or more, resemble humans more closely, but sometimes have wide-set ("wrap-around") eyes, rudimentary noses and ears, and slit-like mouths. They are most often seen in different colored coverall-type garments. "Giants", while not so numerous in number, seem to have been reported more often in recent years. In some of these cases, they are described as being particularly ugly and, in several instances, have been described as having only one eye.

Jader Pereira has refined Vallee's three basic types and has devised an elaborate and definitive classification of humanoids based not only on size and appearance, but on behavior as well; his basic types number 12, with variable sub-types within each group.<sup>17</sup>

A curious feature of many reports is the apparent absence of distinctive facial features, in spite of the reasonably close proximity of the witness to the entity, and detailed descriptions of other bodily features. (See, for example, the Wauwatosa case, cited at the beginning of this paper). Although not always clearly observed, hands of the entities are most often reported to be normal, although there are a growing number of cases reporting the presence of only three or four digits. Claws have been reported in a number of cases, usually as seen on dwarfs; in a few cases (Pascagoula, for example), the hand is replaced by a two-digit, claw-like appendage.

There are a few examples of entities that are clearly reported in detail that seem to be entirely unique in appearance, turning up once and never again (to our knowledge) reported: two of these are the entities reported at Branch Hill, Ohio, in May 1955, and at Kelly, Kentucky, the following August (the now-famous "Hopkinsville" case). Entities appearing more "robot-like" than living beings have been described in numerous instances: a classic example of this type is the Cisco Grove, California, "robot" (seen in association with several humanoid types of being, encountered by bow-and-arrow hunter Donald Shrum in September, 1964.

BEHAVIOR - This is a difficult category to define, since we must base our classification on the apparent, or implied, behavior of the entities. A wide variety of behavior has been reported, much of it inconsistent and perplexing, some of it absurd and manic. It is always possible that what the witness perceives to be happening is not what is occurring at all. Many close-encounters with humanoids have an extraordinarily "staged" quality about them, with the implication that their apparent behavior was contrived for effect.

Encounters seem to fall into two general categories - intentional and unintentional. In many instances the witness will "happen" upon a situation in which the entities are "discovered" and then make a hasty "escape" in their UFO, as though they had been caught at something that ought not to have been seen. This "discover and escape" behavior has a distinct quality of disingenuity about it: a UFO and its crew, for example, sitting in the middle of a back road at night would certainly be aware of the noise and lights of an approaching car in time to get away, if they did not want to be observed. To behave as though taken by surprise when, at the last minute, the lights of the car fall upon them implies that they damn well wanted to be seen, despite their hasty departure. A classic example of this "discover and escape" scenario (although a daylight sighting) is the encounter at Socorro, New Mexico, in April 1964 by Police Officer Lonnie Zamora.<sup>18</sup>

ACTIVITIES - There are a number of distinctive activities engaged in by entities that witnesses describe again and again. "Sample gathering" is one of these: beings are described picking up stones and rocks, or pulling up plants and depositing them in handy carriers. A classic example of this activity is found in a CE III that occurred just across the Hudson River from New York City in North Bergen, New Jersey, in the early morning hours of January 1975: As the witness drove his car into North Hudson Park, he saw an object swoop down from behind and land in a field next to the road just ahead of him. Driving slowly by, he observed 8 to 11 small entities emerge, each with little spades and bags, and commence to dig up soil samples, after which they quickly re-boarded the UFO which then took off swiftly and silently, leaving the witness utterly flabbergasted.<sup>19</sup> Another distinctive activity often described by witnesses is what appears to be a sort of "repair operation" undertaken by the entities on their vehicle. A detailed account of this type of activity is found in the New Berlin, New York, landing report of November 1964, in which two women watched for four hours as the crews of two UFOs made elaborate repairs on a unit removed from the bottom of one of the objects.<sup>20</sup>

ATTITUDES OF THE ENTITIES - Utterly inconsistent is the description that best applies to the attitudes displayed by entities toward the witnesses in CE III reports. In many cases the beings remain entirely oblivious to the presence of the witness (as in the North Bergen case, cited above); at the other extreme are those reports in which objects are seen to land from which emerge entities who purposefully approach the witness, with a direct interaction between the two occurring. Following this brief "direct confrontation", sometimes involving attempts at communication (often unintelligible), the entities re-enter their UFO and take off: mission completed. Cases in which the witnesses' presence is acknowledged by the entities fall into two general categories - passive and active interaction. The "discovery and escape" situation is passive recognition of the witness coming on the scene, whereas the "direct confrontation" is an example of active interaction. Abduction cases, of course, are a dramatic example of active interaction between percipients and UFO entities.



#### OTHER DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF BEHAVIOR

Disappearing entities are not unusual, and the ability to fly and/or to float is a detail found in numerous cases. An early example of the "disappearing" entity was the encounter by multiple witnesses in a gravel-pit at Marcilly-sur-Vienne, France, on September 30, 1954, when the being under observation was reported to have "dissolved" in front of the witnesses' eyes; not only that, but the UFO, hovering overhead, also vanished by emitting a heavy fog which, upon dissipating, showed no sign of the object at all.<sup>21</sup> Floating appears to be an efficient method of egress and entrance by entities to and from objects hovering overhead, and has been reported on numerous occasions. The ability to float turns up in cases in which no UFO is directly involved: the classic example of this feature can be found in the Kelly, Kentucky, encounters by a farmhouse full of people in August 1955 (the famous "Hopkinsville Report");<sup>22</sup> in a more recent case, a pair of small silvery beings was reported by multiple witnesses at Hartford City, Indiana, on the night of October 22-23, 1973, and in the final observation of the series the entities were seen rising up off the ground and ascending into the night skies, finally disappearing from view.<sup>23</sup> Flying entities, in a variation of floating abilities, can be traced back many years. There were a number of "flying men" reports that came from the state of Washington in the early months of 1948. In some instances they have been reported wearing wing-like contraptions and in others there seems to be no need for contrivances such as these. More recently, during August and September 1967, there were a number of reports from Venezuela of "flying humanoids" of small stature; some accounts described the entities entering upper-story windows of homes and apartments. Some were seen in association with UFOs, others simply "flew off" into the night-time sky, graceful as birds. There is a certain incredulity that lingers about such reports, as can be understood; even so, the accounts exist as reports and are by no means unique, and they must be considered along with other equally unlikely behavior that reoccurs in CE III cases.<sup>24</sup>

#### ASSOCIATION WITH VEHICLES

Specific and continued interest in vehicles has been evident in a large number of reports from the earliest period. (See, for example, the five cases cited at the beginning of this paper, of which four involved witnesses who were driving trucks or cars at the time of the encounter). Many CE II and CE III cases include electrical failure of the car's motor and lights which become operative once again upon the departure of the UFO. It is interesting to note that of the 70 "wave" reports documented by David Webb in his report, 1973 - Year of the Humanoids<sup>24</sup> (from the period September through December), 25 incidents involved witnesses in or associated with vehicles - more than a third of the cases for that period. Electromagnetic effects were reported in ten of these cases.

#### PHYSICAL EFFECTS

As noted above, physical effects associated with CE II and CE III reports include not only electrical failure of automobile lights and engines but affect electrical appliances and lights in homes, as well. Physical effects occur in UFO witnesses, also: in many cases the witness reports a feeling of dizziness or light-headedness, or a "prickly" sensation when in the close proximity of a UFO; in other cases, witnesses have been completely immobilized during the encounter, sometimes as the result of having a beam of light shine on them either by some implements carried by the entity, or from the UFO itself. Animals react to the close proximity of UFOs in various manners. There are a number of cases, particularly those in which the abduction occurs, when the witness is subject to effects that occur after the encounter is concluded. In some of these cases the psychological effects of the situation have been severe enough to create psychological problems requiring professional treatment, as with the famous Betty and Barney Hill abduction in 1961. We have already mentioned cases in which ground traces, residues and scorched vegetation have been noted at the sites of UFO landings.

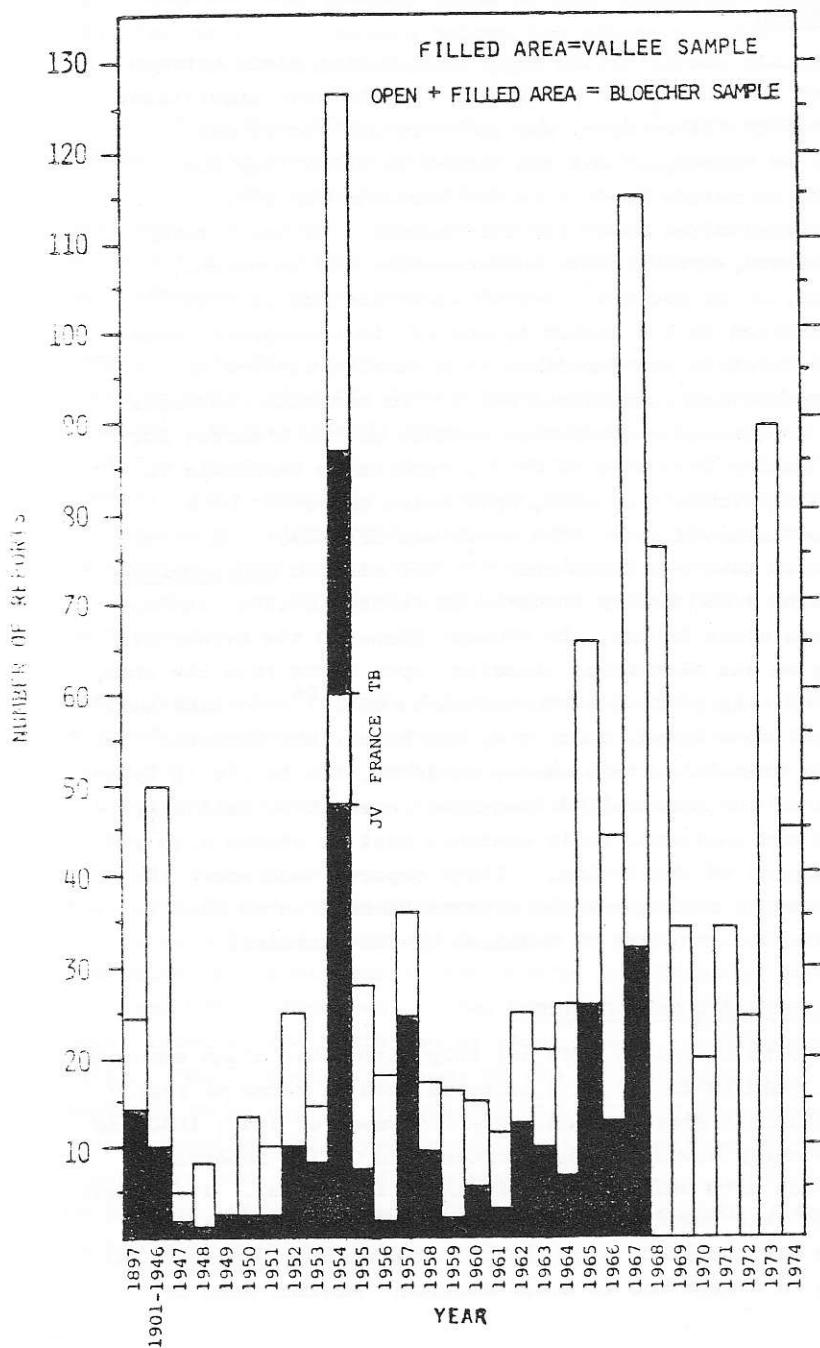
## COMMUNICATION

Comprehensible communication reportedly taking place between UFO entity and witness is perhaps one of the most significant features of CE III reports, and an accurate record and analysis of "messages" and the manner in which they are delivered, no matter how absurd the content, can provide some important clues about the phenomenon. As has already been mentioned, intelligible communication can be verbal, telepathic, or by gesture. Verbal communication is most often delivered in the native tongue of the percipient, sometimes articulately and sometimes in a jumbled mixture of comprehensible and nonsensical words. On occasion, messages have had a nonsense content that borders on the bizarre: for example, during the spate of CE III reports in Venezuela in 1967, one percipient was told, upon being accosted by a diminutive humanoid, that "the earth was cracking" and "they" were here to save the human race.<sup>25</sup> The classic non-sequitur delivered by a UFO entity occurred in France in 1954: asking the witness where he was, the UFO-naut disputed the answer by insisting he was elsewhere; likewise, upon being told the time, he disputed this piece of information as well.<sup>26</sup> To take such messages at face value, of course, can be a risky business, for it appears that in certain cases, at least, the entity is lying. While all of these so-called "messages" need to be carefully collected and analysed, their contents must be viewed with a healthy degree of skepticism. These reports underscore the need to know as much about the witness himself as we need to know about the contents of messages by the entities.

## CE III REPORTS AND WAVE PATTERNS

CE III reports correlate well not only with other close encounter cases but tend to follow wave patterns both in terms of yearly and geographical distribution. The UFO waves of 1947, 1950 and 1952 were early waves showing increases in CE III reports simultaneous with peaks of UFO sightings in general. It was not until 1954 that the first truly massive number of CE III incidents was reported, and this occurred during waves of UFO sightings in Europe and in South America. Another wave of

FIGURE 4 - YEARLY DISTRIBUTION OF HUMANOID REPORTS



From David Webb's Report, 1973 - Year of the Humanoids  
(CUFOS Publication, 1976)

UFO reports in 1957 was accompanied by another increase of CE III reports, although not on the same scale as that of 1954. It was not until the mid-1960's that large-scale numbers of reports, on the order of those from 1954, were once again evident; these were concurrent with the massive UFO waves that took place between 1965 and 1968. 1967 for example, produced more CE III reports than 1954, but these tended to be distributed over the entire year, with moderate peaks in March (in the United States) and in August and September (in South America). The two most massive wave-peaks occurred in 1954 and in the fall of 1973, in the United States. The latter is described in detail in an excellent report by David Webb, 1973 - The Year of the Humanoids.<sup>27</sup>

#### ASSOCIATION OF ENTITIES WITH OBJECTS

The precise relationship of the UFO entity with the vehicle that presumably bears it has not always been carefully specified and I would like to propose a method of classification that researchers may find helpful in the analysis of exactly what types of experiences occur under what specific relationship of entity to UFOs. It has been my suspicion that a number of different sources may be involved in reports of entities and other strange and unidentified beings: for example, some entity reports appear to be more akin to ghostly manifestations; others appear to involve troll-like beings belonging to the realm of earth-folk lore; still others may be representative of that large and hairy hominid, the mysterious Bigfoot. The line between these and other entities that are directly associated with UFOs is not a very clear one, and by classifying the association of entity to the object that purportedly bears it should be helpful in making more meaningful distinctions. The classification that I suggest is as follows:

- TYPE A      Entity is observed inside the object only (the true occupant), through doors, ports, windows, transparent dome, etc. The association is explicit.
- TYPE B      Entity is observed getting into and/or out of an object (the "egressed" occupant). The association is still explicit.

- TYPE C      Entity is seen in the immediate vicinity of an object but is not actually seen entering or leaving. Association is implicit.
- TYPE D      Entity is observed independent of an object, but there is UFO activity occurring in the area at the time, usually reported by other sources. Association is circumstantial.
- TYPE E      Entity is observed independent of an object and there is no record of UFO activity in the area at the time. Association is negative.
- TYPE F      Neither entity nor UFO (or, in some cases, only a UFO) is seen, but the percipient experiences some manner of communication (by psychic experience, automatic writing, etc), hears "voices", or receives "messages".
- TYPE G      Percipient has an "on-board" experience, either voluntarily or as an "abductee". Entities may or may not be physically present, but the involvement of "other intelligences" is at least implicit.

#### RATING AND CREDIBILITY

The credibility of CE III reports depends not only upon the character and reliability of the witness but upon the objectivity and thoroughness of the investigator, in his final report on the experience. The contents of such reports no longer depend upon their contents as an index for reliability, for we are apparently dealing with experiences that seem to transcend the reality with which we are familiar. Therefore, we have an urgent need to know as much about the person reporting these strange events as it is possible to know; likewise, we must depend upon competent and knowledgeable investigators to provide this information. Complete documentation of every CE III event is essential if we are to ever unravel this mystery; unfortunately, our files are filled with reports that simply do not meet the minimum requirements for meaningful analyses. Older reports, in particular, exist merely as incomplete notes or unchecked newspaper clippings. It is necessary to sort out the dreck and concentrate our studies on the cases that will provide the maximum data yield. In the process of sorting out reports that provide the most useful and reliable data, we are subject to our own personal biases and pre-dispositions about what constitutes "good data". Even so, there are objective criteria that can provide a general consensus among most responsible researchers about what cases should be getting priorities.

Completeness of the investigator's report, including information not only about the reported experience but about the background of the witnesses themselves, provide the basic ingredients with which to rate individual cases.

The method I've employed is use of a 0 to 9 scale, with the lower point representing the weakest reports and the higher the best. Therefore, an absolute 0 rating applies to those reports that are known to be hoaxes or mistakes. The case with a rating of 9 would be the strongest possible report with indisputable evidence of genuine phenomenology. Assuming there is a 50-50 chance for a particular report to be genuine, a score of 5 may be applied at the outset and then modified as additional information is made available. A case of suspected hoax, or one in which a witness's testimony is clearly unreliable, can be reduced to a score of 1 or 2; those reports that may be genuine but for which sufficient data remain elusive may have a score of 3 or 4. Cases with especially complete information may be sixes or sevens, and multiple-witness reports can, for example, rate an extra point on that basis alone. Knowledge about the investigator is also an important factor about whether a point can be added to or must be taken away from the rating. These are subjective factors, of course, but in the end the researcher has essentially only his own common sense to rely upon in making his judgments. It might be helpful to consider any rating as only temporary, at best, and subject always to re-assessment upon the receipt of new material. When the process of rating the cases has been concluded, based upon all the available material on each case, the researcher can then choose his own average score of all cases to determine which ones constitute the best possible sample of information. For example, one might consider all cases of 5 or higher as an appropriate sample for study.

The method is not fool-proof and there can be violent disagreements among researchers about certain reports; on the other hand, it is a reasonable way to establish the degree of importance of case material, and I have found from my own experience that there is a consensus among researchers in this method of rating CE III reports.

#### THE HUMANOID STUDY GROUP AND HUMANOID CATALOGUE

The Humanoid Study Group, in which I share the co-chairmanship with David Webb, is a loosely-organized group of interested participants closely associated with the Mutual UFO Network (MUFON)<sup>28</sup> and the Center for UFO Studies.<sup>29</sup> We depend essentially upon the interest and assistance of many members connected with these two organizations to provide first-hand information of CE III reports. The HSG case files have grown out of what essentially was my own collection of humanoid reports from many years. With the co-operation of other researchers and investigators and, particularly, with new contacts amongst organizations abroad, the HSG files have more than doubled in the last two years.

Most of our effort thus far has been given over to the collection of CE III reports. Data acquisition is only the first step of CE III research: data reduction and organization are essential in dealing with large quantities of material. Researchers must have ready access to logically prepared information; with the valuable assistance of Dr David Saunders and Richard Bonenfant, we are now in the process of organizing the HSG case material into computer-retrievable form. Only after this step is completed can any meaningful analysis of CE III reports be carried out. There is still much work to be done.

The Humanoid Catalogue is a chronological listing in summary form of all HSG files covering the years between 1896 and the present. The preliminary listing of HumCat (as we call it) has been completed, with the untiring help of veteran UFO researcher Lex Mebane. An inventory of HumCat currently includes nearly 1300 reports for the 70-year period. (See Statistical Breakdown by year of reports). Approximately half of these are from North America (the United States and Canada); the balance from the rest of the world. Brazil and France follow with the next-highest number of reports per country, each with just under a hundred. There are gaps in the representation of foreign CE III reports but valuable new contacts overseas are beginning to fill them.



I am, therefore, especially pleased at this time to have been invited to address this impressive assemblage of British UFO researchers. The mutual exchange of information that results will be enormously valuable to all of us whose imagination has been caught by this fascinating subject.

STATISTICAL BREAKDOWN

Year	North America			South America				Europe				Afro-Asia		S.W. Pacific			Totals	
	Can	Mex	USA	Arg	Br	Vz	Oth	GB	Fr	It	Sp	Oth	Afr	Asia	Aus	NZ	Oth	Sub Grand
1896-97	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
1900-09	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	18
1910-19	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	9
1920-29	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
1930-39	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	9
1940-44	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	9
	7	0	69	0	0	0	0	15	1	0	3	5	1	1	0	6	0	108
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
1946	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
1947	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
1948	2	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12
1949	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	2	1	12	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	25
1950	1	1	7	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	15
1951	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	9
1952	-	-	16	-	2	-	1	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	25
1953	1	1	7	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	15
1954	3	-	10	2	9	7	-	2	60	16	2	6	4	3	1	-	-	125
	5	2	45	5	13	7	1	4	64	20	3	11	4	3	2	0	0	189
1955	-	-	25	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	34
1956	-	-	12	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	18
1957	-	-	22	2	6	1	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	38
1958	-	1	5	1	3	-	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	17
1959	-	-	5	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	17
	0	1	69	3	16	1	2	11	4	2	2	6	1	1	1	1	3	124
1960	-	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	1	2	1	-	-	17
1961	1	-	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	15
1962	1	-	4	5	3	-	-	-	1	7	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	24
1963	1	-	8	3	2	-	-	1	-	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	23
1964	-	-	16	3	1	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	31
	3	0	43	12	9	0	1	6	4	12	1	5	3	4	7	0	0	110
1965	1	5	22	11	7	2	13	9	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	73
1966	2	-	59	4	-	1	3	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	75
1967	8	2	66	1	7	14	3	7	7	-	6	2	-	-	2	-	-	125
1968	14	-	24	16	11	-	5	4	1	1	12	1	1	1	3	1	4	99
1969	3	-	11	3	14	-	1	2	1	-	4	1	-	1	2	1	-	44
	28	7	182	35	39	17	25	24	10	2	24	6	1	2	8	2	4	416
1970	2	1	6	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	1	23
1971	1	1	12	1	8	1	-	4	-	-	1	4	-	-	4	-	-	37
1972	2	1	9	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	4	-	5	-	-	37
1973	4	2	70	3	3	-	1	1	2	2	-	4	1	1	3	-	-	97
1974	2	1	29	4	3	1	-	6	4	1	6	3	2	1	1	-	-	64
	11	6	126	17	18	2	3	12	7	3	9	20	8	2	13	0	1	258
1975*	3	-	34	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	44
1976*	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	24
																		68

\* Pending receipt of additional material, 9/15/76.

1298

NOTES

- (1) Hynek, J Allen. The UFO Experience - A Scientific Inquiry, Henry Regnery Company (Chicago, 1972). See Chapter 10 "Close Encounters of the Third Kind".
- (2) Undated letter from the witness to the Center for UFO Studies, received in the first week of November 1975. Courtesy of CUFOS.
- (3) Personal letter from the investigator, John B Musgrave, July 18, 1976; Edson (Alberta) Leader, October 15, 1975. Newspaper clipping and notes on his investigation courtesy of Mr Musgrave.
- (4) Wauwatosa (Wisc) Post, March 8, 1976; copies of taped interview with the witnesses by investigator Richard Heiden, April 3, 1976, courtesy of Mr Heiden.
- (5) Erickson, Al. "Under Hypnosis, Youth Tells of Time on UFO", Peabody (Maine) Times, March 3, 1976; Niss, Robert S. "The Stephens Abduction in Oxford, Maine", Official UFO 1-9 (July 1976), 20-21, 46-48; copies of the taped hypnotic sessions with the primary witness by Dr Herbert Hopkins, courtesy of CUFOS; copies of the original police report and the results of a first-hand inquiry by Mrs Shirley Fickett on November 11, 1975, courtesy of CUFOS; letter of investigator Al Erickson to Raymond Fowler detailing results of his inquiries, dated February 27, 1976, courtesy of Mr Fowler.
- (6) Numerous press clippings from the Phoenix Arizona Republic, November 6-12, 1975; Associated Press report by John Halvorson from Snowflake, Arizona, Tucson (Ariz). Daily Star, February 16, 1976; APRO Bulletin, November 1975, 1-5; op. cit., December 1975, 1 and 3; op. cit., February 1976, 1 and 3; MUFON Skylook, December 1975, 3-7; op. cit., February 1976, 5-7; op. cit., March 1976, 11-12; op. cit., April 1976, 7-9; Jordon, Raymond. "The Travis Walton Case", Official UFO 1-9 (July 1976), 22-23, 48-52; &c.
- (7) Hynek, J Allen. "The Embarrassment of Riches", MUFON 1973 Symposium Proceedings, Kansas City, Mo., address by Dr Hynek on June 16, 1973, 62-66.
- (8) Phillips, Ted. Physical Traces Associated with UFO Sightings, published by CUFOS, 1975.
- (9) Merritt, Fred. "A Preliminary Classification of Some Reports of Unidentified Flying Objects Based on Shape and Dimension of Imprint Patterns", paper delivered by Mr Merritt at the CUFOS Conference, Lincolnwood, Illinois, May 1, 1976. To be published in the Conference Proceedings, scheduled for release sometime in Fall, 1976.

NOTES

- (10) Hamilton, Charles. "Webster Woman Saw Disc," Worcester (Mass) Daily Telegram, July 7, 1947, 1 (describing sighting at Webster of an "occupied" object by an unidentified woman on June 20, 1947); "Tacoma Joins Saucer Jag," Tacoma (Washington) News-Tribune, July 8 1947, 1 (describing several local sightings, among which was an account by multiple witness of objects landing on a nearby roof, from which emerged several "little people" who quickly re-entered and "vanished" upon the approach of reporters); "Sailor Sees Sociable Saucerite," The Houston (Texas) Post, July 9, 1947, 1 (describing a merchant marine's telephoned report to the paper about an object that landed, from which emerged a "little man" with a head the size of a basketball; the "little man" shook the witness's hand, climbed back in and took off).
- (11) For details of many of the "Airship" reports, see Jacobs, David M., The UFO Controversy in America (Indiana University Press, 1975), 5-34 (Chapter 1, "The Mystery Airship"); Clark, Jerome, and Coleman, Loren. The Unidentified (Warner Paperback, New York, 1975), 131-164 (Chapter 4, "The Airships; the Technological Impulse"); Keel, John. UFOs - Operation Trojan Horse (G P Putnam's, New York, 1970), 78-103 (Chapter 5, "The Grand Deception").
- (12) Fowler, Raymond E., editor. Field Investigator's Manual, published by MUFON, 1975, available from that organization 103 Oldtowne Road, Sequin, Texas 78155.
- (13) Vallee, Jacques. Passport to Magonia (Henry Regnery Company, Chicago, 1969).
- (14) Ballester Olmos, Vincente-Juan. A Catalogue of 200 Type I UFO Events in Spain and Portugal (published by CUFOS, Evanston, Ill., 1976).
- (15) Pereira, Jader U. Les 'Extra-Terrestres' (published by Groupement d'Etude de Phenomenes Aeriens, 69 Rue de la Tombe-Tssoire, Paris 75014: Second edition 1974).
- (16) Vallee, Jacques. "A Descriptive Study of the Entities Associated with Type I Sightings," Flying Saucer Review X-1 (Jan-Feb 1964), 6.
- (17) Pereira, Jader U. Op. cit., 3-23
- (18) A recent book published on this case provides a complete account of the NICAP investigation, as well as some new and provocative information not known before. See Stanford, Ray. Socorro 'Saucer' in a Pentagon Pantry (Blueapple Books, Austin, Texas 1976).
- (19) Investigation by the author in association with Budd Hopkins and Gerard Stoehrer. A complete report on the incident will be published soon in Flying Saucer Review.
- (20) Bloecher, Ted. "UFO Landing and Repair by Crew," Flying Saucer Review XX-2 and 3 (1974), 21-26 and 24-27

N O T E S

- (21) Vallee, Jacques. Passport to Magonia, 68-69
- (22) A complete report on investigations of this case by Isabel Davis and Bud Ledwith has existed, unpublished, for more than 20 years. I am pleased to be able to say that this excellent report, revised and expanded to include information obtained since its preparation, will be published by the Center for UFO Studies some time in the near future. Please contact CUFOS for details.
- (23) Special report by Don Worley, for MUFON, courtesy of the investigator; also see Worley, Don "UFOs, Occupants and Artifacts in Eastern Indiana, 1972-1973, "Official UFO 1-5 (January 1976), 16-18, 44-46.
- (24) Webb, David. 1973 - Year of the Humanoids (second edition published by the Center for UFO Studies, Evanston, Illinois, 1976). Interested parties are urged to contact CUFOS for copies of this excellent report.
- (25) Letter to NICAP from Venezuelan representative Vladimir Scheffer, August 22, 1967, citing local newspaper reports. Courtesy of Major Donald E. Keyhoe.
- (26) Vallee, Jacques. Op. cit., 146-147.
- (27) Ibid.
- (28) The Mutual UFO Network (MUFON), Walter H. Andrus, Jr., Director. 103 Oldtowne Road, Seguin, Texas 78155.
- (29) The Center for UFO Studies (CUFOS), Dr J. Allen Hynek, Director. 924 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois 60202.

B.U.F.O.R.A.  
(HON. SECRETARY)  
6 CAIRN AVENUE  
LONDON W5 5HX

