

UFO ABDUCTIONS:
THE MEASURE OF A MYSTERY.
Volume 2: Catalogue of Cases.

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For
The Fund for UFO Research

1987

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INTRODUCTION

The following catalogue consists of 270 numbered entries. The format for each entry is as follows:

Beginning: 1) Case number, name of witness, age of witness, alleged date of experience, location of experience.

2) Duration of experience.

3) Investigation: who carried it out, with what techniques, and when, insofar as such information is available.

4) Rating: An estimate of the value of the case consists of a number a) for the quality of the investigation, and b) the quality of the witness's report itself (this number is in parentheses). Both scales range from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest), with the following values:

Investigation	Case
5 = highly reliable.	5 = 2+ reliable witnesses testify.
4 = probably well qualified.	4 = 1 reliable witness testifies.
3 = unfamiliar investigators or personal deposition from witness.	3 = witness of unknown reliability, but no reason to doubt.
2 = report comes via good source but with no known investigation.	2 = doubtful witness or insufficient information.
1 = newspaper, hearsay.	1 = very doubtful witness, scanty data, implausible story.
	0 = known hoax or error.

Body: The main part of the entry summarizes the case, drawing on evidence from all available sources if they add something to the story. A numerical code in the left margin designates a significant motif in the account. Headings divide the summary if distinct episodes are present. In cases 180-202, recurrent abductions appear as part of the same entry, but each one designated with a letter as well. When two witnesses describe a simultaneous abduction, their testimony appears in parallel columns for purposes of comparison.

End: A bibliography concludes the entry.

The motif code tags important recurrent elements for future reference. A letter prefix classifies the general type of the element (Effect, UFO, Beings, examination, Communication, Messages, the otherWorld, Theophany, Souvenir, or Aftereffect), while a number specifies the place of that element within the category. The numbering is not smoothly continuous; the gaps are relics of dead ends and changes of mind along the way, so the ragged look is unavoidable. The following key indicates what the motif code means:

MOTIF KEY.

E--EFFECTS.

E100-199. Unnatural Physical Phenomena.

- E100-109. Extraordinary perceptions of the environment.
 - E100. Vacuum effect: stillness, silence.
 - E101. Pressure effects: ears pop, head hurts.
 - E102. Isolation effect: everyone but witness oblivious to UFO.
 - E106. Perceptual distortions and illusions.
- E110-119. Extraordinary states of being.
 - E110. Immateriality (e.g., pass through a wall).
 - E111. Out-of-body experience.
 - E115. Disappearance.
- E120-129. Phenomena counter to physical nature.
 - E120. Floating effect: apparent weightlessness.
 - E121. Pseudo-floating effect: witness only feels light, or is carried.
 - E123. Levitation: drawing force.
 - E124. Levitation in beam of light.
 - E125. Light behaves in odd way (e.g., "solid light").
- E130-139. Extraordinary distortions of time.
 - E130. Time slows down.
 - E135. Time speeds up.

E200-299. Unusual Feelings and States of Consciousness.

- E200-209. Unusual states of consciousness.
 - E200. Time lapse.
 - E201. Doorway amnesia: blackout on entering or leaving craft.
 - E202. Witness unconscious and immobilized.
 - E203. Rule of differential memory: in multiple-witness cases, one recalls in great detail, other is vague.
 - E204. Semi-consciousness, disorientation, dizziness, drained feeling.
 - E205. Relocation: witness travels a distance unawares.
 - E207. Obliviousness to others and vice-versa.
 - E208. Premonition: sense that something will happen.
- E210-219. Unusual behaviors.
 - E210. Somnambulism: walks while asleep or in daze.
 - E211. Keeps eyes down or closed.
 - E212. Lassitude, weakness.
 - E213. Preference: one witness taken, others left immobile or unconscious.
 - E214. Witness reassures self or obeys beings as if they know best, even against his own will.
 - E215. Inappropriate response or uncharacteristic behavior: odd actions under the circumstances.
 - E216. Denial of defense impulse.
 - E217. Non-denial of defense: fight.
 - E218. Predestination: act without knowing why, or on an irresistible urge.

E300-399. Indications of Control.

E300-309. Control of mood.

- E300. Pacification effect: witness calm, euphoric, relaxed.
- E301. Friendly effect: witness senses kindness or feels as if he has known beings a long time.
- E302. Rapture effect: sense of joy, beauty.
- E303. Sadness effect: sense of loss on departure.
- E306. Pacification periodically wears off.

E310-319. Control of movement.

- E310. Heavy effect: witness feels heavy, prickly.
- E311. Electrical effect: shock, tingle, itch.
- E313. Only hands influenced, or feel pain.
- E314. Force pins witness down or pushes him.
- E315. Paralysis, numbness.
- E316. Witness moves in slow motion.
- E317. An invisible barrier bars the witness.

E320-329. Control of thought, feeling and behavior.

- E320. Control by touch or gesture.
- E321. Laying on of hands or other "magical" relief of pain.
- E322. Eyes of beings hypnotic or compelling.
- E323. Voice or repetition of request is compelling.
- E325. Control by devices or injection.
- E326. Luminous globe controls witness.
- E327. Beam of light controls witness.
- E328. Sound accompanies control.
- E329. Sensation of burning accompanies control.

E400-499. Effects on Machinery.

E400-409. Influences on operation.

- E400. Electromagnetic effects: malfunction of engine, electrical system, TV, radio, other equipment.
- E403. Radio static.
- E405. Effects on watches, mileage meters.
- E408. Unusually low fuel consumption.
- E409. Unusually high fuel consumption.

E410-419. Control of vehicle or other machinery.

- E410. UFO or beings take control of vehicle.
 - E410.1. Vehicle skids sideways.
- E411. Beings control vehicle through control of witness (e.g., driver turns off road).
- E412. Car rides above ground, or smoothly and without bumps.
- E414. A broad highway or repetitive scenery appears to the witness as he drives.
- E415. Vehicle reaches unusual, often inaccessible place or position.
- E416. A machine acts as if on its own, without human control.

E500-599. Effects on Animals.

E500-509. Animals acknowledge the presence of a UFO or beings.

- E500. Animals respond with arousal, barking.
- E501. Physical effects: paralysis.
- E505. Fear.

U--THE UFO.

U100-199. External Appearance.

- U100-109. Shape.
 - U100. Disk.
 - U101. Domed disk, Saturn shape.
 - U102. Oval or egg shape.
 - E102.1. Clam or oyster shape.
 - U103. Sphere.
 - U104. Bell, mushroom or top shape.
 - U105. Upright cylinder.
 - U106. Upright rectangular ("phone booth").
 - U107. Cigar shape.
 - U109. Rectangular shape.

- U120-129. Lights, luminosity.
 - U120. Beam of light immerses the witness.
 - U123. Lights surround rim of craft.

- U130-139. Exterior features.
 - U130. Windows.
 - U131. Doors.
 - U132. Doors close seamlessly.
 - U133. Ramps, stairs.
 - U133.1. Ramp made of light.
 - U134. Landing gear.
 - U135. Emblems.

- U140-149. Color, texture.
 - U140. Silvery metallic.
 - U141. Dull metallic.
 - U145. Smooth.
 - U146. Rough.

- U150-159. Association with other craft.
 - U150. Mother ship.
 - U151. Formation.
 - U155. Satellite craft.

- U160-169. Association with earthly features.
 - U160. Power lines.
 - U165. Water.

- U170-179. Associated phenomena.
 - U170. Mist, smoke, fog.

U200-299. Interior Appearance.

- U200-209. Types of rooms present.
 - U200. Antechamber, elevator.
 - U201. Tunnel, passageway.
 - U202. Examination room.
 - U203. Control room.
 - U204. Engine room.
 - U205. Living quarters.
 - U206. Dressing closet.

U207. Passenger cabin.

U210-219. Shape of room.

U210. Round, oval.

U211. Domed.

U212. Round, domed, without sharp edges.

U213. Wedge or pie-shaped, semi-oval.

U220-229. Color.

U220. White.

U221. Silvery.

U222. Blue.

U230-239. Lighting.

U230. Bright and uniform, without specific source.

U231. Bright and misty.

U235. Bright source located above the witness.

U236. Dim, indirect.

U240-249. Material of construction.

U240. Metallic.

U241. Glassy.

U250-259. Atmosphere.

U250. Cold.

U251. Misty.

U252. Smells of ozone, sulphur, metal.

U253. Air noxious, sickening, irritating.

U255. Hot, stifling.

U256. Air heavy, moist, hard to breathe.

U257. Room changes from cold to warm.

U259. Silence.

U300-399. Equipment and Furnishings Inside.

U300-309. Examination equipment.

U300. Room has examination table or bed.

U301. Room has examination chair or stool.

U302. Specimen or instrument cabinet.

U303. Electronic devices resembling computers; console or devices like dental equipment.

U304. Needles attached to cables, probes.

U305. An eyelike device lowers from the ceiling.

U306. Screen or furniture with controls.

U307. X-ray panel.

U309. A window, transparent wall or barrier separates witnesses from each other or the beings.

U320-329. Engine room.

U320. Room contains rotating crystalline spheres.

U323. Room contains rafters or has unfinished look.

U330-339. Living quarters.

U335. Recreation room.

- U350-359. Miscellaneous equipment and impressions.
 - U350. The ship contains a clocklike dial device.
 - U351. The ship contains a cube or screen displaying clouds, wind and lightning.
 - U352. The elevator lowers through the floor.
 - U355. Interior seems too large relative to the external appearance of the craft.
 - U356. Beings can examine only one witness at a time because of equipment limitations.

U500-599. Behavior of the UFO.

- U500-509. Capture behavior.
 - U500. The UFO paces a car.
 - U501. The UFO nears and circles.
 - U502. The UFO inclines toward the witness and reveals beings.
 - U503. The UFO descends ahead of the car.

U510-519. Maneuvers.

- U510. Hovers.
- U511. Descends like falling leaf.
- U512. Hovers or moves with pendulum or rocking motion.
- U513. Flips on end or moves in up-and-down zigzag.
- U514. Right-angle turn.

U520-529. Takeoff.

- U520. The craft rises slowly for a few hundred feet, then shoots away and disappears at high speed.
- U525. High temperature accompanies takeoff, landing.
- U528. Abrupt disappearance.

U530-539. Sound.

- U530. The witness hears a buzzing, humming or other monotonous sound.
- U531. The witness hears a whistle or hiss, often shrill.
- U533. The witness hears an airplane sound, whoosh or rumble.

U540-549. Changes in lighting.

- U540. Pulsation.

U550-559. Changes in exterior features.

- U550. Part of UFO revolves.

B--THE BEINGS.

B100-199. Unseen Beings.

- B100-109. Evidence for unseen beings.
 - B100. Beings present but unseen.
 - B101. Unseen beings are heard or sensed.

B200-299. Visible Beings--Appearance.

- B200-209. Type of being.
 - B200. Non-humanoid.
 - B201. Humanoid.
 - B202. Human.

- B203. Monstrous humanoid.
 - B205. Robot.
 - B206. Android, clone.
 - B207. Apparition.
 - B208. Dog (Bargest).
- B210-212. Sex.
- B210. Masculine.
 - B211. Feminine.
 - B212. Neuter.
- B220-229. Size, physique.
- B220. Short (3.5 feet or less).
 - B221. Moderately short (4-5 feet).
 - B222. Average (5.5-6 feet).
 - B223. Tall (over 6 feet).
 - B225. Spindly build, slight musculature.
 - B226. Average build.
 - B227. Robust build.
- B230-239. Head and neck.
- B230. Head large.
 - B231. Head average.
 - B232. Head small.
 - B233. Head egg or pear shaped, with pointed chin, large cranium.
 - B234. Head oval, larger at top.
 - B235. Head oval, larger at bottom.
 - B238. Being has no neck, head set directly on shoulders.
- B240-249. Eyes.
- B240. Absent.
 - B240.1. Number other than two.
 - B241. Large size
 - B241.1. Average size.
 - B241.2. Small size.
 - B241.3. Slit.
 - B242. Shape wraparound, catlike, oval.
 - B242.1. Shape round, protruding.
 - B243. Eyes entirely dark.
 - B244. Large dark pupil.
 - B244.1. Other color.
 - B244.2. Insect, compound eye.
 - B245. Luminous.
 - B246. Eyes unblinking, staring, hypnotic.
 - B247. Eyes blink in unusual way.
 - B248. Eyes enlarge extraordinarily.
 - B249. Eyes transparent or translucent, as if real eyes underneath an artificial covering.
- B250-259. Face.
- B250. General cast mongoloid, round or childlike.
 - B251. Flat, high cheekbones.
 - B252. Nose absent or diminutive; holes only.
 - B253. Nose flat or thin.

- B254. Ears close against head, absent, or holes only.
- B255. Ears projecting points.
- B256. Ears large and fanlike.
- B257. Mouth a hole or small.
- B257.1. Teeth absent or sparse.
- B258. Mouth slitlike, lips thin.
- B259. Mouth large but lipless.

- B260-269. Chest, torso.
- B260. Broad chest, shoulders.
- B261. Narrow chest, shoulders.
- B265. Narrow waist.

- B270-279. Limbs.
- B270. Extraordinarily long and spindly.
- B271. Thin.
- B272. Unusually short.
- B275. Abnormally jointed.
- B276. Completely flexible.
- B277. Mechanical.
- B278. Legs are pedestal-like ("uniped").

- B280-289. Hands, feet.
- B280. Digits fewer than normal.
- B281. Webbed.
- B282. Crab-claws.
- B283. Fused fingers and thumb (mittens).
- B284. Fingers balloon-like.
- B285. Fingers long and thin.
- B287. No hands.
- B288. Duck feet.

- B290-299. Skin, hair.
- B290. Skin white, gray, ashen or claylike.
- B291. Skin cold, sunless, sickly, soft.
- B292. Skin wrinkled, scaly, mummylike, froglike.
- B293. Green.
- B294. Dark, olive.
- B295. Hair absent.
- B296. Hair sparse.
- B297. Hair artificial: wig or smooth like plastic.
- B298. Being hairy, bearded.

B300-399. Clothing.

- B300-309. General appearance.
- B300. Coverall, one-piece.
- B301. Tight-fitting.
- B302. Diving suit, astronaut or space suit.
- B303. Uniform.
- B304. White surgical smock.
- B305. Plastic.
- B306. Metallic.
- B307. Leather-like.
- B308. Rubbery.

B310-319. Above the waist.

- B310. Face mask.
- B315. Cape, cloak.
- B317. Gloves.
- B318. Mittens.

B330-339. Belts.

- B330. Broad.
- B331. Belt has lights or jewels.
- B335. Breast strap, Sam Browne belt.

B340-349. Headgear.

- B340. Helmet, cap.
- B341. Helmet with visor or dark plate covering the eyes.
- B342. Coverall clothing covers head except for face.
- B343. Space helmet
- B344. Transparent face cover.
- B345. Hood.
- B346. Face mask.
- B347. Headphones, communication equipment.
- B348. (Rotating) antenna on head.

B350-359. Footgear.

- B350. Boots.

B360-369. Color of clothing.

- B360. White.
- B361. Off-white, gray.
- B362. Red.
- B363. Blue.
- B364. Green.
- B365. Dark.
- B366. Black.
- B367. Silvery.
- B368. Phosphorescent.

B370-379. Insignia.

- B370. Triangular.
- B375. Bird.
- B376. Winged serpent.
- B378. Animal.

B400-499. Paraphernalia.

B400-409. Breathing equipment.

- B400. Tube enters clothing or attaches to backpack.
- B402. Fask mask.
- B403. Diver's helmet, pressure suit.

B410-419. Hand tools.

- B410. Light like flashlight or pistol.
- B411. Paralysis gun.
- B415. Floating toolbox.

B420-429. Gear attached to or built into clothing.

- B420. Light from box on chest.

B425. Communication device.

B500-599. Movements of Beings.

B500-509. Locomotion.

B500. Beings glide or float.

B501. Beings nimble, unusually strong.

B502. Beings jump or leap.

B503. Beings move in tandem.

B504. Beings move in a clumsy, stiff or crippled fashion.

B505. Beings turn into light.

B506. Beings disappear and reappear.

B509. Photophobia: retreat from or stay clear of light, sound.

B600-699. Duties and Work.

B610-619. Guide, escort work.

B610. Two beings flank the witness and hold him by upper arms when entering or leaving ship.

B620-629. Guard, capture work.

B620. Stand guard, direct traffic.

B625. Man a roadblock.

B626. Surround car, break in.

B650-659. Other duties on earth.

B650. Gather samples.

B660-659. Powers.

B660. Levitate objects.

B700-799. Interests and Goals.

B700-709. Reproduction.

B700. Beings question witness about sex and reproduction.

B704. Beings mate with humans, have offspring.

B705. Beings unable to reproduce.

B707. Concern with age.

B710-719. Nervous system, brain, physiology.

B710. Beings question witness about body or bodily functions.

B711. Interest in chemical composition, internal makeup.

B715. Interest in brain or psychology.

B716. Interest in nervous system.

B720-729. Spiritual matters.

B720. Beings profess concern with peace.

B725. Beings disparage God, claim godlike qualities for themselves.

B730-739. Survival needs.

B730. Beings seek food, breeding population.

B740-749. Intelligence, knowledge.

B740. Interest in earthly conditions and problems.

- B750-759. Gaps in understanding.
 - B750. No understanding of age.
 - B751. Beings speak oddly of time.
 - B753. Interest in prosthesis (false teeth, contact lenses), also scars.
 - B754. Interest in cultural artifacts (e.g., shoes).
 - B755. Ignorance of and interest in emotions.
 - B756. No understanding of pain.
 - B758. Indications of fallibility.
 - B759. Faulty understanding of speech idioms.

- B760-769. Reasons for rejecting witness.
 - B760. Is too young.
 - B761. Is too old.
 - B762. Is defective or unsuitable.
 - B765. Selectivity: only some witnesses meant to be taken.

B800-899. Social Structure.

- B800-809. Evidence for hierarchy.
 - B800. One being acts as leader, spokesman
 - B801. One being is an elder.
 - B802. One being (or two) acts as examiner, "doctor," or director of the medical team.
 - B803. One being friendly and considerate while others cold or hostile.
 - B805. Dimorphism associated with rank: one being taller than the others.
 - B806. Taller beings lead, shorter are subservient, do menial labor.
 - B807. Democratic enough to confer, tolerate disputes.

B900-999. Character and Personality.

- B900-909. Behavior toward witnesses.
 - B900. Beings are friendly, polite, familiar in manner.
 - B901. Beings are helpful and considerate.
 - B902. Beings heal, save or help witness.
 - B903. Beings force or compel witness against his will.
 - B904. Beings are weak, lacking in will, and fearful.
 - B905. Beings behave in a cold, indifferent, insensitive or businesslike manner so the witness feels they would not mind hurting him, or so that he feels like a laboratory animal.
 - B906. Beings avoid answering questions or deceive.
 - B907. Beings' friendliness really superficial, a cover for their coldness.
 - B908. Beings threaten, intimidate, or are cruel to witness.
 - B909. Beings dislike for witness to watch them.

B910-919. Emotions.

- B910. Beings are impassive.
- B911. Beings can be startled or excited.
- B912. Beings become irritable or disgusted.
- B913. Beings are impatient or have little time.
- B914. Beings are happy in their work, or laugh.
- B915. Beings have sense of humor.

X--EXAMINATION.

X100-199. Preparation.

X100-109. The witness changes clothing.

X100. The witness undresses (redresses) or is undressed (redressed) by the beings.

X101. The witness's clothes pulled up or partially removed.

X105. Clothing replaced with robe, smock or other garment.

X109. Witness finds clothes or household rearranged after the encounter.

X110-119. Cleaning.

X110. Beings swab the witness with oily liquid, or he finds evidence of such fluid on his body.

X111. Spray covers witness.

X114. Beings wipe witness dry or clean.

X115. The witness enters a "cleansing chamber" and is immersed in light.

X150-159. The witness is positioned for examination.

X150. The witness sits on a stool or chair.

X151. The witness sits paralyzed or strapped.

X155. The witness lies on an examining table or couch.

X156. The witness lies immobilized or restrained.

X157. The witness floats suspended in air, perhaps over table.

X200-299. Examination.

X200-209. Personnel.

X200. A special doctor or examiner carries out or directs the examination.

X201. An assistant helps him.

X202. A group of beings without obvious division of labor carries out the examination.

X203. Ordinary human assists in the exam or comforts witness.

X205. Other humans, perhaps strangers, examined along with the witness.

X210-219. Type of Examination--I: Manual exam.

X210. Beings touch witness in various places, as if examining exterior body.

X215. Beings flex or contort limbs of the witness.

X220-229. Type of Examination--II: Instrumental exam.

X220. Beings use handheld instruments, clamps.

X221. Beings use probes or electrodes connected to other machines.

X222. Beings make incision for unknown purpose.

X223. Beings use hypodermic needle.

X224. Light or light beam shines on witness.

X225. Eyelike device descends from ceiling and scans witness.

X226. A small instrument lies on the chest of the witness.

X227. A platelike "X-ray" device examines the witness.

X228. A helmet is placed on the witness during examination.

X229. Instruments cause pain.

X229.1. Instruments ease injuries.

- X230-239. Sample taking.
 - X230. The beings take clippings of hair and nails, or samples of earwax.
 - X231. The beings scrape a sample of skin from the witness.
 - X235. The beings take a blood or body fluids sample.
 - X239. The beings place sample in cellophane bag, then cabinet.
- X240-249. Type of Examination--III: Neurological exam.
 - X240. The beings show special interest in head area.
 - X241. The beings probe the head of the witness.
 - X244. The beings test the witness's reflexes.
 - X245. The beings insert a long needle into the head, usually through a nostril.
 - X246. The beings implant a device in the head, spine, leg or other part of the witness's body.
 - X246.1. The beings remove an eye to make the implant.
 - X247. The beings remove a device from the witness's body.
- X250-259. Type of Examination--IV: Mental exam.
 - X250. The beings remove the witness's brain or thoughts.
 - X251. The beings add something to the witness's thoughts, or make changes, when replacing them.
 - X255. The beings probe a witness's mind or read his thoughts.
 - X256. The beings interrogate the witness.
 - X257. The beings have the witness manipulate their machinery, or operate or watch a screen.
- X260-269. Type of Examination--V: Reproductive exam.
 - X260. Beings insert a needle into navel or abdomen of a female witness.
 - X261. Beings give female witness a gynecological or pregnancy exam.
 - X262. Beings take sperm sample from a male witness.
 - X263. Beings examine genital region of a male witness.
 - X265. The witness has sexual relations with alien being.
- X270-279. Type of Examination--VI: Spiritual exam.
 - X270. "Measured for light."
- X300-399. Return.
 - X300-309. Rearrangement.
 - X300. Witness replaced in different position.
 - X310-319. Restoration.
 - X310. Witness given drink to restore strength or heal.
 - X311. Lathe: witness given drink to cause forgetfulness.

C--COMMUNICATION.

- C100-199. Manner of Communication of Beings with Humans.
 - C100-109. Verbal communication.
 - C100. Verbal communication in incomprehensible language.
 - C101. Verbal communication in subject's language.

- C102. Verbal communication by means of a mechanical intermediary, usually lending sound a metallic quality.
- C105. Communication by sign language or gestures.
- C110-119. Telepathic communication.
 - C110. Subject hears voice in his head or understands meanings without auditory input.
 - C111. Telepathic "voice" has a foreign accent.
 - C115. Emotions conveyed not by expression but by thought.
 - C116. Directed telepathy: subject understands only when beings direct thoughts to him.
 - C119. UFO responds when subject directs thoughts to it.
- C120-129. Miscellaneous phenomena.
 - C121. Principle of limited communication: only one being communicates with the subject.
- C200-299. Communication Between Beings.
 - C200-209. Manner of communication.
 - C200. Beings communicate with each other using a mumbling or buzzing sound, or very rapid noises.
 - C201. Unknown language or yelping, animal-like sounds.
 - C205. Telepathy between beings.

M--MESSAGES.

- M100-199. Messages from the Beings to the Witness.
 - M100-109. Reassurances.
 - M100. Promise subject will be safe, that they are peaceful or mean no harm.
 - M101. Promise subject's loved ones will be safe.
 - M102. Promise a test will not cause pain.
 - M103. Promise to return a subject home.
 - M105. Request witness to be unafraid.
 - M109. Farewell.
 - M110-119. Instructions.
 - M110. Beings tell witness to perform some particular utilitarian act, such as undress or climb onto table.
 - M111. Beings charge subject with task, e.g., to teach, learn.
 - M115. Beings ask subject to come away with them.
 - M116. Beings say the time has come to return.
 - M117. Beings tell witness that a sight is not for his eyes.
 - M118. Beings swear the subject to secrecy.
 - M119. Beings tell subject to forget, because the time is not yet right.
 - M120-129. Statements of purpose.
 - M120. The beings have come to warn or prepare us.
 - M121. They have come to others.
 - M122. They have watched witness a long time, have special interest in or knowledge about him; have chosen him.
 - M125. They have come to learn, teach or experiment.

- M128. They have come to combat evil enemies, or to prevent misuse of secrets.
- M129. They come to solve problem of their own, e.g., reproduction, look for new planet.
- M130-139. Statements of information about origin and nature.
 - M130. The beings tell the witness where they originate, but in meaningless or nonsensical terms.
 - M131. The beings refuse to reveal where they come from.
- M140-149. Prophecies.
 - M140. A time of tribulation is at hand.
 - M141. A triumphant or better time will follow.
 - M142. An apocalyptic event or disaster is drawing near.
 - M143. Beings show view of past destruction of their world, or future destruction of the earth.
 - M145. The witness will perform good works, works of salvation or works for the beings.
 - M146. The life of the witness will change.
 - M147. The witness will meet other abductees and know of their experiences.
 - M148. Beings will reveal themselves to the public, or help in a crisis.
 - M149. The beings promise to return to the witness, to take him away with them, to find him again.

W--THE OTHERWORLD.

W100-199. Nature and Conditions.

- W100-109. Environmental conditions.
 - W100. Sun of the otherworld is unlike our sun.
 - W101. Lighting is diffuse, no sun or definite horizon visible.
 - W102. Otherworld is dim, dark, chill, misty, disagreeable.
 - W103. Otherworld is barren, lifeless or desertlike.
 - W104. Otherworld has unfamiliar plants and animals.
 - W105. Otherworld is beautiful and fertile.
 - W106. Otherworld is composed of crystals, transparent forms.
 - W108. Otherworld is silent.

W110-119. Suggestions of location.

- W110. Otherworld seen approaching out a window (or earth departing).
- W111. Base on moon or planet.
- W112. Witness enters the sea to reach the otherworld.
- W115. Underground location: being appears from underground or goes underground.
- W116. Underground location: entrance leads underground.
- W117. Underground location: otherworld has minelike tunnels.
- W118. Luminous tunnel to otherworld.

W200-299. Civilized Structures on the Otherworld.

- W200-209. Structures associated with travel to and from otherworld.
 - W200. The witness sees a hangar-like room of great size, often with other UFO craft inside.

W201. The witness sees a landing field with other UFOs present
W205. The witness sees tunnels or corridors not associated
with the ship.

W210-219. Otherworldly city.

W210. The witness sees an unearthly city, perhaps domed.

W215. The witness visits a factory.

W220-229. Other structures of the otherworld.

W220. The otherworld contains suspended roads or streets.

W221. The otherworld has temples or pyramids.

W222. One building carries a light beacon.

W225. The otherworld includes a museum or zoo.

W228. The city is crystalline or composed largely of crystal.

W300-399. Miscellaneous Sights on the Otherworld.

W300-309. Inhabitants of the otherworld.

W300. Aliens comprise the populace.

W305. Normal humans are present.

W400-499. Means of Journeying to the Otherworld.

W400-409. Non-physical travel.

W400. The otherworld or scenes from it appear through a window
or viewscreen, or in an apparition-like image.

W410-419. Physical travel.

W410. Witness placed in immersion chamber.

W411. Witness lies on water bed or pad.

W412. Witness transported in transparent cylinder or cube.

W413. Witness transported while strapped to chair or bench.

W414. Witness sleeps through trip.

W415. Witness senses motion or acceleration.

T--THEOPHANY.

T100-199. Character of Meeting with Divine Being.

T100-109. Place of the theophany.

T105. The theophany occurs behind a cluster of crystals or be-
hind a crystalline door.

T110-119. Accompanying phenomena.

T110. Angel-like beings conduct the witness.

T120-129. Nature of the encounter.

T120. A saintly or elderly being appears to the witness.

T121. An apparitional figure or symbolic scene appears, per-
haps only to the witness.

T122. The witness meets with God.

T125. The witness receives a message.

T126. The witness receives help against evil beings.

T130-139. Effects of the theophany.

T130. Witness finds the experience joyful, ineffable.

T135. Physical sensations accompany the experience.

S--SOUVENIR.

S100-199. Exchange of Concrete Objects or Memorable Information Between the Witness and the Beings.

S100-109. Nature of the souvenir.

S100. The witness asks for, steals or attempts to steal, or receives as a gift or exchange, a book, clock or other physical item from the beings.

S101. Map: the witness sees a star map depicting the beings' place of origin.

S102. The witness sees map or image of beings' home planet.

S105. Beings take objects from the witness (or are given).

S110-119. Limitation of possession.

S110. The beings reclaim a promised souvenir before the witness leaves their company.

S111. The witness retains a souvenir for a limited time.

A--AFTEREFFECTS.

A100-199. Consequences of Abduction to the Individual.

A100-109. Temporary physical injuries.

A100. Eye troubles (water, burn, vision impaired, sensitive to light).

A101. Dehydration effect: intense thirst.

A101.1. Ravenous appetite.

A101.2. Loss of appetite.

A101.3. Loss of taste for particular food.

A101.4. Gain taste for food previously disliked.

A102. Motility problems (balance, orientation, tiredness or weakness).

A103. Headaches, light-headedness.

A104. General illness, nausea, gastrointestinal problems.

A105. Spots or reddish marks like puncture wounds, soreness.

A106. Burns, blisters, peeling skin, itch, swelling, bruises, indications of low resistance to infection.

A107. Linear or circular scar.

A108. Wound of unknown origin opens and bleeds.

A109. Rash or warts appear where the beings touched.

A110-119. Psychological consequences.

A110. Witness feels pursued or anxious without knowing why.

A111. UFObia: witness feels alarmed on seeing UFO, aircraft, or place like interior of ship (e.g., hospital room).

A112. Witness feels alarmed on passing a certain place or encountering a certain situation.

A113. Witness feels unclean and in need of a bath.

A114. Witness feels obliged to keep experience a secret.

A115. Nightmares or abduction dreams, often recurrent, come to the witness.

A115.1. Periodic ill effects or ill effects on recalling experience trouble witness.

A116. Spontaneous return of memory.

- A116.1. Fragmentary memories of an experience persist.
- A117. Sleep difficulties: insomnia.
- A118. Sleep difficulties: unusual sleepiness.
- A119. Temporary amnesia (forgets name, address, etc.).
- A119.1. Possession: witness becomes someone else for a time; glossolalia.

A120-129. Positive effects.

- A120. Witness feels refreshed and rested after encounter.
- A125. Chronic illness cured.

A130-139. Long-term general changes.

- A130. Witness develops new intellectual abilities, interests.
- A131. Witness develops new spiritual abilities and interests.
- A132. Witness develops new physical powers and abilities.
- A133. Witness develops positive new personality--is more aware and outgoing, more caring.
- A135. Witness develops extrasensory powers.
- A136. Witness receives messages, practices automatic writing.
- A138. Witness develops negative personality traits--becomes paranoid, antisocial, nervous, depressed, withdrawn, unreliable, unable to hold a job.
- A139. Witness develops illness because of the encounter.
- A139.1. Witness experiences weight loss after encounter.

A200-299. Future Encounters with the Unknown.

A200-209. Men in Black (MIB).

- A200. Unusual men watch the witness, threaten or warn him.
- A202. Witness receives crank phone calls from uncommonly well-informed callers.
- A205. Men drive old-model cars in new condition.
- A206. Mystery helicopters appear.

A210-219. Poltergeist activity.

- A210. Witness experiences poltergeist activity.
- A215. Apparitions appear.

A220-229. Future encounters with UFOs or aliens.

- A220. Further contacts or sightings of beings.
- A221. Further UFO sightings.
- A225. Further abductions.

A230-239. Network effect.

- A230. Spouse, friend, neighbors, relatives, etc. of witness have own UFO experiences.

A300-399. Consequences of the Encounter on Non-Humans.

A300-309. Machines.

- A300. Watch runs fast or slow.
- A305. Car malfunctions.

A310-319. Animals.

- A310. Pets avoid witness after encounter.
- A315. Periodic fear, fear of landing site or aircraft.
- A316. Personality change: animal becomes listless or bad.

1. TIME LAPSE CASES

Cases 1-31 illustrate the barest evidence for an abduction, usually nothing more than an unexplained lapse of time during a UFO encounter. In some instances the accompanying physical and psychological effects match those of known abductions closely enough for these cases to merit further investigation.

001. "Dr. Geis" / age 7, 16 / 1950, c1959 / Brooklyn, Wurtsboro, N.Y.
Investigation: Budd Hopkins, 1980
Rating: 5(4)

E200 The witness remembered that while he played in his back
yard, he jumped from a table and a large, deep cut of unknown
A108 origin burst open, requiring stitches to close. When a
A221 teenager he saw a UFO hovering over the trees while he walked
E200 by a lake at night, but remembered nothing more of the
A110 experience except a feeling that something would come and grab
him. Another sighting in 1980, itself insignificant,
A111 rekindled these feelings and left him anxious for reasons he
could not understand. He feared hypnosis and refused to
undergo regression (231-35).

1) Hopkins, Budd. Missing Time, 231-35.

002. Anonymous Man / 1951-1952 / Weisbaden, West Germany
Duration: 12 hours
Investigation: None
Rating: 5(3)

 Two soldiers guarded a Soviet military plane on an
airfield at night when a light like headlights appeared, then
grew brighter. The men next found themselves standing guard
E200 at the base in broad daylight with no memory of how they got
E205 there. The witness who reported the incident suffered
A115 recurrent nightmares with images of triangles and squares.

1) Keel, John A. (letter). "Induced Amnesia?" ESR 13/6 (Nov.- Dec.
1967) 28.

003. Four Men / November 1961 / near Minot, N.D.
Investigation: Anon. treasury agent, January 1968
Rating: 3(2)

On a cold, rainy night as the men drove home from a
hunting trip they saw a lighted object fall and assumed a
plane had crashed. The men attempted to assist and contacted

a patrolman, but when he returned the "crashed" object was gone. When the men started home again the object once more descended. It landed and two beings appeared, humanoid in shape and about 5 feet, 5 inches tall, dressed in white overalls and with helmets partially covering the head. A man shot one of the beings in the shoulder, and as the other being assisted his wounded comrade the men fled, but when they reached home at daylight they realized that they could not account for an indefinite period of time. Official-looking men met the witnesses the next day and warned them to keep silent.

1) Hynek, J. Allen, and Jacques Vallee. Edge of Reality, 129-41.

004. "Jim and Alice A." (c20), "Bob and Sally B." (c20), "Sarah C." (c37) / spring 1967 / near Yakima Indian Reservation (?), Wash.
Duration: about 4 hours
Investigation: W. J. Vogel, Dr. Ron Westrum
Rating: 5(5)

After a picnic the witnesses' car became stuck. Two witnesses saw a "shooting star" some time after dark, then the entire group began walking toward a ranger station at 9:30 p.m. The "star" returned and hovered, while the witnesses seemed frozen. The object descended, flew off and returned; a vacuum cleaner sound accompanied it, then the whole sky lit up and the witnesses "came to"--the time then being 1:30 a.m.

Jim remembered running with a stick in his hand, and that the second of 2 blasts of sound from the object froze him. Sarah became so tired after the witnesses regained movement that they had to leave her while they went for a ride home. She thought the light was thrilling, but reacted with fear to recollection of the experience, as did Alice to a lesser extent. Jim suffered nightmares of the event for years afterwards, and the sound of a plane engine or lights on a helicopter caused a fear response.

1) Westrum, Ron. "'Missing Time' at Reservation," APRO Bulletin 33/1 (July 1985) 1-3.

005. Diane Swanson (22), Ray Riley (29) / October 9, 1967 / Big Tujunga Canyon, California
Investigation: Uncertain
Rating: 4(4)

Three people saw a UFO in the canyon and drove to investigate. When the car broke down one man attended to it while the other two witnesses approached the object on foot.

E311 They found the object hovering and felt an electrical
E200 sensation as a ball of fire appeared nearby. They followed
the object until dawn, but their memories seemed disjointed
and sheriff's deputies found the witnesses wandering in a
E204 confused state the next day.

1) Druffel, Ann, and D. Scott Rogo. The Tujunga Canyon Contacts
140-41.

006. Two Young Men, age c17 / December 1967 / ?

Duration: 2 hours

Investigation: One witness reported in a letter to APRO, August
1975

Rating: 3(2)

U100 After disabling their car about 2 a.m. in a rural area,
the two youths set out to find a house where they could
phone for help. An orange, saucer-shaped object appeared in
the course of the search, finally nearing to a distance of a
few hundred yards. The witnesses ran, then suddenly found
E200 themselves standing still with the UFO some miles distant.
E303,E500.They felt sad at its going, while dogs barked as the
object departed.

1) "New Abduction Cases," APRO Bulletin 27/6 (Sept. 1975) 1,3.

007. Joyce Lechman Updike / August 1968 / Ovid, Colorado

Investigation: Dr. Leo Sprinkle

Rating: 5(4)

U120 A bright light shone down on her house one night and she
felt frightened, but reacted by going to bed without so much
E215 as checking on her sleeping children. She did not remember
E200 going to sleep, but awoke fully dressed the next morning.
A130 From this time onward she read a great deal about UFOs and
the occult.

1) Sprinkle, R. Leo, ed., Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference
II (1981) 95-97.

008. George O'Barski / 72 / January 12,1975 / North Hudson Park,
N.Y.C.

Duration: Unknown, but probably less than half an hour

Investigation: Interview by Budd Hopkins, November 1975

Rating: 5(4)

E403 As the witness drove home from his store about 1-2 a.m.,
he was passing through the park when his radio produced static
as a UFO descended nearby. The craft was about 30 feet in
diameter and surrounded by vertical windows; it made a
U530,U133 humming sound when a panel opened and a ladder descended.
B201,B220.From 9 to 11 beings, humanoids 3.5 to 4 feet tall dressed in

B300,B340.one-piece coveralls and helmets, gathered soil samples and
 B650 reentered the craft before it flew away. A guard in a nearby
 apartment building also saw the object, which apparently
 cracked a glass panel with a high-pitched vibration. Next day
 the witness found holes in the ground where the beings had
 E200 dug. He also reached home later than he should and recalled
 C110 that silent figures somehow told him something (34-36, 40-41,
 49).

1) Hopkins, Budd. Missing Time, 34-50.

009. "Mr. Walker" / about 30 / winter 1972 / between Henley-on-Thames
 and Marlow, Buckinghamshire, England
 Duration: 1 1/2 hours
 Investigation: John Makin, UFOIN, in November 1976
 Rating: 4(4)

A preliminary sighting occurred in 1962 when the witness
 was unable to start his car after a revolving sphere flew
 over. Only after pushing the car 500 yards was he able to
 start it again. The next day his girlfriend, who had
 accompanied him, denied having seen anything. For the second
 A221 encounter he was driving on a familiar rural road between
 midnight and 1 a.m. when he saw a luminous object behind some
 U105 bushes ahead. It was upright with a conical top, octagonal
 and the size of a telephone kiosk. Pulses of light travelled
 down strips on the sides. He intended to stop and investigate
 E328,E200.but then he heard a whistling sound, drew a blank and next
 found that an hour and a half had passed, and yet he was
 E205 driving through a village only a few miles down the road.

1) Makin, John. "Time Lapse Experience in Buckinghamshire." FSR 24/3
 (Nov. 1978) 12-14.

010. Mr. P. / c20 / September 1973 / between Northampton and Bedford,
 England
 Duration: about 5 hours
 Investigation: none
 Rating: 3(3)

The witness was driving home from a dance through a rural
 area at 2 a.m. when he saw a light like an approaching car. A
 U120,E200.brilliant light suddenly blinded him and he lost consciousness
 E205 till 7 a.m.,when he found himself walking about two miles from
 A120 Bedford. He felt refreshed as if after a long rest, but his
 clothes and shoes were soaked. Later he found his car in the
 E415 middle of a plowed field, locked and without a scratch. The
 keys were in his pocket.

1) Hargreaves, E. C. (letter). "Encounter at Little Houghton" FSR 22/1
 (May 1976) iii.

011. "Arthur Foster" / August 24 or 31, 1975 / between Holmfirth and Upermill, England

Duration: 50 minutes

Investigation: MUFORA

Rating: 5(4)

Driving through mist and darkness in a remote area at 8 p.m., the witness stopped to watch a large light as it approached. The light was egg-shaped or oval, 20 feet long and 12 feet tall, with a flat bottom. The object tunneled through the mist and passed in front of him, about 20 feet away and barely off the ground. Two sheep followed it down the hillside, and until he heard them, the surroundings had been unusually quiet. His ears popped as from a change in air pressure after the object passed, and he picked up a screwdriver for a weapon without knowing when or why he did so. On reaching home he noticed that he could not account for 50 minutes.

1) Randles, Jenny. The Pennine UFO Mystery, 42-44.

012. Miguel Fernandez Carrasco / 26 (24?) / January 28, 1976 / between Sanlucar le Mayor and Benacazon, Spain

Duration: about 2 hours

Investigation: by local police, as reported in a Spanish newspaper on Jan. 30; second report from Gerena (Sevilla) UFO Investigation Group, which interviewed the witness and examined the site Feb. 1.

Rating: 4(3)

First version: At 12:30 a.m. the witness, walking about 1 k.m. outside Benacazon, heard a strange noise and turned to see a powerful light approach, move away and then approach again several times over. He ran as the dark green, rectangular craft landed. It looked like a domed phone booth, 2 m. wide by 3 1/2 m. tall, and two beings emerged from the craft. The beings were 7 feet tall, wore dark but phosphorescent plastic clothing and wide belts, and conversed in an incomprehensible language. When their belts flashed blinding beams of light into his face he lost consciousness and later found himself in front of his house.

Second version: At 12:30 a.m. the witness first saw the object, which circled him twice and then landed at 1 a.m. The beings emerged and talked, he began to run and almost at once the object took off with a flash, smudging and singeing his face. His family found him about 2:30 a.m. and the burn marks disappeared in a few hours.

1) Benitez, J. J. "Benacazon Landing and Two Humanoids." FSR 22/1 (May 1976) 21-22.

2) Nogales, Joaquin M. "Postscript to the Benacazon Landing." FSR 22/1 (May 1976) 23-24.

013. Woody Polston / October 1976 / Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming
 Duration: 12-13 hours
 Investigation: unknown; the witness recalled his experience about a year later.
 Rating: 2(2)

The witness wished to contact aliens by means of a flashing light. After several nights of trying two UFOs appeared, one shaped like some combination of a cylinder and a disk, the other enormous with lights on one side and an indentation on the other. He returned to his car and fell unconscious or semi-conscious for half a day. He found his A300, A115 watch running 10 hours slow, suffered from nightmares and was reluctant to reveal his experience to anyone.

1) "Wyoming--Another Abduction?" APRO Bulletin 28/9 (March 1980) 6.

014. Kirk Alore (17) and anonymous motorist / January 5, 1977 / 20-30 miles west of Prince George, B.C.
 Duration: 15-20 minutes
 Investigation: Michael Sinclair for APRO, eleven days after the encounter; John Magor and W. K. Allan in October
 Rating: 5(2)

When driving on a rural road at 4:10 a.m., the witness U160(?) noticed a red light above some hydroelectric towers. Another car approached and at the same time the object approached as well. It was oblong and domed, in size either twice the width of the highway or 120 feet wide by 200 feet long, equipped with protruding wings and a fanlike wheel underneath. Lights U146 were visible inside the dome and the object had a texture like U120 alligator skin. The object beamed a red light onto him, E311, E403 giving him a tingling sensation, then his radio reception E400 dissolved into static, his headlights and engine failed, but he managed to swerve left for fear the object would collide E200 with him. He then blacked out. Fifteen minutes later the man from the oncoming car shook Kirk awake. The two cars had nearly crashed, but the other man had blacked out when the E205 object passed overhead and awoke standing in front of his car. X300, A105. Kirk found himself on the passenger side, aching and sore all over. Both vehicles were traveling over 60 m.p.h., yet A103 stopped within a very short distance. Kirk reported headaches A305 during the following days, the battery of his pickup truck was A300, A115 nearly dead, and his watch stopped frequently. Bad dreams A221 troubled him after the sighting, and other UFO sightings followed. Investigators found contradictions in his story, however, and since the second witness was not located, this case carries limited weight.

1) Sinclair, Michael. "Possible Canadian Abduction," APRO Bulletin 25/9 (March 1977) 1,7.
 2) Allan, W.K. "The Fort St. James Sightings," APRO Bulletin 24/3 (November 1978) 8-11.

015. A. W. / 40s / June 12, 1977 / Rockland County, N.Y.

Duration: 2 hours

Investigation: Budd Hopkins and Ted Bloecher

Rating: 5(4)

On the night of June 2 the witness and another woman were training dogs when a UFO lighted the area and seemed to
 E501 paralyze the dogs for several minutes until the UFO flew away.
 U120 On June 12 the same light filled the room at 9:30 a.m. and all
 E100 sounds of animals and traffic ceased. The witness felt no
 E200 fear, but when she next noticed the clock the time was 11:30.

1) Hopkins, Budd. "UFO Abductions: The Invisible Epidemic." MUFON Symposium 1981, 50.

016. Jennifer Hands and Michael Noonan / March 16, 1977 / Moonie, Queensland, Australia

Investigation: newspaper report

Rating: 2(2)

The witnesses pulled off to sleep while driving in a remote area. Twice between 10:30 p.m. and 12:30 a.m. they
 E416, E311. awoke to find the car lights on, and a strange electrical
 E314 force held them. Both witnesses thought they should not open
 E211 their eyes, but when they did, a UFO hovered nearby. When a
 truck approached the object flew away, but the car ran
 A305 erratically thereafter.

1) Chalker, Bill. "Australian 'Interrupted Journeys'," MUFON UFO Journal 150 (August 1980) 4-5.

017. Monica (26) and niece Janine (13) / July 23, 1977 / Lindley, N.Y.

Duration: 3 hours

Investigation: Allan Hendry

Rating: 5(3)

About 1:15 a.m. the witnesses watched out a window as several lights hovered near the ground. Two apparently human
 B202 beings appeared in a nearby creekbed, later joined by other
 B660 figures, one of whom seemed to levitate a tombstone. The
 B221, B802. beings were about 4 feet tall except for one who seemed
 B335, B410. taller, wore luminous belts and carried lights. One being hid
 beneath the bedroom window and about 3:45 the sheriff arrived,
 E200 but by then the beings were gone. The witnesses thought only
 A101, E212. one hour had passed, suffered dry throats and sluggishness
 A100, A103. during the experience, followed by burning eyes and headaches
 for the next two days.

1) Hendry, Allan. "The Lindley Episodes." IUR 2/9 (Sept. 1977) 5-7.

018. Dave Harmon (29) and Tony D'Ambrosio (34) / November 1, 1978 / Indian Lake, N.Y.

Duration: 60-90 minutes

Investigation: Pete Mazzola and Jim Fillow

Rating: 5(5)

E100 Two men on a fishing trip noticed an odd silence before
U120 they retired for the night; later a light shone into their tent, then disappeared. About 5:30 p.m. the next day, a light flew overhead and an object with a pulsating red light followed. When this object descended, the men fled in their car at high speed.

The object pursued them at treetop level until they reached a ranger station, where several people saw three discoidal objects fly overhead. A time lapse occurred on the way to the station, since they did not arrive until 7:30 even though driving at high speed. The witnesses also reported that they felt they had to take the trip even months earlier, then had a sense of fear at the camp and yet did not use their guns, as if something told them guns would be useless. A115 Dave was troubled by nightmares after the experience and both
A104 became ill. Their pets reacted negatively when the men
A310 returned home.

1) Mazzola, Pete. "Abduction at Indian Lake," UFO Report Annual 1983, 34-39.

019. Anonymous Young Man / February 5, 1979 / Lawitta, Tasmania, Australia

Investigation: newspaper (?)

Rating: 2(2)

U120 A bright light fell on the hood of the witness's car as
E400 he drove at 9:50 p.m. The car stalled, its lights and radio failed; he tried to start the car without success, then his
E200 memory lapsed. Police found him in Hobart later that night,
E205,A119.unaware of how he drove there or even who he was. He seemed to suffer from shock, but once hospitalized, he began to
A116 regain his memory.

1) Chalker, Bill. "Australian 'Interrupted Journeys'," MUFON UFO Journal 150 (August 1980) 6.

020. Shari N. / July 25, 1979 / Canoga Park, California

Duration: half an hour

Investigation: interview by Walter H. Greenawald

Rating: 5(4)

A110 While driving home at 3:15 a.m. the witness saw an object
E200 like an airplane about to crash and ran a red light when she realized that no lights, traffic or people were nearby. She found that the trip took an extra 30 minutes and that her hat

X109,A104.was on the seat rather than on her head. Nausea lasted
A106 several days and she found water blisters on her knees (4).

- 1) Greenawald, Walter H. "San Fernando Valley UFO Sighting Wave July
and August 1979," MUFON UFO Journal 151 (September 1980) 3-6.

021. Anonymous Woman / 50s / January 21, 1980 / Council Bluffs, Iowa
Duration: half an hour
Investigation: newspapers and Allan Hendry
Rating: 5(3)

The witness drove from a bridge game about 11:40 p.m.,
still within sight of 6 friends in another car, when a
formation of lights appeared and hovered nearby. The main
witness did not see the lights but drove away from her
E400 friends, then experienced trouble with her car lights and
engine. After restarting the car she saw the sky turn a
pinkish orange color, only to have the car stop again. She
got out to watch an orange light in a nearby cornfield, then
became frightened and locked herself in the car. A memory
E200,E415.lapse followed, after which she found the car turned sideways
A105 across the road. She went home and discovered red blotches on
her skin, but they faded by morning.

- 1) "Possible Abduction in Iowa," IUR in Frontiers of Science 2/4
(July-August 1980) 13.

022. Mrs. Elizabeth R., two daughters ages 15, 16, and another 14-year
old girl / May 7, 1980 / near Redding, Calif., airport
Duration: 30-40 minutes
Investigation: William M. Murphy interviewed the witnesses for
APRO, aided by another, anonymous investigator.
Rating: 4(4)

While driving about 10 p.m. the witnesses saw a huge
U170 luminous cloud approach the car and engulf it. Though they
seemed to stay in the cloud for only moments, they reached
E200 their destination 30-40 minutes late (1). Mrs. R., a business
woman with strong religious beliefs, refused hypnosis, but in
A116 time some memories of the event returned spontaneously: She
recalled the cloud opening as it approached and the radio
E400 falling silent as long as the cloud was present. Lights
played about inside of it, until an exceptionally brilliant
U120 glare accompanied a loss of memory (3). As they drove out of
E412 the cloud the car seemed to float, but the cloud suddenly
disappeared at this point and they were unable to find it by
searching. A sense of reverie and peace followed the
E302 encounter, broken temporarily when one girl saw a "wolfman"
B200 image. The girls later had nightmares of a similar face, and
A105,A106.each girl had pinprick or burn marks on her body. All
A101 witnesses were exceptionally thirsty and the car battery was
A400,A100.dry, while one girl's watch ran an hour slow. Impaired vision
A210 and a few poltergeist incidents also followed the encounter.

- 1) Murphy, William M. "CE III in California," APRO Bulletin 28/12 (June 1980) 1-3.

023. Anonymous Male College Student / 19 / August 20, 1980 /
Mossyhead, Florida
Duration: 1 hour
Investigation: Allan Hendry
Rating: 5(4)

As the witness drove on a rural road at 10:30 p.m. a cluster of lights passed in front of him, then disappeared, only to reappear on the other side of the car. The witness
E416 discovered that he had changed gears unawares, that an hour
E200, A106 had passed, and that his feet seemed sunburned.

- 1) "A CE I - Or II - Or III in Florida," CUFOS Associate Newsletter, 1/7 (November 1980) 3.

024. Anonymous / 35 / April 21, 1981 / near Budleigh Salterton, Devon, England
Duration: 2 hours
Investigation: Plymouth UFO Investigation Centre
Rating: 3(2)

A camper investigated two lights in a nearby field at
E314 4:30 a.m. and was thrown down and held to the ground by an
U102 unknown force while he observed an oval object ahead. The
larger, oval object rotated and showed lights, and when he was
U155 able to stand again the smaller object followed him to the
U512 road and swung like a pendulum while hovering. As he fled the
E200 campsite he discovered that the time was 6:35, also that his
A105 foot and ankle were swollen from two small punctures. He felt
A110 as if something followed him for the next two days.

- 1) "Devon camper goes aboard UFO," Exeter Express and Echo (Devon), October 8, 1982.

025. Alan Cave / November 1981(?) / between Bath and Stroud, England
Duration: 3 hours
Investigation: unknown; newspaper report
Rating: 1(1)

The witness was driving at 11 a.m. when he looked up to
U107 see a UFO like a glowing orange cigar hovering in the sky. He
E200(?) was not conscious of any time lapse, but his watch and another
E405 clock now read 8 o'clock, and his odometer moved backwards.

- 1) "Strange encounter with a huge UFO sends driver back in time," Weekly World News, December 1, 1981.

026. Maggie Yeend and Frances Collins / 1982 / between Ravensthorpe and
Munglinup, West Australia
Duration: half an hour
Investigation: unknown
Rating: 1(1)

A luminous object chased the witnesses for 100 km. along
a deserted highway, beginning at 12:50 a.m. At the end of the
E200 chase the women discovered a 30-minute time gap.

1) "Two UFO sighters may be 'regressed'," Eastern Suburbs Reporter
(Perth, Australia), September 22, 1982,

027. Mrs. W. R. and children Louisa (7) and Tommy (4) / March 12, 1982
/ between Glendora and San Dimas, California
Duration: 30-35 minutes
Investigation: Ann Druffel
Rating: 5(5)

U109 The witnesses spotted a rectangular, glowing object with
a cross in the center while driving on a busy freeway at 6:55
p.m. As the car drew closer Mrs. W.R. heard a low, humming
E328 sound and felt so dizzy that she had difficulty driving. The
girl likewise felt weak and the boy went to sleep. The sound
and feelings vanished with the object, but the trip took an
E200, B202. unaccountably long time. The children saw figures or faces
T120 within the object, figures seemingly from the Bible, and
A118 experienced unusual sleepiness in the days following.

1) Druffel, Ann. "Another Unidentified Occurrence," MUFON UFO Journal
171 (May 1982) 9-11 and 172 (June 1982) 9-11.

028. Pauline Draugelis and her daughter Cindy (23) / August 14, 1983 /
near Baltimore(?), Maryland
Duration: 1 hour
Investigation: A.J. Graziano, APRO investigator, interviewed the
witness and examined the site.
Rating: 5(5)

After getting lost while driving near Baltimore at 2-3
a.m. the witnesses noticed a light in the sky, and while in
their driveway they saw the object again, round in shape and
U101, U530. domed, with windows and dull lights. The object whistled as
it hovered and the witnesses hurried inside the house. They
E200 realized the unusual length of the trip when they saw that the
E409 time was 4:10 a.m., and the car's gas consumption was
A118 abnormally high. Both witnesses slept better after the
encounter.

1) Graziano, A.J. "'Missing Time' Case in Maryland," APRO Bulletin
31/11 (January 1984) 1,2.

029. Anonymous Woman / 26 / October 14, 1983 / between Arborfield and
Shinfield, Berkshire, England

Duration: 15-20 minutes

Investigation: The witness presented a deposition, and her employer signed a testimonial to her honesty and level-headedness.

Rating: 4(4)

The witness, an unmarried secretary, was driving to work in Reading on a deserted road at 6:15 a.m. when a light passed over her car and hovered silently. The object was a domed disc with various lights, and the front seemed like a door (clamlike?). Interference with the car's electrical system began as the object approached in circular motions. The car stopped and the object shone a light on her; she thought she would enter the craft, but did not know why this thought entered her mind. The object hovered ahead once again, then suddenly shot straight up into the sky, after which the car operated again, though radio reception cleared up only after she drove some distance. When she reached her destination she discovered the missing minutes and kept a fragmentary memory of how a door opened in the craft.

- 1) "Another British 'Close Encounter' Near Reading," FSR 29/2 (December 1983) 18-19.

030. Carolyn Greene (35) and son Timothy (7) / January 26, 1984 / between Ennis and Caney City, Texas

Duration: maximum of 1 hour, 15 minutes

Investigation: newspaper and MUFON

Rating: 5(4)

The witnesses were driving home to Caney City about 8:15 p.m. When the car lights and radio failed the driver pulled over to stop, but some power took over the car and drove it into a ditch. A white light then shone on the car and the witnesses blacked out. The white light was gone when they awoke, but several red lights were still visible overhead and the car would not start until they disappeared.

- 1) Andrus, Walt. "Close Encounter with Possible Missing Time," MUFON UFO Journal 197 (September 1984) 10-12.

031. John B. / early 30s / date unknown / Pennsylvania

Duration: 2 hours

Investigation: Martin Jackson

Rating: 3(2)

The witness, an ex-Marine now working the night shift, had stopped for coffee and walked back to his car about 5 a.m., but did not remember reaching it. His memory returned as he entered his driveway 2 hours later, with only 14 miles added to his odometer. He had an uneasy feeling every time he passed a certain place.

- 1) Jackson, Martin. "Missing Time: Key to the Abduction Mystery," UFO Report Annual 1983, 18 (and 9/4, Winter 1981, 32).

2. TIME LAPSE / ABDUCTION CASES

The plot thickens in the next 27 cases, nos. 32-58, where fragmentary memories add strong evidence that an abduction accompanied the time lapse experience.

032. "Ellen Sutter" / 9 / summer 1929 / near Spring Valley, N.Y. (30 miles from Manhattan)

Investigation: Budd Hopkins, November 1979

Rating: 5(4)

U120(?) A flash of light caught her attention while she was playing outside in the afternoon, in a rural area. A U107,E100.dirigible-like craft of silvery-gray color approached and B201,B220.everything fell silent. Several small humanoids dressed in B302,B340.diving suits and helmets floated down from the ship, and she B500,E315.was unable to move. The beings returned inside the craft and suddenly it was gone. When she returned home her mother E200 scolded her for being away too long, but she felt she should A114,A110.not tell what she remembered. For several weeks she feared A111 the return of the beings, feared hospitals and worried that A113,A115.she had caught some disease from the beings. Dreams also followed.

1) Hopkins, Budd. "Probable Childhood Abduction," MUFON UFO Journal 156 (February 1981) 4-6.

033. "Mary" / c7 / summer 1950 / Chapel Hill, N.C.

Investigation: Budd Hopkins; hypnosis by Dr. Aphrodite Clamar, 1979-80

Rating: 5(4)

A108 After playing in a garden the witness went home with blood on her leg from a small cut of unknown origin, and the E201 scar remained with her. Hypnosis was unable to break the E200,A115.amnesia connected with that cut, but she had nightmares, even S101 as late as 1980, of seeing a 3-D star map and watching it B101 transform into a window, while a friendly voice spoke to her C110 by telepathy from behind. Her dream included non-human B201(?) figures illuminated by an unusual light.

1) Hopkins, Budd. Missing Time, 227-229.

034. **Carvalho Mendes / November 1961 / Pinhal (Rio Grande do Sul), Brazil**

Duration: 2 hours

Investigation: Dr. Olavo Fontes (?)

Rating: 3(2)

The witness, a retired policeman, felt an irresistible urge to walk on the beach at 9:30 p.m., and approached a large light some distance away. As he neared the light he saw that it was a glowing disc and noticed two figures near it, both wearing headgear like football helmets. When his caution overcame the urge to approach, he received a message telling him he must not resist and at the same time found himself unable to move. The beings approached and he lost consciousness, except for a vague recollection of something scratching his arm. He recovered consciousness as he returned to the beach house at 11:30, and subsequently his personality changed from stable to nervous and depressed.

1) Lorenzen, Coral and Jim. Encounters with UFO Occupants, 374-75.

035. **Judy Livingston / c1965 / Ann Arbor, Michigan**

Investigation: Dr. Leo Sprinkle, hypnosis 1981

Rating: 5(4)

While riding by a corn field with her husband, the witness remembered a light in the sky, beings and a peaceful feeling associated with the experience. Under hypnosis she remembered pulling over to the side of the road while a UFO landed; she got out on one side and her husband on the other, oblivious to what she was doing. She lost consciousness and fell to the ground(?), then awoke when a being helped her up. The being touched her on the cheek, leaving her a sense of love and compassion.

1) Sprinkle, R. Leo, ed., Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain UFO Conference II (1981) 42-43.

036. **Manuel Munoz Carvajal / 25 / June 1967 / Chile-Argentina border, near Mts. Incahuasi and Las Tres Cruces**

Investigation: DIOVNI (Chile), including hypnosis carried out within a few days of the encounter

Rating: 4(3)

The witness, a chauffeur who had become sick because of altitude, was returning from a drive when a ball of fire flew by. Soon after, a light thought to be a truck approached, then hurt the eyes of the witness and his companions with a brilliant light. They passed under the discoidal object, which resembled a walnut and had lights and antennas. A loud noise was audible. The object followed the witness for a time, but only in a dream and under hypnosis did he recall

E200 forgotten events beginning when the object approached along the road:

He got out of the van and approached the object but then
 E202 found himself unable to move, and fell asleep. He dreamed of two men coming out of the object, then of waking, apparently inside the van again, while the beings walked around outside.
 B201,B231.They were humanoids with large heads, large protuberant eyes,
 B241
 B252,B255.round faces and ears pointed like dogs'. The height of these
 B220,B293.beings was from 1 m. to 1 m. 20 cm., and their skin was green.
 B260,B265.They had broad chests and narrow waists with thin, kneeless
 B270,B275.legs. Clothes were skin-tight, and one being seemed to be a
 B301,B800
 C110 leader. The witness felt messages enter his head telling him
 M119 not to reveal what happened to him. At some point he saw one
 A300 of the beings at a bend of the road, and the next day, two
 A115 more at the same place. Another dream showed 5 beings walking about and communicating with him.

1) "Andean Encounter," FSR 14/4 (July-August 1968) 16-18.

037. Two Nurses / November 9, 1967 / Erin, Tennessee

Investigation: Budd Hopkins and Ted Bloecher

Rating: 5(5)

The witnesses stopped for a traffic light at 11:45 p.m.
 E410 and a large UFO landed on the road ahead. A force drew the
 B220 car toward the object and five small figures watched the women
 E300 from inside, but neither witness felt fear. The craft then
 took off and the witnesses drove after it to a rural road,
 E400 where the object landed again. At that time the car lights
 E200 failed and so did the memory of the witnesses, until they saw
 E303 the craft departing. A longing to rejoin the craft and a
 E120 sensation of floating persisted after the incident.

1) Hopkins, Budd. "UFO Abductions: The Invisible Epidemic," MUFON UFO Symposium (1981) 48.

038. B. T. / early- to mid-30s / Christmas 1967; 1972 / near New York City

Duration: about 2 hours; 13-14 hours

Investigation: Budd Hopkins and Ted Bloecher

Rating: 5(4)

In 1950 the witness watched a dark UFO over Harlem. He and two friends could see cars passing, but were unable to
 E100,U530.hear anything but a low drone from the object. Then in 1967,
 A225,U170.on a 15-minute drive, a thick fog engulfed him and he found
 E200,E205.himself in Boston at 3:30 a.m. He felt confused and tired.
 E218,E205.In 1972 he took a drive on an impulse and 13-14 hours later he realized he had no idea where he was or where he had been. He

A116.1 also had subsequent memory flashes of approaching several tall
 B223 beings in an open field. These beings stood before a doorway
 B300 and wore thick purple-black coveralls.

- 1) Hopkins, Budd. "UFO Abductions: The Invisible Epidemic," MUFON UFO Symposium (1981) 50-51.

039. Egidio Silva / 29 / end of January, 1971 / Canelinha, State of Santa Catarina, Brazil

Investigation: GPECE (Curitiba, Brazil, on April 6, 1971)

Rating: 3(1)

E500 When the witness went outside to check on the barking of
 U120,E315.his dog, a powerful light shone down on him, he felt paralyzed
 E120 and had a sensation of being lifted off the ground. A noise
 E328,E202.followed and he lost consciousness till the following morning.
 At that time he found evidence of rough handling, with his
 X109 shirt torn, buttons missing, lantern and belt damaged. The
 investigators were unable to obtain firsthand testimony from
 the witness, who had a reputation for drink and tall tales.

- 1) Buhler, Walter. "More Teleportations and Levitations," FSR 19/1
 (Jan.-Feb. 1973) 29.

040. Enrique Moreno / 19 / September 27, 1972 / Santa Isabel, Argentina

Duration: several minutes

Investigation: Oscar Galindez for CADIU (Cordoba), on Oct. 14 and later.

Rating: 4(3)

The witness, who delivered documents in a factory complex, was making his rounds about 10:30 p.m. when he
 E400,E328.noticed an odd flickering of the lights and heard a hum like a
 turbine. Then at 11:13 he saw something like a rainbow near
 B201 the ground, also a humanoid figure among a group of car
 B223,B227.chassis. The being was 7-8 feet tall and robust, with a face
 B293,B295.like an Easter Island statue, glowing green and hairless. The
 B300,B330.being wore a one-piece overall with a broad belt, and moved in
 B504 a stiff, mechanical manner. As the witness approached his
 E400,E328.motorcycle slowed to a stop. He heard a hum and felt an
 E311,E315.itching sensation, as well as paralysis in his upper and lower
 limbs. The area felt hot and smelled like burning oil.
 E200 Though 17 minutes passed, the witness thought only 30 seconds
 E410 went by before his motorcycle shot forward on its own, only
 partially under his control. He went to the first aid room,
 A101 where he lost consciousness. His mouth felt dry and he was
 A104,A105.nauseous for 24 hours, whereas a pain in his back, neck and
 A100 arms persisted for weeks. Burning eyes troubled him for three
 A300 days, and his watch was magnetized. Later that evening
 another humanoid being was seen near the plant, and the
 A220 witness saw the being looking at him through a window on the
 following night.

- 1) Galindez, Oscar A. "The Anthropomorphic Phenomena at Santa Isabel-- Pt. 2," ESR 21/3-4 (1975) 16-21.

041. Two Groups of Young People / September 12, 1973 / near Kent, Conn.

Duration: 2 hours

Investigation: Budd Hopkins and Ted Bloecher

Rating: 5(5)

Four witnesses in two cars stopped to watch a 100-foot long object hover over a nearby mountain about 11 p.m., and three witnesses in another car soon joined the first group. B500 When small lights streamed from the large object and moved down the mountain, the party drove for a closer look, then found a fourth car and were about to ask the driver about the lights when 20-30 beings approached. The figures stood in two B340 lines and wore helmets; then suddenly they were gone and two E200 hours had passed. The fourth car had disappeared as well.

- 1) Hopkins, Budd. "UFO Abductions: The Invisible Epidemic," MUFON UFO Symposium (1981) 47.

042. Lyndia Morel / November 2, 1973 / near New Boston, New Hampshire

Investigation: Walter Webb, Raymond Fowler; hypnosis by Hans Holzer

Rating: 5(4)

As the witness drove at 2:45 a.m. a starlike object U500,U103. neared and paced her car, then the object, an orange sphere, U502 passed in front and hovered low in the air. She saw a being B241,E315. looking down at her with huge eyes and felt paralyzed, like a E328,C110. captive specimen, then heard a whistling sound and a voice in M105,E200. her head asking her not to be afraid. She next remembered E205 driving at high speed at a point 3/4 mile from where she had E410 been, while the object drew her as if it were a magnet. When she realized she would drive into the object she pulled off A132 into the nearest yard. A dog attacked her but she threw it with extraordinary force.

Under hypnosis she added that the being was her own B222 height and dressed in dark clothes. She felt he was kindly B907 but did not like him, and remained uneasy despite his X241 reassurances. He probed her mind but she did not know what he wanted, and even hypnosis was unable to reveal what happened A100 during the time lapse. Her eyes bothered her awhile after the A110 experience and she felt as if someone watched her, but a A125 chronic pain never troubled her again.

- 1) Holzer, Hans. The UFOonauts, 158-68.

043. Two Young Women / 1974 / Canberra, Australia

Investigation: unknown
Rating: 1(1)

E218 Compelled to take a drive, the witnesses entered their
E410 car and it drove itself to an indefinite place, where they saw
E328 human shapes. A large light followed them and a strange noise
 accompanied them. In some way each witness realized her major
 fear--one of being raped, the other of sudden death. One
 witness left the car, but was unable to reenter because a
 weblike material covered the door. This experience occurred a
A225,A114.second time, and they felt guilty for revealing what happened.

1) Basterfield, Keith. An In-Depth Review of Australasian UFO-Related Entity Reports, 47 (no. 51).

044. Vincent L. and John D. / November 7, 1975 / Catskill Forest Preserve, N.Y.

Duration: 1 1/4 hour

Investigation: interviews by Budd Hopkins

Rating: 5(4)

 The witnesses, who were camping in a deserted park, awoke
E200(?) suddenly at 1 a.m. when they heard a supposed animal rummaging
 in the trash cans. A faint light shining through the walls of
 the tent went out when the two men came out to investigate.
U530 They found nothing, but heard a sound like sonar and noticed a
 streamlined camper nearby, then soon realized the object was
 something extraordinary, having a mast and luminous surface
 along with an irregular shape. An idle swing of the
 flashlight illuminated a figure standing and watching them,
B223,B201.with three more close by. The beings were tall humanoids, but
B241 appeared as luminous silhouettes with large dark eyes and
 diagonal stripes on one cheek. The beings approached and
B509 withdrew, stopping each time the light touched them. They
B500 moved or glided easily despite the undergrowth; one figure
B800 seemed to control the others, since when he stopped so did all
B405 the others. A floating device 30 inches wide by 6 feet long
 accompanied another being. The beings retreated when the men
 built up the campfire. The witnesses then fled to their car,
E400 which refused to start, but then the engine raced and they
E200(?) departed in terror at around 3:30 a.m.

A110 During the next week the men remained frightened.
A105 Vincent had abrasions around his lower spine and flashbacks of
A116.1 lying on a table and seeing the earth through a window. John
A105 had a "burning" mark near his navel and this mark expanded
 downwards until he underwent hospitalization. He experienced
A111 fear when a nurse bent over him and recalled being lifted.
A115,A135.Dreams and clairvoyant experiences also followed.

1) Hopkins, Budd. "Possible Abduction in New York State," MUFON UFO Journal 137 (July 1979) 10-12.

045. Corporal Armando Valdes / 20-25(?) / April 25, 1977 / Putre, northern Chile

Duration: 15 minutes

Investigation: unknown; newspaper reports

Rating: 2(2)

E115 Cpl. Valdes commanded a 6-man patrol in the Andes when two violet lights descended some 500 m. away at 4 a.m. One light approached the party, so the corporal ordered the campfire smothered. The light moved away, but he went forward and challenged the light at 4:15. A few meters from his men he simply disappeared. Fifteen minutes later he reappeared among the men and uttered a message about not knowing who some unidentified beings were or where they came from, and that M149 they would return. The corporal had shaved before going on patrol but had a 5-day growth of beard when he reappeared. E135 His watch stopped at 4:30, but the calendar had advanced five days. He then passed out for two hours. APRO mentioned that the UFO disappeared either when he returned or when he regained consciousness at 7 a.m.

1) "The Chilean Abduction," APRO Bulletin 26/1 (July 1977) 1, 3.

2) Creighton, Gordon. "The Arica Encounter," FSR 23/5 (Feb. 1978) 8-9.

046. Jose Denis / 13 / June(?) 1977 / Trienta y Tres, Uruguay

Investigation: unknown

Rating: 1(1)

E315 Returning from night classes, the witness saw starlike objects come together as if in a whirlpool. He felt paralyzed E123 and a force seemed to pull him upwards toward the light, but he was able to hang onto a post and yell. He remembered E200,E205.nothing more until he regained consciousness at home.

1) "Uruguay: Abduction Attempted?" FSR 23/5 (February 1978) iii.

047. "Denise" / autumn 1977 / East Sussex, England

Duration: about 35 minutes

Investigation: Patricia B. Grant, UFOIN, through correspondence and interviews

Rating: 4(4)

U101,C119.While waiting for a bus at 5:20 p.m. the witness saw a domed disc, waved at it and directed toward it a thought to US02 come down. The object changed course and tilted toward her, U120 then surrounded her with an invisible ray from the underside. E200 She next remembered that the bus stopped, at which time she found her cigarette burned down to the filter. Her motions A102 were uncoordinated and remained so for a week and she felt A101,A103.extremely thirsty throughout the following evening. She also A100,A104.suffered headaches, conjunctivitis, gastric troubles and

A117 disturbed sleep for a week.

A115 A recurring dream repeated her experience and added to it
C110 a telepathic conversation with the beings on board. They
M115 wanted her to go away with them, but she had a feeling she
 would not return and wished to stay with her family. She had
A221 seen UFOs on previous occasions, and in November 1978 a
A200 strange figure peered through a window while a normally
 aggressive dog cowered.

- 1) Grant, Patricia B. "A Very Personal Encounter 'Somewhere in
Sussex'," FSR 25/2 (July 1979) 18-21.

048. Mr. and Mrs. V. W., their mothers, and a teenage boy / January
 1978 / between Orlando and Jacksonville, Florida
 Duration: 2 hours
 Investigation: Budd Hopkins and Ted Bloecher
 Rating: 5(5)

 The witnesses were driving on a deserted road when a red
U503 luminous object descended behind some trees. The witnesses
E200,A115. then reached their destination 2 hours late. Dreams later
B220 revealed that the witnesses were abducted by small beings with
B290,A315. gray skin, and a previous abduction may have occurred.

- 1) Hopkins, Budd. "UFO Abductions: The Invisible Epidemic," MUFON UFO
Symposium (1981) 47.

049. Anonymous male truckdriver / 30 / February 5, 1978 / Balodonia,
 Western Australia
 Duration: 3-3 1/2 hours
 Investigation: unknown
 Rating: 2(2)

 The witness was driving at night toward Balodonia fully
E200 clothed, then lost memory of several hours. He had
 fragmentary recollections of conversing with someone about an
E205 invention, then found himself a few miles outside Balodonia
X109 while some of his clothes were scattered about the truck cab.
 At some point (the sequence is unclear), a brightly lighted
U500 object passed him, then a small, dull light pursued him for
 half an hour, retreating only as he entered a town of if other
 traffic approached.

- 1) Chalker, Bill. "Australian 'Interrupted Journeys'," MUFON UFO
Journal 150 (August 1980) 5-6.

050. Three Young Women / March 11, 1978 / Wiamata Valley, New Zealand
 Duration: 2 hours
 Investigation: newspaper sources, though hypnosis was used
 Rating: 2(1)

During a period of intense UFO activity in the vicinity, the witnesses were camping on the site of a Maori burial mound. The campers heard a sound at 11 p.m., then at 2 a.m. one camper awoke and saw a being. Her memory then went blank, but at 4 a.m. all three awoke suddenly and fled the area. Under hypnosis one woman recalled that she and one of her companions were drawn aboard a luminous domed disc by a beam of light. A human or humanoid being of medium build and wearing silvery, calf-length boots met her there. He communicated with her by telepathy, and warned her to keep silent about the experience.

- 1) Barry, Kevin R. "The Gisbourne, N.Z., UFO Wave," APRO Bulletin 30/2 (February 1982) 3-4.

051. Carlos Acevedo (38) and Miguel Angel Moya (28) / August 17, 1978 / Carmen de Patagones, Argentina

Duration: about 2 hours

Investigation: police and newspapers, also by Guillermo Roncoroni, S.I.U.

Rating: 3(3)

The witnesses were driving in an endurance rally when, about 3 a.m. and 30 km. from Carmen de Patagones, they saw a bright yellow light behind them. It approached and beamed a light into the car, a dense sort of light which prevented the men from seeing the dashboard. The car floated about 2 m. above the ground, Miguel felt paralyzed and the men were unable to hear each other's voice. Miguel tried to open the door but could not. After a minute the car touched the road and the light faded. A cone of light, cut off at the bottom and seemingly solid, retracted into an oval object which then flew away. They quickly came to a town 123 km. from their previous location, and though little time seemed to have passed, it was 5:10 a.m. The car registered only half the mileage, but considerable fuel was missing.

- 1) "Close Encounters of the Latin Kind (from Ashland, Wis., Daily Press, Nov. 14, 1978) MUFON UFO Journal 131 (October 1978) 11.

- 2) Roncoroni, Guillermo C. "The Rally Incident: A Teleportation?" MUFON UFO Journal 140 (October 1979) 8-11.

052. Fortunato Zanfretta / 26 / December 6-7, 1978 / Marzano (near Torrighi, Province of Genova), Italy

Duration: about 1 hour, 20 minutes

Investigation: This case was reported extensively in the press and on TV, and investigated by reporters and the Carabinieri. The witness underwent hypnosis in the presence of Luciano Boccone.

Rating: 4(2)

At 11:45 p.m. the witness investigated a possible burglary in an unoccupied summer house, alerted by torch-like lights

E400 near the ground. He attempted to report the possible burglars to his home office but his radio malfunctioned and his car engine failed, so he approached the scene on foot. Total
 E100 silence surrounded the area (4). On finding the gate to the villa open, he drew his pistol and attempted to head off the moving lights by a corner of the house. A push from behind suddenly threw him onto the ground, and his flashlight
 B203,B223 revealed a huge, monstrous being nearby. It was 10 feet tall
 B293 and greenish, with three eyes, spines in place of hair, and
 B241.1 pointed ears. The creature resembled the "gill man" in the
 B255 1950s horror movie, "Creature from the Black Lagoon."

B506 Moments later the being vanished. The witness fled to
 U531 his car, then heard a whistling sound and felt a heat wave as
 U101 a brightly lighted craft shaped like a Chinese hat rose slowly
 U520 from behind the villa, then shot off into the sky (5). His
 radio was working when he reached his car and he called for
 E200 help, but the time was 12:16 a.m., later than he thought
 possible. He collapsed beside the car until his colleagues
 arrived at 1:06. Investigators found markings on the ground
 where the being had been and slight radioactivity in the
 A103,A117 vicinity of the UFO (6). Headaches and sleeplessness followed.

Published accounts of the hypnotic sessions are too vague to be satisfactory, but the first, on Dec. 23, indicated that during the first time gap of 15 minutes the beings wanted him to follow them and he was unable to resist. They held him
 M115 motionless, touched him and communicated with him, then placed
 X228 on his head a helmet which caused him considerable pain (8-9). An account published in Reveille on Mar. 2, 1979 added a further complication to the unsatisfactory record of this case by stating that Zanfretta had a second encounter three days
 A225 after the first, when a force took control of his car and the
 E410 beings took him aboard a UFO and examined him.

- 1) "Italy: Security Guard Captured by 10-Foot 'Spacemen'," FSR 25/2 (July 1979) 5, iii.
- 2) "Italian Style," IUR (November 1979) 13-15.
- 3) Boccone, Luciano. "Italian Night Watchman Kidnapped by UFO," FSR 26/1 (June 1980) 4-9.
- 4) Ryan, A. (letter). "Italian entity's 'double'?" FSR 26/3 (September 1980) 21.
- 5) Toselli, Paolo (letter). "Zanfretta's contamination?" FSR 26/5 (January 1981) 27-28.

053. Marcos Rafael Suarez / 12 / January 13(?), 1979 / Loreto (province of Santiago del Estero), Argentina
 Duration: unknown, but probably about an hour
 Investigation: reported in La Razon (Buenos Aires), Jan. 15;
 Heriberto Janosch wrote to the witness and was answered by a local man

who continued to cooperate in the inquiry.

Rating: 3(2)

The boy was alone in a schoolroom at 11:50 on a Saturday morning when he heard a box fall. Looking around, he saw a rectangular machine hanging in the air a few inches above the floor. This object was 2 feet wide, 5 feet tall and 3 feet long, aluminum colored, with a black screen and headlight reflector in front. A sound like a fan running came from the craft, but how it entered or left the room remained unknown. Two flaps opened on the sides and two beings emerged, each about 3 feet tall and dressed in one-piece overalls of shiny material. A helmet with a dark plate across the eyes covered the head, and the beings wore a device with a tube and clocklike instrument attached. Their hands had only four fingers.

One being gripped the boy and a voice spoke to him in Spanish from the craft, telling him to sit down. He was unable to move from the chair while one being went into another room and the other returned to the object. A reddish beam of light from the reflector left him unconscious. When he awoke the machine was gone, though a sulphurous odor remained and the room was disorganized. Neighbors reported electrical interference at the time of the encounter.

1) Janosch, Heriberto. "Schoolroom 'Landing' in Loreto, Argentina," FSR 25/2 (July 1979) 21-22.

054. Melvin (64) and wife Naomi (62) / December 11, 1979 / near Lake Isabella, California

Duration: about 3 days

Investigation: Howard Ford, psychotherapist, in November 1980.

Rating: 4(4)

The witnesses were watching TV at home at 2 p.m. when both blacked out, and their memories returned only partially by the 13th and 14th. Naomi's fragmentary recollections included an operating room, where she found herself naked and immobilized on a table. Her husband tried to enter the room but she told him to stay out and a panel rose from the floor to block him. He recalled being in a room with a gray, faceless woman 5 feet 10 inches to 6 feet tall who communicated by telepathy and refused to release him. Both remembered the sound of an engine, being able to move only slowly, and feeling cold. Other memories or hallucinations included a pervasive blackness in the house, a man and woman entering it, and a feeling of being watched and perhaps threatened by unseen presences.

By Friday a relative found the couple in a confused condition, their house in disarray and injuries on their bodies. Hospitalization followed and they recovered mentally, but remained somewhat physically impaired. Their dog had a

E505 persistent fear of aerial activity.

- 1) Ford, Howard. "Unidentified Occurrence in the Greenhorn Mountains,"
MUFON UFO Journal 169 (March 1982) 11-14.

055. Two Men / both 35 / July 31, 1981 / Piclinen Lake, near Lieksa, Finland

Duration: 6-8 hours

Investigation: uncertain

Rating: 2(2)

U103 The two witnesses sighted a black sphere surrounded by
 U151 lights while sailing on the lake at 8:40 p.m. A black object
 U170 detached from the lights and approached the boat; fog then
 E315 surrounded the UFO. One man was paralyzed until the object
 flew away, yet he remained able to talk. The men noticed that
 they sat in different parts of the boat from a moment before,
 and the boat had not moved despite the current. These facts
 E200 grew in strangeness when the men found that the time was 4:10
 A115, A102 a.m. Nightmares, shaking and balance problems during the next
 week caused the men to contact two astronomers, who tried
 unsuccessfully to hypnotize the witnesses.

- 1) "Possible Abduction in Finland," APRO Bulletin 30/1 (February 1982)
 1,2 (also in FSR 28/1, 28).

056. Anonymous computer engineer / August 30, 1981 / El Cajon, Calif.

Investigation: Melvin Podell for MUFON, with hypnosis

Rating: 4(3)

U120 While the witness was driving on a rural road at 10:35
 p.m., a low-flying object approached and illuminated the car.
 E410 It stopped of its own accord and the windows and doors refused
 E200(?) to open, but he felt as though he left the car and that
 someone handled him before he returned. As he drove off the
 object followed and he shot at it, then arrived home at 11.

- 1) Hall, Richard. "UFO Sighting Roundup," MUFON UFO Journal 177
 (November 1982) 13.

057. Messrs. J and P / October 24, 1981 / near Port Lincoln, South Australia

Duration: several hours

Investigation: Keith Basterfield(?)

Rating: 4(3)

E218(?) The witnesses were driving at 10 p.m. and stopped to
 observe a blue light shoot out a second light, which flew
 through several gullies and stopped in one. The men continued
 their journey, then Mr. J felt like stopping. They drifted

U120(?) off into a white space and remembered that a being, seemingly dressed as an ancient Roman, stood in front of them. Mr. P
 U211 remembered walking into a large white room. Both men suddenly
 E200 awoke as daylight approached.

- 1) Basterfield, Keith. "Australia's First Abduction Event?" UFORAN 3/4 (July-August 1982) 4.

058. Juan Fatorell / February 19, 1982 / between Challaco and Arroyito (Rio Negro Province), Argentina

Investigation: newspaper report in La Razon (Buenos Aires), Feb. 23.

Rating: 1(1)

E400 The witness was driving at 8:30 p.m. when the engine and
 U108 lights failed as a mushroom-shaped object hovered over the
 E328,C110.car. An electronic sound preceded a voice in his head,
 M115,B900.inviting the witness to get out of the car. He felt a burning
 E329,E200.sensation on his neck and then blacked out. Police found him
 E205 wandering in Arroyito the next day, with burns on his neck and
 A106,A300.hands and his watch stopped at 9:15. He seemed in an amnesiac
 A119 state. The police found his car 100 km. from the abduction
 E415 site, with no marks on the ground to indicate how the car got there.

- 1) "Apparent Abduction in Argentina," MUFON UFO Journal 180 (February 1983) 18.

058. Stephane Gasparovic / 45 / cJuly 18,1983 / Sommerecourt, France

Duration: 2 hours

Investigation: newspaper report

Rating: 1(1)

After a bright luminous object appeared the witness and several family members went out to look for the object. The
 U103 witness persisted after his family gave up, when a luminous
 E315,E123.globe paralyzed him and drew him into the air. He lost
 E200 consciousness but later, in a hospital after being found
 E210 wandering like a robot, he murmured about speaking to small
 B220,B255.beings with pointed ears.

- 1) "Un homme soutient: 'J'ai ete aspire par un boule de feu'," L'Est Republicain (Nancy), July 19, 1983, p. 14.

3. SIMPLE ABDUCTION CASES

In the following eighteen cases, nos. 59-76, the witness actually enters into a UFO, or at least has contact with alien beings while held in their power. Little else occurs during the encounter, so these cases remain the simplest true abductions.

059. Hans Klotzbach / young / May 25, 1948 / Wasserbillig, at German-Luxembourg border

Duration: 4 days

Investigation: published account by witness and inquiries by Gordon Creighton

Rating: 4(2)

In jumping from a coal train the witness sustained severe injuries to his legs, rendering him unable to walk and bleeding at a serious rate. He fainted, then recovered inside a UFO with an unusual blue interior illumination. The beings conversed with him in German, prophesying impending catastrophes on earth and explaining that the beings had taken pity on him because they found him dying. He lost consciousness again and after four days found himself in a woods in Luxembourg, with dried blood on his pants but with his legs fully healed.

U230

C101(?)

M140

B901

E202,E205

A125

1) Creighton, Gordon. "Healing from UFOs," FSR 15/5 (September-October 1969) 20.

060. P. H. / childhood? / August 1963 / near Syracuse, N.Y.

Investigation: Budd Hopkins and Ted Bloecher

Rating: 5(4)

The witness was riding with her parents at night when the car broke down. A man walked up to them, and some time later the witness found her mother in the back seat and afraid. Hypnosis revealed an abduction with the human stranger assisting humanoid beings. The witness also had a scar from a possible childhood abduction.

E200

X300

B202

X202,B201

A107

1) Hopkins, Budd. "UFO Abductions: The Invisible Epidemic," MUFON UFO Symposium (1981) 53-54.

061. Senora Alejandra Martinez de Pasucci / July 3, 1968 / Quilmes,

Argentina

Investigation: unknown; newspaper report from July 4

Rating: 1(1)

Standing on a street corner at 11:30 p.m., the witness E314,E315.felt a pressing force and was unable to shout. She next found E201,C100.herself inside a room with two men who spoke an unintelligible B223,B804.language. One man was over 2 m. tall, the other shorter. B368,B306.They had hair, and wore luminous metallic clothing, helmets B340 and shoes. The interior was bare except for some instruments, U255,U100.and hot as an oven. The round machine moved, then landed, and U205 she soon descended to the ground in another part of town.

1) Creighton, Gordon. "A South American 'Wave'," Charles Bowen, ed., Encounter Cases from Flying Saucer Review, 54.

62. Jim and Sue / mid-late 20s(?) / late summer 1973 / a beach in Fla.

Investigation: uncertain, but included hypnosis

Rating: 1(1)

Sue, alone at home about 7:30 p.m., saw mysterious lights E328 in the sky. When she returned inside a buzzing sound began E400 and the house lights suddenly went out. She tried to call her husband but the phone was dead. Several UFOs passed over the house at close range and she passed out. Jim found her on the floor and tried to get her out, but she could not move and E200 blacked out again. He remembered under hypnosis that she was E328 screaming but unable to talk. He then noticed the buzzing sound, and once again two UFOs flew past the window.

E124,U120 A light shone in and both witnesses floated up to the U100 saucer-shaped craft. A being calmed Sue with a hand on her E320,X310.forehead, then gave both witnesses a drink. Jim understood C110,B900.the beings when one touched his hand; they apologized for the M119 fright they caused, then told the witnesses to forget. Sue A138 suffered considerable depression for a period of time.

1) "New Sighting # 1: We Wish to Remain Silent," Official UFO 1/1 (May 1975) 32-33, 59-60.

063. Anonymous Boy / 10 / January 1976 / Alberta, Canada

Investigation: John Brent Musgrave, 3 weeks after event

Rating: 5(3)

At least ten witnesses observed a light for an hour. A U130,U134.boy claimed to have seen portholes and legs when the object A115 landed near him. He later reported a recurrent nightmare of being taken aboard by Saturnians, but by the time of the investigation, the nightmares had ceased and the boy kept only vague memories of the sighting.

1) Musgrave, John Brent. "The UFO Investigator as Counsellor and

Healer," FSR 22/5 (1976) 26-27.

064. Barbara J. Freund / July or August, 1977

Investigation: hypnotic regression by Leo Sprinkle, 1979

Rating: 5(4)

E328 The witness was relaxing at home one night when a strange
U120,E200. sound and light caused her a period of confusion. Under
E123 hypnosis she remembered that the light and sound drew her
B241 toward a strange craft where she met a being with large eyes.
E300,C110. Sensing herself safe and secure, she conversed by telepathy
E205 with the being, then found herself back at her door. She felt
A130 that the experience expanded her mind and she subsequently
A131 took greater interest in spiritual matters.

- 1) Sprinkle, Leo, ed. Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO Investigation (1981) 36-37.

065. Marina Torpey and husband John / 1978 / Terre Haute, Indiana

Duration: 45 minutes

Investigation: Dr. Leo Sprinkle

Rating: 5(4)

E200 The witnesses were at home when someone looked in the
 window. At that point they experienced a time lapse, and
 hypnosis revealed that the husband, a diesel mechanic, went to
 help some beings repair the engine of their craft. They were
B201,B205. humanoids with a horselike head and robot body; one showed
W400 Mrs. Torpey a console device, and it showed her images of his
B912 home world. At one point the being became irritated. Light
A100 from the console permanently damaged her eyes (?), and her ESP
A135 abilities increased thereafter.

- 1) Sprinkle, Leo, ed. Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO Investigation (1981) 51-53.

066. Alejandro Hernandez Perez and son (13) / September 24, 1978 / southern Chile

Investigation: unknown; newspaper report in La Razon (Buenos Aires), September 28, 1978

Rating: 1(1)

E123 A UFO swallowed the car of Hernandez, a businessman, and
 his son. Five beings stuffed the boy into a box and a sixth
C102,C101. spoke to Hernandez in metallic-sounding Spanish, asking him
M118,M149. not to reveal their discussion before a promised second
 encounter. Other witnesses saw the car descend to the road.

- 1) "Close Encounters of the Latin Kind," Ashland, Wis., Daily Press, November 14, 1978.

- 2) "Humanoid and Abduction Reports Widespread," MUFON UFO Journal 130

(September 1979) 15.

067. John / December 14, 1978 / Maine

Duration: 1 hour

Investigation: Raymond Fowler, December 31

Rating: 5(4)

E208 An uneasiness troubled the witness throughout the
E210 evening, then at 1 a.m. he dressed and drove as if dazed into
E400 a deserted area. When the engine died he was unable to
E328 restart it, then heard a clicking sound of unknown origin and
U107(?) spotted an elongated, dark object 30 feet above ground. A
U120,E311.soft light suddenly shone onto the car and John felt a prickly
E300,E315.sensation, followed by a tranquil paralysis. While the light
C110,M100.pulsated and changed color a voice told him not to fear, that
M130,M149."they" came from the 17th star, and that they would return.
 The light went out and the clicks returned, then the craft
 departed. His car started without trouble but he felt
U250,A106.unusually cold. Some skin around his face peeled off the next
A103,A115.morning; he suffered headaches and had recurrent dreams of
U133 climbing a ramp into the craft.
E200(?)

1) Fowler, Raymond E. Casebook of a UFO Investigator, 149-53.

**068. Meagan Quezet (30s) and son Andre (12) / January 3-4, 1979 /
Mindaloro, near Krugersdorp, South Africa**

Duration: 10 minutes (or 30?)

Investigation: Frank Morton for NICAP; Cynthia Hind; hypnosis by
Dr. Bernard Levinson, June 21.

Rating: 5(3)

E500 When neighborhood dogs became excited about midnight the
 witnesses walked through their suburb in search of the family
U102 dog. They spotted a pink light coming from an egg or bullet-
 shaped object, itself gray and under 5 m. wide, supported on
U134 four jointed legs. Five or six men emerged from the object
B650 and one seemed to examine sand. Two beings approached, one
B900,C100.bowed and spoke an incomprehensible language to the witnesses.
B225,B221.The men were human in appearance, slender and just over 5 feet
B298,B294.tall. The leader had thick dark hair and a beard, also olive
B249 skin. His eyes seemed normal but somehow translucent, so that
 Meagan thought she could look through them. The beings wore
B300,B340.white overalls and a helmet, which the leader removed. She
 began to feel that something was wrong and sent Andre to get
 his father.

 Under hypnosis she reported that at this time the leader
C101,M115.began asking her in English to go inside the craft. She felt
B907,E322.he was kindly but he insisted that she look into his eyes and
 come with him even after she protested that she could not, and
 finally pulled her by the arm. For some reason she suddenly
E215 acquiesced and entered the craft with Andre. The interior

U300 contained chairs and a table, also lights and panels, but she jumped out again almost at once and sent Andre after his father. She wanted a ride but the beings insisted that she come away permanently; they told her where they came from and M130 instructed her to forget the experience, which she did in M119 part. The beings reentered the craft with a jumping motion B502 and the object buzzed as it took off, hovering a short while U530 before it shot upward into the sky. U520

E200 Neither Meagan nor Andre recalled entering the ship in their conscious memories. He headed for home when first ordered and told of watching the beings converse for a few moments before they reentered the craft and departed. The witnesses returned home at 12:55 a.m. She remembered her A101 mouth going dry during the experience, whereas no one else E102 reported the object despite the landing in a populous suburb. Morton concluded the story was a hoax, whereas Dr. Levinson attributed the account to vivid fantasy.

- 1) Hind, Cynthia. "Mystery at Mindalore," MUFON UFO Journal 134 (March-April 1979) 3-8.
- 2) ----. "Mindalore Case Follow-Up," MUFON UFO Journal 140 (October 1979) 5-7 (both articles reprinted in the author's book, UFOs: African Encounters).
- 3) ----. "Report from Africa," MUFON UFO Journal 159 (May 1981) 5-6.

069. "Howard Rich" / 38 / October 6-7, 1979 / Toms River, New Jersey
 Duration: about 2 hours
 Investigation: Budd Hopkins, beginning Oct. 7; hypnosis by Dr. Aphrodite Clamar, March 1980.
 Rating: 5(4)

E208 A feeling of apprehension overcame the witness while he U120 watched TV about midnight, then an intense blue light, seemingly inside the room, suddenly brightened and faded. He took his pistol outside to investigate and saw another light E100 among some trees. The night seemed unnaturally quiet. E320 Something touched his neck and he dropped his pistol, then E315 stood (or fell to the ground) and was unable to move. Shadowy B220, B285 humanoids, small in stature, with bright eyes, long fingers B270 and skinny arms, came up to him. The beings seemed weak and B904 fearful, with no will of their own (99, 102), and he described B291 them as cold, with no tolerance for sunlight (99). They E124 touched him and a light surrounded him, floating him toward a U170, E300 black cloud with a light inside. He felt no urge to escape (102). He had a vague memory of a room where the beings X220, A102 touched him with lights and drained him of his energy; the U257 room was cold at first, but later he felt warm and comfortable. He walked out of the cloud and retrieved the E200 pistol, conscious of nothing since he went outside to investigate. The beings never spoke to him, but he felt he should

A114 not tell what happened, and tried to discourage investigators from examining the site.

1) Hopkins, Budd. Missing Time, 89-106.

070. Pat Richardson / May 27, 1980 / Kansas

Investigation: Dr. Leo Sprinkle, with hypnosis

Rating: 5(4)

E200 The witness experienced a time loss while driving and remembered, under hypnosis, that he and other passengers in B201,B223.the car were escorted aboard a craft by humanoid beings 7 feet B230,B255.tall, with large heads, pointed noses and slender fingers. B315,M125.The beings wore black capes, and claimed to have come to earth M111 to teach and learn, then left the witness with an admonition to continue investigating UFOs.

1) Sprinkle, Leo, ed. Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO Investigation (1981) 236 (#67).

071. Dr. V. G. Paltsev / June(?) 1980 / 500 mi. southeast of Moscow, USSR

Investigation: unknown; case printed in Weekend from Soviet newspapers, including Pravda.

Rating: 1(1)

The witness, a veterinarian, was in the country when he B220,B234.sighted a landed craft with three small beings with egg-shaped E202 heads beside it. An unknown force knocked him out as he approached. He recovered in time to see the object depart and E405 found that his watch had stopped, but later dreamed of being A115 taken inside. Hypnosis may have revealed that he went for a ride.

1) "USSR: CE 3 (perhaps CE 4) reported." FSR 26/2 (August 1980) 29.

072. Elias Seixas de Matos (38), Guaraci Fernandes de Sousa (47), Alterto Seixas Vierra (23) / September 25, 1980 / Conceicao de Araguaia, Brazil

Duration: 1 hour (?)

Investigation: Irene Granchi, Sept. 30; hypnosis by Dr. Silvio Lago, October 9.

Rating: 5(3)

E400 Returning to Rio at 10:28 p.m., the headlights of the X110(?) truck began to blink. Elias, who was driving, felt a cold C110,E323.liquid and heard a voice in his head summoning him to a U120 meeting, while the other two men saw a flash of light touch the hood. A luminous object sat on the ground about a mile away, and Elias stopped the truck to film the object with an 8

mm. movie camera. The men soon fled in a panic, but when Elias felt too drowsy to drive another man took the wheel. On reaching their destination the men found that the trip had taken an hour and a half too long, yet the truck had used little fuel. This peculiar behavior continued the next day as their travel took an unaccountably short time and fuel consumption remained low. Strange effects continued when they reached Rio as the lights of an empty car blinked as the truck passed and the hood of the truck lifted and shut of its own accord.

Hypnosis drew nothing beyond conscious memories from two U107,E120.of the men, but Elias remembered floating into a cigar-shaped object 1 m. tall by 6 m. long, fiery red with flashing white U200,U202.lights. He entered an egg-shaped chamber attached by steps to U210,U220.a white circular room with tables and machinery operated by a U300 B201,B242.humanoid being with elongated, lilac-colored eyes. This being B255,B259.had a long nose and a large but lipless mouth, long arms and B270,B290.hands, pale skin and a height of 6 feet 8 inches. He wore a B223 B301,B342.tight yellow coverall; it covered his head except for his B331 face. A belt with a circular buckle had colored lights. E315,E317.Elias felt his arms paralyzed and an invisible barrier blocked his approach to the being. This being directed Elias to a W400 window, where he saw colored spheres and stars moving against E201 the background.

1) "1980 Brazilian Abduction," APRO Bulletin 30/3 (April 1982) 1-3.

073. Ruben Meneses / 41 / 1982(?) / near San Luis del Palmar, Corrientes Province, Argentina
Investigation: unknown
Rating: 1(1)

As the witness drove home in his truck at night, a bright U120 light surrounded him so he had to stop and close his eyes. He E201,E120.suddenly found himself inside a ship, floating face down and B232,B220.surrounded by humanoid beings with small foreheads, 3 feet B293,B292.tall with green, wrinkled skin and arms which reached to B270 their feet. He remembered little of the experience, and soon A116.1 stood at a place miles from where he left his truck. E205

1) "Chilling close encounter turns macho truck driver into a whimpering child," Weekly World News, May 25, 1982.

074. Six Soviet Sailors / February 10, 1982 / Black Sea
Duration: 3 days
Investigation: unknown
Rating: 1(1)

Sent from their ship to investigate a supposedly disabled

U170 ship, the sailors rowed their lifeboat into a fogbank at 2:30
a.m. and were not found when the fog lifted. Five days later
a ship picked up the men, who said that a grappling hook had
U107 pulled their boat to a cigar-shaped craft. They found
U210,B221.themselves inside a circular room with twenty humanoid beings
B368,B302.4 1/2 feet tall, who wore luminous divers' suits.
C105,B900.Communicating by gesture, the beings invited the men to stay,
and two accepted. They received food pills and spent three
E204 days in a semi-conscious state, but one man went insane and
jumped overboard. The three remaining men who wanted to leave
set out in a luminous boat which self-destructed when the men
were rescued.

- 1) Gris, Henry. "Space Aliens Kidnap Six Soviet Sailors," National Enquirer, November 2, 1982.

075. Karen Jensen Fulton / 7 /

Investigation: hypnosis by Dr. Leo Sprinkle

Rating: 5(4)

The witness was playing in her back yard with her dog
B223 when two tall men suddenly stood beside her. She next found
B201 herself inside a spaceship, holding her dog. The two men
conversed while a third walked around, but they never answered
B906,B901.her questions and finally apologized, saying she was too young
B760,M149.and that they would have to come for her later. She returned
E200 to her yard and forgot the experience. She had other
A225 abduction experiences when in junior high school and at age 18
as well, while her mother recalled an experience when Karen
was three.

- 1) Sprinkle, Leo, ed. Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO Investigation (1981) 83-87.

076. M K / Utah

Duration: 2 hours

Investigation: hypnosis by Dr. Leo Sprinkle

Rating: 5(4)

As the witness drove at night in eastern Utah a voice on
C102 the radio called his name, and he stopped the car on a
E415 viaduct. Moments later he found himself on the other side of
E200 the viaduct and reached home two hours later than he expected.

Under hypnosis he remembered becoming sleepy and drove
E218 into a field to wait for a UFO. It soon appeared and a
U133,B221.platform lifted him into the ship. Six humanoid beings 4 1/2
C110 feet tall communicated with him by telepathy, then allowed him
A230 to return to his car. His wife also had UFO and bigfoot
experiences.

- 1) Sprinkle, Leo, ed. Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO Investigation (1981) 241 (#96).

4. ABDUCTION AND EXAMINATION--HIGHWAY HIJACK

The most familiar and most striking episode in the abduction scenario is the physical examination given the witness by alien captors. The following 29 cases, nos. 77-105, illustrate the examination as well as a common way many abductions begin, in the capture of a witness from a public highway.

077. David Oldham and two others / 16 / September 1966 / near Greensboro, North Carolina
 Duration: 2-3 hours
 Investigation: Budd Hopkins, Ted Bloecher and Patrick Huyghe; hypnosis by Dr. Aphrodite Clamar, Sept.-Oct. 1979
 Rating: 5(4)

The witnesses were waiting for a night club to open at
 E411 7:30-8 p.m. when the driver suddenly turned off the main road
 and stopped. An orange light hung over the trees and swung
 U512,E315 like a pendulum (107), and the witnesses were unable to talk.
 E200 They next remembered driving to the club, where they found the
 time was 10:30.

Under hypnosis David remembered feeling helpless, perhaps
 E120 even floating, as he left the car and entered the ship in the
 company of several beings. During an examination he felt pain
 U256 and had difficulty breathing, then moved with a relaxed
 E300 feeling (or floated) to another part of the ship.

Something held his hand as he returned to the car, where
 E213 he saw his two friends sitting immobile. They regained
 consciousness without memory of anything but the UFO.

1) Hopkins, Budd. Missing Time, 107-110.

078. Juan Carlos Peccinetti (26) and Fernando Jose Villegas (29) /
 September 1, 1968 / Mendoza, Argentina
 Investigation: newspapers (Sept. 5), doctors and police
 Rating: 2(2) (0?)

IA. Capture. The witnesses were driving home from the
 casino where they worked at 3:30 a.m. when the car stopped and
 E400 its lights failed. While trying to repair the car the
 E315,B295 witnesses lost the ability to move and saw three hairless

B230,B221.humanoid beings, with large heads, a height of 1.5 m. and
 B300 overall dress, approach from the direction of a hovering
 U102 craft. It was oval or circular, 4 m. across and 1.5 m. thick,
 with a beam of light joining it to the ground.

C111,C110. III. Conference; II. Examination. A foreign-sounding voice
 M100 spoke in their heads to reassure them that they had nothing to
 M130 fear and to say that the beings travelled around the sun. The
 M142 voice also warned about nuclear war. One being traced inscrip-
 tions on the side of the car, then a screen appeared outside
 M143 the craft and showed beautiful landscapes and a mushroom cloud.
 X235 The beings took blood samples from the witnesses' left hands,
 E124 then ascended a light beam into the craft, which gave off a
 U520(?) sort of explosion and rose out of sight (134-5).

1) Bowen, Charles. "One Day in Mendoza," in Bowen, Charles, ed.,
Encounter Cases from FSR, 131-138 (from FSR 14/6).

2) ----. "Softly, Softly in Mendoza," FSR 15/3 (May-June 1969) 22-24.

079. "Denis McMahon" (17), "Paul Federico" (17), "Douglas Sharkey" (17)
 / April 5, 1969 / near West Nyack, New York

Duration: 2-2 1/2 hours

Investigation: Budd Hopkins, Dec. 1978-March 1979

Rating: 5(5)

IA. Capture.

Between 7 and 7:30 p.m. the witnesses parked in a remote
 area to plan their evening. A light approached and they got
 U102 out to see an oval object 50 feet in diameter, with lights
 around its circumference and a beam shining from the center.
 E200 A memory lapse set in, but Denis recalled during the investi-
 U120 gation that the object landed and shone the beam on the
 E300 witnesses. Paul remembered feeling oddly peaceful at this
 time (118).

II. Examination.

U210 Denis next remembered himself inside a circular
 U202,X155.examination room about 12 feet in diameter, lying on a white
 B201,B230.formica table and in the company of humanoids with large round
 B241,B227.heads and large black eyes. These beings were well built and
 B221,B290.about 5 feet tall, with pale gray skin with a firm or hard
 B802 feeling. One being who acted as an examiner wore a turtleneck
 B301,B300.garment while the others wore form-fitting coveralls gray-
 green in color (120-21). The room was well lighted, with a
 B235 light source behind Denis's head (119). The examiner peered
 B905 intently into his face, leaving Denis to feel like an animal,
 a subject of dispassionate curiosity (120, 122). At one point
 Denis struggled, and thought he was "ripped to pieces" and
 E324 then reassembled, though he felt no pain (119-21).

In conscious memory Denis remembered trying to start the
 E400 car, but without success for several minutes. The time was
 A115 about 10:15. Paul recalled the experience in a dream, Denis

A116 by spontaneous recall (118, 121).

1) Hopkins, Budd. Missing Time, 111-123.

080. "Bill McGuire," "Nora Johnson," and her 2 1/2 year-old son / mid-June 1969 / southwest of Salt Lake City, Utah

Duration: 20-30 minutes (?)

Investigation: Jerome Clark; hypnosis by Dr. "Warren Kelley," four sessions for Bill and two for Nora during 1974-75.

Rating: 5(5)

As Bill drove in open country after midnight the wheel refused to turn and he crashed into a post. The accident caused remarkably little damage, but while he changed the tire he had a feeling that something watched him (192). Nora felt they were being followed and spotted a light; it neared and they saw that it was fish-shaped, with a flat bottom, a fin on the back, a red light on top, and a dome in front. The object made a humming or wailing sound. The witnesses felt vibrations and the child began to cry; the back window opened and closed on its own, and the boy stopped crying (193).

IA. Capture.

Under hypnosis Bill remembered that a shadowy being looked out through the dome. Both witnesses reported similar experiences: He felt a tingling sensation and she felt disoriented, then both felt lifted out of their bodies and into the air (197-199).

II. Examination.

The witnesses next found themselves inside the UFO, in a white, circular room with a clear dome overhead through which the sky appeared (199, 202). The room contained instruments on a curved panel, and the lighting was a fluorescent white, so that everything appeared to blend together (197, 199, 202, 204). Both witnesses reclined in chairs (though neither saw the other) and were aware of the presence of a number of short humanoids. They had large hairless heads, small mouths, no ears, and tiny noses. The eyes were large and green, the skin white. The beings dressed in white uniforms (204) and looked like insects to the witnesses, and disliked having Bill look at them (197-98, 200, 202, 206-07). Nora said the beings communicated with each other by buzzing and mumbling sounds (198), but Bill said they used telepathy because he felt them pick at his brain (201-2). Nora remembered no more from inside the ship but Bill knew that while he reclined the beings did something to him as he sat paralyzed in the chair, although he grew tired and passed out while it happened (197-203).

VII. Return.

She remembered floating downward and rejoining her body (198), while he passed out and found himself in the moving car

again (202, 203).

Strange events continued without letup through the rest of the night. The car would not exceed 55 mph, and the UFO followed them for several hours, retreating and looking star-like when other traffic approached or when the witnesses stopped (193). When they pulled into a rest area a face looking out of a camper seemed peculiar, and Bill saw an apparitional figure with egg-shaped head, pointed chin and wraparound eyes (206). Nora was unable to see this being. It approached and Bill felt another time lapse sensation, though after a few moments they were able to drive off. A weariness set in so that they could barely stay awake, but they kept going until the UFO left them at about 6:30 (194-95).

After a brief sleep the witnesses drove on to their final weird experience: The camper was rolling along ahead of them and they decided to pass it. Nora looked inside and saw two beings dressed in black leather suits, but the beings lacked heads, having only dim outlines of heads with evil, Cheshire-Cat grins. The camper rounded a curve and was lost to view a moment, but never reappeared, as if it vanished (195-96).

1) Clark, Jerome. "The Ultimate Alien Encounter," in Rogo, ed., UFO Abductions, 191-209. From UFO Report, November 1977.

081. Judy Kendall and two sisters / November 26, 1972 / between Bedoga Bay and Woodland, California

Duration: 4 hours

Investigation: uncertain, though Dr. William McCall attempted an investigation by hypnosis.

Rating: 3(3)

The witnesses left Bedoga Bay at 5:30 p.m. for a 3-hour trip to Woodland, but arrived at 12:30 instead. Under hypnosis Judy recalled that she was drawn from the car and floated into a UFO, where beings examined her and drew fluid from her side. Three types of beings appeared: Humanoids with pale skin, gray skin-tight suits and oxygen masks; an attractive human woman with black hair; and a monstrous humanoid with a large head, huge gelatinous eyes and red slit pupils, 6-7 feet tall. The beings communicated with each other by telepathy, but the tall being spoke words of reassurance to her. The beings completed the abduction with speed and efficiency, then floated Judy back to her car, where her sisters soon returned. They drove off as if nothing happened, but at first the car seemed to float above the road.

1) "California Abduction?" APRO Bulletin 28/10 (April 1980) 1-2.

2) Druffel, Ann, and D. Scott Rogo, The Tujunga Canyon Contacts, 93.

082. Clarence Ray Patterson / October 17, 1973 / near Loxley, Alabama

Duration: 30 minutes
Investigation: police
Rating: 3(2)

The witness was driving his pickup on an interstate highway at night when a UFO the size of a football field descended U120,E124.and beamed a light on the truck, then drew it aboard. Six B240.1 one-eyed humanoids with clawlike hands and no taller than his B282 waist took him out of his truck and spent half an hour reading B220 his mind. The beings then released him 50 miles east of X255 Pensacola, Florida. E205

1) Lore, Gordon I. R. "UFO Pilots Key to Space Mystery," UFO Report 3/6 (March 1977) 26.

083. Dionisio Llanca / 25 / October 28, 1973 / Villa Bordeu, 18 km from Bahia Blanca, Argentina

Duration: 1 1/2-2 hours

Investigation: Reports on the case are extensive and claim that psychiatrists, psychologists and medical doctors examined the witness and used hypnosis, but most information comes from newspapers and magazines rather than from reputable UFO investigators. Work began in early November and continued into 1974.

Rating: 3(2) (0?)

The witness was changing a tire at 1:15 a.m. along a deserted road when he noticed a light behind him. The light U100 changed from yellow to blue and came from a large plate-shaped B210,B211.object. He then saw three almost human beings, two men and a B222 woman from 5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 8 inches tall, who watched him for several minutes. The beings had blond or red B230,B242.hair, combed back from unusually wide foreheads, and elongated B301,B300.eyes. Clothing included tight-fitting gray one-piece suits, B350,B317.yellow boots and gloves. Since the light appeared the witness E212 had felt weak and barely able to move. He was able to stand only when one of the men pulled him to his feet. The second X235 man drew a blood sample from the witness's finger with a E202 device like an electric razor, and afterward the witness lost consciousness (FSR 2-4).

His conscious memory ended here, but hypnosis and "truth E200 drugs" revealed that the beings transported him into the hovering craft by means of a beam of light. He saw a room E124 with a window and many instruments, including a screen showing W400 stars. The beings spoke to each other in a sharp, squeaky C200 language or with a sound like buzzing bees, but a radio device C102 communicated with him in Spanish (or by telepathy?) to C101,C110.reassure him, tell him that they had been coming to earth since M100 1950, and claim that one of them was living on earth. M122 They chose him for contact because he was simple and good, and M142 warned that the present course of mankind would lead to cataclysm. Later they would come back and take him with them (FSR M149 4, 6-7). They answered his question about their place of

B906 origin by saying it was a secret, however (APRO 6). He saw
 S105 his watch, lighter and cigarettes on a table and was later
 E320 unable to find them. The woman then touched him beneath his
 E202,E201. eye and he lost consciousness, except to remember himself
 E123 floating downward into a pasture (FSR 6-7, APRO 6).

E205 About 2 or 3 a.m he regained consciousness some 10 km.
 from where his truck was parked. Wandering with no memory of
 A119 his own identity, a passerby took him to a hospital and he re-
 mained there several days. He soon returned because of night-
 A115,A110. mares and anxiety. Severe personality changes followed the
 A138 experience--he changed jobs frequently and finally ceased to
 work, became engaged and then dropped all contact with his
 fiancée. His parents turned him out and he eventually went to
 jail for swindling (FSR 7, 9). A rumor arose that the story
 was fabricated to sell a book, and that the doctors were party
 to the hoax (APRO 11, FSR 9).

- 1) "Occupant Encounter in Argentina," APRO Bulletin 22/3 (Nov.-Dec. 1973) 7-8.
- 2) "Possible Hoax," APRO Bulletin 22/4 (Jan.-Feb. 1974) 11.
- 3) "Follow-Up Bahia Blanca," APRO Bulletin 23/1 (July-Aug. 1974) 5-6, 9.
- 4) Creighton, Gordon, and Charles Bowen. "The Extraordinary Case of Dionisio Llanca and the UFO-nauts," FSR 26/4 (November 1980) 2-10.

084. "Steven Kilburn" / early 20s / 1973 / between Baltimore and Frederick, Maryland
 Duration: 1 hour (?)
 Investigation: Budd Hopkins and Ted Bloecher; hypnosis by Dr. Girard Franklin, May 1978, and Dr. Aphrodite Clamar, December 1978.
 Rating: 5(4)

The witness, a university student returning along a
 A116.1 remote highway at 2-3 a.m., retained fragmentary memories of
 E200 seeing something in the sky and of standing outside his car.
 A112 He also felt a strange sense of uneasiness whenever he passed
 the same stretch of road.

IA. Capture.

Under hypnosis he remembered that two lights descended
 from the sky and landed nearby. He felt a foreboding that
 E208 something would happen if he stopped, but his car suddenly
 E410 veered off the road as if pulled by a magnet, and when he got
 out he saw a light all over the area. A sound like leather
 rubbing together attracted his attention to four or five
 beings who apparently came over a fence along the roadside and
 E315 approached him, at which time he was unable to move. The
 B295,B233. beings were hairless humanoids with heads like inverted tear-
 B241,B242. drops, large black walnut-shaped eyes, small nose, slit mouth
 B243,B252,B258.
 B254,B290. and no ears. The skin was whitish and putty-like, the height

B221,B225.below his shoulder. The beings were extraordinarily skinny, with no muscular definition and an apparent weight of 50 lbs. The fingers were tubelike, the feet almond-shaped and movement B504,B366.clumsy and stiff, as if the beings hobbled. They wore black, B301,B307.tight-fitting suits and gloves of a leatherlike material. One B650 being began digging a hole while another, who seemed to be the B800,B807.boss, gave directions by gesture. A dispute broke out between the boss and another being about where to dig (60-1, 68-70). E300 He felt fear at first, but then became oddly calm, and was unable to move while the beings dug (68).

E325 A clamplike device seized him by the shoulders, causing him pain in the back. The beings turned him toward the craft, U102 a luminous white, egg-shaped "saucer" sitting on a platform of U134,U530.girders and making a humming sound (77-8). The beings U133,U201.escorted him up a ramp and through a tubelike passageway, then changed directions as though the beings did not know where to go in their own ship (58, 77-78).

II. Examination.

U220,U212. He entered a white room, rounded and domed and seemingly U231 without an angle, and glowing with a misty luminosity. Though E200,X100.he did not remember undressing, he next found himself seated X105 on a table wearing only a diaper-like cloth. A large and X225 intricate device like a planetarium projector came down from the ceiling and ran a needle-like device along his back. Two X200 beings seemed in control of the examination while others waited in the room. After the device ascended to the ceiling X155 he laid down on the table while first the two beings, then the device once again, examined his back, apparently testing X244 nerves and reflexes. The temperature of the room ranged from U257 normal to chilly until one point when a warm and pleasant light shone down on him. He assumed various positions on his stomach, back and side as the beings examined him all over. After the beings applied a clamplike device to his hip region X215 and poked his stomach with a rod, they flexed his legs with another rodlike device (78-84). The beings assured him that M100 he had nothing to fear and seemed to instruct him not to M118 reveal his experience (67-68); he felt that they did not care B905 that they hurt him, however (68, 70, 81), and they did not B909 like for him to look at them (84).

E201 The witness lost consciousness (?) and then found himself E205,A110.driving home with a sense of being watched (54). When he A113 reached home about 5 a.m. he felt dirty and in need of a bath E102 (86). No traffic seemed to pass on the road during the course of the abduction, and no one investigated his car on the side of the road.

1) Hopkins, Budd. Missing Time, 50-88.

085. P C / 1973 / near Akron, Ohio

Duration: 45 minutes

Investigation: hypnosis by Dr. Leo Sprinkle

Rating: 5(4)

The witness and another woman were driving when they
 E200 sighted two UFOs and experienced a time lapse. When hypno-
 X155 tized the witness saw herself lying in an examination room
 X221 surrounded by electronic equipment. Beings connected her to
 M102 this equipment and reassured her when the examination caused
 E207 her pain. At this time she and her friend sat side by side in
 E201,E205.chairs, but kept silent. They suddenly returned to the car
 without memory of the experience.

1) Sprinkle, Leo, ed. Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference on
 UFO Investigation (1981) 249 (#129).

086. Kimberle J. Lenz and brother Rick / summer 1974 / nr Denver, Colo.

Duration: 2 hours (?)

Investigation: Dr. Leo Sprinkle; hypnosis in 1979

Rating: 5(4)

IA. Capture. The witnesses were lost while driving in a
 E410 remote area at 1:30 a.m. An unknown force pulled them forward
 E200 and they lost consciousness, but hypnosis revealed that beings
 approached from a field where a bright light rested. Rick
 E215 stood beside the car and touched a black box as instructed by
 E115 the beings, then disappeared. Kimberle locked the door, then
 E205 suddenly found herself outside the car. She too touched the
 E200,E201.box and next was aware of lying on a table.

X155,X156. II. Examination. Something held her head and she was
 C110 unable to move while on the table. The beings questioned her
 B700,B710.by telepathy, asking about physiology and sex. They were
 B755,B905.curious about emotions, having none themselves, and caused her
 B908 to feel pain whenever she resisted answering them. Contact
 B753 lenses roused their curiosity. Meanwhile her brother stayed
 U309 behind a thick plate of glass.

E217 VII. Return. As they were leaving her brother scuffled
 E105,\$110.with the beings over surrendering the black box he was carry-
 E120,U133.ing, and two beings then floated down the ramp from the craft
 B610 to escort the witnesses back to their car. Rick's personality
 A138 changed for the worse and he later attempted suicide, while
 A139 Kimberle's daughter suffered a strange illness perhaps related
 to the aliens.

1) Sprinkle, Leo, ed. Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference on
 UFO Investigation (1981) 62-65.

087. Kay / January 1975 / Minnesota (?)

Duration: 1 hour

Investigation: Earl Ayers for CUFOS; hypnosis by a psychiatrist.

Rating: 4(4)

A221 Three white lights had pursued the witness two weeks
 before her abduction. On the latter night she reached home at

E200 4:30 a.m. when she had expected to arrive at 3:30, then went
 A113 to bed, but after an hour arose and took a bath because she
 A100 felt unclean. Her eyes burned the next day and she remembered
 A116.1 fragments of a nightmarish experience.

IA. Capture. Under hypnosis she recalled the three
 lights again, only this time they shone with such brilliance
 E411 that she was unable to see. Against her will she pulled over
 B201,B230.to the side of the road. A humanoid being with a large head
 B360,B215.and white suit came to her door and she followed him, despite
 U101 her terror, to a craft with a red bubble on top.

II. Examination. Three beings pushed and pulled her into
 U202,E212.a big room, where she felt weak and paralyzed while a red
 X224 light shone on her.

E201 VII. Return. She next remembered being outside as the
 B610 beings led her back to her car, after which she went home.

1) Byrne, Carol. "Earl Ayers: Adventures of a UFO Investigator," UFO Report 7/6 (December 1979) 31.

088. Toni M. and husband Darryl / summer 1975 / eastern Oregon, along
 the Owyhee River

Duration: 2 hours

Investigation: Terry Hartman, MUFON Oregon State Director and
 clinically trained hypnotherapist, in August 1977.

Rating: 4(4)

U107 The witnesses, on a camping trip, watched an airplane-
 shaped UFO while they stopped to cool the truck. They next
 recalled seeing a shiny object on a nearby hillside and found
 that the truck now started easily, as if it had cooled off.
 E200 When they reached home they realized that the trip had taken
 two hours too long.

IA. Capture. Hypnosis revealed that the witnesses walked
 E210 toward the object on the hill in a trance, Darryl first. He
 U133 remembered climbing a ladder to an octagonal doorway but then
 E201 recalled no more. Toni had no memory of entering, but
 E203 recalled scenes from inside.

U200 II. Examination. She stood in a room with a dark wall
 and many small lights until a doorway opened into another
 U220,U212.room, white with curved walls, where she saw Darryl strapped
 X156,W400.to a table and a window through which she saw clouds and the
 earth. Two beings then entered through another door. They
 B295,B201.were hairless humanoids with slits for eyes, mouth and nose,
 B241.3,B258,B252,B254.
 B290,B292.and no ears. The skin was gray and wrinkled, the fingers
 B284,B222.balloon-like. One being was 5 feet 2 inches tall, the other
 B805 5 feet 8 inches. They conversed with each other with a sound
 C200,C110.like buzzing bees, but communicated with her by telepathy to
 M100,B765.assure her that they meant no harm, and to say that she was

M122 not meant to come along, but her psychic abilities would allow her to handle the experience.

E211 The beings then examined Darryl, who kept his eyes closed throughout the experience, and in spite of their apparent
B907,X215.friendliness, one of them grabbed and twisted Darryl's arm,
E321 causing him pain which they then relieved. A beam of light
X225 from an overhead device scanned his body, then the beings released their captives, who returned to the truck.

Other strange experiences followed: Toni saw at the foot
A220 of her bed an apparitional figure with a skull-like face and small mouth, who said his name was "Ahab." Darryl's arm,
A125 injured since youth, no longer bothered him, but two years of
A138 crippling depression cost him his job. He attributed his condition to the conflict between the love he felt for the beings
E302(?) and the state of people on earth. Toni felt her personality
A131 had changed for the better, while both witnesses had psychic
A135 experiences after the encounter.

1) Hartman, Terry A. "Another Abduction by Extraterrestrials," MUFON UFO Journal 141 (November 1979) 3-4.

089. "Mr. Graham" / late 1975 / between Mansfield and Shelby, Ohio

Investigation: Bill Jones and other CCAP investigators, who interviewed the witness and his friends.

Rating: 4(2)

IA. Capture. On his way home from a drinking party with two friends the witness, a business man, pulled over in a rural area to sleep it off. When he awoke, four seemingly
B202 human men surrounded the car and had him get into theirs. A
E300 sense of wellbeing replaced his initial fear, but his uneasiness soon returned and he tried to leave the car, but they
B907 held him back. He thought of fighting but suddenly found himself unable to breathe. The beings warned him and restored
E216 his breathing, then took him to a farmhouse.
E315

X100,X155. II. Examination. They told him to undress and lie on a
X225 table, after which a cameralike device on rails scanned his body and the beings conducted some sort of physical test on
C101,C110.him. They had spoken to him earlier, but now they used telepathy to tell him that their race had trouble bearing male
M129 children and would take earth women for breeding. They also
B908 threatened him, saying he would die of cancer if he revealed a certain feature of the beings. They drove him home, where he
E415 found his car.

1) Jones, Bill. "New Ohio Abduction Case," MUFON UFO Journal 115 (June 1977) 9-10.

090. Sharon Keefe / 1975 or 1976 / 35 miles from Gallup, New Mexico

Duration: 1 1/2 hours

Investigation: Dr. Leo Sprinkle, with hypnosis
Rating: 5(4)

U500 IA. Capture. A light followed the witness and her
daughter as they drove in the desert at night. The light
U120 became so bright she was unable to see, then her next memory
E200 was of approaching Gallup, which had been 65 miles away.
E111 Under hypnosis she recalled leaving her body and entering a
B201, B230. round spaceship. There she saw humanoids with heads slightly
B241, B252. larger than average, large eyes, small noses and mouths, and
B222, B290. unusual ears. The beings were 6 feet tall, had gray-white
B301, B345. skin, and wore close-fitting clothes, also hoods and cloaks.
B315, B370. The cloaks included a symbol which combined the nuclear symbol
B500 with the Star of David. These beings floated about
C110 effortlessly and communicated with her by telepathy.

X150 II. Examination. She sat in a chair in a warm, wedge-
U213, E203. shaped room, while her two daughters were in another. When
B901 she worried about them, the beings took her to see that the
E211 girls were safe, apparently asleep in chairs. She returned to
the first room where the beings ran tests, and at one point
B908 she felt as if they were tearing her apart.

1) Sprinkle, R. Leo, ed. Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference
on UFO Investigation (1981) 31-33.

091. Louise Smith (44), Mona Stafford (36), Elaine Thomas (48) / Janu-
ary 6, 1976 / near Stanford (Casey County), Kentucky

Duration: 1 hour 25 minutes

Investigation: Leonard Stringfield, Jerry Black and Jim Miller of
MUFON interviewed the witnesses on Feb. 29; Bill Terry (APRO) joined in
March, and Dr. Leo Sprinkle hypnotized the witnesses Mar. 7 and July 23-
24.

Rating: 5(5)

IA. Capture.

As the witnesses drove in a rural area at 11:15 p.m., an
U510 object like a flaming airplane descended and then hovered a
U101 few hundred yards ahead. The UFO was a domed disc as large as
U141 a football field, metallic gray in color, with red lights
U123 surrounding the rim and one or more lights underneath (S4, 6;
L115). Elaine Thomas described the appearance of this object
E302, U512. as unnaturally beautiful (L116). The object rocked as it
U513 hovered and flipped on end as it circled behind the car, then
U120 illuminated it with a brilliant light, at which time the
E410 driver lost control as the car pulled to the left and
accelerated to 85 mph. The women felt their eyes burn and a
E101 pain in the top of their heads. Changing direction then, the
E413 car ran backwards over what felt like speed bumps, and finally
E414 just before they lost consciousness, the witnesses saw a wide,
lighted roadway ahead of them and could tell the car was
moving rapidly even though the engine had stalled (L115-6).
E200 Stringfield reported that their last memory was that the car
backed into a pasture by a stone wall (S6).

II. Examination.

Under hypnosis the witnesses managed a fragmentary recall of the period of missing time. Mona Stafford remembered being taken from the car, then finding herself alone on a white bed, held down by a light while an eyelike device examined her and four or five masked beings sat around. She began in a sitting position, then one arm was pinned to the table and her fingers squeezed, then one leg was twisted back underneath her in a painful way (L126). Aside from the eyelike light the room was dark, and painfully hot. A weblike structure was before her, and a burning liquid (or something like a liquid) covered her X246.1(?) (S209-10). She felt pressure on her eyes as if they were being pulled out (S13, S209).

Elaine Thomas remembered separating from her friends, then finding herself inside a chamber with a window. Beings moved in front of this window as if they observed her. A device like a netted cocoon covering her neck tightened and choked her whenever she tried to speak or think, and a small bullet-shaped device rested on her chest for a time (L127-8, S208).

Louise Smith remembered lying down during an examination in which a liquid covered her face (L125), a dark place and a sensation of heat burning her skin (S208). She recalled painful treatment of her arms and legs, but kept her eyes closed during most of the experience (S209).

Though never seen clearly, the beings were humanoids with elongated (?) eyes, gray skin and jagged, winglike hands. The beings were about 4 feet tall and wore dark, tight-fitting suits with hoods, or white surgical garments (S10, L126-7). These beings seemed indifferent to the pain they caused in the course of their apparent experiments (L127).

IV. Tour (?).

Mona Stafford described a place "like a volcano," and later specified that she saw a long tunnel, open at the top, and at the end she saw an operating room with four beings examining an unidentified woman with a tube on her stomach. Mona thought she might have been looking at herself (S210).

VII. Return / VIII. Aftermath.

Mona Stafford remembered her friends returning to the car (S210). Conscious memory returned as the women drove toward a streetlight outside Hustonville, 8 miles from the pasture. On reaching home at 1:25 a.m. the witnesses felt a burning sensation, especially on wetting the skin, and burn marks persisted for weeks. The witnesses were thirsty, and suffered eye inflammation for several weeks (S7, L117). Severe weight losses afflicted the women, from which they slowly recovered (L118-9), while Louise Smith's parakeet avoided her after the abduction, and died in March. Her watch, car and alarm clock

malfunctioned soon after the incident (S7-8). Elaine Thomas
 A133 became more outgoing after the incident (L127), and all the
 A135 witnesses developed psychic abilities (Gansberg 134-6). Mona
 A220, T121. Stafford met a being of biblical appearance in her parents'
 A111 home a few weeks later (Gansberg 17). Louise Smith dreaded to
 return to the wall in the pasture, but on July 29 she felt
 E218 summoned out of her sleep and went there, after which the
 A225 rings on her fingers were missing (S211). She found two of
 S105 them near the door of her trailer in September (APRO, 5).
 Elaine Thomas died in 1978.

(Note: in page references above, S = Stringfield, L = Lorenzen.)

- 1) "The Kentucky Abduction," APRO Bulletin 24/6 (October 1976) 1, 3-6.
- 2) Stringfield, Leonard H. "The Stanford, Kentucky Abduction." MUFON UFO Journal 110 (January 1977) 4-15.
- 3) ----. Situation Red, 198-212.
- 4) Lorenzen, Coral and Jim. Abducted!, 114-131.
- 5) ----. "Abducted!--The Story of the Casey County Kidnapping," UFO Report 5/6 (June 1978) 20-23, 60, 62, 64-5, 67.
- 6) Gansberg, Judith M. and Alan L. Direct Encounters, 13-17, 57-8, 134-136.

092. Nestor Urruti / 47 / May 14, 1976 / on the Avenida Pringles, near Olavarria, Argentina

Investigation: unknown; from newspaper account in La Razon (Buenos Aires), June 1(?), 1976.

Rating: 1(1)

The witness was driving his truck across a bridge in the
 early morning hours. Through the fog he saw a dazzlingly
 U102.1 bright object shaped like a giant oyster; it opened and he
 E201 found himself and his truck inside. When his eyes recovered
 from the bright light he saw a horseshoe-shaped panel 3-4 m.
 long, with instruments shaped like flowers and clocklike
 U350 devices with needles but no numbers. He felt a device like a
 X228 cask, with several cables attached to it, lowered over his
 A114 head, and received messages he refused to reveal for fear harm
 B908(?) would come to his family. The witness later turned up at his
 place of work in a nervous condition. At 3 to 3:15 each day
 for some time to come, peculiar sensations afflicted him--he
 A119.1 thought he was someone else, a feeling of languidness overcame
 him, and a sharp pain struck his neck and wrists.

- 1) "Argentina: Olavarria Oyster." ESR 22/3 (October 1976) 31-32.

093. Christina Bryant / 28 / May 1976 / near Alamogordo, New Mexico

Duration: about 4 hours

Investigation: Bob Morgan (MUFON)
 Rating: 4(3)

IA. Capture. The witness was driving with her 4-year old son and a friend at 10:30 p.m. when she noticed lights changing color in the sky. They soon found themselves on a back road, approaching an apparent wreck with a policeman nearby. He seemed too well-dressed for patrol duty and his touch was icy cold. They drove on and reached a truck stop 45 minutes later, where they found that the time was 3 a.m.

II. Examination. Under hypnosis she remembered that after the "policeman" touched her hand, he helped her out and took her to a craft shaped like a coolie hat. She climbed a ladder to enter and sat in a chair, watching lines and stars on a screen while the policeman operated controls and seemingly piloted the ship.

He led her through a door into a room with two surgical tables. Her daughter slept on one, watched over by three hairless beings with large heads, large dark almond-shaped eyes, small noses and vestigial mouths. Their bodies were thin and their skin white. The beings laid the witness on a table and examined her with various devices, scraped a skin sample and drew fluid from her eye. The beings took an interest in a surgical scar on her stomach.

1) "Woman Takes Hypnotic Journey to Recall Trip to Alien Spacecraft," (San Antonio, Texas) Light, March 20, 1983.

094. Helene Giulana / 20 / June 10-11, 1976 / Martinet Bridge, between Valence and Hostun (Dept. of Drome), France

Duration: 2 hours

Investigation: Andre Revol of Ouranos, also reporters and other UFO researchers; hypnosis by Stephane Dey, July 22.

Rating: 4(4)

IA. Capture. As the witness drove home at 1:30 a.m., her car stopped as she crossed the bridge and a luminous UFO descended. The object was red-orange and domed, with blinking lights underneath. She covered her face for what seemed like minutes, and when she looked again the object was gone. The car started and she drove home, but the time was 4 a.m.

Under hypnosis she said the light hurt her eyes, then two beings, dwarf humanoids with big eyes and a sickly look, dressed in black coveralls, opened the door and carried her inside a craft which rested on three legs.

II. Examination. Inside a high and rounded room, seemingly made of iron and illuminated with varicolored lights, the beings placed her on a table and handcuffed her

X220 there. One being used a luminous device as a probe and traced
M149 figures on her sweater, then told her they would return. She
E201 passed out and found herself outside again (14-15).

- 1) Bastide, Jean. "New 'Interrupted Journey'?" MUFON UFO Journal 104 (July 1976) 6.
- 2) "New French Abduction Case." MUFON UFO Journal 107 (Oct. 1976) 14-15.
- 3) Steiger, Brad. Alien Meetings, 156.

095. Lee Parrish / 19 / January 27, 1977 / Prospect, Kentucky

Duration: 35 minutes

Investigation: Don Elkins and Carla Ruekert, and Lawrence
Allison, hypnotist

Rating: 4(4)

E215 The witness felt compelled to watch a UFO just above the
U106 trees as he drove home at 1:05 a.m. The craft was rectangular,
10 feet tall and 40 feet long, and the color of a setting sun.
E410,E400. Something external took control of his jeep and its radio
E200 failed. When he was under the object, it sped away and he
A100 returned home, where his mother noticed that his eyes were
bloodshot. The trip had taken an extra 35 minutes.

U120(?) When hypnotized he recalled pain in his eyes from looking
E201 at the UFO. Suddenly he saw nothing, and the next thing he
U210,U220.saw was a circular room, white and self-luminous, which seemed
U230

U355,B200.too large for the craft. Three machine-like beings stood in
the room: The largest was black, 15-20 feet tall and shaped
like a tombstone; the smallest was red and rectangular, like
a coke machine; the other was white, about 6 feet tall but
broad, humped with a featureless attachment (or head) on top.
B500 The black and red beings had arms and moved slowly, without
X210 legs. These two beings touched the witness on the back, head
B291 and shoulder, causing a painfully cold and stinging sensation.
C200 The only sound he heard came from the white being and sounded
C110 like someone brushing his teeth. Without knowing how, he
B711 sensed that the beings were interested in his chemical makeup,
B800 that the white being was the leader and that the red one
B904 feared to touch him.

The smallest being then merged with or went behind the
second, which in turn merged with the largest. When the
U257 larger being backed away he felt warmer. The large being then
B506,E201.disappeared and he somehow returned to his jeep, bearing the
M149 knowledge that the beings would contact him again. Careful
E123 probing revealed that the jeep hung suspended in air, and that
E111(?) he was "transformed" out of the jeep without opening the door.

- 1) Ruekert, Carla. "Another Kentucky Abduction," APRO Bulletin 25/7 (January 1977) 1, 3-4. Reprinted in FSR 23/3 (1977) 15-16, 19.

2) "Single Witness Abduction in Kentucky," IUR 2/4 (April 1977) 6-7.

096. Martha Throne / c69 / October 30, 1977 / near Sonora, California.

Investigation: hypnosis by Jean Richards

Rating: 2(2)

IA. Capture. The witness was driving with her husband at
U170 p.m. when a cloud of blue smoke engulfed the car, which then
E400,E202.stopped and its lights went out. She lost consciousness and
B201,B253.regained it as human or humanoid beings with flat noses, no
B295,B294.hair and "smoky" complexions, wearing coverall suits which
B342,U102.covered their ears and heads, carried her to a thick oval
U134,E213.craft on legs. Her husband remained behind. A blanket over
E211(?) her kept her from seeing much, but the beings reassured her by
M100,C110.means of telepathy.

X155 II. Examination. The beings placed her on a table in a
U230,B802.shiny room; two stood by her side while one being, a "doctor,"
X210,X240.felt her head. Many beings attended to other duties, but at
M111 some point the beings told her that she would be less meek
A133 than before, and since then she felt more self-confident.

1) "An Encounter with Aliens," Sonora California, November 22, 1982.

097. "Joe Smith" / 20s / November 15, 1978 / East Islip, New York

Investigation: Budd Hopkins and Ted Bloecher

Rating: 5(4)

U120 A flash of light while the witness, an electronics
E200 worker, was driving at 6 p.m., led to a period of unconscious-
A116 ness, but later that night he recalled in flashbacks that five
beings came to his car and pushed down the window, then exam-
ined him and walked him through an unusual environment. His
E205 next conscious memory was of sitting by the road nowhere near
his car. His clothes were in disarray, with his shoes untied
X109 and shirt buttoned improperly. At first his memory was so im-
A119 paired that he could not remember the name of his wife or his
phone number.

1) Hopkins, Budd. "UFO Abductions: The Invisible Epidemic," MUFON
Symposium Proceedings (1981) 45.

098. Pam Owens / 19 / November 25, 1978 / near Trier, West Germany

Duration: 2 hours

Investigation: Richard Seifried (Ohio UFO Investigators' League),
with hypnosis

Rating: 3(2)

IA. Capture. The witness, her husband and young son were
U102 driving home at 10 p.m. An oval metallic UFO approached and
the witness pulled off the road. They got out of the car and
E300,E201.waited unafraid. The next thing she knew, she was inside a
U212,X156.yellow-lighted cornerless room, lying paralyzed on a table.
B223,B230.Two beings 7 feet tall stood by her, with large hairless heads
B295
B293,B292.and greenish skin having a texture like bandages or wrappings.
B901 These beings answered her concern for her son and husband with
M101,C110.reassurances, but they spoke without moving their mouths.

II. Examination. She was pregnant at the time, and the
X261 beings examined her stomach by touch, which caused her to feel
B905,X260.ill. They inserted a long needle into a spot just below her
E201 navel. After this painful probe she found herself standing by
the car with her family, and watched the craft take off.

1) "Space Beings Examine Expectant Mother," National Enquirer UFO Report, 134-137.

099. Pat Eudy / March 1979 / Monroe, North Carolina

Duration: 3 hours

Investigation: newspaper report; Winston-Salem psychologist was
involved.

Rating: 2(2)

U102 The witness saw an oval light in the sky as he drove home
E200 in a remote area about 3 a.m., then his next memory was of a
E205 place 8 miles distant.

II. Examination. With psychiatric help he recalled a
B221,B302.humanoid being 5 feet tall, dressed like an astronaut, his
B341 face covered by a visor. The witness passed from a well-
U200 lighted metallic room "designed like the cockpit of a plane"
U202,X151.to a dim room where he was strapped to a chair and tested, and
X235 a blood sample withdrawn. All the while the being refused to
B906 respond to the witness's questions. After recovering
consciousness the witness reached home at 6:20; his finger
A105,A106.hurt where the blood was taken and his skin itched for several
days.

1) "Spacnapped!" Weekly World News, January 26, 1982.

2) "Press Reports. North Carolina," APRO Bulletin 30/4 (April 1982) 7.

100. Aino Ivanoff / 52 / April 2, 1980 / Pudasjarvi, northern Finland

Duration: 2 hours

Investigation: Suomen Ufotutkijat ry; the extent of the investigation unknown, though hypnosis brought out most of the information.
 Rating: 3(2)

IA. Capture. Driving on a rural road at 1:15 a.m., she U170,E125.entered a strange fog where her car lights turned upward and she stopped within sight of a landed UFO. It was domed, had oval portholes and an aluminum color.

II. Examination. An examination followed after three B366,U300.black-clad men took her into a room with a metallic table, and B720 she received a message about peace. She also learned they B705,E201.were unable to have children. On leaving the craft she drove A102 home in the fog, then suffered tiredness for a week and found A105 small spots on her shoulder.

1) "Finland: Preliminary details of an abduction case," ESR 26/4 (November 1980) 32.

101. "Michael" and "Mary" / November 19, 1980 / a few miles south of Longmont, Colorado

Duration: 1 hour

Investigation: Richard Sigismond, a social psychologist, began an investigation in Dec. 1980 and conducted three hypnotic sessions in 1981. After a while he dropped out of the investigation while Mary, always uneasy about the experience, refused to submit to hypnosis.

Rating: 5(4)

IA. Capture.

Michael, an artist, related that a beam of blue light U120 locked onto the car while he and his wife drove home from Denver at 11:45 p.m. They heard a loud whishing sound and the E400 lights and radio of the car began to fail. Then the back E123 wheels left the pavement and the vehicle rose into the air at an angle.

E200 Conscious memory ended at this point, but under hypnosis U170 he remembered a heavy mist and inside this mist a domed, U101 nearly plano-convex craft waited as if hung in a cloud, with a U133.1 luminous ramp or beam of light leading to an open, arched U252,B201.door. A strong electrical odor was present. A humanoid being B230 with a large head and eyes of ordinary size beckoned him to B295,B290.enter. This being was bald and had gray skin, had extraordin- B285,B306.arily long, thin fingers and wore golden and shiny clothing with a large collar. He proved to be one of several beings, B800,E124.one of whom seemed to be a leader. Once he floated inside E300 Michael missed Mary and a temporary feeling of peacefulness E217 left him as he became angry, so the beings used silver bands C110 to restrain him. He sensed that a second being could read his thoughts (23-25).

II. Examination.

U202 The interior consisted of a large room with a control U230 panel, glowing walls and arches edged by an orange glow.

U300 Michael approached a table, seemingly made of gases, which
 U351(?) solidified before he laid on it. A light like an inverted
 X225,E329.bowl floated above him, and melanoma spots on his legs seemed
 to burn, but his greatest concern was for his wife, since he
 heard her scream. By turning his head he was able to see her,
 X100 naked like himself, across the room with another being, her
 E203 appearance blank and zombie-like (24).

E328 When he heard a rustling sound, he felt as if all his
 X250 thoughts, the entire content of his memory, had been drawn out
 of his head. In a short time his memories returned, but he
 X251 sensed that the beings put in some thoughts which had not been
 there before, including knowledge that other dimensions exist.
 Michael spoke of the being who took his thoughts as "very
 B907 nice," but the captors were neither particularly friendly nor
 considerate of their victims (24-25).

VII. Return.

At the end of the examination Mary came back to him and
 he retrieved his clothes. The leader permitted them to leave
 the ship, but they found both car and ship suspended in the
 mist. The blue light and whishing sound returned, while the
 E410 car lowered to the highway, still running at 55 mph even when
 the rear end was off the ground (25).

Conscious memory returned as the light and sound abruptly
 disappeared. The time was 12:55 and they stopped at a gas
 A102 station, but Michael walked in semi-circles, as if drunk (22-
 A105 3). Mary found a rectangular mark on her abdomen the next day
 A115 and soon had vivid dreams of a craft and entity. She soon de-
 veloped a nearly fatal case of pneumonia, and while hospital-
 X250(?) ized learned she was pregnant. The child was born two months
 premature but proved healthy and even precocious (23). The
 A125 melanoma condition on Michael's legs improved after the
 A132 encounter. He felt an unfamiliar strength and energy develop-
 A133 ing and underwent a personality change toward greater openness
 and flexibility (22, 24, 26).

1) Sigismond, Richard. "CE IIIs: New Dimensions in Investigations,"
IUR 7/5 (Sept.-Oct. 1982) 9-15. Reprinted in FSR 29/2 (Dec. 1983 21-
 26.

102. Alan Godfrey / c33 / November 28, 1980 / Todmorden, England

Duration: about 15 minutes

Investigation: MUFORA; hypnosis by Dr. Robert Blair, psychologist,
 and Dr. Joseph Jaffe, psychiatrist, Aug., Sept. 1981.

Rating: 5(4)

The witness, a police officer, was on patrol at 5:05 a.m.
 when he saw a lighted object on the road ahead. The object
 U101 was a domed metallic disc with windows, luminous and with
 additional lights on the top and bottom. The central section
 U550 was spinning and bushes beneath the object trembled despite a
 E302 lack of wind. He felt attracted to the object, and fright

E300 alternated with a sense of security while he sat in the car.
 E400 When he realized the object was unconventional he attempted to
 radio his station without success, then sketched the object.
 E200 One moment he observed the object, the next moment he was 100
 E205 yards further down the road and the object was gone (123-6).
 A116.1 He had memory flashbacks of getting out of the car and looking
 M117 for the object, and of a voice telling him he should not see
 the object (126-7).

IA. Capture.

Hypnosis added to the story from the point where he
 finished the sketch. He then got out of the car, but soon re-
 turned and tried to start it, without success (152). A light
 E400 struck him and he lost consciousness, saying that something
 U120 had hold of him (153). He also recalled floating and an
 E120 opening in the craft (148, 154).

II. Examination.

U210 He next recalled a rounded room with some corners, also a
 U300 carpet, bed and machinery (162). A man named Joseph sat at a
 table. He was human with a thin nose, beard and moustache, 6
 T120 feet tall and dressed in a skull-cap and sheet so that he had
 B205 a biblical appearance. Eight metallic robot beings with
 devices like lampshades on their heads and eyes in a
 B220, X210 horizontal line, 3 to 3 1/2 feet tall, touched him and made
 C200, B208 beeping sounds (155-6). A large black dog sat in the same
 room (158).

B900 Joseph smiled and was friendly, then led the witness to
 E216 the bed. He thought of resisting, but did not act, and laid
 X155, X225 on the bed instead. A light from the ceiling shone down on
 C110, M117 him. Joseph told him by telepathy that this was not for his
 E320, E202 eyes, touched his head, and at that moment the witness blacked
 X100 out for a while (159-60). The small beings removed his shoes
 and examined his toes (161), while instruments placed on his
 X229 arms and legs caused him pain, also a sense of sickness. A
 U253 sickly smell accompanied the examination, and he closed his
 E211 eyes at some points (164). At this time he remembered seeing
 a ball of fire when he was a child, and Joseph indicated that
 M122 they had met before (165). Some questions followed, but the
 A114 witness would not reveal their content (166).
 E201

In the winter of 1965, the 18-year old witness was
 driving with his girlfriend at 2 a.m. when a woman and a dog
 stepped out in front of him. He braked, thinking he had
 struck her, but they found no trace of the woman. When he
 A225(?) reached home he was unable to account for 2 hours. In 1970
 Alan talked to a friend he had not seen for a while, only to
 learn that the man had been dead for months (216-7).

1) Randles, Jenny. The Pennine UFO Mystery, 122-31, 147-67, 216-17.

103. "Pat Norris" / 28 / February 3, 1983 / near Mobile, Alabama
 Investigation: Ed O. Brown, APRO field investigator
 Rating: 4(3)

While driving home in the evening the witness heard an explosion and her car began to vibrate. It stopped soon before she encountered a brilliantly lighted object, discoidal in front but elongated from the side, and 210 feet wide by 70-80 feet thick. The object gave off a high-pitched sound. When the object went silent her fear vanished and she felt great happiness. She saw 20-30 beings through the window of an up-
 B225,B201.per deck; they were slender humanoids with large chests, some B260,B222.
 B290,B230.5 feet 10 inches tall and pale-skinned, with large crania, no B295,B360.hair and ears smaller than humans'. The beings wore white one piece suits, and seemed to take no notice of her. After about 5 minutes the ship turned and flew away.

A115 She also experienced dreams (whether before or after the sighting remains uncertain) of many lights and a gold-and-silver tree. Then she laid on a circular table with beings surrounding her and communicating by telepathy. One being was B800(?) very old. They questioned her about her physical and emotional feelings, and at one point when she felt cold a being held B329 a hand over her body and gave her a sense of warmth. She B900 turned onto her back or side as they requested, while they X220 touched metal rods to various parts of her body. The beings E101 relieved pressure she felt in her head after seeing the ship, A125 and lifelong back problems she had suffered.

1) "Encounter in Alabama," APRO Bulletin 32/2 (May 1984) 1-3.

2) "Pat Norris Dream Material," APRO Bulletin 32/11 (May 1985) 4-6.

104. Julio Platner / 34 / August 9 (??), 1983 / 15 km. north of Winifreda (province of La Pampa), Argentina

Duration: 1/2 hour

Investigation: newspaper reports from Buenos Aires newspapers Diario Popular, Aug. 12; Tiempo Argentino, Aug. 12, 13; La Reforma, date unknown. All testimony was conscious.

Rating: 2(2)

IA. Capture.

When the witness stepped out his front door at 7:30 p.m. and saw a bright light, he pursued it in his van. The light rushed him when he stopped and left the van, then blindness E202,B201.and paralysis set in. He next recalled four humanoid beings 5 B222,B295.feet 4 inches to 5 feet 6 inches tall, with hairless heads, B252,B241.short or flat noses, round protuberant eyes, small mouths and B257
 B254,B301.ears flat against the head. The beings wore close-fitting, B300,B303.one-piece uniforms which looked like skin and felt like foam B308,B211.rubber. One being was a woman.

II. Examination.

E201 He suddenly found himself and his van inside a large U212,U230.spherical (?) room, well lighted from no specific source, and U300,U302.containing only an operating table and something like a glowing glass bookcase. The beings tranquilized him with a E320,C110.touch on the arm and reassured him by telepathy that they M100,M121.meant no harm. They also explained that thousands of others

had shared the same experience, and allowed him to tell anyone
 X100 he wished. The beings then undressed him and took a blood
 X235,X155.sample while he laid on the table, and temporarily took his
 S105,E201.valuables. In his next memory he laid asleep on top of his
 E205 van, now parked on a rural road.

The APRO version, taken from La Reforma, said that a
 U120 light blinded him as he opened a gate. He awoke on an
 operating table, while four beings extracted blood from his
 E317 arm with a tube. Something like a glass enclosure prevented
 him from standing or touching his captors. In 15-20 minutes
 B506 they told him to stand, then disappeared, and he found himself
 sitting in his van.

E400 Coincident with the abduction, telegraph and TV operation
 E500 was disrupted, and a farmer reported unusual behavior from his
 horses.

- 1) "Some Recent Latin-American Press Reports: and a New 'Spectacular'
 from Argentina, 'The Vampire UFO,'" FSR 29/2 (December 1983) 9-10.
- 2) "Press Reports," APRO Bulletin, 32/3 (May 1984) 8.

105. Rosemary Hawkins (27), Valerie Walters (26), Vivian Hayward (27) /
 1983(?) / Telford, Shropshire, England

Duration: 20 minutes

Investigation: Harold Harris, Norman Collinson, Michael Sacks;
 hypnosis by Dr. Joseph Jaffe

Rating: 4(4)

U100 IA. Capture. A circular cluster of lights followed the
 E400 witnesses, causing their car to stop on a deserted road at 2
 E200 a.m. When they reached home at 3, a time gap was apparent.
 E120 Hypnosis revealed a sense of floating into circular doors.

X155,U213. II. Examination. Rosemary laid on a bed in a semicircu-
 B295,B201.lar room while four beings, ugly hairless humanoids with
 B241,B205.bulging eyes or perhaps robots, entered the room and stood
 B221,B315.around her. They were 4 feet tall, wore green robes, had thin
 B271,C101.arms and spoke with gruff voices. She felt relaxed, then
 E300

E120,E202.floated back to the car and blacked out. The beings held
 X156,X215.Vivian down while they caused pain to her legs and took things
 X247,X225.from her body. They scanned her, then carried her back to the
 E121,E315.car. Valerie felt numbed as the light approached, then the
 E121,M105.beings carried her after telling her not to be afraid. Her
 B754,B211.shoes attracted the interest of a female being.

- 1) "Close Encounter at the Shamrock Cafe," News of the World (London),
 June 5, 1983.
- 2) "Hypnotic probe to end UFO mystery," Shropshire Star (Wellington),
 June 10, 1983.
- 3) "Experts Confirm Women's UFO Ordeal," Weekly World News, July 5, 1983

5. ABDUCTION AND EXAMINATION--HOUSEHOLD INTRUSION

The following nine cases, nos. 106-114, continue examples where the abductors examine the witness, but illustrate a second common way the beings take their victims, by invading the home or bedroom of the witnesses.

106. Prospera Munoz / 6 or 7 / 1946 or 1947 / Juanilla, Spain

Duration: several hours

Investigation: Antonio Ribera; the investigation included hypnosis

Rating: 4(3)

IB. The witness and her sister met two beings and spoke with them. Later the same day the two girls again met the beings. That night when the witness was asleep at home, the beings came to her and she agreed to go with them, taking her terrified dog with her into a craft like a two-storied chalet. B201, B905. The beings were humanoids, ugly and brusque, with four fingers B280, B303. and wearing uniforms with turned-up collars.

X155 II. Examination. In a room with much equipment the X261, X240. beings laid her on a bed and examined her vagina and head E204 while she remained in a semiconscious state. She also saw X257(?) images of herself and her sister on a TV screen. Further experiences followed, but she recalled none of them until 1979. A116

1) "Spanish Woman Recalls Abduction 36 Years Ago," ESR 29/4 (April 1984) 8-9.

107. M L S / autumn 1965

Duration: 5 hours(?)

Investigation: Dr. Leo Sprinkle, with hypnosis

Rating: 5(4)

The witness was at home at about midnight when she saw an object like a full moon change shape. When she went outside a B201, B365. humanoid being in dark boots and clothing approached, and she E200, E205. next remembered being inside at 5 a.m. Under hypnosis she remembered that two men took her and her brother into a round U210, B715. room and examined both captives. A conversation followed about psychology and the human brain.

1) Sprinkle, Leo, ed., Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO Investigation (1981) 247 (#121).

108. Gilberto G. Ciccioli / 50 / October 4, 1972 / Buenos Aires, Arg.

Duration: 40 minutes

Investigation: unknown

Rating: 1(1)

Aroused from sleep by a noise at 3:15 a.m., the witness approached the front door and was blinded by a light. He lost consciousness and found himself inside a metallic room with instruments and a central lamp which cast an indirect light. Five to ten humanoid beings 7-8 feet tall with slender profiles and long chins, dressed in green uniforms, extracted blood from one hand with a pencil-like object, and also took a sperm sample. The witness felt he should not be afraid during the experience. He again lost consciousness, then found himself in his home again. Though he felt no pain when the blood sample was taken, his fingers later swelled at intervals, and his neck pained him some days later. He developed an understanding of science and philosophy out of keeping with his primary school education and job as a construction laborer, while his dog experienced periods of paralysis and fear after the encounter.

1) "Buenos Aires Builder Allegedly Kidnapped by Entities," ESR 19/6 (November-December 1973) 16-17. From LDLN no. 129.

109. "Frank and Alice Johnson" / April 1975 / Pennsylvania

Investigation: Eugenia Macer-Story, March 1980

Rating: 4(4)

IB. Capture. After seeing lights and desiring to contact UFOs, the witnesses awoke to a light-filled room and went outside in response to a sense of allurement. They floated into a round and luminous UFO hovering nearby, entered a round room and floated there without fear until several beings met them. The beings were very nearly human, with small mouths and noses and average height, and dressed in suits with a transparent covering over the face. A female being went with Alice, while Frank stayed with two men.

II. Examination. Alice followed the woman through a curved corridor to an examination room with indirect lighting, then climbed onto a table. The being scanned her with a light and projected images of her internal organs. The witness was unable to bear children and questioned the being, who moved an instrument over her reproductive area and caused it to tingle. She later gave birth. The being filled out paper forms, then led Alice to another room, where she met Frank.

While Alice was away Frank stayed in a room and watched star images on a screen. He also conversed with a man who seemed to be the captain and another who spoke from a religious standpoint, like a priest, about other dimensions, fossil fuels and pollution.

E201. The next morning they awoke in bed with no memory of how they returned, and with the experience seeming like a dream.
E200 Alice later had a 45-minute time lapse experience.

- 1) Macer-Story, Eugenia. "Pennsylvania Woman Healed by Alien Practitioner," Pursuit 13/4 (Fall 1980) 146-149.

110. J. E. and wife / late 20s / August 1976(?) / Rockland County, N.Y.
Investigation: Budd Hopkins and Ted Bloecher; hypnosis by Dr. Aphrodite Clamar.
Rating: 5(5)

Mrs. E. was at home alone at 9 p.m. and locked herself inside when a luminous object approached and a silence fell over the house. The object soon departed and she told her husband about it when he came home two hours later. She later dreamed of being aboard a UFO in a well-lighted white room while a plastic tube enclosed her. She knew her husband was in another part of the craft. He dreamed independently of her that he was aboard a UFO with her and inside a plastic tube. As a child he also had odd experiences of moving in slow motion. Hypnosis probed the abduction to reveal the taking of a sperm sample.

- 1) Hopkins, Budd. "UFO Abductions: The Invisible Epidemic," MUFON UFO Symposium (1981) 54-55.

111. R R / July 19, 1977
Investigation: Dr. Leo Sprinkle, including hypnosis
Rating: 5(4)

IB. Capture. The witness awoke about midnight to find three beings in her living room. They were hairless humanoids with watery eyes, a thin build and pasty white skin. In height the beings measured about 4 1/2 feet. These beings escorted her to a UFO and she entered by means of a beam of light.

II. Examination. She laid on a "water bed" while a mist covered her for decontamination. After the beings placed her on a table they probed her with a beam of light and returned her home to bed. Ten days of sickness and a period of balance problems followed.

- 1) Sprinkle, Leo, ed. Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO Investigation (1981) 246 (#119).

112. Elaine Kaiser / December 10, 1979 / Rhode Island
Investigation: hypnosis, February 1981
Rating: 1(1)

IB. Capture. The witness was in bed at night, then saw a

U120,E200.white light and lost consciousness. Under hypnosis she E124,U213.remembered floating up a beam of light into a semi-circular room aboard a craft.

X105 II. Examination. A being gave her a smock and she E215,X155.dressed in it without resistance, then laid on a table while X205 an unknown man laid on another. Instruments connected her to X235,B223.the man, and something like a blood transfusion occurred. A B366,B306.giant being in a black metallic suit, named Tabar, relieved E321,C110.her pain by passing a hand in front of her. By telepathy he M130 told her he came from 2.4 million light years away. Several A220 months later she recognized this man in an audience.

1) "Alien Visitors?" (Pontiac, Michigan) Oakland Press, Aug. 22, 1982.

113. Gene and May Gautreau / September 7, 1980 / near Pat McGuire's ranch, Wyoming

Duration: 3 1/2 hours

Investigation: Dr. Leo Sprinkle

Rating: 5(5)

IB. Capture. Sleeping in a tent after a day of elk hunting, the witnesses awoke at 4-5 a.m. to see a moonlike E300 light. Afraid at first, a sense of calm suddenly fell over E200,A105.both of them and they awoke 3 1/2 hours later, Mary with a X109 sore mouth. The tent was dirty, as it had not been before, and on the way home they saw a mutilated cow. Under hypnosis B201,B230.he remembered that three beings, humanoids with large crania B241,B222.and eyes, 5 feet 7 inches to 6 feet tall and thin in build, B225 and looking as if wrapped in silver-gray tape, came to the B292 tent and took his wife. He went along as well, without E215 resisting.

U210 II. Examination. He found himself alone inside an oval U300,U351.room; it contained a table and a box with smoke inside. The X220 beings examined him with a lighted probe to his ear and E201 stomach, and next he awoke back in the tent. The witnesses A202,A135.received crank phone calls after the experience and their ESP abilities improved.

1) Sprinkle, Leo, ed. Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO Investigation (1981) 47-49.

114. Ellecia Gruen / 7 / Toledo, Ohio

Investigation: uncertain

Rating: 2(2)

The witness, a housewife and mother, was cleaning her A116 house in Ogden Center, Michigan, when she suddenly recalled a E102(?) scene from her childhood: As she lay in bed in her orphanage B282 ward, grayish beings with crablike claws for hands stood X220 around her and examined her body with machines. Later in life

A210,A135.she experienced poltergeist activity and developed extrasen-
A221 sory powers. In 1976 numerous UFOs flew in the vicinity of
her house, and another woman from the same orphanage and
A230 sharing the same memories of an examination, also lived in
Ogden Center.

1) Gansberg, Judith M. and Alan L. Direct Encounters, 25-7, 61, 129-30.

6. ABDUCTION AND EXAMINATION--OTHER MEANS OF CAPTURE

The nine cases of nos. 115-123 illustrate alternative circumstances under which abductors may take witnesses for an examination.

115. Albert Lancashire / late summer 1942 / 2 miles from Newbiggen-on-Sea, Northumberland, England

Investigation: Eric Richards and Sean Ainscough, COS-MOS

Rating: 4(4)

I. Capture. The witness was standing guard duty near a radar station one night when a light surrounded by a black cloud appeared over the sea. Thinking the object a German weapon, he entered his sentry box while the object descended. U170
A215,E124. He suddenly felt compelled to go outside again, and a beam of light drew him toward the object. He felt as if he walked on B220,B221. the beam. Several pygmy-sized humanoids then carried him aboard.

B806,B201. II. Examination. Two taller beings, human or humanoid, B222 then met him. They were similar in height to the witness; B344 one had dark hair, one wore goggles, the other wore goggles B340,B800. and a skull cap. One seemed to be the captain, the other an B802,B900. examiner. The latter smiled in greeting, then, in a room U211,X155. with a blue-domed ceiling, the witness laid on a couch or table for a vaguely remembered medical examination. He next E201,E205. remembered being back in the sentry box. E200

VIII. Aftermath. In Oct. 1967 he began to experience A215 apparitional phenomena as a point of light appeared in his bedroom and developed into the shape of a human head. He saw A221,A220. other UFOs and one with a being inside while at his job as a A116 railway signalman, and these experiences prompted his memory A139 of the 1942 event. He then associated a chronic tongue rash with the examination.

1) "New Time Lapse Case from England Uncovered," MUFON UFO Journal 107 (October 1976) 17-18. From Cosmos 1/9.

116. Fred Reagan / July 1951 / U.S.

Investigation: unknown

Rating: 2(1)

U102 A lozenge-shaped UFO collided with a Piper Cub piloted by
E123 the witness and it fell until a force pulled him upward, into
B200 the UFO. Inside it were beings like metallic stalks of aspar-

B220,C110.agus, about 3 feet tall, who communicated somehow, but
 B901 seemingly in English. They apologized for the accident, then
 B902 gave him a medical examination and healed him of cancer, so
 E201 they said, as compensation. They deposited him unconscious on
 the ground beside the wreck of his plane, without a scratch or
 A139 bruise on him. On May 16, 1952, the witness died of brain de-
 terioration attributed to radiation.

1) Creighton, Gordon. "Healing from UFOs," ESR 15/5 (Sept.-Oct. 1969)
 20-21.

117. Carroll Wayne Watts / March 31, 1967 / Loco, Texas

Investigation: unknown

Rating: 1(1)

When the witness investigated a lighted object as he
 C110(?) drove home at 10:30 p.m., a voice asked if he would be willing
 B900 to submit to a physical examination. The reward would be a
 flight aboard the UFO, and all he had to do was stand in front
 X227 of a machine, but he declined. He also saw a large map near
 S101 the examination machine.

U102,E400. On April 11 an egg-shaped object stalled his truck and
 B221,B242.four beings less than 5 feet tall, with elongated eyes, slit
 B258,B300.mouths and white coverall suits invited him into their craft.
 B360

U150 This time he accepted and flew to a mother ship, where a
 A225 device examined him. Several later encounters with aliens
 followed.

1) Holzer, Hans. UFOonauts, 154-55.

118. David Seewaldt / 13 / November 17 (19?), 1967 / Alberta, Canada

Duration: 30 minutes

Investigation: W. K. Allen; hypnosis by a dentist and a
 University of Alberta psychologist. Investigations began a year after
 the incident.

Rating: 4(4)

I. Capture. As the boy crossed a vacant lot at 6 p.m. he
 U531 heard a high-pitched sound as a UFO descended. The craft was
 U123 silvery-gray, with a band of light around the middle, and as
 big as a house. The object shone a beam of light on him and
 E204,E124.he felt "in a trance" while the light drew him into the ship.
 B201,B258.Two beings met him, ugly humanoids with slit mouths and holes
 B252,B254.for nose and ears. These beings were about 6 feet tall and
 B222
 B292 had brown crocodile skin, with no clothes. Their hands had
 B280 only four fingers (271, 27, 30).

U230 II. Examination. In a brightly lighted room the beings
 U200,X100.placed him on a cot and removed his clothes, then took him
 U201,U202.through a corridor to another brightly lighted room, where

X155 they placed him on a table. Four beings surrounded him and
 B802,X240.one lifted David's head to examine his hair, eyes and nose
 X225 (27), then an orange light descended from the ceiling and
 U223 shone on him. A being stuck a small needle into his arm (29).

VII. Return. The beings then redressed him and beamed
 him down into the lot again (30). Frightened, he ran home and
 E200,A116.hid under the bed, not to remember what happened until five
 A115 months later, in a dream (26).

1) Slate, B. Ann. "Contactee Supplies New Clues to UFO Mystery," UFO Report 3/1 (April 1976) 26-30, 44.

2) De Herrera, John. The Ethereal Invasion, 26-29.

119. Nancy Isacco / c1971 / Wyoming (?)

Investigation: hypnosis by Dr. Leo Sprinkle

Rating: 5(4)

After separating from her sisters as they played in the
 E123 woods, the witness was drawn by a force toward several
 B295,B201.hairless humanoids with orange, glowing eyes and openings for
 B245,B252.
 B257,B221.ears and mouths. These beings were 4 feet tall and had frog-
 E201,B292,X257.like skin. She next found herself inside a craft looking at a
 X150,X228.screen with patterns on it. She sat in a chair while a helmet
 rested on her head, and after a while the beings took her back
 B900 to the woods and thanked her. Scrapes on her knees before the
 A125 meeting were healed afterward.

1) Sprinkle, Leo, ed. Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO Investigation (1981) 243 (#102).

120. Tom Dawson / 63 / August 6, 1977 / Pelham, Georgia

Investigation: unknown; newspaper report

Rating: 1(1) (0?)

The witness was taking a morning walk with his dog
 U100 through a pasture with 40 cows. A circular UFO descended and
 E315,E501.hovered just off the ground; he and all the animals were un-
 B201,B211.able to move. Five humanoid beings emerged, 3 men and 2 women
 B255,B238.with sharp noses, pointed ears and no necks or hair. The
 B295
 B290 beings had pale white skins and three of them wore "beautiful"
 B620 clothes while two others were nude. Two beings stood guard
 B800 while the leader and two others examined the witness, removing
 X101,X228.his shirt and trousers and placing a skullcap on his head. He
 then heard a voice from inside screaming, "I am Jimmy Hoffa."
 B807,C200.The beings conferred in high, shrill voices as if
 contemplating taking the witness along. The beings returned
 U520 to the craft, which rose to about 75 feet, then disappeared.

1) "The Most Bizarre UFO Encounter of the Year," UFO Report 5/3 (Jan.

1978) 12-13.

121. Antonio La Rubia / 33 / September 15, 1977 / Paciencia (23 miles north of Rio de Janeiro), Brazil

Duration: 35 minutes

Investigation: Irene Granchi, Oct. 18; all memories are conscious

Rating: 4(3)

I. Capture.

At 2:20 a.m. the witness was crossing a field on his way to work. An object the color of lead and shaped like a hat, at least 235 feet in diameter (APRO 1), waited in a nearby field. The witness was unable to flee after a bright blue light illuminated him and seemed to capture him inside an invisible bell jar. Three robot-like humanoids floated to him. They had heads shaped like upright footballs with a row of small mirrors across the middle and a rotating antenna on top. The beings were of stocky build and 4 feet tall; their arms were long and flexible, without fingers and pointed at the ends. Instead of legs the beings stood on pedestals. He floated with the beings after they pointed a small device at him, then felt a tremor and found himself inside a corridor. The appearance of the ground below indicated that the ship took off (44-5).

II. Examination.

A blue light shone on him and he found himself inside a huge circular hall lighted by an intermittent (?) blue light from the ceiling. Able to speak for the first time, he screamed and the two dozen beings in the room toppled over. Breathing was difficult in the room (APRO 2), which contained only a piano-like device. The beings pressed keys and showed him images on the view screen, one of which showed him naked while lying on a table as the beings shone the blue light on his chest. He became sick, then they showed him otherworldly scenes of a huge UFO factory, a running train, and strangest of all, a robot-being melting when attacked by a dog, then the dog dissolving in turn when another being "shot" it with a light. During the show a being drew blood from his finger with a syringe (46-48).

VII. Return.

The beings somehow threw the witness overboard into a street; one of the beings accompanied him and returned his possessions. A moment later the being was gone and the object rose into the sky, at 2:55 a.m. His watch had stopped at 2:20 and for the next month he suffered diarrhea, nausea, fever, a burning and itching sensation, of such severity that he was unable to work (48-50).

1) "Brazilian CE 4 Case," APRO Bulletin 26/4 (Oct. 1977) 1-4.

2) Lorenzen, Coral. "UFO Abduction in Brazil," in Rogo, ed., UFO Abductions, 44-50. From Fate, July 1978.

122. Miguel Freitas / 23 / August 30, 1978 / San Luis Province, Arg.

Duration: probably 1-2 hours

Investigation: unknown

Rating: 1(1)

About 4:30 p.m. the witness took a break from his work as
 U120(?) a woodcutter. A craft neared and a being within a blue light
 E315 approached. This being pressed a button and paralyzed the
 witness when he tried to run. He was taken aboard, where a
 X110 gray substance was smeared on his mouth (later tests suggested
 X220 a bactericide) and needles stuck into his arms. He talked
 with the beings awhile, and about dusk they released him in a
 S100 remote area 35-40 km. away, leaving him with several presents.
 One, a box from which the beings' voices emerged, he abandoned
 and the police took the others.

- 1) "Humanoid and Abduction Reports Widespread," MUFON UFO Journal 130
 (September 1979) 15.

123. Alfred Burtoo / 77 / Aug. 12, 1983 / Aldershot, Hampshire, England

Duration: 1/2 hour

Investigation: interview by Omar Fowler on Oct. 10.

Rating: 4(4)

The witness was preparing to fish in a canal at 1:15 a.m.
 U101 when a light approached. It proved to be a thick disc with
 U130 round windows around the circumference and a turret on top.
 U134,E500. The craft landed on two legs and went dark, then his dog
 B201,B221.growled as two beings approached. They were humanoids 4 feet
 B300,B300.to 4 feet 6 inches tall, dressed in green overalls and helmets
 B341 with visors to cover the face. When one being gestured for him
 U133 to come the witness followed them up a stairway into the
 U201 craft. He saw a corridor and waited in a room only 5 feet
 U236 high, lighted by a dim but indirect source and with a column
 X224 in the center. The beings had him stand beneath an amber
 C101,B707.light, then spoke to him in broken English, asking his age and
 then dismissing him as too old and infirm for their purposes,
 whatever they might have been. He walked out and watched the
 craft depart.

- 1) Fowler, Omar. "A Landing and Close Encounter Near Aldershot," FSR
 29/2 (December 1983) 3-5.

7. ABDUCTION AND EXAMINATION--SEXUAL ENCOUNTER

A sensational variation on the examination theme occurs when the witness has sexual relations with his captors. Nine cases, nos. 124-132, illustrate this episode.

124. Antonio Villas Boas / 23 / October 15, 1957 / Francisco de Sales, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil

Duration: 4 hours, 15 minutes

Investigation: The witness gave a deposition to Dr. Olavo Fontes and journalist Joao Martins on Feb. 22, 1958.

Rating: 5(4)

Two UFO incidents preceded the actual abduction, one on Oct. 5 when Antonio and his brother saw a light from above illuminate their yard and house, the other on Oct. 14 when a luminous object descended to the field where Antonio and his brother were plowing. Antonio approached the object, only to have it escape him by flying to the opposite end of the field.

I. Capture.

The following night as Antonio plowed alone a red star U101, U102 approached and proved to be a domed disc, actually pear-shaped as seen from above, 35 feet long and 23 feet wide at the broadest part. Large lights projected from the front and smaller ones surrounded the rim, as did a catwalk. Two stubby winglike devices projected from the side. A bright light shone on the witness as the craft descended, while surprise and fear held him motionless until the craft settled on three legs ahead of him. Then he started the tractor and drove away. When the engine failed he fled on foot, but a being soon seized him. He pushed this assailant away, but three others held him, lifted him from the ground and carried him aboard the craft even while he struggled and shouted (206-8, 229, 232).

The five beings were humanoid or nearly human; four were 5 feet 1 inch tall and presumably male, the other, who first grabbed him, proved to be female and 4 feet 5 inches tall. They dressed in tight gray overalls with gloves, shoes and helmets with lenslike windows in front. Tubes ran from the helmet to the area of the ribs, then entered the clothing. The uniform included a belt and breast strap, also a badge or shield on the breast. The males remained in full costume throughout the encounter (213-15, 217).

U133 As the beings hoisted Antonio up a ladder to the entrance
 E217 he grabbed the railing and obliged them to unclasp his hands
 before carrying him further. Once inside a small metallic
 U200 entrance chamber a door closed behind him and no sign of an
 U132 opening or seam was visible. The beings then ushered him into
 U213,U221 a large semi-oval room with silvery walls and a column in the
 middle, a table and stools for furniture. Some time passed
 B807 while the beings discussed what to do with him, their speech
 C201 resembling the barks and yelps of a dog (209-210).

II. Examination.

X100,U250. The beings then undressed him in the chilly room despite
 his resistance, and one being holding a wet sponge wiped his
 X110 skin with a clear, thick liquid (211). Three beings escorted
 him to a smaller room containing only a couch, then two drew
 X235 blood from his chin using a glass flask with a rubber tube
 (212).

U253 Left alone perhaps half an hour, he rested on the couch,
 but a strange-smelling smoke entered the room through tubes in
 the wall. The smell sickened him until he vomited, but there-
 after he was able to breathe better (213).

B202 His solitude ended along with his questions about how
 B250(?) human the beings might be when a naked woman of unusual but
 B252,B258 beautiful appearance entered the room. She had a wide face
 B242,B296 and pointed chin, small nose, thin lips and elongated blue
 eyes. Her hair was blond and thin, her pubic hair blood red;
 her body was slender and beautiful. She embraced him, making
 clear that she wanted sexual intercourse. The witness soon
 X265 obliged. Afterwards the door opened and the woman left, first
 B704 pointing to her belly and then towards the sky. One being
 brought his clothes and he dressed, finding only his cigarette
 S105 lighter missing (216-219).

IV. Tour; VII. Return.

U203 He returned to the control room and stood while four
 B907(?) beings ignored him and conversed with one another. He noticed
 S100 a clocklike device and picked it up to prove his adventure,
 B912 but a being took it back angrily (219). One being then
 B901 gestured to the witness to follow on a courtesy tour of the
 exterior of the craft. They followed the platform around the
 exterior while the guide pointed out the lights and other
 C105 features as they went. The guide pointed to the ladder and
 Antonio descended, then backed off as the guide signalled.
 U531 The lights brightened, the cupola spun faster and a whistling
 U520 sound grew in intensity as the object rose slowly, then flew
 off at high speed. The time was 5:30 (220-223).

A104 He slept most of the following day, then his health
 A103,A115 worsened so that for the next 2-3 days he suffered nervous-
 ness, headaches, insomnia, nightmares and lack of appetite;
 by the second night he developed a burning sensation in his
 A100 eyes which persisted, along with watering, for about a month.

Sunlight aggravated the condition. In a few days his
 A117,A118.sleeplessness changed into excessive sleepiness, and this
 condition lasted about a month, though his nausea soon passed
 and his appetite returned. Eight days after the encounter he
 A106 bruised his arm, but the small bruise soon infected and soon a
 number of similar wounds appeared spontaneously (234-236).

In 1978, after 21 years, the witness appeared on a
 Brazilian TV show and repeated the story of his experience,
 X262 adding only that the woman also collected a sperm sample. By
 1978 he was married with four children, and whereas before he
 was a farmer with only a primary education, he had since
 A130(?) become a lawyer (Probe, 79).

- 1) "The Most Amazing Case of All," FSR 11/1 (Jan.-Feb. 1965). The witness was pseudonymously identified as "Adhemar."
- 2) Creighton, Gordon. "The Amazing Case of Antonio Villas Boas," in Bowen, ed., The Humanoids, 200-238 (primary source for references above). Reprinted from FSR 12/4, 13/1, 13/3, 14/1 (1966-68). The lengthy Fontes-Martins report, containing the witness's deposition, also is concluded in Lorenzen, Encounters with UFO Occupants, 61-87.
- 3) ----. "Brazil Learns at Last About A.V.B." FSR 18/3 (May-June 1972) 9-13.
- 4) "Brazil: New Light on a Sexual Abduction," Probe (Sept. 1980) 79.
- 5) Milcarty, S. B. "Seduced by a Female from Another World!" Beyond Reality's UFO Special Issue (1980) 21-23, 66.

125. Marlene Travers / August 11, 1966 / near Melbourne(?), Australia
 Duration: several hours
 Investigation: unknown; newspaper report
 Rating: 1(1)

While walking to a country store after supper, the
 U533 witness heard a sound like an airplane and saw a light, then a
 U100 silvery disc 50 feet in diameter and 10 feet thick landed in a
 B364,B301.nearby field. A man dressed in a green close-fitting suit
 E315 came out. She tried to run but could not, seemingly held by
 C110 his eyes, and understood his telepathic communications. When
 E320 he touched her she felt compelled to follow him inside and
 submit to his aim--to make her the first earth woman to bear
 X265 an extraterrestrial child. After sexual relations she left
 the ship, burning her ankle as she tripped over a switch. She
 E202 then passed out and friends found her later.

- 1) Holzer, Hans. The UFOonauts 247-8.

126. Shane Kurz / c18 / May 2, 1968 / Westmoreland, New York
 Duration: several hours
 Investigation: Hans Holzer, hypnosis Feb. 1975

Rating: 4(4)

U107 She watched the sky for some two hours when a cigar-shaped object approached and then suddenly flew away. At mid-
E200 night she went to bed and fell asleep until her mother awakened her at 4 a.m.

IB. Capture.

E323 When hypnotized she remembered a light and a voice
E215 calling her out of bed. She obeyed against her will and went
U100 to a muddy field as a saucer-shaped craft neared the ground.
E328 Through the windows she saw beings, and a piercing sound pre-
E315,E124.vented her from moving. A warm beam of light then pulled her
inside the craft (232-233).

II. Examination.

U220,U202. She found herself inside a white hospital room. Two
B257,B246.small beings with tiny mouths and compelling eyes, dressed as
B307,C110.if in motorcycle jackets, told her without speaking to undress
X100,X155.and lie down on a table. She resisted but eventually gave in,
E325 while they touched her with a small device which helped her to
X231 relax and collected scrapings from her arm. The beings commu-
C200 nicated by means of humming sounds (234, 239).

B704 The beings revealed that they wanted a baby by her, to
test the possibility of such a mating. She was so resistant
E211 that efforts to make her keep her eyes closed ended in failure
E325,B802.and at last the doctor entered and gave her an injection (?).
X260 He then inserted a needle into her navel. The beings admitted
B906 only to coming from far away and said she would not care who
they were (235). One being wore a scarf and seemed to be the
B800 leader; he remained in the room after the others departed,
X110,U257.undressed himself and rubbed her with a jelly. It warmed her,
B291,B290.whereas the leader's touch was cold, his skin gray-white. The
X265 being, who had human sexual organs, then raped her (236).

VII. Return.

X100,M119. Afterwards the being dressed her and told her she would
E217,U250.not remember. She struck him as she sat in the chilly room,
E124 then descended to the ground on a beam of light (237). When
A100 her mother found her, her legs were muddy and eye irritation
A109 began the following day. A reddened ring appeared on her ab-
domen, her menstrual period ceased for nine months, and she
A139.1 lost weight (227-8). A month after the experience she began
A115,A135.to dream of a UFO encounter, had clairvoyant dreams, and
A300 wristwatches acted strangely when she wore them (229-30, 217).

1) Holzer, Hans. The UFOonauts, 213-244.

127. Mrs. V. / 43 / October 16, 1973 / Langford Budville, England
Duration: 3 hours
Investigation: BUFORA
Rating: 5(4)

E400 IA. Capture. The car lights and engine failed as the witness drove home on a rural road at 11 p.m. When she got B223,B205.out to investigate, she felt the touch of a 7-foot tall E320,E200.robot, then fainted. She recovered outside a domed craft 40 feet high and 20 feet long, then fainted again.

E201 II. Examination. She awakened to find herself inside a U210,U230.circular room with glowing walls and equipment. She was X100,X155.undressed and lying on a table. Three beings, humanoids with B290,B222.round eyes and fair skin, 5 feet 7 inches tall, wearing B340,B310.tunics, skull caps and face masks, then examined her. The X225(?) beings scanned her body with a device, then left the room, X220,U250.except for one who clamped a cold device to her thigh and then X265,E201.raped her. She passed out and found herself in the car at 2 a.m.

1) "Close encounter of an intimate kind," Exeter Express (Devon, England), August 23, 1979.

128. Liberato Anibal Quintero / 1976(?) / near El Banco, northern Colombia

Duration: 3 hours aboard ship, 4-5 hours altogether

Investigation: unknown; story published in Bogota magazine Vea, Dec. 1976.

Rating: 1(1)

IB. Capture. When the witness returned home from work he E208 felt a premonition and later, about 12:30 a.m., rushed from E215 the house under compulsion by an unknown power. A flash of U102 light caused him to hide and watch as a luminous craft shaped like a hen's egg landed. During this landing the temperature U525,U133.rose to an unbearable level. A ladder descended from the side B210,B211.to the ground and several beings emerged, some male and some B201,B221.female. These beings were humanoids and 1 1/2 meters tall, B290,B251.with white skin, flattened faces, high cheekbones, and round B242.1 protruding eyes without lids or lashes. The eyebrows were B298 thick, however, and one of the women was hairy. They carried B410 lights or torches in their hands.

E310 His movements had been heavy before, but now he found E315 himself unable to move until the beings captured him, at which E217 time he resisted, knocking down several of the beings. They B501 proved nimble in movement and strong, but they seized him near E320,E329.the spinal column and their touch left a burning sensation, E201 then he passed out.

II. Examination. On regaining consciousness he found U230(?) himself inside the craft, in a room with extraordinary lights. X235 The beings took a blood sample and three females massaged his E321 back, apparently trying to relieve the pain he felt after the struggle. The women were naked and without navels. He had X265 sexual relations with one woman, who seemed insatiable and C201 made noises like a barking dog. The other two women gave him X310 a drink which at once restored his strength and vigor, but he

E201 then blacked out again and found himself on the ground at
A115.1 dawn. He reported a ringing in his head every time he
remembered the incident.

1) Creighton, Gordon. "UFO, Occupants and Sex in Colombia," FSR 23/1
(1977) 14-16.

129. Jose Ignacio Alvaro / 20 / March 2, 1978 / Pelotas (State of Rio
Grande do Sul), Brazil

Duration: about an hour

Investigation: Edgardo R. Fontanet and G.I.I.F.O. (Santa Fe,
Argentina); hypnosis by psychologist Palmor Carapecos

Rating: 4(3)

E400 I. Capture. At 8 p.m. a power failure occurred in the
U103 town while a spherical object hovered overhead. A strange ob-
ject confronted the witness, a student, as he walked home. A
U120, E204. beam of blue light caused a sensation of confusion followed by
E200 unconsciousness.

II. Examination. Under hypnosis he described a form
U133, U300. leading him up a ladder and inside the craft. He saw a table
M111 and lights, while the beings told him he had a task to accom-
B223, B211. plish. Then a tall, nude woman with protuberant eyes entered
B241

X114, M100. and rubbed him down with a sponge. She reassured him and they
X265, C201 had sexual relations, with the woman giving out a groan.

E205 VII. Return. He awoke about a kilometer from where he
had been, and heard in his head, "The task is accomplished."
Many people in town saw the UFO, and investigators found marks
at the landing site of an unusual character.

1) Fontanet, Edgardo R. "Another 'A.V.B.' Case from Brazil," FSR 30/5
(June 1985) 26-27, 23.

130. Jocelino de Mattos (21) and brother Roberto Carlos de Mattos (13) /
April 13, 1979 / Jardim Alvorada (suburb of Maringa), Brazil

Duration: 2 hours

Investigation: A. J. Gevaerd, interview in Dec. 1980; hypnosis by
Dr. Oswaldo Alves, Jan. 1981.

Rating: 4(4)

I. Capture. Walking home in a remote area at 11:30 p.m.,
the witnesses saw a starlike object approach. While they
E328 passed a ravine a strange sound began and their legs grew
E212 weak, as if they had been hypnotized. They turned involuntar-
E215 ily toward a field and fell beneath a tree. The object neared
E200 and the witnesses lost consciousness (18-19).

IV. Tour. Jocelino stated under hypnosis that after they
E120 fell to the ground someone came and floated them upward to the
doorway of the "star." He entered and a being led him to a

U203,U204.room with computers, then another room with motors. He also
 S102 saw pictures, apparently of the earth, attached to the wall
 E213 (23-24). Roberto had no memory of entering the ship, and
 apparently did not.

II. Examination. Jocelino then went to a "medical room"
 U202,X155.and laid on a table while the beings examined him, taking a
 X262 sperm sample with a tubular device and placing the specimen in
 X239,X241.a cellophane package. Later the beings put instruments in his
 B211 head (25). A woman entered the room and the two had sexual
 X265 relations, then she left the room (24).

III. Conference; VII. Return. The beings conversed
 C201 among themselves in an unknown language, then addressed the
 C110,M125.witness by telepathy to say they wanted to study the earth and
 M100 that they were peaceful. They referred to wars on earth and
 M116 finally told him the time had come for him to return. They
 E315 went down and the witness, paralyzed now, returned to the tree
 with the help of the beings (24). As Jocelino regained
 M149 consciousness he heard a voice saying the beings would return.

A102 VIII. Aftermath. Walking was difficult, but the
 witnesses reached home at 1:30 a.m. and called out their
 parents to see the star, which was still visible. The
 E315 witnesses felt a shock as they talked, then fell over para-
 U120(?) lyzed, with a strange light playing around their bodies, until
 A101.1 the star departed. The witnesses had a ravenous appetite (19-
 20).

1) Gevaerd, A. J. "The Abduction at Jardim Alvorada: Investigation
 Under Hypnotic Time Regression," FSR 30/2 (December 1984) 17-25.
 Similar reports in UFORAN 5/4 (July-Aug. 1984) 20-30, and MUFON UFO
Journal 190 (Dec. 1983) 8-10.

131. Antonio Carlos Ferreira / June 18, 1979 / Mirasol (State of Sao
 Paulo), Brazil

Duration: 2 hours

Investigation: Prof. Ney Matiel Pires, Dr. W. Buhler; hypnosis by
 parapsychologist Alvaro Fernandes, Aug. 8, 19, also Jan. 1983.

Rating: 4(4)

18.Capture. The witness returned home from his job as a
 U102 night watchman at 3 a.m. and an oval craft, 2 m. wide and 2
 U134 1/2 m. high and metallic gray, landed on three legs outside
 B201,E315.his house. Three humanoid beings entered and paralyzed him
 B420,E327.with red lights from boxes they carried on their chests.
 B400(?) These beings also carried boxes on their backs and had
 B370,E120.insignia on their chests. He floated with the beings to the
 U230 small craft, its interior bright with red light from no
 specific source, and took off, at which time he lost
 E200 consciousness except for vague recollections of a mother ship
 (14-15).

V. Otherworld Journey. Under hypnosis he remembered the

U150 mother ship, where he found himself in a dark room with small
 S101 lights, panels and luminous star maps. He saw the earth,
 W400 small and distant, through a window (16-17). Ten or twelve
 crewmen were in the room. They were humanoids of two races:
 B293,B297. One was green-skinned, had black smooth hair, thin lips, thin
 B258,B253
 B255,B241. noses, pointed ears and large eyes. The others were similar
 B294 but chocolate-colored, had red and crinkly hair, dark eyes and
 B221,B360. thick lips. All the beings were about 4 feet tall and wore
 B303,B317. white uniforms and gloves. One of the green beings seemed to
 B800 be a leader (15).

X155 II. Examination. The beings laid him on a couch in
 B202 another dim room and a naked woman entered. She was human
 B242,B294. with black slanting eyes, chocolate skin, thin lips, white
 B253,B230. teeth and a narrow nose. Her head was large and her breath
 B291,B221. foul. Her hair was red and her skin cold, while she stood 5
 E217 feet tall. He resisted the beings when they tried to undress
 E325 him, but they used a sharp-smelling chemical to weaken him and
 X100 then tore off his clothes. When the woman made advances he
 E325 resisted again, but after an injection numbed one arm and an
 X156 apparatus restrained the other, the beings spread an oily
 X110,X265. liquid over his body and then he had intercourse with her. At
 X110 the end the beings oiled him again, removed the apparatus and
 redressed him (17).

III. Conference; VII. Return. The beings spoke an
 C201 incomprehensible language among themselves but communicated
 C110 with him by telepathy, though he could understand only the
 C116,M100. thoughts they directed toward him. They reassured him that
 M103 he would suffer no harm and that he would return to earth. He
 M125 learned that they were conducting experiments and would obtain
 B704 a male child from him, also that they would return to show him
 M149 the child after giving him three unspecified signs (17-18).
 B901 When he grew hungry they gave him a bad-tasting liquid, then
 ushered him into a dark room, transferred him to the disc and
 returned him to his bathroom. During the night his mother
 heard a buzzing sound and investigators found a circular area
 clear of dust (15-16).

A106,A105. VIII. Aftermath. The witness had burn marks, a puncture,
 A101.3 and a persistent prickly feeling; he lost his taste for
 A100 coffee and his eyes began to burn 20 days later. His dog,
 also shot by the paralysis gun, went off his feed and
 A316 remained listless except in the vicinity of the landing, where
 A315 he showed fear (15-16).

A225 A green sphere visited him one night in September, put
 his fiance asleep and communicated with him. At an uncertain
 E200 later date the witness experienced a time lapse, during which
 time the UFO landed and two beings emerged to show him the
 child, then flew away (20). On another occasion a beam of
 E124 light drew him aboard the craft, where the beings tied him to
 X156,X223. a bed, attached an apparatus to his left arm and injected him
 with a yellow fluid. He saw one of the beings in a nearby bed

receiving the same treatment, and learned the man was being punished for disobedience. Before leaving the ship he saw the child again, this time with its mother. It looked like her and had pointed ears (20). On August 7, 1982, as the witness walked to work at 5 a.m., he saw a bright light and felt dizzy, then passed out for an hour and a half while the beings took him aboard and let him operate the controls of the ship (20).

He met the beings on March 20, 1983 and saw them bury something, then on March 30 a being met him at work and told him that his child was a girl named Azelia. The being then vanished in a puff of smoke (21). He was alone at his parents' house at 2 a.m. on December 31, 1983 when he awoke to see a bright light. He went to the living room to investigate, where he found three beings. They asked if he was afraid and he said no, but they fired a cylindrical object which burned his shirt and a calendar on the wall. He then passed out (19). Recall under hypnosis took up the story as the beings drew their insignia on his skin with a needle, but could not complete the work for lack of time. They also injected him again (20).

- 1) Marshland, Robert. "Two Claimed Abductions in Brazil," APRO Bulletin 31/10 (November 1983) 1,2.
- 2) Granchi, Irene. "Abduction at Mirassol," ESR 30/1 (October 1984) 14-22.

132. Joao Valeria da Silva / 38 / November 29, 1982 / Botucatu (State of Sao Paulo), Brazil
 Duration: 2 1/2 to 3 hours
 Investigation: Dr. Luciano Stancka e Silva, newspaper reports
 Rating: 3(2)

IC. Capture. The witness awoke at 1:50 a.m. with indigestion and went outside, where a dazzling beam of light fell on him and a being descended on a platform within this beam. The being forced the witness into the beam and they ascended to a compartment inside the craft, where another being waited. These beings were humans or humanoids, 6 feet to 6 feet 3 inches tall, and covered with tight overalls having holes only for the eyes and mouth. Mittens covered the hands.

II. Examination. The room was well lighted, though no source was apparent to the witness while he sat on a circular seat. The two beings conversed in an incomprehensible language for a while, then left the room by passing through the wall. A beautiful naked woman, about 20 years old and with dark skin, entered the room and touched his cheek with a Y-shaped device, causing him to faint.

His family found him unconscious in the back yard at 5

X100 a.m., stark naked, with his clothes, watch and other
 X109,X110. belongings piled beside him. A kind of oil covered his body
 A105 and he was very cold. He had a mark on his chest and lesions
 on his genitals; these marks did not heal. Burn marks
 E405 appeared on a tree and his watch had stopped at 4:20.

A210 Poltergeist activity had troubled the witness before the
 A225 abduction, but ceased thereafter. He was abducted on several
 A132 future occasions, and acquired healing powers (25).

- 1) Marsland, Robert. "Two Claimed Abductions in Brazil," APRO Bulletin
 31/10 (November 1983) 2.
- 2) Granchi, Irene. "Abduction at Botucatu," ESR 30/1 (October 1984)
 22-25.

8. ABDUCTION AND CONFERENCE

When the examination scene ends a series of additional scenes may follow, including a conference with the abductors, a tour of the ship or a journey to another planet. The most frequent of these options to emerge is the conference; it makes up a part of many cases, often only as a brief exchange, but in the Hill case and others of nos. 133-151 the conference appears as a distinctive and extensive episode.

133. C. A. V. (male) / 30 (33?) / Feb. or March 1949 (1952?) / Lomo de Ballena, 6 miles south of Lima, Peru

Duration: about half an hour

Investigation: Richard Greenwell, APRO representative for Peru, interviewed the witness in Oct. 1967. A subsequent hypnosis session repeated the same testimony.

Rating: 4(2)

IA. Capture. While driving along a deserted highway by the seashore between 4 and 5 in the afternoon, the witness saw a disc 10 m. in diameter hovering over the sand dunes some 500 yards away. When he approached he saw three beings emerge and glide toward him, leaving an undulating track in the sand. They were uniped mummies with gray, towel-like skin and an oblong, jelly-like region where the eyes should have been. No ears, nose or mouth was present, and the hands were like four fingers fused together with a separate thumb. The beings were about 5 feet tall, though one was shorter (123, 127, 147). They appeared to be sexless (136-7).

III. Conference. The beings made noise like static when they conversed among themselves, but they communicated with the witness first in English, then in Spanish, but without speaking. Seemingly lost, the beings asked their location, then told the witness that they came from a planet and star (with unpronounceable names), that they used solar power and derived propulsive energy from heat. They reassured him that they meant no harm, but warned him that atomic energy was dangerous to earthlings and extraterrestrials alike. Mankind was backward, they said, and they also made mocking comments about God, claiming that they were godlike and eternal. At one point they asked to meet the witness's "leader" (128-33, 136).

IV. Tour; V. Journey. The witness felt he was "not himself" during the experience, so he accepted an invitation to

U132 come aboard and inspect the craft. He entered through a door,
 U212 the opening of which he could not understand (126), and saw a
 B901 large room 8 feet high with a curved floor and roof, also a
 transparent wall. A ledge surrounded the otherwise feature-
 less room (131, 133-35). The beings obliged his curiosity by
 taking him for a short flight (130).

M149 When the three beings exited from the craft, one lay on
 S100 the ground and divided into two half-sized replicas of the
 original (136-7). The beings urged him to return to the same
 spot tomorrow and bring his "leader," but then the witness
 tried to hold one of the fissioned beings as proof. This
 being felt "biscuity" but exuded a soapy liquid and slipped
 away (137-8). Once the four beings reentered the craft it
 U520 took off slowly at first, then speeded up and made a
 semicircular turn before silently disappearing (138-9). No
 E102 traffic passed during the encounter. He returned the next day
 but the beings did not.

Both the witness and the investigator suspected that the
 experience was hallucinatory (13).

- 1) Lorenzen, Jim and Coral. UFOs Over the Americas, 122-148.
- 2) Creighton, Gordon. "On Unipeds and Asparagus," FSR 16/3 (May-June 1970) 26.
- 3) Creighton, Gordon. "More About Unipeds," FSR 16/6 (November-December 1970) 11-12.
- 4) Greenwell, Richard. "The Experience of C.A.V.," FSR 16/6 (November-December 1970) 12-13.

134. Harrison E. Bailey / 24 / September 24, 1951 / near Orland Park,
 Illinois
 Duration: 6 hours
 Investigation: Ann Druffel, beginning in 1975; hypnosis by Dr.
 W.C. McCall, June 1976.
 Rating: S(4)

E329 The witness, a black steelworker who rolled a large wheel
 E200 as an advertising scheme, was on a walking tour from Gary,
 Ind. to St. Louis, Mo. While passing through a woods at 11
 a.m. he felt a burning in his neck and saw a gray object he
 interpreted as a whirlwind (123). The pain passed and he next
 remembered a silvery object ahead in the woods. This object
 U140,U102 was silvery gray and oval, like a water tank. Two strange
 beings appeared at a window and asked him where he was from
 E315 and where he was going, while he stood paralyzed (124).

I. Capture.

While hypnotized he revealed that as he approached the
 B200,B220 landed craft, about a dozen beings 18 inches tall walked
 toward him and jumped against his body, making high-pitched

B242 calls. They were froglike and had prominent eyes extending around the side of the head, also slit mouths and brown striped skin. The hands were tiny and the feet three-toed
 B200,B220.(130-31). Smaller buglike beings with one-inch shells and a froglike appearance scurried among the larger beings as the witness hurried to escape (131). Just after he outran these
 E310,E200.beings he felt a heaviness and lost consciousness for several hours, after which he continued onward and soon encountered the craft (131).

II. Examination.

Under deeper hypnosis he revealed that after he passed
 E201,X155.out he awakened inside the craft, lying on a soft bed while a
 X224,B201.light shone in his face. Two humanoid beings approached. They
 B221,B251.were 5 feet tall and had flat faces, hidden behind shields
 B341,B300.such as welders wear. These beings wore a one-piece suit with
 B901,E211.helmets, and seemed benevolent (124, 132). He closed his eyes
 X210 while the beings seemed to examine his face, then lost con-
 E200 sciousness again (132-33).

III. Conference.

He consciously remembered the beings speaking to him in
 C101,C110.good English, but aboard the ship he received a telepathic
 M111,M100.request to tell people that UFOs were real and their occupants
 friendly (133).

VIII. Aftermath.

U133 He then left the ship going down a ramp and rolling his
 tire, which now seemed lighter, and went on his way as most of
 the memory of the encounter slipped from his mind. A sense of
 A102 cramping and fatigue afflicted him, and only the next day did
 he feel well enough to go on. Another time lapse followed
 E200 that morning, and a group of people asked him if he came out
 of a flying saucer, apparently seen the day before (123-126).

Chronic ill health dogged the witness despite a vigorous
 life with time in the army and work in the steel mills, and
 the vitality he possessed before his encounter never returned.
 A139 In 1963 he underwent an operation and said that his doctors
 told him his internal organs were three times older than his
 actual age, then 35. He retired from the steel mills on dis-
 A131(?) ability in 1966 and became a preacher in Pasadena, Calif.
 A215,A220.(126-28). The beings began visiting him there in 1977,
 appearing as shadowy heads in the room and speaking to him.
 In 1978 they allowed him to photograph them (Tujunga 85-87).

1) Druffel, Ann. "Harrison Bailey and the 'Flying Saucer Disease'," in Rogo, ed., UFO Abductions, 122-137. From Fate, March, April 1978.

2) ----, and D. Scott Rogo. The Tujunga Canyon Contacts, 85-89.

135. Horatio R. Penrose / May 12, 1954 / near Burmaston, England

Duration: about an hour (?)

Investigation: A newspaper report two days after the event documented the auto accident, while the witness submitted a signed statement to UFO investigators in Sept. 1977.

Rating: 3(3)

IA. Capture. The witness was driving home just before midnight when a bright light headed toward him and seemed to crash into him. The car lifted from the ground while a bright light stayed above. His next memory was of regaining consciousness in a hospital after a wreck. He also remembered that just after the crash a being human in appearance lifted him from the wreckage and floated him inside a round, glowing craft.

II. Examination; III. Conference. In a room with controls he met several other beings, male and female with short hair styles and dressed in one-piece suits. They communicated by telepathy and questioned him about his naval experiences and radar; he questioned them in turn about their craft. When he tried to hypnotize them (?), they became confused. His final memory was of a woman injecting his arm with a green fluid.

1) Westwood, Margaret and Geoffrey. "Bizarre 1954 Car Crash," FSR 23/4 (1977) 23-4.

136. Barney and Betty Hill / 39, 41 / September 19-20, 1961 / south of Indian Head, between Lancaster and Concord, New Hampshire

Duration: 2 hours

Investigation: Walter Webb, John G. Fuller and others; hypnosis by Dr. Benjamin Simon

Rating: 5(5)

Returning home to Portsmouth, N.H. from a vacation trip, itself peculiar because it began on an impulse (243, 63), the witnesses were driving through a mountainous and deserted area after 10 p.m. when Betty noticed a starlike light. It was not especially mysterious, but its erratic course defied explanation as a satellite or airplane (19-21). About 11 p.m. the object swung toward them, and through binoculars the object looked like a wingless fuselage or cigar, with a series of lights flashing on the side. The soundless object seemed to spin and fly an up-and-down course (25-27).

IA. Capture.

As the object neared the car Betty felt something was going to happen, and they drove past an inhabited motel when they could have stopped there and ended the situation. No other traffic appeared on the road. The object stopped spinning and a steady glow replaced the flashes; a red light extended from each side and a double row of windows were visible through the binoculars (28-29).

Barney stopped and approached the glowing, pancake-shaped object with a tire iron for a weapon. The object tilted its edge toward him and he saw the windows. Through the binoculars he saw a half-dozen uniformed beings staring at

him. One smiled and looked friendly, but soon all stepped back but one, apparently the leader, who continued to watch. He seemed evil, like a Nazi, but his eyes seemed to hold Barney. Under hypnosis he recalled a telepathic message to stay put and that he would be safe, but he tore himself away and hurried back to the car (30-32).

As they departed the object was no longer visible, but neither were the stars through the windshield. Then an irregular series of beeps sounded, the car vibrated and a sense of drowsiness and tingling overwhelmed them (32). Hypnotic regression brought to light the events of the time lapse which followed:

Betty

Barney

E411 She remembered that Barney turned off the highway.

B625 She saw men (more than 6?) in the woods but was not afraid (185-6, 343).

E400 The men separated into two groups and approached the car, which Barney stopped. The car then stalled and would not restart (186).

E216 She became frightened and thought of hiding in the woods (187), but as she started to get out of the car, the men opened the door and one put up his hand (315).

E300

E211 At that moment she closed her eyes

E322

E210 and felt as if asleep (188-9,

He found that he had gotten off Route 3 (146).

A group of six men stood in the road ahead and waved for him to stop (152).

He noticed a bright orange glow and it lighted the road, but he did not see the source (147).

Three men approached the car (152).

He feared that if he thought of the wrench as a weapon, he would be harmed (147).

The men told him not to be afraid and he was not, or repeated that he was not (147-8), though at another point he said he was relaxed yet frightened (220).

The leader told him to close his eyes, and he spent most of the experience in this condition (150). A sense that the men's eyes "pushed into" his own accompanied this instruction (154).

Two men helped him out of the car; he felt weak (147, 220).

315), but she forced herself to open her eyes and found that she was walking (189).

B610 One man stood on either side and two in front; behind her two men accompanied Barney, whose eyes remained shut (189).

E207 She called Barney and tried to waken him, but he seemed not to hear her (191). One man beside her said, "So his name is Barney?" She did not answer and the man repeated the question (189-90).

B800 Only one man spoke, apparently the leader, and he
M100 reassured her that she should not be afraid, since they only wanted some tests and then would return her and Barney to the car (190).

B907 Despite his reassurances he was businesslike and she was not sure she could trust him (190).

E121 They reached a clearing and the craft was there (190).

Barney walked but the men directed him, one on each side (191).

One man stood on either side and accompanied him on his way (220)

toward a peculiar craft (221).

He walked (220) or half-walked and half was carried (147-8) over the distance. He felt light, as if he floated, and his feet seemed to drag, though he could not feel the men touch or support him (154-5) until he gained conscious recollection of the experience (301).

B912 When she reached the craft she resisted and the man became angry, telling her to go ahead and get it over with, especially since they (the
B913 men) did not have much time.
B903 Then the leader and the man at her other side took her arms
E320 and a helpless feeling overcame her (191).

II. Examination.

She went up a ramp to a door in the craft,

He went up a ramp through an odd door, stumbling over a bulkhead (220-22).

U356 through a corridor and into a room (191). The men led Barney past the door, and when she protested, the man said they had only enough equipment in each room to examine one person at a time.

B802 The crew left the room except for the leader, and a new man, the examiner, came in (192).

X150 She sat on a stool and they pushed up her sleeve to examine her arm. They brought X225(?) over a machine like a microscope with a big lens and looked through it at her skin (192), then the examiner X231 scraped off a sample, rolled it in plastic or cellophane, and handed the package to the leader, who stored it in a cabinet (193).

X220 She rested her head on a bracket while the examiner looked into her eyes with a light, then examined her throat and teeth. He swabbed X230 her ear with something like a Q-tip, then took a cutting of hair and stored the samples as before. Next he felt behind X210 her ears, down her neck, around her collarbone and shoulders. They removed her X215 shoes and examined her feet, then her hands, and took a sample of fingernail (193-4).

E211 She kept her eyes closed part of the time because a light was too bright and because she was still scared B909(?) and did not much want to look at them (194).

B716 The examiner wanted to examine her nervous system and X100 told her to remove her dress. B901(?) He then unzipped it for her.

Once inside he passed down a corridor and through another door where three men stood (306).

X155,U250. She laid on a hard, cold He opened his eyes long enough to see that the room was like an operating room (155), and also to see a

table in the middle of the room (194).

X100

X221 The examiner touched her with a cluster of needles, each with a wire or tube attached. He probed her head and arm region, then her lower extremities; a touch to her knee caused her leg to jump. X241 They rolled her onto her stomach and touched needles to her back (195). X244

B914 The beings seemed happy about what they were doing (195), but she could not understand what they said to each other (192). C200

B802

E214 They rolled her onto her back, the examiner approached with a huge needle. It frightened her but she told herself it would not hurt (195). He inserted it into her navel and she cried out in pain. The X260 leader, seemingly surprised, rubbed a hand in front of her eyes and the pain went away. She then felt relaxed and grateful to him (206, 196, 204). B911, B756, E321 When she asked the leader the purpose of the needle, he said it was for a pregnancy test. She told him it was not but he made no reply (196). B906 Then they said the test was over and the leader helped B901(?) her zip up her dress (206).

table; he walked (or was carried) to it, and knew he had to lie on it (222). The table seemed too short, since his feet hung over the edge (222).

They removed his shoes, and again told him not to open his eyes (222).

They touched his back, as if they counted his vertebrae, and he felt a probe like a single finger against the base of his spine (222).

The men made an incomprehensible humming sound, as if communicating with each other. Several men were in the room, but only one conducted the examination.

They rolled him over (223).

At some point in the examination, he felt something cold, like a cup, around his groin (156-7).

III. Conference.

They told her she would have to wait until Barney's examination was completed; the examiner left the room so

(Barney's examination began now?)

that she and the leader were alone (206). She said no one would believe what had happened and that she needed evidence. He laughed and suggested that she take something (207). On a cabinet she found a big book with up and down writing, and he said she could take it (207-8).

She asked him where he came from, and he asked her in turn if she knew anything about the universe. He showed her an oblong map depicting stars with connecting lines, and explained the lines as trade, occasional and expeditionary routes. She asked him where was his home port and again he replied with a question, asking her where she was on the map. When she said she did not know, he said there was no point telling her where he came from (208-9).

She looked at the book a moment when suddenly the examiner and several others entered in a state of excitement. He again examined her mouth, since he had just discovered that Barney's dentures came out (209). They asked her what dentures were, and when her answer touched on the subject of old age, they asked her about aging and measures of time as if they had no understanding. Her references to common foods and colors left the men equally puzzled (210-211).

The leader was uncertain if they would come back, but said they always could find whoever they wanted (211).

They examined his mouth, and he heard a sound as if more men came in; he felt something scratch against his arm, then the men left (223).

They replaced his shoes and he stepped down from the table with a feeling of relief (223).

VII. Return.

Two men then escorted Barney toward the exit. His eyes were still closed (211).

The men led him to the door

She went ahead of him but stopped on the ramp while some of the men talked excitedly for a moment,

and he walked down the ramp, opening his eyes and seeing the car. The lights were out and he was puzzled because he had left them on (223)

B807
M119(?)

then the leader reclaimed the book with an explanation that the others objected (211-12). He said they wanted her, to forget but she denied that she would. He laughed and said he hoped she would, and if she did not, either Barney would remember nothing or would remember differently, so they would only confuse one another (212). To her this statement sounded like a threat.

B908

Barney had gone to the car and already sat inside.

When he reached the car he got in and found the tire wrench on the seat (223).

B901
E204

The leader escorted Betty part of the way to the car and suggested that she watch the takeoff. Barney was still in a fog but his eyes were open (212-13).

He saw Betty coming alone in a short while, and decided the whole stop had been for her sake. The dog was whimpering beneath the seat (223, 307).

E501(?)

The beings turned back to their craft. She stood by the fender and called for him to watch the craft leave; he came and stood beside her (213). She found the dog, Delsey, trembling on the seat (213).

She wanted him to get out and watch "it" leave, but he did not know what she meant (307), or, she got in the car and said, "Well, no one will believe this" (223), or, he said to her that he wished he had gone with them (128).

E303

The object began to glow, brightened, appeared as a large ball, flipped 3 or 4 times, dipped once and zoomed off into the distance (213, 350).

He saw a glow; it grew brighter, and he said, "Oh, my God, not again," but the glow went away (223-4, 249). The glow seemed to sit in the middle of the road and Betty said that it was the moon, and he agreed (157, 287, 307), though something seemed peculiar about it.

E205

They got back into the car and Barney drove off.

He then drove off and went some 20 miles before returning to Route 3 (224). A partial consciousness returned to him (307), but he remembered that Betty asked if he

E200

She said, "Well Barney,

now try to tell me that you believed in flying saucers now don't believe in flying saucers," and he answered, "Oh ridiculous" (224). don't be ridiculous!"

E328 Then the beeping sounds returned, and she mentioned that that was their farewell (213-14). Then the beeping sounds returned (158).

VIII. Aftermath.

E315 Conscious memory returned with the second set of beeps. The witnesses felt themselves moving and recalled with clarity a road sign, but had no memory of the 35 miles prior to seeing the sign except for the comment about flying saucers. A sense of numbness persisted in both of them. They checked the sky for the UFO all the way home and continued to glance out the window now and then after arriving. They reached home about 5 a.m., two hours later than they expected to arrive. For an indefinable reason Betty did not want their baggage in the house; later in the day she stored the dress and shoes she had worn and never wore them again. Both had an unclear feeling, and Barney examined his lower abdomen but could not explain why (32-35).

E405 A dozen or more polished circles as large as silver dollars appeared on the trunk of the car and caused a compass to deviate. The watches of both witnesses had stopped (33, 38-9). Barney found the tops of his shoes scuffed and burrs in his cuffs and socks (37). He later realized that he broke the binocular strap when he fled the hovering UFO (300).

A115 Ten days after the encounter Betty experienced vivid nightmares which closely paralleled her later testimony under hypnosis. Barney had a vague dream of a roadblock, and Betty panicked on seeing an actual roadblock soon after the encounter (36, 48, 342-50).

A114 Betty told her sister about the UFO sighting, and soon called Pease AFB. She later notified NICAP, on whose behalf Walter Webb interviewed the Hills in October (38-9, 41, 50-5). Two engineers and a retired intelligence officer questioned the Hills late in November, and for the first time the missing two hours became clear (64-66). Starting in Feb. 1962 the Hills began returning to the scene of their encounter (69-71), but only c1966-67 did they rediscover the actual site (Proc. Int. 193). Barney felt a foreboding about discussing the subject even with Betty, and a sense of fear and guilt accompanied the later hypnotherapy (285-6, 131-2).

A139 Barney's health took a turn for the worse in the summer of 1962: His ulcer and blood pressure troubled him and a circular pattern of warts developed in his genital area, prompting him to seek medical help. This turn led to a psychiatrist skilled in hypnosis, Dr. Benjamin Simon, who undertook regression of the witnesses between January and June, 1964 (73-8, 5-

6).

E201 Betty's account under hypnosis unfolded with little need
for prompting or backtracking, and largely repeated with added
E203 details the information from her dreams. Barney's memory
opened only with difficulty during hypnosis. Three times Dr.
Simon had Barney recapitulate his experience from beginning to
end, with the first drawing only a vague and sketchy account,
while the second and third tries enriched the story with con-
crete details, but only after probing. Considerable effort
was necessary to surface any memories of how he entered the
ship, and even his fullest account compared with Betty's as
impooverished and vague. Both witnesses dreamed vague abduction
dreams during hypnotherapy and both had a sense of
regaining lost experience when the doctor allowed them to hear
tapes of the sessions.

Distorted accounts in a newspaper in the fall of 1965 led
the Hills to allow John Fuller to report the case in full in
The Interrupted Journey (5-8, 73-78, 331). Publication of the
book and its serialization in Look in 1966 made the Hill case
one of the most celebrated UFO incidents of all time. A TV
movie based on their experience, "The UFO Incident," first
aired in October 1975 on NBC and further publicized the case.

A221 Barney Hill died in 1969, aged 46, from an ailment with
no apparent connection to the abduction (Fate 7/81, p. 61).
Frequent UFO and "mystery helicopter" sightings followed the
abduction. After early retirement (c1975) Betty devoted much
of her time to UFO research. She found a location where
sightings were frequent, including close encounters. A new
pattern soon took shape when unfriendly UFOs threatened cars
as if to chase them from the area, and once even blistered the
paint on her car. A recurrently seen UFO landed one night in
Jan. 1977, and shot a red light toward an observer who
accompanied her. The light returned to the UFO when the man
fled, but a green light then foiled her attempt to film this
encounter by damaging her camera (UFO Report 1/778 p.43).
Other defense mechanisms for landed UFOs included heat and
beams which caused pain in the persons they struck, also fumes
which immobilized and sickened anyone they contacted. She
remonstrated one UFO and advised that people were becoming
fearful, after which UFOs in the area ceased to use scare
tactics (APROhio, pp. 10-11).

A210 Six weeks after the abduction Betty and Barney returned
home one night to find a pile of leaves on a snack bar in the
kitchen, and with those leaves were the blue earrings she wore
the night of the abduction. A few weeks later a strange piece
of ice appeared in the kitchen, and poltergeist-like activi-
ties troubled Betty, especially from the time of Barney's
death. These events included odd sounds and unusual malfunc-
tions of clocks and appliances (Schwarz 274-77).

A200 She reported various instances of Men-in-Black activity,

such as a succession of three men who said they came to read the same gas meter, and numerous cases of phone tapping and mail tampering. Soon after Barney died a collection of financial papers disappeared and then reappeared a few days later. A neighbor reported seeing two men enter the house, apparently with keys (Schwarz 278-80).

The UFO

U100 The craft had the shape of a pancake or domeless disc
U130 (30). A double row of windows covered the front and fins extended from the sides as the object landed (31). The object seemed as large as a house when on the ground (344), while a later estimate gave a diameter of 60-65 feet (UFO Report 1/78, pp. 41-2).

U133 A ramp led to a doorway with a bulkhead; from there a
U201 corridor curved around the circumference of the ship (305,
U213,U202.309). Both witnesses entered wedge-shaped rooms having flat-
tened tips, and the front of the ship, where the windows were,
U203 seemed to consist of a large control room (306, 310, 119-20).

U240,U220. The examination rooms were metallic and white (305-6),
U230 lighted by a bluish fluorescence which cast no shadows (309-
U300 10), equipped with a hard, cold examination table which seemed
too short (310, 222), and, in Betty's case, a stool (193). An
U235 added source of light shone behind her head and the lighting
was bright enough that she blinked or closed her eyes for
U302 relief (205-6, 194). Cabinets, the microscope-like instrument
and examination equipment fitted on or into the walls of
Betty's room, as did the star maps (208), but Barney described
his room as barren, the walls smooth and featureless (306,
310). The air inside was perfectly breathable and somewhat
warmer than the air outside (306).

U513 In flight the UFO moved erratically with an up and down
motion (141). When the object approached them it first
U501,U500 circled away, then came back to pace or follow them, approach-
ing gradually nearer and lower (26). The craft tilted toward
U502 Barney so the window area faced him in full (30). On takeoff
the object glowed with a reddish-orange light, climbed slowly
U520 into the air and then disappeared suddenly, as if the light
shut off (350). At no point did the object make a sound (30).
The leader told Betty that the takeoff was safe to watch from
the distance of the car (213, 350).

The Beings

Betty

Barney

B221 Barney was notably taller The beings were small,
than the beings (191), though though they had the strength
B611 the leader and examiner seemed to hold and drag him (301).
different from the crew mem-
B805 bers, perhaps taller (309).
In her dream she estimated 5
feet to 5 feet 4 inches (343).

B260 Their bodies looked out of proportion, with a large chest cavity (310).

B233 The beings had broad foreheads and round faces, also a mongoloid coarseness.

B250 They had oddly shaped heads. The cranium was large, the face round, but tapered toward the chin (305).

B241 The eyes moved and had pupils, but seemed like cat's eyes (309). They were black in her dream (344).

B242 The eyes were large and slanted, or rather they extended around to the side of the head (305).

B258 She saw bluish lips in her dreams (344).

 At first he could not remember a mouth (272), but later he recalled a small horizontal line, lips without muscle, though they parted slightly when the beings conversed with each other (305).

B252 In her dream she saw them with large noses,

 Instead of a nose, just two slits for nostrils were present.

B295 black hair and military caps (343-44).

 He saw neither hair nor headgear on the crewmen.

B290 Their skin was bluish-gray (just gray in her dream), but the leader and examiner differed in coloration from the rest in an unspecified way (309, 344, 317).

 Their skin was grayish (305).

B280 Some years later she recalled that the beings had only 3 digits on their hands (Lorenzen, 100).

 The beings dressed in uniforms without zippers or buttons visible (188, 310). As seen in her dreams the uniforms consisted of trousers and short jackets, also without fasteners, with low slip-on, bootlike shoes (344).

B303, B365 The beings on the ground wore dark uniforms (153). When seen through the windows the leader wore a uniform with a black shiny jacket, with a black scarf dangling over his shoulder (115, 120). His dress differed from the crew's and he alone wore a cap (145).

B350 When communicating among themselves the beings made mumbling or humming sounds and their lips parted (273).

B340 When communicating with him he saw no lip movement and heard no sound, yet he knew

C200 In speaking among themselves the beings uttered a meaningless noise (310).

C110 In communicating with her she first thought they spoke accented English, the examiner

C111 accented English, the examiner

more so than the leader, but what the beings were "saying" she later decided that she (117-119). understood what they meant as if she heard them, and yet they did not speak (310).

B246

The eyes of the leader seemed to intrude and carry his will to Barney (126). Even when absent from the room this being seemed to know when Barney needed calming and the

E300

M100

The leader reassured her (190).

E322

eyes seemed to follow him (306).

B900

B901

He and the examiner were polite and considerate, and aided her with her clothes (194, 206). The leader comforted her, apologized for frightening her, and laughed from time to time (212, 209).

One crewman looking through the window seemed to smile and convey a sense of friendliness (114).

B914

B905

On the other hand all the beings acted in a businesslike manner, as if they knew their jobs and wasted little time performing them. The leader also displayed impatience when she resisted. The crew frightened her and she felt the leader and examiner somehow kept them back (190-1, 309).

At this time the leader seemed evil and Nazi-like; at least, seemed to act with military precision (247).

B913

B907

B906

B908

The leader evaded substantive questions and she sensed a threat in his advice to forget.

B806

The crew members remained anonymous and silent while only the leader and examiner communicated with the witnesses.

The significance of this case derives from its status as a "first," as well as from the sterling character of the witnesses. Barney Hill, a black post office worker, and Betty, a white social worker, were both extremely active in community service work and highly respected. Dr. Simon's impeccable credentials in his profession guaranteed an investigation of highest quality. He concluded that while the witnesses might have seen something, the abduction itself was unreal, the result of a fantasy originating in Betty's dream and transferred to Barney (226, 319-20).

Of two efforts to confirm the case, one involved hearsay evidence for radar contact with a UFO on the night of the abduction, but no confirmation was forthcoming (Sheaffer 39).

The celebrated star map, redrawn by Betty under hypnosis and later interpreted by Marjorie Fish, has led to equally ambiguous results (Dickenson, Sheaffer, Menzel, Hendry).

For their final judgment of the case, the Hills affirmed the realness of their experience. They emphasized the qualitative difference of their hypnotic recall from dreams, and the consistent, rational quality of their recall. Barney hesitated more than Betty, but in the end he could not separate the realness of ordinary events from the apparent realness of the abduction, and so had to accept it as equally real (318-19, 334).

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Daily News, December 21.

137. Pedro Dema, Filho / July 17, 1968 / Sao Paulo Highway, Brazil

Investigation: newspaper report, July 21

Rating: 1(1)

U530(?) IA. Capture. The witness heard a noise of growing intensity overhead as he was driving alone at 11 p.m., then a beam of light and two green lights at his side blinded him. When U120 the lights went out he saw a door; it opened and four human- B201 oid beings only 20 inches tall approached him. They had B220 strangely shaped heads with no mouths, were green in color and B293 wore headphones. Paralysis prevented his escape, but the B347,E315 beings conversed with him and dragged him aboard.

III. Conference. A long session followed in which the C110 beings communicated by telepathy, but seemingly in Portuguese, B754,B710 and questioned him about human culture, physiology and reproduction. They also told him he would remember the experience B700 only "like a dream." M119

U202 II. Examination. In a room equipped like a laboratory X100 he undressed and the beings examined him, placing a wire in X227(?) his mouth and this wire somehow made his body transparent. Two B802 beings examined him while two recorded the results.

VII. Return. The beings appeared to receive a communication, so they terminated the examination, took him outside and flew away.

1) Creighton, Gordon. "Physical Examination by 'Miniature Martians,'" FSR 15/5 (Sept.-Oct. 1969) 32, 34.

138. "John Hodges" (c24) and "Pete Rodriguez" (20s) / August 17, 1971

(?) / Dapple Gray Lane, Palos Verdes, California

Duration: 2 hours

Investigation: Ann Druffel, March 1976-; James Durkin (CUFOS); hypnosis of Hodges by Dr. W.C. McCall, April 1976, of Rodriguez by Druffel in Jan. and Feb. 1978.

Rating: 5(4)

The witnesses were starting their car, then parked along the sparsely populated lane, at 2 a.m. When they turned on B200 the lights John saw 2 beings like disembodied brains about the size of basketballs; Pete saw only one. John carried Pete E200 home and found that the time was 4:30 (161, 163, 166, 172).

B500 Under hypnosis John said one brain floated before the windshield while the witnesses sat in the car, and he heard M149 the brain say they would not understand many things, but an- M119 other meeting would occur and they must forget now (162, 167).

B909 He felt the brain did not want him to look at it. In a few
 U170 seconds haze covered the brain and the witnesses went home.
 E329 Pete felt unusually warm, and sensed that John was having a
 further experience (172-3).

IA. Capture. After dropping off Pete, John sat in his
 car and had a "dream." Hypnosis revealed that he heard a
 E328,E201.buzzing sound, then found himself in a "room," actually a
 holographic projection with no back, as he saw when he looked
 around. This room contained computer-like instruments and
 B201 several humanoid beings shared it along with the brain. These
 B295,B258.beings were hairless, had yellow eyes, lipless mouths and flat
 B252,B250.noses. Their expression seemed bland. They had gray skin and
 B290,B223.
 B285,B281.were 7 feet tall, with six thin fingers and a thumb partially
 webbed. These beings wore gray vests and pants, but no shoes,
 B504 and moved with mechanical, robot stiffness (163-4, 169).

C110 III. Conference. He heard the brain's words in his mind,
 and the voice sounded like his own (168). The beings warned
 him through the brain that the people of earth had too much
 M120,M142.power and illustrated the lesson with pictures of nuclear
 M143 destruction and a devastated planet, shown on a view screen
 (163).

VII. Return. The brain told him to step over and then
 E202,E201.the buzzing increased until he blacked out. He found himself
 E205,E200.back in the car, most memory of the experience gone (164,169).

A220 VIII. Aftermath. John remembered two subsequent experi-
 ences, one in which one of the tall beings promised they
 M149 would meet again, while in the other he heard a voice prophe-
 A142 sying war in 1975 (176). In 1978 during the investigation, he
 heard the buzzing again and a humanoid appeared in his room to
 explain that the brains were merely translating devices and to
 prophesy further. The being claimed to come from Zeta Reticu-
 B906 li. Inaccurate prophesies led the witness to feel that the
 beings could not be trusted (177-8, 181).

Pete resisted hypnosis, but remembered when he was in the
 E316 car that he saw John running in slow motion while the brains
 were present (171, 175).

1) Druffel, Ann. "Encounter on Dapple Gray Lane," in Rogo, ed., UFO
 Abductions, 160-182. From FSR 23/1 (June 1977) 19-23, 26; 23/2
 (August 1977) 20-21, 27; 25/3 (May-June 1979) 2-7.

2) Martin, M. H. (letter) FSR 25/6 (April 1980) 27-8.

3) Druffel, Ann. (letter) FSR 26/1 (June 1980) 30.

139. Mr. Anonymous, his wife and 13-year old son / February 5, 1974 /
 El Desemboque, Sonora, Mexico
 Duration: 9 hours (?)

Investigation: interview and hypnosis by Dr. Leo Sprinkle, 1979
 Rating: 5(5)

E328 While the witnesses were camping in a remote area they
 A111 awoke to a beeping sound. It lasted from 9 p.m. till sunrise,
 at which time they found no cause for the sounds but had a
 feeling a UFO was involved.

IB. Capture. Under hypnosis Mr. Anonymous remembered that
 he awoke in panic as 4 or 5 figures walked around the truck;
 E200 one being looked in. He next recalled standing in the desert
 B610, E300 with a being at each elbow, feeling calm and seeing a bright
 U134 light ahead. It came from a huge UFO on 4 legs; he stood
 U133, E201 beneath it, then walked toward a stairway and soon was inside
 E213 the craft. His wife remembered only standing alone and
 E203 looking up at the hatch. The son had various impressions
 perhaps from the interior of the craft, and he looked at a
 X257 crystalline device showing him letters he felt he was supposed
 to learn.

B201, B909. The beings were humanoids, but usually blurred. The son
 B241 reported a being with a long head, large eye-orbits and gray
 B290, B221 skin, about 4 feet tall. The father saw one being with tight
 B301 red pants.

U230(?) III. Conference. In a blue-lighted room he saw a screen
 S101 displaying a star map. The captain gave the witness images of
 M142 a city, perhaps New York, being destroyed by nuclear
 explosions, and showed him a map of the Fertile Crescent,
 indicated as a place where a battle would be fought in 1980.
 C110 This being communicated his prophecy by means of thoughts and
 images.

1) Sprinkle, Leo, ed., Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference on
 UFO Investigation (1981) 84-98. Also in Pursuit 13/4 (Fall 1980)
 145-146.

140. David Stephens ("W") and "Glen" ("P") / 21, 18 / October 27, 1975
 / Tripp Pond, Maine

Duration: altogether, about 3 hours; time aboard the UFO, 1-1 1/2
 hours (?)

Investigation: Brent Raynes and Shirley Fickett, of International
 UFO Bureau, Portland, Me., began investigations on Oct. 28, joined by
 Dr. Berthold E. Schwarz in Jan.; hypnosis by Dr. Herbert Hopkins, M.D.,
 in 8 sessions between Dec. 1975 and March 1976.

Rating: 5(4)

IA. Capture.

After hearing an explosion around 2:30-3 a.m., the wit-
 nesses took a drive to a nearby lake. The car turned of its
 E410, E412 own accord onto a back road; it seemed unusually smooth and a
 E205 distance which should have taken 15-20 minutes to drive took
 only two, the full distance covered in the course of a single

song playing on the radio. A nearby highway not usually visible was in plain sight during this unusual detour. A half mile onwards they saw a herd of cows lying on the ground and shaking their heads from side to side (R 11-12, L 71). No other living things had been visible, and no other traffic.

Further on they passed a corn field and saw two lights which began to rise without a sound. The men locked the doors and fled, but the object, large and cylindrical with many lights of various colors, followed them and soon shone a brilliant light on the car (R 12). The car skidded 15-20 feet sideways and the men lost consciousness (R12, L71-71).

II. Examination.

David's second hypnotic session revealed that he was standing outside the car when it skidded, though in the next session he described watching the event through a window in a large domed room with curving walls, 15 feet high and 35 feet in diameter. His friend remained inside the car. A humanoid being met David. This being had a large hairless, mushroom-shaped head, large slanted eyes which never blinked, a small nose and no ears or mouth. His skin was white and seemed harder than human skin. He was about 4 1/2 feet tall, had four webbed fingers, and wore a black, flowing sheetlike garment and shoes seemingly made of paper (F 15-17).

The being told David he would not be harmed and escorted him to a hospital-like room with gray walls and a shiny floor (L 78). The room also contained an operating table and equipment, and felt cool. He smelled an odor like something burnt, and bright lights were overhead (F 15-17). Four beings waited and drew two tubes of blood from his right arm. They also took trimmings of his hair and nails. He refused to undress and lie down on a table, then struck one of the beings. They seemed neither hurt nor angry. David then gave in with unusual readiness and felt no fear as the beings undressed him and laid him on the table while a device scanned his body from head to toe for 40-45 minutes (F 15-16). At one point they took a button from the sleeve of his jacket (R 17).

III. Conference.

He redressed without help from the beings, then they communicated with him by means of "brain waves." They reassured him that they meant no harm, and knew his name, saying they had watched him for some time and would meet him again (F 15-16). They refused to divulge anything about themselves.

VII. Return.

The beings injected him near the shoulder and escorted him back to the first room. He next remembered being back in the car with Glen (F 16, L 75-7).

VIII. Aftermath.

The strange events of the night continued as the witnesses were next conscious of being a mile from the corn field,

stopped, with the car windows down and the doors unlocked.
 A100 Both men's eyes had turned orange. The UFO still hung in the
 sky until they passed a town, then David wanted to go back and
 E303(?) look for the object. Glen, who was driving, again lost
 E410 control of the car as it drove into a field and stopped, its
 E400,U150 engine and radio dying as well. The UFO reappeared and stayed
 U155 overhead; within 45 minutes to an hour two discs about a
 quarter the size of the main object appeared and maneuvered in
 U511,U513 falling-leaf motion, right-angle turns and stairstep ascents.
 E106 An odd illusion made the water of a nearby pond seem nearer
 and more extensive than it could have been. Meanwhile a fog
 U170 rose from the pond and covered the car, so only the large ob-
 ject remained visible as if at the end of a tunnel. About
 6:30 the fog thinned, seemingly sucked up into the large UFO,
 while the discs ascended and disappeared, followed by the
 E510(?) large object. Ducks and geese behaved oddly by flying past in
 pairs at this time. The radio resumed operation earlier and
 the motor started then as well (R 12-13, L 72-73).

A105,A103. On reaching home the men felt cold, sore and light-
 A100,A102 headed, their eyes burned and they lacked balance and coordi-
 nation. David's parents noticed the odd coloration of his
 eyes, a condition which persisted for 3 1/2 days (R 13, L
 A101,A118.73). David's throat felt dry with thirst and intense sleepi-
 A215 ness overcame both men (R 13). Hallucinations and poltergeist
 A210 activity followed in the next few days, including sights of
 spectral faces and flying cubes, knocks, voices and levitating
 A200 ashtrays (R13). A stocky man with crewcut hair, sunglasses
 and a dark blue suit warned David against discussing his
 A114 experience, and even under hypnosis he resisted telling when
 the beings would return (R 13, F 17).

1) Raynes, Brent M. "The Twilight Side of a UFO Encounter," FSR 22/2
 (June 1976) 11-14.

2) Fickett, Shirley C. "The Maine UFO Encounter: Investigation Under
 Hypnosis," FSR 22/2 (June 1976) 14-17.

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UFO Report 6/3 (Sept. 1978) 20-3, 56, 58, 60-1.

141. K. O. C. / April 4, 1977 / Tucson, Arizona
 Investigation: Fred Dennis
 Rating: 4(4)

U102 A 50-foot oval UFO landed in front of the witness, a
 retired military officer, as she was walking. She felt com-

E215,B223.pelled to accompany a tall being into the ship. Another tall
B805(?) being and 4 short ones also occupied the craft. The beings
E201 questioned her in detail, then she remembered walking home and
thinking about the experience.

1) Hopkins, Budd. "UFO Abductions: The Invisible Epidemic," MUFON UFO Symposium (1981) 45.

142. "Rachel Jones" / June 20, 1977 / Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

Duration: 2 hours

Investigation: Dr. Leo Sprinkle hypnotized the witness after she
notified APRO.'

Rating: 5(4)

The witness awoke at 11:55 p.m. to the sound of someone
E315 coming upstairs, but found herself unable to move. She saw a
E200 figure in the room and felt herself lifted, then an instant
later she was fully awake and ran to another room to look out
A110 a window. Then she discovered that the time was 1:57 a.m.

IB. Capture. Under hypnosis she recalled an ugly being
B201 who stood in the room. This humanoid being had no pupils in
B258,B254.his eyes. He had a line for a mouth and flat ears, a normal
B296,B280.nose and thin hair. The hands had four fingers but no thumb,
B370 and he wore a shirt inscribed with a triangular or boomerang
E121 figure. The being carried her to a place where she passed
U200,U250.through a door into a chamber with a cold floor and 3 other
B202 beings, one of whom was human or nearly so. She began to feel
U257 warm when the human joined her.

II. Examination. A door opened with a humming sound and
the human led her into a square room with rounded corners,
U240,U230.with walls like brushed aluminum and lighted without visible
light sources. A large wheel-like device occupied the center
of the room, and instruments on wires or tubes dangled from
X155 another wheel in the ceiling. A boxlike table was in the room
and she sat there, then learned the man's name was Shovar.
E217 When he wanted her to remove her shirt she resisted, but at
E215,B753.last complied and then had to explain her suntan to satisfy
X225 his curiosity. She laid on her stomach while a light shone on
X110 her back and the beings placed a burning liquid on her shoul-
E323 der. She protested the pain until the human told her it would
B900 stop, at which time the pain stopped. He apologized, but she
B907 did not like him because she felt his apology was insincere;
B755 that, in fact, he had no idea what pain was.

E202 III. Conference. After a jump in memory she recalled
sitting up with her shirt on once again. She asked the human
B906 when she could go home but he did not answer, then they con-
C110 versed, and she understood what he was thinking without
M100 speech. He was reassuring and said they had changed her in a
M145 way that would make her "better for others." They had met
M122,M149.before, he said, and would meet again; they would know where
B906 she was. When she asked why he came, he said only that it was

not time to answer that question.

VII. Return. The door opened and 3 beings entered. She repeated her wish to go home to the human, then suddenly found herself sitting up in bed.

She suffered headaches for several days and found a small round scar on her shoulder. The next week when on an airline flight she saw flashes in the clouds and interpreted them as a greeting without knowing why. Later under hypnosis she remembered some things she was unable to reveal.

1) "Idaho Abduction Case," APRO Bulletin 26/5 (November 1977) 1-3.

143. Julio F-- / 30 / February 5, 1978 / near Medinaceli (Province of Soria, Spain
Duration: under 6 hours
Investigation: extensive, including hypnosis by psychologists
Rating: 5(4)

IA. Capture.

The witness planned a hunting trip and set out with his dog at 3:30 a.m., but an irresistible impulse changed his direction. He stopped at a bar which had an unusual waiter, a smell of pine and no other customers. The waiter insisted that the witness go to one place to hunt, and when he began driving again he felt an urge to go to one particular place. In the course of this drive his conscious memory ended(I-8-9).

Under hypnosis he remembered that the car ran in various directions as if on its own, then the electrical system failed completely. When the dog growled the witness took his rifle, then caught sight of 2 male humanoids with broad shoulders, narrow waists and powerful musculature. Height was about 2 m. The men had enlarged crania, penetrating eyes with large irises, lipless mouths, long thin noses and long pointed chins. No hair was visible. The arms reached to the knees and the men's fingers were long and thin. The men had bluish-white skin and seemed Nordic, sunless and perhaps easily harmed by sunlight. They moved with long, rhythmical strides and behaved with coolness, seldom gesturing. The beings wore one-piece coveralls of light green, with only their hands (?) and faces exposed (I-10-11).

As the beings approached he felt no fear. They reassured him by telepathy and invited him to come with them, and he followed them over a rise to a hovering disc 60-70 m. in diameter, topped by a cupola 15-20 m. tall. A rotating ring surrounded the cupola, as did a row of windows. He smelled pine or ozone near the object, also a strong magnetic field tugged at the metallic objects he carried. He entered a cylindrical elevator lighted by a uniform, soft light, then had to go out and pull the dog inside by its collar (I-10, II-2-3).

II. Examination.

U201,U230. From the lift he entered a curving corridor lighted by the same uniform light. He climbed a small, extraordinarily U250,U203.cold ladder and entered a control room, a white, luminescent U220,U211.and domed chamber with several control tables or consoles and U303 conical seats. A third, even taller being greeted the witness B805(?) and told him to stay calm (II-3-4).

When the dog began exploring the control room and sniffing the beings, they became tense, but they seemed more curious about the dog than about the man. They asked permission B911 to examine the dog and received it. The tallest man lifted B900 the dog onto a surgical table and examined the dog through a X227,X235.black screen, then took a blood sample with a syringe. The B905 being completed his work with speed and efficiency (II-6-7).

The beings said to Julio that since he was there, he might as well have an examination too. While the witness sat, one being operated controls from another chair. A whistling sound then sent the beings to their respective consoles, where they watched screens. Each screen showed the image of an B800 older being, apparently a leader, and the beings talked C100,C116.verbally to one another in a strange language while telepathic communication with the witness lapsed. When the image faded the beings worked feverishly for a short time, then the witness E328,E200.heard a whistling in his head and his memory lapsed (II-7-8).

After heroic probing the following account emerged: Like E315,E120.the dog, he felt paralyzed and seemed to float. The beings U213 carried him to a triangular room and placed him inside a B211,X100.sphere; 2 women joined the men and they undressed the witness. X225,X221.A metallic sphere examined him(?), then wires came out of it and attached themselves to various parts of his body, including his eye, anus and urethra. The beings extracted X235 bodily fluids such as tears, semen, urine, spinal fluid and gastric juices. When the wires withdrew the beings moved him back to the control room and sat him at a desk. During the E306 examination he felt pain and anxiety sometimes relieved by a tranquil feeling (III-2-4). He also took an orbital trip around the earth (?) (II-8).

III. Conference.

After the examination the older leader appeared on the screens again. Then the being beside the witness asked him B754 about the rifle. He explained it and said he used it for B912 hunting, which brought a faint expression of disgust from the S105 being. The witness gave the being 2 cartridges, then they discussed how earthly society worked. The witness was surprised B906 that they knew so little and began to feel suspicious of them (II-8-9).

VII. Return.

E204 Sensing his growing nervousness, the beings told him he could depart and he hastened to accept. One being accompanied him to the door of the ship but did not face the light of the risen sun. He felt stupefied as he walked back to the car, tested it and found that the engine worked, then sat perhaps till noon, trying to convince himself that the experience was a dream. He was short 2 cartridges, however, and found a puncture wound in the dog's paw (II-9).

A105
E405 The witness's watch stopped permanently at 6:40 and his
A305 car required extensive repair work, while a tape he was
playing had several blank sections. He apparently had a
A225 further encounter with the beings and perhaps took a trip with
A114 them, but he resisted any recall of these events (I-9, II-10).

1) Ribera, Antonio. "The Soria Abduction: or--The Hunter Hunted, pts. I-III," FSR 30/3, 30/4, 30/5 (Feb., May, June 1985) 4-11, 2-11, 2-8.

144. Raymond Shearer / 32 / April 1978 (?) / near Madison, Wisconsin
Duration: 3-4 hours
Investigation: unknown
Rating: 2(2)

IA. Capture. The witness, an attorney, was driving about 20 miles outside Madison at 1:30 a.m. when he sighted a light in the sky. As he passed under it his radio reception dissolved into static, the car grew hot and he developed a sudden headache. He soon left the interstate and turned onto a gravel road into marshland. A saucer-shaped craft with an antenna at the rear sat in the road. The UFO was 100-125 feet in diameter and rested on three legs (35). He backed away and tried to escape but the car suddenly went completely dead. His last memory before blacking out was of locking the doors as shadowy figures approached (32).

Under hypnosis he recalled a being near him, then a bright flash, after which he opened the door and got out. The beings were humans with elongated, flattened faces, slanted eyes, thin lips and light skin. They resembled pictures of ancient Egyptians, were 5-5 1/2 feet tall and physically robust. All wore helmets (58). One being wearing a white coverall with a black belt and seemingly the leader, pressed a metallic device against his neck and they were able to communicate. His fear then left him and he felt the beings were friendly (35). This captain was the tallest being. The witness saw 5 others; 3 gathered specimens of twigs and leaves while one stood guard in the ship (35).

III. Conference. The witness and the captain discussed time, which the aliens seemed to understand in a different way. They came from a different galaxy, used anti-gravity and

exceeded the speed of light. Several types of beings have visited the earth, but people were unfriendly toward them (60). They wanted the witness to enter politics so they would have a friend in high places (35). The captain then asked the witness to go inside, but this suggestion displeased the guard, who seemed to protest to the captain.

U133,U202. II. Examination. The witness climbed a ladder into a U250,U210.cold circular room full of computer-like machines, chairs and E120(?) desks. He could neither hear nor feel his feet on the floor, E306 and his former anxiety returned (58). While he stood before a X227,B715.screen the beings told him that his height, brain waves and B711,X228.physiological data were being recorded (58). A cone-shaped device caused great pain when placed on his head, and the B905 beings who had reentered the ship held him during this time (60).

M109 VII. Return. The captain then bade him farewell and escorted him down the ladder, told him to stay in his car M149 during the takeoff and promised they would meet again. The ship took off and the witness drove home with no memory of A105 what happened, arriving at dawn. He found a welt on his neck and later behaved strangely, taking a sudden concern in A130 politics which led to psychiatric examination and hypnosis (32, 34).

1) Smith, Warren. "Contact with a UFO Crew," UFO Report 7/1 (Feb. 1979) 32-5, 58, 60, 62. Also in 1/6 (summer 1974) 28-31, 76-77.

145. Luli Oswald and F. G. (male, 25) / October 15, 1979 / between Niteroi and Saquarema, Argentina

Duration: 2-3 hours

Investigation: Irene Granchi, beginning 5 days after the event; hypnosis of Ms. Oswald by Dr. Libero Lago, Jan. 9, 1980; Bob Pratt investigated the scene of the encounter and interviewed local witnesses.

Rating: 5(4)

Ms. Oswald, a retired music teacher and concert pianist, and F.G., a university student, were driving on a deserted highway at 11:30 p.m., when three lights and a domed object appeared over the sea, and later an object shaped like a moon. F.G., who was driving, flashed his headlights and then the engine began to falter and the lights continued to blink on their own. UFOs continued to be visible for the next hour. Returning a little later along the same coastal road the car E400 began to buck and the gasoline was unaccountably low, while E400,E409.lights came out of the sea (7). Local people feared to travel the road because of frequent UFO activity (8, 10). When they passed an abandoned factory they found it all alight, and U107 then noticed a huge cigar-shaped object in the sky. A feeling E300 of peacefulness seemed to come from the object, and she later learned it was a power supply for the other craft (7-8, 13).

Three lights from the sea bore down on them and

U120 illuminated the car, which jumped and rattled. At that point
E200 a memory lapse set in (8).

IA. Capture. Under hypnosis she recalled that one of the
E124 lights seized the car in a beam of light and carried it inside
U100 a black discoidal object, entering from below (11).

II. Examination. She next found herself in a room like
U202 an operating theater, large enough to hold the car, also two
tables seemingly made of marble. The lighting was phosphor-
U230 escent but inconstant, dimming on occasion. A sulphurous odor
U253 made breathing difficult (12).

B201 She laid on a table surrounded by 5 repellent humanoids
B256,B258.with ratlike faces, ears and necks, slit mouths and long thin
B271,B288.noses. The arms of these beings were thin, their feet like
B221 ducks'. Their height was equivalent to a 13-year old child's.
B290 The beings were gray and dressed in satin-like clothing tight
B301 enough to make them seem naked. Their facial features may
B402(?) have been due to an oxygen mask. She thought they were male,
B210(?) but saw no evidence of sexual organs (12). The beings
C205 communicated with each other by means of telepathy, since they
looked at each other and then acted (12). One being had been
rescued by the others when his ship malfunctioned and proved
B900,B905.friendly, but he said the others felt no friendship for earth-
lings, and they considered keeping F.G. (13).

X100,X155. Both witnesses were undressed and laid on tables, she for
X261,X263.a gynecological exam and he for some sort of sexual exam as
X240 well. Both received probes in the head region, hers including
X241 a painful intrusion of light beams into her ears (12). The
X230 beings also pulled at her hair (11). F.G. looked as if he
E213 were dead while the beings examined him with the same beams of
X221 light they used on her, beams which came from tubes and seemed
to act at the will of the examiners. She assumed a seated
position for an examination of her ears and nose, while tubes
X235 attached to F.G.'s head seemed to draw out blood (11-13).

III. Conference. She then talked with the friendly being
for a while. He said they had bases in Argentina and
M130 Patagonia, and that they came from "a small galaxy near Nep-
tune." She understood that she and F.G. were taken because
M122 they had "open minds," perhaps meaning psychic abilities, and
M121 that abductions had happened some 15 times before. If F.G.
M149 went back to the scene of the abduction, he would be taken
again (13).

E201 VII. Return. At last the witnesses, dressed again, sat
in the car, which somehow returned to the road and jumped
again. F.G. then seemed to come to life and start driving
(13).

E205 When consciousness returned they found themselves several
A305 kilometers down the road at 2 a.m. The car continued to shake
on the way home (9). She was unable to urinate for 48 hours,

A125 but afterwards was cured of a long-standing kidney problem.
 A100,A106. Burning eyes troubled her for a month, and a burning sensation
 A300 in her chest lasted 10 days. Her watch ran fast by 3 hours a
 A305 day and the car radio gave distorted sounds after the
 encounter. Investigators found the car magnetized on the side
 where the light beam struck (8-9). A week prior to the
 A115 encounter she had dreamed of ugly humanoids (11), and
 contacted them in her dreams (13).

F.G. had an urge to return to the scene of the abduction
 several days later, but did not participate in the investiga-
 tion (9-10, 13).

1) Granchi, Irene. "An Encounter with 'Rat-Faces' in Brazil," ESR 29/1
 (October 1983) 6-13.

146. Meagan Elliott (early 20s?) and daughter Renee (18 mos.) / August
 21, 1980 / Eastern Texas

Duration: 4-5 hours (2 weeks?)

Investigation: Lew Willis and other MUFON investigators; hypnosis
 by Dr. Stephen Clark

Rating: 5(4)

E400 IA. Capture. The car lights and radio failed while the
 E328 witness drove home at midnight, and she heard a loud electri-
 E123 cal noise. Something lifted the car off the road while trees
 along the roadside bent as if blown by wind. The bottom of a
 U100 circular object loomed overhead and the car headed toward an
 opening (3).

U200,U210. The car came to rest in a large round room, brightly
 U230,U256. lighted from no specific source and smelling of rain. A voice
 C110 in her head told her to take the child and get out of the car,
 U132,E101. then a seamless door opened, her ears popped and a fog rolled
 U251 across the floor. She refused to get out when a small being
 E216 approached, but then the car door fell off its hinges and her
 E300 mood changed to one of tranquility. To her bare feet the
 U250 floor felt cold (3).

B295,B201. The being was a hairless humanoid with a large head, oval
 B230,B242. unblinking eyes, no ears, a broad nose with nostrils on the
 B246,B254. upper surface and a motionless slit mouth. This being was
 B258 short and apparently sexless, putty-colored, and with a thin
 B220,B212. body, neck and arms. The hands had four fingers and the limbs
 B290,B225. moved without joints, rather bending like wire. The being was
 B271,B280. naked, or else the clothes were so tight that the navel was
 B276 visible.
 B301(?)

U201 II. Examination. She followed the being through a hall-
 U202 way into another rounded room, equipped with tables and
 instruments operated by two other beings. At some point she

X100,X155.undressed. When told to get on a table she complied and metal
 X156 clamps held her down. Renee was on the table beside her. A
 X225 probe device on an arm descended from the ceiling and scanned
 her with a clicking sound, and at one point the probe inserted
 X246,X260.tiny beads into Renee's nose and a needle into Megan's navel(4
 B902 -5). When Megan protested that the child had been sick a voice
 replied that she was no longer sick, and then the probe
 X110 sprayed a yellow mist on the child. During the examination
 one being operated the control panels, another seemed to con-
 B800,B803.trol the probe and the third, seemingly more caring than the
 rest, looked after the wellbeing of the two humans (5).

W415 From time to time the table seem to rise and fall, and
 W411 Meagan felt a sense of acceleration. Some sort of liquid
 wetted her as well. At the end of the examination the table
 tilted vertically, so that she faced windows or screens and on
 S101 one of them saw a pattern of stars. Another screen showed
 changing colors (5). Then the clamps sank into the table and
 U205,U220.she took Renee to another room--white, triangular and equipped
 U213 with a bed--where she found her clothes.

U250,U251. VB. Journey. She stayed in this cold and foggy room for
 E135 what seemed like two weeks, and at regular intervals food pel-
 lets came from a tray in the wall. She slept a number of
 times as well.

B900 III. Conference. At one point the beings thanked her for
 her helpfulness and offered to answer three questions. She
 B906 inquired about the stars, but they promised to answer only
 later; she asked why they did not make themselves public, and
 a being explained that such contact would lead humans to des-
 troy themselves; finally she wondered why they chose her, and
 M122 heard that they chose people ready to accept advanced ideas.
 M130 They said they came from the same place she did, and that she
 M146 would return home but life would no longer be the same (6).

VII. Return. She went through a hallway to another
 rounded room and found her car there, the door now repaired,
 E204 and sat half asleep while the car lowered to the road with the
 same electrical sound as before. Once on the ground she felt
 E315,E416.paralyzed for a moment while the car drove itself. The UFO
 E205 had carried her 25-30 miles and she reached home at 5 a.m.

A125 The earache and rash which had troubled Renee cleared up
 A138 the next day, while Megan became unusually withdrawn and lost
 A139.1 weight. Three weeks later she saw another UFO and entered a
 A221 fog, but apparently was not picked up (7).

1) Willis, Lew. "Mother and Child Texas Abduction Case," MUFON UFO
Journal 167 (January 1982) 3-7.

147. Anonymous woman / February 10, 1981 / Auburn, Washington
 Investigation: unknown, but included hypnotic regression
 Rating: 3(2)

As the witness parked in the lot by her apartment at 11:35 p.m., she saw a hovering UFO 75-100 feet in diameter with a ring of flashing lights; this object soon disappeared. A second object 25 feet in diameter hovered in the sky and descended with a falling leaf motion, so she ran to the front door. She returned to the car to turn out the lights, then her next conscious memory was of leaving the car for the apartment.

IA. Capture. Under hypnosis she recalled that a light filled the car and she suddenly found herself in a domed room 15 feet wide, white with a smooth floor, walls and ceiling. The doorway was arched and the room contained a desklike object with lights and an examination table on a pedestal.

II. Examination. For an unknown reason she undressed, then two beings entered, held her by her upper arms and pressed her down on a table. A third being examined her abdomen with a device like a stethoscope (though he looked through it), left her temporarily and then returned.

The beings were humanoids with heads shaped like light bulbs, with large unblinking eyes, small noses and ears, and slit mouths. These beings had thin bodies and sloping shoulders, with arms hanging to the knees and 4 long fingers. The skin was gray and cool, the height from 4 feet 8 inches to 5 feet. Two dressed in metallic blue coverall uniforms with insignia of a triangle inside a circle; the third wore a red-orange uniform.

III. Conference. With the three beings standing around her they conversed a while by telepathy. They told her she was progressing well, that her father, who was also abducted at some point, had taught her well, and that they would see her again. She suddenly found herself back in the car.

1) "Another Abduction," APRO Bulletin 30/2 (February 1982) 5-6.

148. Antonio Nelso Tosca / 49 / December 14, 1983 / between Chapaco and Colonia Cella (State of Santa Catarina), Brazil
Duration: 8-10 hours
Investigation: newspaper report
Rating: 2(1)

IA. Capture. The witness felt an inexplicable desire to stop as he drove alone at 8 p.m., then saw a circular UFO hovering in the air. The object resembled a bus and he walked toward it, then felt heat and turned to flee. A beam of light seized him and drew him into the craft, where he lost consciousness (9).

II. Examination. He awoke naked in a dark place where

U256 breathing was difficult, as several small beings he was unable
 X210 to see touched and examined him with their hands. Then the
 U230 room grew light; this lighting was uniform and without a
 U212(?) specific source, and the room itself had no sharp angles. A
 B202,B221.small and beautiful woman with Oriental eyes then entered the
 B242,X203.room. She wore slippers and something like pajamas.

III. Conference. The witness could not reveal what
 A114,C110.happened, but she conversed with him a while by telepathy.
 M122 She said he was chosen because he had desired contact and had
 M120 a cosmic mind. She warned against nuclear war, genetic
 experimentation and imperialism, and prophesied a time of
 M141 extraordinary happenings, when great masters would return,
 earth would become a paradise and a machine would raise the
 X228,X251.dead (11). She also placed a device on his head to implant a
 lengthy message.

VII. Return. She raised her hand in a gesture of
 B900 farewell and the room darkened again. The little beings led
 E202 him to another room, where he lost consciousness again. He
 E201,E205.recovered near a local factory and was unable to move for a
 A106 while. He had peculiar marks on his back and later began to
 A131 look at the world differently, with less concern for material
 things.

1) Creighton, Gordon. "A New Brazilian 'A.V.B.'," ESR 29/4 (April 1984)
 9-11.

9. ABDUCTION AND TOUR

Abductors sometimes treat their captive to a sightseeing tour of the ship as a way to satisfy curiosity and compensate for inconvenience. Several cases include this episode, but only the following two feature it as the highlight of the experience.

149. Sgt. Herbert Schirmer / 22 / December 3, 1967 / Ashland, Nebraska

Duration: about 20 minutes

Investigation: This case was no. 42 in the Condon Committee report and well investigated, with hypnosis by Dr. Leo Sprinkle (Feb. 1968) and Loring G. Williams (June 1968).

Rating: 5(4)

The witness, a state trooper, patrolled a rural area at 2:30 a.m. and investigated disturbances among livestock. He approached what he thought was a truck parked on the road ahead, but as he neared he saw a football-shaped, glowing and metallic craft with red-lighted portholes around the circumference. A catwalk also surrounded the object, and its lights flashed rapidly. The object hovered just above the ground, then rose with a whooshing sound, fluttering from side to side in a slow climb, then emitting a fiery flash and finally shooting out of sight. At 3 a.m. he returned to the police station and noted in his log that he saw a flying saucer (Blum 112-114; Condon 389-390).

IA. Capture. Under hypnosis he remembered a different story. Instead of departing the object moved to a nearby field and landed on 3 legs, while his radio, lights and engine failed. Beings then approached his car; they prevented him from fleeing or drawing his revolver by a mental block, and one being sprayed the car with a greenish gas while a second being shone a bright light on him. He felt paralyzed and passed out (Blum 114-115).

The beings were humanoids with thin, long heads, flat noses, slit mouths, and slanted, unblinking eyes. Standing 4 to 5 feet tall, the beings had gray-white skin and wore uniforms, boots, gloves and helmets colored silvery gray. The helmet had a small antenna and the emblem of a winged serpent appeared on the left breast of the uniform (Blum 116).

He came to and got out of the car. One being, seemingly
 B800,B759.the leader, asked him if he was the watchman, then invited him
 B900 aboard the ship (Blum 115).

U133 IV. Tour. A ladder descended and the witness entered the
 craft. The leader asked if he wanted to see how their equip-
 E215 ment worked and he agreed, though he really did not want to.
 U250 The room inside was 20 by 26 feet and 6 feet tall, cold, and
 lighted by strips in the ceiling. This room contained chairs,
 a control panel and a viewing screen. The engine had a crys-
 U320 talline rotor linked to two columns. The leader demonstrated
 a device like a tape player which seemed to transfer data to
 X251 the witness's mind even while he conversed with his host (Blum
 115-117).

III. Conference. A discussion followed, with the leader
 C101 using broken English and the sound seeming to come from deep
 C102(?) inside, but the witness understood the tapes by means of tele-
 C110,M130.pathy. The speaker said they came from another galaxy but had
 bases on other planets in the solar system, beneath the sea
 and in the polar regions. The ship used an electromagnetic
 propulsion system vulnerable to radar, and drew electricity
 U160,U165.from power lines and from water to operate the ship as well as
 a protective field (Blum 116-118). The beings were contacting
 M120 earthlings as a way to prepare them for eventual open contact
 and prevent them from destroying the earth. The beings also
 B906(?) wanted to confuse earthlings somewhat (Blum 118-119, Sprinkle
 B620 283). He saw images on a screen of beings standing guard out-
 side the ship, of craft flying against a background of stars,
 U150 and of a mother ship in space (Blum 116).

M119 At last the leader asked the witness to forget the experi-
 ence, then led him out again. He returned to the patrol car
 A104 and watched the ship take off. Later that night he felt sick,
 A102,A106.weak and nervous. He found a red welt on his neck, suffered a
 A139,A117.chronic buzzing in his ears, had trouble sleeping, and later
 A138(?) left police work. During the investigation he refused to re-
 A114 veal some aspects of his encounter (Blum 113, 118; Condon
 390; Sprinkle 280, 282, 284).

- 1) "Hypnotised Policeman Reports Encounter with Entity," FSR 14/4 (July-August 1978) 18-19. From UFO Investigator (NICAP), May 1968.
- 2) Gillmor, Daniel S., ed. Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects (1969) 389-391.
- 3) Norton, Roy. "World's Most Incredible UFO Contact Case," Saga's UFO Report, v. 2 (1971) 20-23, 72, 74, 76.
- 4) Norman, Eric. Gods, Demons and Space Chariots (1973).
- 5) ----. Gods and Devils from Outer Space (1973).
- 6) Blum, Ralph and Judy. "The Ordeal of Herbert Schirmer," in Rogo, ed., UFO Abductions, 112-121. From Blum and Blum, Beyond Earth

(1974) 109-121.

- 7) Sprinkle, Leo. "Hypnotic and Psychic Implications in the Investigation of UFO Reports," in Lorenzen, Encounters with UFO Occupants (1976) 268-287.

150. Sgt. Charles L. Moody / August 13, 1975 / near Alamogordo, N. M.

Duration: 1 1/2 hours

Investigation: Jim Lorenzen and APRO Field Investigator W. E. Stevens; Moody's recall was spontaneous after about 2 weeks.

Rating: 5(4)

IA. Capture. The witness, an Air Force sergeant, had driven into the desert to watch the Perseid meteor shower. As he stood by his car at 1:15 a.m. a luminous object descended with a wobbling motion to a low altitude and moved toward him. U511 He then tried to start the car but it was stone dead, while E400 the discoidal object hovered 70 feet away and gave off a U100 E328,U530.humming sound. The shadowy forms of several beings appeared at a large window in the object. When the sound stopped a E315,E200.numbness came over him and a time lapse followed (39).

U120 In later recall a light engulfed the car and then the B500 numbness began. Two beings glided toward the car and tried to E217 open the door, but the witness swung it open, striking one E202 being, then struck the other with his fist. Total paralysis followed (46).

E201 II. Examination. He regained consciousness to find him- X155,U220.self lying on a table in a white domed room lighted by indi- U211,U230.rect light. He was too paralyzed to move, but a being promised him more mobility if he would refrain from further X229.1 violence, then touched a rodlike device to the witness's back. He soon felt better, the injuries he received in the scuffle E325 seemed repaired, and the being helped him off the table (46-47).

B225,B201. All the beings were thin humanoids with large heads and B230,B295. B252,B254.no hair, small noses and ears, and large round eyes under a B241,B241.2.

B257 protruding brow. The mouths were small, without lips, and B910 never moved. The beings' faces seemed masklike and their skin B290 was gray-white. The beings who brought the witness aboard B222 were about 6 feet tall, but the being who helped the witness, B221,B805.seemingly the leader, was from 4 feet 8 inches to 5 feet tall T120(?) and weighed about 135 pounds. This leader was stern in de- B901,B301.meanor although gentle and reassuring; he wore a tight white B360,B366.suit while the crewmen wore skintight black suits. The wit- B211 ness overheard one being speak with what sounded like a female B210 voice, but the others seemed male (47-8).

III. Conference. The witness and the leader conversed C110 for a while by means of telepathy. At some point the leader

M148 prophesied that they would return within three years and make
B906 themselves known to mankind. The leader always called Moody
by his proper name and referred to him as "my son." When two
other beings entered the room the witness indicated that they
bothered him, and the leader waved them out (42-43, 47-48).

IV. Tour. The witness asked to see the propulsion system,
B352 so the leader took him to a second room and down an elevator
which lowered through the floor to the lower part of the craft
U320 where he spent 20-30 minutes looking over the engine. It con-
sisted of a large rod and three hemispherical crystalline
objects visible as rounded structures beneath the UFO when
seen from outside. The objects also contained rods or bars.
U355 The room itself was about 25 feet across and added to the
feeling that the craft looked too small for the size of the
U323 rooms. He saw rafters in the room, and a black box which he
felt was a weapon. During this tour the leader said that they
U150 came from a mother ship and could be harmed by earthly
weapons, but would defend themselves. Some questions he re-
B906 fused to answer. The air in the ship had a "burned-sugar"
U256 smell which made breathing difficult (48-50).

VII. Return. They rose on the elevator and talked a
M116 while longer until the leader said it was time to go. At the
door the leader forbade him to remember the purpose of the
M119 black box, instructed him to forget for two weeks and to visit
E320 a doctor, then placed his hands on Moody's head, causing him
E201 to lose consciousness (44, 50). His next memory was of
sitting in the car and watching the craft ascend and disappear
(39).

He reached home at 3 a.m. and went to work the next day
A105 with a sore back, a condition which persisted for a week or
A106 more, and a rash soon appeared there. His memory gap began to
fill with fragmentary recollections after about two weeks, and
A116 by October 6 he had regained full recall. Still, he felt an
A114 uneasiness when he took investigators to the site of the en-
counter (40-42, 45).

1) Lorenzen, Coral and Jim. Abducted! 38-51. Also in APRO Bulletin
24/3 (Sept. 1975) 3; 24/12 (June 1976) 6; 25/1 (July 1976) 2, 5-6.

10. ABDUCTION AND JOURNEY

In a few cases the captive goes for a ride in the UFO, with the destination another world in the most spectacular instances. The seven following cases, nos. 151-156, illustrate the less spectacular alternative of a trip limited to the earth:

151. Sgt. Briggs / winter, mid- or late 1950s / Lord Mountbatten's estate at Romsey, Hampshire, England

Duration: half an hour

Investigation: The witness told his story to Desmond Leslie at an indefinite time after the incident, on the condition of confidentiality until after the death of Lord Mountbatten.

Rating: 3(3)

U100 Riding his bicycle to work one day the witness, an ex-army sergeant who did odd jobs on Mountbatten's estate, saw a disc-shaped UFO, 40-60 feet in diameter, descend and then hover in the air. A man lowered from the UFO on a platform. On seeing Briggs, the man reentered the ship, then a green E327,E315.light paralyzed Briggs and knocked him down while the UFO disappeared.

A220 The next day at the same time he met the being, who was B202,B222.standing in the road. This man was a human 5 feet 6 inches B301,B363.tall, with fair hair and wearing a close-fitting, blue overall B300 garment. The witness shook hands with the being, whose hand B291 felt soft and boneless, and who said his kind was not as C110 strong as humans. Communication was mental, and the being M120(?) said that if Lord Mountbatten met them he could change the world. The witness accepted an invitation to enter the craft, then in response to his wish the craft flew him, alone in a room with a chair and triangular windows, to the Pyramids of Giza in 10 minutes and then returned him.

1) Leslie, Desmond. "Did Flying Saucers Land at Broadlands?" FSR 26/5 (January 1981) 2-4.

2) "An Early British Naval Sighting?" FSR 28/3 (January 1983) 22.

152. Dr. Joao de Freitas Guimaraes / July 1957 / Sao Sebastiao, Brazil

Duration: 40 minutes

Investigation: unknown

Rating: 2(2)

The professor was walking on the beach at 7:15 p.m. (9-

W112 9:15?) when a fountain of water caught his eye, and then he
 saw a craft approaching from the sea. The ship was pot-
 U101,U134.bellied or hat-shaped, with 3 spherical "landing gear"
 U133 beneath. It landed and two men descended a ladder, then met
 B202,B222.him. They were normal humans 5 feet 10 inches tall, with long
 T110 fair hair, light skin and light eyes. These beings dressed in
 B300,B364.a one-piece green garment. He tried various languages without
 C110 success, but then they began to communicate by telepathy.
 M120 They warned him that mankind was destroying the protective
 layers of the atmosphere with atomic tests, but would not
 M131 respond to his questions about their origin. He accompanied
 B900 them into the ship, into a room with portholes and brightly
 lighted, where he met the other 3 crewmen and sat on a seat
 which surrounded the wall while the craft flew above the
 atmosphere. He flew high enough to see the stars. Later he
 E405 found that his watch had stopped.

1) "Brazilian Lawyer Claims Ride in Space Ship," FSR 3/6 (Nov.-Dec. 1957) 2-3.

2) "A Brazilian Contact Claim," FSR 7/5 (Sept.-Oct. 1961) 18-20.

3) "Remarkable Confirmation for Adamski?" FSR 29/4 (April 1984) 13-16.

153. Anonymous man / c20 / February 1968 / Adelphi, Maryland

Duration: 1 hour (?)

Investigation: John Keel, March 1968

Rating: 5(4)

The witness saw a UFO in December 1967 and met a man of
 B202 normal appearance dressed in overalls. They talked a while
 A220 and the man gave his name as Vadig. In February 1968 the man
 reappeared at the restaurant where the witness worked and
 A205 invited him in a ride in a 1955 car, apparently new, to a farm
 U102 outside Washington. The witness boarded an egg-shaped craft
 U134 resting on a tripod, entered a room with a contoured chair and
 TV screen and took a 4-5 hour trip alone. Only one hour of
 E135 clock time elapsed, however, and earlier Vadig had spoken
 B751 oddly about time.

1) Keel, John A. "The Time Cycle Factor," FSR 15/3 (May-June 1969) 9.

154. Benjamin Solari Parravicini / early June (?), 1968 / Buenos Aires, Argentina

Investigation: unknown; newspaper report

Rating: 1(1)

IC. Capture. The witness was walking home from a theater
 B202 on a deserted street at midnight. A man of Nordic appearance,
 T110 with eyes so pale he seemed blind, stepped out of the fog and
 C100 spoke to the witness in a guttural, unintelligible language,
 and also directed him to look upward at an unlighted ship
 E200 hovering in the air. Dizziness overcame the witness.

E201 VA. Journey. He next found himself on board the ship
 M100 with 3 other individuals. A being questioned and reassured
 C110 him by telepathy while the ship flew over Japan, France and
 Chile in the span of a few minutes. He soon stood on the same
 E201,A220 street corner again, and subsequently met the beings again.
 M128 They told him that they watched over the earth to prevent
 catastrophes.

- 1) Creighton, Gordon. "A South American 'Wave'," in Bowen, ed.,
Encounter Cases from Flying Saucer Review, 41-43.

**155. Miroslaw Goralski and Krzystof Kobus / September 20, 1979 /
 Szytym, Poland**

Investigation: Emilia Popik, MUFON representative for Poland
 Rating: 4(4)

IO. Capture. Having completed work in a garden near
 Goralski's home at 9 p.m., the men spotted a silvery object
 shaped like a ring or two silver deltas connected, descending
 as if to crash. Instead the object landed in the garden, sur-
 rounded by a luminous halo (?) while the men heard a high-
 U531,U170 pitched sound. A dense fog and bright light engulfed the men.
 U120

E201 VA. Journey. Both men then found themselves aboard the
 X150 craft. Kobus sat in a chair while the ship took off, and
 X257 watched colors change on a screen. He felt as if his mind
 X251 received data at a rapid speed, and also witnessed a display
 W225 of people in historical costumes. At one point he looked down
 E120 and the chair was gone, yet he did not fall.

U352 Goralski recalled rising in an elevator and questioning
 unseen beings, who answered a question about the nature of
 matter. He sat in a chair and leaned over, apparently still
 U251 surrounded by a mist, and saw an aerial view of familiar
 E201 territory. Both men suddenly fell back into the garden where
 everything was normal.

- 1) Popik, Emilia. "Abduction Case in Poland," MUFON UFO Journal 150
 (August 1980) 16.

156. Henry G. / 67 / December 1980 / Staten Island, New York

Duration: 2 hours

Investigation: Budd Hopkins and Ted Bloecher

Rating: 5(4)

A105 The witness was taken from his home in America to a
 Polish city which he left at age three. Red patches left on
 his arms by clamps persisted for hours.

- 1) Hopkins, Budd. "UFO Abductions: the Invisible Epidemic," MUFON UFO
 Symposium (1981) 47.

11. ABDUCTION AND OTHERWORLDLY JOURNEY

The most spectacular version of the journey episode takes the witness to another world, usually in the literal sense of another planet, where various unearthly sights appear. Nineteen cases, nos. 157-175, illustrate this possibility.

157. Mario Restier / 23 / December 4, 1949 / between Barra Mansa and Volta Redonda (State of Rio de Janeiro), Brazil

Duration: 4 months (which seemed like 3 days)

Investigation: Reported in Diario de Noticias, Feb. 6, 1968; depth investigation by Dr. Walter Buhler and SBEDV; later publication in O Dia, April 22, 1976.

Rating: 5(2)

IA. Capture. As the witness drove home at 5 a.m. he saw
U100 a discoidal craft 15 m. in diameter and 12 m. tall land near
M105 the highway, then heard a voice tell him not to be afraid. He
approached the craft and two crewmen came out. They looked
B201, B222 human and were 1.65 m. in height. On their invitation he
U201 entered the craft and passed through a corridor to a room with
U306 panels and screens.

VB. Otherworldly Journey. They invited him to take a
B900 trip, and when he agreed, they placed him in a bathtub-like
W410 chamber and filled it with liquid to ease the strain of accel-
eration. He fell asleep when the ship took off and awoke on
W414 arrival. His clothing dried almost instantly, but he
exchanged it for the same type as the beings had--Roman-type
B340 shirts and a round cap or helmet.

The view from a porthole showed a landing field where
W201 spaceships came and went, and at this time he found his trav-
B205 eling companions slumped over and immobile--they proved to be
robots. Other people--apparently real--met him and escorted
W215, W211 him on a tour of factories and stores in a domed city with
W220, W101 suspended roads. The sky was blue but he saw no sun overhead.
W225 He also visited a museum where he saw images of earth and
M120 references to the violent character of earthlings. The beings
C101, C110 spoke to him in Portuguese (or by telepathy) and informed him
M130 that earth had once been near their planet until a celestial
body drew the planets apart. The beings explained their means
of travel and how their engines worked, and when he asked them
B725 about belief in God they replied, "God is only one."

B202 The beings on the planet looked like the robots but were

B223 taller, from 1.80 to 2 m. in height. The eyes and nose were
 B295 normal but the beings were hairless and their small mouths
 B257.1 showed no trace of teeth. All the beings were polite and the
 B900,B915.real ones showed a sense of humor.

VII. Return. After a few hours he wished to return home
 and the beings placed him in the chamber again, where he slept
 until he landed near the place from which he departed. He
 reached his father's house and found that the date was April
 E135 14, 1950; he had been away 4 months but thought only 3 days
 had passed.

He had picked up a piece of material from the alien
 S100 factory as proof of his experience, but the incident remained
 a family secret for 18 years. The witness began a study of
 A130 electronics, optics and physics, and worked to build a vehicle
 on the model of the one he had ridden. In Sept. 1956 he met
 A220 the beings again and they encouraged his work, but investiga-
 tors never saw any of this physical evidence.

This account follows Heiden. The 1976 newspaper article
 E215 added that he was unable to resist the beings even though they
 presented their instructions as requests, and that a beam
 E124 lifted him aboard the craft. On the otherworld he saw the
 central headquarters at the spaceport, also young men being
 S101 prepared for space travel. In one room he saw a map and
 globe (Raymond 21-22; Creighton).

1) Buhler, Walter. "Thoughts on the Bebedouro Case," FSR 21/3&4 (Nov.
 1975) 36-38.

2) Raymond, O. "UFOs Stir Brazil," Official UFO 1/12 (Nov. 1976) 20-22.

3) Creighton, Gordon. "Soaking Wet 'Space Flight'," FSR 22/4 (Nov.
 1976) 23.

4) Heiden, Richard W. "A 1949 Brazilian Contactee," Pt.1, FSR 27/5
 (March 1982) 28, iii; Pt. 2, 27/6 (June 1982) 19-20.

158. Anonymous man / 1951 or 1952 / near Salzburg, Austria

Duration: 1 hour

Investigation: The witness reported the story to the Prince George
 (B.C.) Citizen, December 11, 1957.

Rating: 3(3)

I. Capture. The witness, an occupation soldier, was
 walking home alone at 11 p.m. A being came from behind some
 E315,B411.bushes and paralyzed the witness with an unseen device. The
 E325 being strapped a square plate across the witness's chest and
 U100 pulled him to a landed craft, round and about 150 feet in
 E120 diameter, in a nearby field. He felt unusually light and
 floated to the top of the craft; a door opened and they
 entered the dark interior. The walls were transparent, since
 he could see the stars through them.

B203,B295. His captor was a hairless humanoid with a cylindrical
 B230,B241.head and large forehead. The eyes were large and compound,
 B244.2 like the eyes of a fly. The mouth was a slit, the ears and
 B258,B254.
 B252,B290.nose were holes only, and the skin was white. The body was
 B238,B272.cylindrical with no neck, while the arms were short and ended
 B280,B222.in 3 long fingers. The being was a little shorter than the
 B367,B343.witness, and wore a silvery suit with a transparent "space"
 helmet (17).

VB. Otherworldly Journey. The being operated some con-
 W410(?) trols and the craft took off. In sunlight the room became hot
 W201 but a kind of blue water covered the roof and cooled the ship.
 They passed the moon, then flew to Mars. The ship landed on a
 W305 platform above a field where many other craft rested, then the
 being got out and floated to the ground. While the being
 spent a few minutes aboard another craft the witness noticed
 two ships with ordinary earth people aboard (19).

VII. Return. When the being came back they departed,
 flying past a martian moon which looked metallic and
 artificial, then back to earth. The witness felt the being
 B905 would kill him for the sake of secrecy, so when the paralysis
 device clicked without having any effect on him, the witness
 stood still, pretending paralysis, until the being removed the
 plate and departed in the craft. He rushed home and the time
 E120(?) was 12:20 a.m., so the trip had taken about an hour (19).

1) Bowen, Charles. "Fantasy or Truth? A New Look at an Old Contact
 Claim," FSR 13/4 (July-August 1967) 11-14.

2) "Captives in Space," Canadian UFO Report 3/6 (no. 22, 1975) 15-20.

159. R. B. Hooper / August 1959 / between Alamosa and Fort Garland,
 California

Investigation: Dr. Leo Sprinkle

Rating: 5(4)

IA. Capture. The witness was driving in the desert with
 E115 a friend when the car ahead of them disappeared. About sunset
 he went out alone to take photographs and was sitting in the
 E200 car when he experienced a time lapse and what he took to be a
 E204(?) dream: He stood in a transparent cylinder, itself inside a
 W412,B201.large room 50 feet across, where he saw several humanoid
 B302(?) beings dressed in armor. Communicating by telepathy, he
 C110,E201.learned from them that they were in a satellite above the
 U150 earth.

IV. Tour; III. Conference; VB. Otherworldly Journey.
 B800 He followed the beings to a room where the pilot showed him
 the anti-gravity engine. The beings conversed with him a
 while, explaining that they had many ships and had picked up
 the car earlier in the day. The driver was taken to an alien

W210,B901.city. Some earthlings did not want to return, they said, and
 M100 told him to advise everyone that they were friendly. At last
 the cylinder closed around him again and returned him to his
 car.

- 1) Sprinkle, Leo, ed., Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference on
 UFO Investigation (1981) 38-50.

160. Anonymous female artist / 30 / 1963(?) / Massachusetts
 Investigation: Marge Christensen, Linda Seal, David Webb; 13
 hypnosis sessions during 1981 and 1982.
 Rating: 5(4)

A220,B201. IB. Capture. On 6 or 7 occasions two humanoid beings
 B230,B242.with large heads and wraparound eyes, about 3 feet tall and
 B220,B301.
 B330,B335.dressed in tight suits with belt, breastband, and greenish-
 B366,B315.black hood or cape, stood over the witness when she was in bed
 and urged her to accompany them. The beings had some sort of
 E215,E327.control over her so she could not resist. A loud noise, a
 E123 sensation of suction and tumbling through a dark tunnel, then
 U201(?) followed.

II. Examination. She entered a ship and received a medi-
 cal examination,

IV. Tour. then saw a room with bins of corklike chips
 and hundreds of little people in an unfinished state.

W210 VB. Otherworldly Journey. She went to a place where she
 W221,W215.saw a pyramid city made of crystals and a factory where crys-
 U351(?) tals produced energy, also a storm involving ball lightning.
 W305 In an auditorium she saw humans of all races attending to a
 C110 telepathic lecture from the beings, and recognized several of
 the people there, including one she named "Ingrid Swenson."

The investigators were able to trace "Ingrid Swenson," of
 "Greenfield," S.D., who was deceased, but evidence confirmed
 the description of the witness and also that the two women had
 never met.

- 1) Christensen, Marge. "The South Dakota Connection," MUFON UFO Journal
 181 (March 1983) 3-5.

161. Norman Chastain / 60 / late January, 1972 / Blount Island, near
 Jacksonville, Florida
 Duration: 3 hours
 Investigation: Stanton Friedman, B. Ann Slate (?)
 Rating: 5(4)

U101 The witness was fishing from his boat at 3 a.m. when a
 distant light approached. It proved to be a domed, circular
 object 75 feet in diameter and 8 feet thick, with the dome 5

U123 feet tall. Brilliant lights surrounded the circumference. When he turned off the lights on his boat, the UFO departed. Meanwhile the boat ran aground and the witness was busy B201,B230.extracting it when he saw a being nearby. The humanoid had a B255,B241.large head, pointed ears, angular chin and large, protruding B241.2 eyes. The being was 5 to 5 1/2 feet tall, had small arms, and B221,B271(?). B367,B301.wore a silvery, tight-fitting suit with a glowing disc on top of his head. The man and the being eyed each other a moment, B410 then the being fired a light which caused the witness to feel E311 a tingling sensation and fall to the ground. A foul smell E315 surrounded him and he was unable to move until daybreak. Full mobility did not return for another day. He threw away his clothes because of the smell.

He had subsequent dreams of another planet, where he saw W104,W215.beings, huge flowers and a UFO factory.

At the beginning of February the witness awoke to smell the same foul odor again. He found growing, fungus-like heads in his back yard, and the heads looked like the aliens. No one who examined the heads had ever seen--or smelled--anything like them.

1) Slate, B. Ann. "The Alien of Blount Island," UFO Report 1/6 (summer 1974) 32-35, 77-78.

162. Airman P.L.W. / 22 / March 27-28, 1973 / Wyoming
Investigation: Dr. Leo Sprinkle, June-July 1978
Rating: 5(4)

IA. Capture. The witness saw a light on the horizon as E311 he drove at night. He felt a sensation like electricity running through him, and for a short time a bright light surrounded him, blinding him so that he stopped the car. When U120 the light went out two hairless humanoid beings approached and B295,B201.looked into the car. They had elongated and angular faces, B223 were 7 to 8 feet tall, broad but slender, weighing perhaps 250 B315 pounds. The beings wore capes down to their knees. The car E400,U250.was dead when he tried to start it, and he felt unusually cold E300 but not frightened as he thought he ought to be. As a car passed he got a good look at the beings, one of whom found an open door and entered the car, turning on the interior light E306 and looking over the witness. At this point he was frightened E200 and encountered a mental block.

E300 The witness was then able to recall losing his fear again when the being was in the car, then got out of the car and E315 stood paralyzed as the light returned. He had a series of A116.1 fragmentary images--of approaching a round, rotating and pock-U100 marked craft, of falling, of a volcano, and of a sunrise, perhaps on another planet.

E120 He had a feeling that he was suspended over the road and
 seeing familiar landscapes, and when he passed the Devil's
 M149 Tower, he had a feeling that a future contact would take place
 M142 there. He also had a vision of a disaster in 1993, perhaps an
 earthquake in California, and understood the aliens would come
 M148 at the time of such a disaster.

1) Sprinkle, Leo. "Using the Pendulum Technique in the Investigation of
 UFO Experiences," UPIAR 3/1 (1978-79) 211-214.

1631. Patty Roach ("Price") and children "Keith" (5), Debbie (7), Bonnie
 (oldest girl), "Steven," and 3 other children ("Tim," "Tom," and
 "Mary"), who were not witnesses / October 16, 1973 / Lehi, Utah
 Investigation: Kevin Randle and Dr. James Harder for APR0; 3
 hypnosis sessions by Dr. Harder in July 1975
 Rating: 5(5)

Mrs. Roach, a divorced mother of 7 children, was moving
 into a new home and had fallen asleep on the couch at an un-
 certain time. Her youngest son Keith was sleeping beside her,
 then awoke and screamed that he saw a skeleton. She too had a
 A116.1 vague impression of an intruder, and the family cat yowled
 E500 while neighborhood dogs barked as well, so she called the
 police at 12:10 a.m. Next morning Debbie said the prowler was
 really a space man, but Mrs. Roach took the notion seriously
 only after reading a magazine article in 1975 (9-11).

IB. Capture.

E200 The hypnotic sessions revealed a forgotten awakening when
 U120 a bright light shone on her and she found that Keith was
 E120,B225.floating away from her while two thin humanoids stood nearby
 B201,B241.
 B242,B910.in the room. They had large slanted eyes and masklike,
 B290,B252.unchanging faces of a white color, with no noses and slit
 B258,B221.mouths. The beings were just over 4 feet tall (Randle says 5
 B270,B280.feet, p. 310), had long arms and 3-fingered, clawlike hands
 B303,B330.with small thumbs. Dress consisted of uniforms with Sam Brown
 B317 belts, gloves and some sort of headgear. The uniform seemed
 B368 luminous.

B610 Taking her by the upper arms the two beings drew her, at
 E306(?) first willingly and then against her will, so that she came
 away with them. Betty, Debbie and Steven were also in the
 room with her, also guided by an indefinite number of beings,
 E217 but struggling at the same time. The beings seemed well
 B907 organized in their work (11-12, 14, 23; Randle 310).

Debbie remembered without aid of hypnosis that one being
 B901 in the room asked her name and told her she would no longer be
 U356,B902.sick. She also recalled a line of people, including one of
 E102 her sisters and two neighborhood boys, waiting to enter a
 craft (16).

II. Examination.

U210,U230. Mrs. Roach then recalled a round, bright room with 4 or 5 beings in it, and saw the stars through a window in the side U303,U202.near the top. The room contained many machines like computers, U302,U350.glass cases with liquid in them, and a clocklike device. She E207(?) saw none of the children (13-14, 21). At some point she X100,X155.undressed, then the beings placed her on a table and attached X221,X261.wires or devices to one leg and one arm. A gynecological X260 examination followed which included a needle inserted into her X202 abdomen without causing pain, then the beings stuck a needle X245,X250.into her head for the purpose of "taking her thoughts." This intrusion angered her and she felt resentful toward her E215 captors, but she was unable to resist. She repeated that they wanted her to think they were nice, but she felt their con- B907,B905.sideration was superficial and that they were cold-blooded, C101(?) treating her like a guinea pig. The beings talked with her (or X256 somehow communicated) to ask questions about what she loved B740 and hated, her favorite animals, and her family. For some B751 reason related to the way they understood time, they needed information quickly, especially in gaining an understanding of B755 human thoughts and emotions (15, 18-20).

X203 In addition to the aliens she saw a human man who assisted in the examination. He was bald on top with gray hair on the side of his head, was of medium height and about 55 years old. He wore glasses and rubber gloves, and dressed B906 in black. He was kind to her, but also deceptive (19-20).

E120 Betty remembered standing by in the room and watching a group of beings and a human man as they stood around a floating table where her unclothed mother laid (22). Debbie X203 stated that while on board she had seen an Indian girl, distinguished by her dark skin and long dress (16), and that this girl had put her on some kind of machine (Randle 310).

VB. Otherworldly Journey (?)

B906 After describing her exam Mrs. Roach reported a non sequitur episode. In it she stood on a cliff overlooking a sea and watched the waves roll shoreward (perhaps a hypnotic control technique?). She also stated that the human assistant had tried to trick her into thinking he had let her ride in the craft (19-20).

VII. Return.

X114 The beings wiped her with a cloth and returned her B905 clothes, but gave her no help as she redressed and refused to B906 answer her questions about the safety of her children--events which reinforced her belief that they had no understanding of B610,E120.human emotions. The beings grasped her arms again and floated her back to the house (21-22). The children had returned X300 before her, but the beings placed them in locations different from the ones they occupied before the abduction. The beings were gone by the time Keith and Mrs. Roach awoke (11).

A114 During hypnosis Mrs. Roach felt she ought not try to recall certain incidents (18), and Debbie remembered less the

A125 more the investigators questioned her (17). True to the being's promise, Debbie's health improved so she was no longer chronically ill (11, 16).

1) Randle, Kevin. "The Pat Price Contact: The Family That Was Abducted by Aliens," UFO Report 3/2 (June 1976) 21-23, 50-52, 54.

2) Lorenzen, Jim and Coral. Abducted!, 9-24.

3) Randle, Kevin. "Roach Abduction," in Story, ed., Encyclopedia of UFOs, 309-310.

164. Mr. and Mrs. X / summer 1974 / desert near Los Angeles, Calif.

Investigation: unknown

Rating: 2(2)

E400 IA. Capture. The witnesses had pulled off while they drove at night because of engine trouble. They saw a glowing object overhead and once it was gone the car started. It ran well for a while, but soon stopped again. They settled down E200,A115.to sleep, then shared the same dreamlike experience:

E210(?) Both witnesses got out of the car and began to walk under
E121(?) the influence of an external force, but they felt no sense of
E315 walking or touching the ground and were unable to turn around.
E300 A sense of calmness accompanied them. They approached a cyl-
U107 indrical craft with rounded ends and a glow like mother of
U120 pearl, then a warm light surrounded them.

VB. Otherworldly Journey. They found themselves inside
U251,U358.the ship. The room was large, empty, misty and silent; more-
over, they both looked shadowy and ghostlike. Three luminous
B202,C110.human beings approached and communicated by telepathy, inform-
E111 ing the witnesses that they could separate from their physical
bodies at will.

W400(?) The witnesses saw images of a planet with shimmering
W103,W210.rocks but no vegetation, and cities of shiny metal. The
M129 beings came to earth in the course of their search for a new
planet, since their sun was dying.

E201 At the end of the conversation the witnesses found them-
selves outside the ship, then returned to the car and fell
asleep again.

1) "New Sighting #2: Contact for Survival," Official UFO 1/1 (May 1975)
34-35, 60-61.

165. Carl Higdon / 40 (41?) / October 25, 1974 / Medicine Bow National
Forest, near Rawlins, Wyoming

Duration: 2 to 2 1/2 hours

Investigation: Dr. Leo Sprinkle and two local men, art teacher
Rick Kenyon and vocational rehabilitation counselor Robert Nantkes

interviewed the witness on Nov. 2. Dr. Sprinkle used hypnosis on this occasion and on Nov. 17.

Rating: 5(4)

E100 While the witness hunted he entered an area where he
E501 heard no sounds of animals, then spotted 5 motionless elk and
E317 fired at the bull, but the bullet dropped to the ground after
going some 50 feet and looked as if it had struck a wall. A
B201 twig snapped and he saw a humanoid being standing in the shade
B223 of a nearby tree. This man was 6 feet 2 inches tall and
B227 weighed perhaps 180-195 pounds. He was nearly human, his face
B250 differing because it sloped to leave no chin and only 6 teeth
B257.1 were present, 3 in the lower and 3 in the upper jaw. The nose
B253,B254.was flat, ears not visible and brows hairless, though on top
B296,B275.of the head thin hair stood like straw. He was bow-legged and
B287(?) no hands were visible, but rather a cone-shaped device (called
B366,B300.a gun) ended the right arm. He wore a black coverall suit and
B335,B350.black shoes, with belts crossing his breast and another around
his waist, the latter having a starlike emblem as a buckle and
a small apron-like flap beneath (26; S 232, 244, 247, 264-5,
273-5, 286-8, 292).

C101 The man spoke with only slight movements of his lips to
B900 say that his name was Ausso (S 273). He offered Carl a pack-
age containing 4 capsules, supposed to be food pills able to
E215 satisfy hunger for 4 days. Carl swallowed the capsules with-
out question even though he normally resisted taking even
aspirin, and then accepted an invitation to go with Ausso (25-
26).

I. Capture.

E201 Ausso pointed his arm and Carl immediately found himself
X228,W413.with a helmet on his head and strapped to a chair inside a
transparent cubicle, its dimensions 7 by 5 feet and 7 feet
high. The cubicle contained 4 seats, a control panel, a
S101 mirror and a symbol of some sort, apparently a map. The 5 elk
stood frozen in a cage behind him and another being like Ausso
U355 occupied the cubicle despite its small apparent size (26; S
242, 247-8, 256, 273, 276-7, 342).

VB. Otherworldly Journey.

When Ausso pointed his arm at the controls the cubicle
W415,W110.began to move and Carl saw the earth as a round ball below.
E205 The cubicle alighted on a distant planet almost instantaneous-
W102 ly. They arrived at night, or the planet was dark, and landed
W222 near a tower with a flashing light so bright it hurt Carl's
eyes. The tower had the shape of a Christmas tree, was 80-90
(or 100-150) feet tall, and made a buzzing sound. In the sur-
W305 rounding plaza he saw a group of 5 humans--a middle-aged man,
a young girl, two teenaged girls and a teenaged boy--standing
and conversing, apparently unaffected by the light. The
B506 second being had disappeared when the cubicle landed, while
B500 Ausso, floating as he moved, accompanied Carl into the tower
and up an elevator (26-7; S 256, 271, 278-80, 293-4, 299,
305-6, 345).

II. Examination.

X227 They entered a room and Carl stood on a platform while a shield-like device moved out of the wall, stayed in front of him for several minutes and then retracted into the wall. Ausso then told Carl he was not what they needed and they would take him back (S 282, 300, 304-5, 309).

Fragments of conversation carried on at indefinite times threw some light on Ausso's purposes. He came 163,000 light miles using gravity levitation for the purpose of exploring the earth and finding animals to breed for food. He spoke of a different sun and the inability of their seas to sustain life. While on earth Ausso avoided direct sunlight because our sun burned him, and never let Carl come too near or see him from the side or rear. Carl speculated that he was rejected because he was too old or because his vasectomy made him unsuitable (S 257-8, 265, 268, 272-3, 275-6, 282, 287-9, 306-7).

VII. Return.

At that time they reentered the cubicle and Ausso returned Carl's rifle, though regretfully, since he admired it as a fine primitive artifact. Keeping souvenirs was against the rules, however. He also pointed his "gun" and floated the package of food pills out of Carl's pocket. Carl next found himself standing on a rocky slope back on earth; he soon fell and injured himself, then found his truck in a place some distance from where he left it earlier, in terrain too rough for him to drive into or out from it. The time was 6-6:30 p.m. and a rescue party rescued him at 11:30 (27; S 250, 284, 304, 310).

E204,A102. He was confused and disoriented, scarcely able to recognize his wife or where he was, and uncommonly sensitive to touch and light. His eyes were red and watering, his body sore from the fall; hospitalized at 2:30 a.m., he had no appetite throughout the day, but on the following morning he was ravenous. He began relating his experience while in the hospital (28-9; S 249, 261-2, 321-2). He had an equilibrium problem for a while, but his TB scars no longer showed up on X rays and he no longer suffered from kidney stones (S 296, 318, 327). He subsequently sensed a "signal," saw nocturnal lights on occasion, and had a visionary out-of-body experience in March 1977 (S 348, 351).

(References with prefix "S" refer to Sprinkle, "Investigation...; others to Lorenzen, Abducted!.)

1) "Two New Kidnapping Cases," APRO Bulletin 23/5 (March 1975) 1,3.

2) "Kidnapped by Aliens!" UFO Report 2/5 (Fall 1975) 40-4, 71-2, 74-8.

3) Sprinkle, R. Leo. "A Preliminary Report on the Investigation of an Alleged UFO Occupant Encounter," FSR 21/3&4 (November 1975) 3-7.

- 4) Weber, Scott T. "The Higdon Abduction," Official UFO 1/12 (November 1976) 36, 53-54.
- 5) Lorenzen, Coral and Jim. Abducted!, 25-37.
- 6) Sprinkle, R. Leo. "Investigation of the Alleged UFO Experience of Carl Higdon," in Haines, ed., UFO Phenomena and the Behavioral Scientist, 225-357.

166. Travis Walton / 22 / November 5, 1975 / Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, near Heber, Arizona

Duration: 5 days

Investigation: Efforts by news media, GSW, APRO, NICAP, and Philip Klass have made this case perhaps the most extensively investigated abduction on record.

Rating: 5(3)

I. Capture.

U101 Travis and 6 other crewmen were driving back to town after they stopped their logging work at dusk. In a gap between trees they saw a disc 15-20 feet in diameter, like two pie pans lip to lip, with a small dome on top. Dark strips divided the surface into glowing panels of yellowish light. As soon as the driver stopped Travis ran toward the object and stood nearly underneath it, hearing a combination of low and high-pitched mechanical sounds. When the object began to wobble the sounds grew louder and Travis started to flee, but a beam of light struck him in the head and chest, numbing him all over and throwing him to the ground. The men in the truck E124(?) saw the light lift him a foot off the ground and knock him backwards a distance of several feet, then drove off in panic (22-29).

One of the men thought he saw the object streak away (33), and meanwhile the men recovered themselves enough to return and search for Travis, but they found no trace of him (53-66). They drove to Heber and notified the sheriff, who organized a search party that night and a larger one the following day. Searches during the five days of Travis's absence uncovered no sign of him, and on November 10, the day he returned, the crewmen took a polygraph test to clear themselves of any suspicion of murder (69-76).

II. Examination.

E201, U202. When Travis awoke he was in a hospital-like room lighted by a rectangular fluorescent panel, shaped like a piece of pie with the tip bitten off, and constructed of seamless metal (103-4, 111-2). He felt intense pain in his head and chest, A101 he also had intense thirst and a metallic taste in his mouth U256, X155. (103-4). The air was heavy and humid as he laid on a table X101 with his shirt and jacket pushed up around his chest and a X226 plastic, rocker-shaped device curved around his rib cage B201 (105). Three humanoid beings occupied the room and he thought B230 they were doctors at first, but then he saw that they had

B295,B241.large hairless heads, large eyes which blinked occasionally
B242,B258.and seemed catlike, thin lips, tiny ears and noses and small
B254,B252.

B250,B221.jaws, so that the faces looked fetal. The beings were just
B225,B290.under 5 feet tall and frail, with soft marshmallowy skin and
no apparent muscles. Their hands had 5 fingers. These beings
B300 wore single-piece coverall suits orange-brown in color, and
pinkish-tan footwear (108-9).

E217 Seeing his captors were aliens, Travis struck out,
hitting one, and rose to his feet, throwing off the device on
his chest. He grabbed a cylindrical instrument from a bench
and threatened the advancing beings. They turned silently and
left the room through an open door (110).

IV. Tour; VB. Otherworldly Journey.

U201,U203. He fled the examination room along a curving corridor to
U212 a round, domed room with a chair in the middle. The room
darkened as he approached the chair and he saw stars all
S101(?) around, through walls, floor and ceiling alike (116-9). He
X257(?) sat down and manipulated controls in the arms of the chair
until he found one lever which made the stars move; then
fearful of the consequences, he left the chair (120).

B202,B223. At that time a human man entered the room. He was 6 feet
B227 2 inches tall, weighed about 200 pounds and seemed in his mid-
20s. His hair was sandy blond, but his eyes were peculiar and
B302,B363.hazel colored. The man wore a light blue suit with black
B350,B330.boots and a black belt, also a transparent helmet so that
B343 Travis thought he was an astronaut (120, 125).

C105 The man gestured for Travis to follow and they passed
U200 along a corridor to a small room where they waited a few
W200 minutes until a door slid open. They entered a huge, hangar-
like room shaped like a quarter-cylinder with checkerboard
panels of light, brilliant as sunlight, along the curve. Here
U133 the air was fresh and cool (121-2). Walking down a ramp,
U150(?) Travis exited a craft three times larger than the one he had
seen in the woods, though of the same design, and saw two or
three smaller, highly polished craft in the chamber (122-3).

W205,U202. Travis and his guide left the hangar and passed through
an 80-foot long corridor to a white room equipped with a table
and chair and aglow with fluorescent panels. Two men and a
B211 woman, in appearance similar to the guide and equally silent,
B206(?) stood in the room. All the humans looked perfect and seemed
to have a family resemblance. His guide seated him in a
X155 chair, then one of the men and the woman led him to the table
B903 and pushed him back onto it against his will. They seemed
B900,B906.friendly but never answered the questions of the bewildered
E325 witness, and the woman placed a device like an oxygen mask on
E202 his face when he resisted. Then he lost consciousness (124-6).

E201 When he regained consciousness he found himself lying by
E205 a road and saw the hatch close upon a silvery UFO just before

U520(?) it shot straight up and disappeared (77-8). He followed the road to Heber and there contacted relatives about midnight; only when he met with them did he learn that he was away 5 days rather than a mere two hours or so. During his captivity he lost 10 pounds and drank a great deal of water throughout his first night back on earth, though the only other ill effect seemed to be some nausea. Contact with APRO led to hypnosis by Dr. James Harder on November 14 and 16, but the results were only to sharpen the two hours or so of conscious memories rather than to uncover what happened to Travis during the balance of the time he was missing (89, 94-101). Though he recalled no communication with the beings, hypnosis A114,B908.revealed an apparent warning that he would die if anyone probed the hidden portion of his experience (179-80).

The Walton case received extensive media attention and probably lags behind only the Hill and Pascagoula cases in familiarity. As abduction stories go, the Walton case was neither lengthy nor complex, but the literature of charges, countercharges and explanations arising out of the investigation has outgrown the literature describing the incident itself.

On the positive side was Walton's own account, set down most fully in his 1978 book, and the APRO investigation. The case occurred almost in APRO's back yard and that organization devoted extraordinary efforts to the investigation, including the provision of medical examination, psychological evaluation and polygraph testing, the upshot of which was that Walton and the other witnesses told the truth.

In opposition was Ground Saucer Watch investigator Bill Spaulding, who first supported the story but then branded it a hoax. Supporters countered his evaluation as sour grapes, the result of being shut out of the investigation after GSW's "medical consultant" proved to have no medical credentials (90-94). More formidable charges assembled by Philip Klass accused the woodcutters of formulating a hoax to escape a contract, blamed a TV dramatization of the Hill case (broadcast Oct. 20) for planting the idea, scored APRO for concealing the negative results of the first polygraph examination, and read in the seeming unconcern for his safety of Walton's mother and co-workers the clues to a hoax.

Conclusions on the credibility of the case depend less now on the testimony of the witness than on evaluation of the skills and procedures of the polygraph examiners or subjective judgments about the motivation of participants in the goings-on during and after Walton's disappearance. Any rating of the case must reflect this fact--that a great deal of unresolved and probably unresolvable controversy has clouded the incident.

(Page numbers refer to Walton's book, #17.)

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1) "The Travis Walton Case," APRO Bulletin, 24/5 (November) 1-5.

2) "Walton Takes Polygraph Test," APRO Bulletin, 24/6 (December) 1, 3.

3) "Alleged Arizona Abduction Case Studied," Skylook 97 (Dec.) 3-6.

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4) Bowen, Charles. "The Snowflake Story: A Commentary," FSR 21/5 (February) 3-6.

5) "APRO, NICAP, GSW reports disagree," Skylook 99 (February) 5-7.

6) "Follow-up" (see ref. #2), APRO Bulletin, 24/8 (February) 1, 4.

7) "More Walton Verification," APRO Bulletin, 24/9 (March) 1.

8) "NICAP report erred in Walton case," Skylook 100 (March) 11-12.

9) "Waltons pass polygraph exam," Skylook 100 (March) 12.

10) Klass, Philip J. "The Travis Walton Abduction," MUFON UFO Journal 104 (July) 8-12; 105 (August) 8-14.

11) "Travis Walton Replies," FSR 22/6 (July) 32, iii.

12) Barker, Rodney. "Fact or Fiction: Was Travis Walton Abducted Aboard a Spaceship?" Argosy UFO (July) 33-38, 57-61.

13) "The Walton-Klass Controversy," APRO Bulletin 25/1 (July) 1, 4-5.

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14) Clark, Jerome. "The Travis Walton Kidnapping Controversy," UFO Report 3/6 (March) 8, 10, 61-62.

15) Oberg, James. "Jim Lorenzen on the Travis Walton Case," Official UFO 2/2 (March) 32-33, 52, 54-56.

16) Lorenzen, Coral and Jim. Abducted! 80-113.

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17) Walton, Travis. The Walton Experience.

18) Barry, Bill. Ultimate Encounter.

19) Clark, Jerome. "Travis Walton: UFO Abductee Tells the Truth," Fate 31/10 (October).

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20) Hewes, Hayden C. "Through a Glass Darkly," UFO Report 7/2 (May) 26-27, 70, 72.

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21) Nelson, Willard D. "A Note on the Travis Walton Experience," MUFON UFO Journal 159 (May) 8-9.

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22) Lorenzen, Coral. "Walton Case Still Cooks," APRO Bulletin 30/3 (April) 1, 3-4.

1983

23) Klass, Philip J. UFOs: The Public Deceived, 161-221.

1984

24) "Arizonan 'beamed aboard' UFO is bitter about the experience,"
Tucson (Ariz.) Citizen, April 21.

167. Anatoly Malishev / May or June, 1978 / Lake Pyrogovskoe, Soviet Union

Duration: 3-5 hours, though by the sun no time seemed to have passed.

Investigation: Nikita Schnee and other Soviet UFO investigators

Rating: 3(3)

I. Capture. While walking near the lake in daylight, the witness, "a high-ranking officer in the Soviet Army," was taken by the arms by two men who said they wanted to talk to him, but warned that they would erase all memory of the conversation. The men were human in shape, but their faces seemed hidden in a haze, and they wore cellophane-like clothes of a dull color. His initial fear soon left him and he felt light-hearted (6).

III. Conference. He next remembered himself in a domed room lighted brightly by indirect sources and furnished with screens and buttons (6). He sat at a table with two beings and could feel, rather than hear, their words, and they understood what he thought. For the sake of preventing erasure of his memory he advised the beings that such a conference required a drink. They responded with a non-alcoholic beverage, so he drew the formula for alcohol on the wall and the beings prepared a batch. When one being brought him the drink, he asked why such advanced beings did not use liquor, and the being replied that if they did, they might not be so advanced. At some point he asked the beings why they did not help the fight against evils like poverty and racism on earth, but they answered that if they helped one group they would eventually have to help another, so they only observed without interfering. The conversation seemed to go on about 3 hours (7).

VB. Otherworldly Journey (position uncertain). At some point the beings had him step outside and gave him a "flying show." He saw that the craft was disc-shaped, but could change to a round (spherical?) shape and open like a peeled orange (20). They brought him inside again and flew to the far side of the moon, where they pointed out a base. They continued onward to their home planet, 3 light years distant. The craft landed at an airport where several other craft rested, and disappeared when the witness stepped out. He stood before a TV screen where a black-faced man examined him for a few minutes. No sun was visible on this planet, rather a silvery-gray sky which seemed to emit light, and short trees

W104 along with unnatural-looking grass grew there (20).

E130(?) VII. Return. The craft reappeared and carried him back to earth in 40 minutes (20).

(The position of the following events is uncertain; they may follow directly after III.) After conversing with the beings they tried to erase his memory by pressing buttons on a machine, but (presumably because of alcohol) the pulses they needed to erase were not concentrated in the usual parts of the brain, and they did not know what to erase. At last they told him not to reveal his experience.

E135 The next instant he found himself standing where he had been when the beings first seized him, but the sun and clouds seemed in the same position, as if no more than seconds had passed (7). The account he gave his wife and dictated on tape immediately after the experience tallied with his account under hypnosis, and he passed a lie detector test. Although he remembered his abduction he could not write about it, and he had memory gaps regarding unrelated matters, like his personal life. "Sensitives" who could feel biological fields (sic) joined the investigation and were positive they found the landing site (7-8).

1) Schnee, Nikita A. "Contact Reported Near Pyrogovskoye Lake," FSR 26/6 (March 1981) 6-9.

2) Virtanen, Heikki. "Soviet Contact Case Near Pyrogovskoe Lake--The Missing Pages," FSR 28/3 (January 1983) 20.

168. John Mann, wife Gloria; daughters Natasha (5) and Tanya (3); John's mother Frances / June 19, 1978 / between Reading and Gloucester, England

Duration: 55 minutes

Investigation: Frank Johnson, from late 1978 till early 1979; hypnosis by Geoffrey M'Cartney, professional hypnotherapist.

Rating: 3(2)

IA. Capture.

The witnesses were driving home in the evening and a lighted object approached the car. They fled when the object seemed about to land, but though close to a town they seemed to drive for a long time without seeing any signs of human life. The road changed to become narrow and smooth, while the car seemed to drive itself (8-14).

E200 Hypnosis told a different story: Instead of riding a strange road John had stopped the car and a fog immediately closed in (49). A Saturn-shaped disc about 350 feet in diameter, ringed with lights and having several larger lights and windows, hovered overhead (12, 34, 49). The witnesses felt no apprehension as seven figures surrounded the car. They were normal humans and seemingly Nordic, with fair hair and

B222 pale blue eyes, and of ordinary height. The beings wore
 B367,B300.silvery coveralls and black shoes, and for many the suit
 B342 continued over the head and covered it like a Balaklava hel-
 met, exposing only the face. Some beings wore belts and
 E124 emblems (57-8, 80, 89). A beam of light lifted the witnesses
 to a platform just underneath the craft, or perhaps within an
 U200 air-lock, from where they went into the interior (50-1). They
 entered a huge room resembling an airplane hangar and later
 B900 identified as the engine room, where a man met and greeted
 them (52).

II. Examination.

U201,U230. The witnesses passed through a curving, uniformly lighted
 E213 corridor with 3 doors and then separated. Gloria took the two
 E203 children and had little or no further memory even under hypno-
 sis (17). Natasha's memory was detailed and corroborated the
 preceding events, and recalled that the beings showed her
 W400,B203.images of other planets on a screen. She saw sasquatch-like
 B207 beings and goblin-like creatures (22, 40-44).

X150 Frances went into a square room alone and sat in a
 reclining chair while two men recorded data. She assumed
 several positions in the chair over a 20-minute period while
 X224,A100.a light, irritating to her eyes, shone on her at intermittent
 E306 intervals (56-9). At first she felt a sense of panic, then a
 E300 reassuring voice and an apparitional image calmed her (54).
 John likewise sat in a reclining chair while two young women
 X221 attached electrodes to his arms and legs, though without
 undressing him (79-82). He watched a pattern of figures on an
 X257,A100.oscilloscope although the lights hurt his eyes and brought him
 X225 near to passing out (84-6). A beam also scanned him(?) (24).
 X235 At the end of the examination he learned that his examiners
 had taken blood samples (88-90).

IV. Tour.

When the examination was over a man, apparently the
 B800 captain (79), escorted John on a tour of the ship. It con-
 U204 tained several levels: He first saw the huge engine room on
 U320 the main deck, and while there the big rotor came to life
 momentarily as the ship lifted off to avoid discovery by a
 passing car (95, 97-9). The tour continued to a lower deck
 where a power plant (?) was located, then the two men went up
 U352,U203.an elevator to the navigation room (107).

III. Conference; VB. Otherworldly Journey.

A man met Frances when she left her examination room; he
 U335 guided her to a recreation room, then after she declined to
 W400 tour the ship, showed her a number of films and narrated a
 description of the planet Janos (60-76). In the navigation
 room John received a similar show (107-122). What both wit-
 nesses learned was that Janos, once a beautiful and earthlike
 planet, was destroyed by a series of disasters beginning with
 the breakup of a small moon. Fragments of the moon bombarded
 the surface, but the inhabitants were prepared, having built a
 fleet of spaceships to migrate elsewhere; only the bombard-

M129 ment occurred sooner than expected. Nuclear power plants exploded and everyone not already aboard the ships soon died. The remnant crossed space to earth, and hoped to find a home there (1-7).

C101 The beings communicated in spoken English, though they
C110 also put images in the minds of the witnesses as a way of
C201 communication (52, 79). They communicated among themselves in
B915 their own language (76), and smiled and laughed (62, 97).
M100 Besides giving greetings and reassurances and explaining the ship and their history, the beings expressed an interest in finding out if they could adapt to the earth (52, 55, 92).

VII. Return.

Frances met Gloria and the children in an upper room (78), and John joined them later (126). A guide led them into a cylinder and they descended to the engine room, where
M109, M149. several beings bade farewell to the witnesses, promised to see
X311 them again, and offered a drink to help them forget (129-30).
E200 They descended on the beam and resumed driving, then forgot and soon entered a town (132). When they reached home the time was 12:15 a.m. Natasha, who did not take the drink,
A115 remembered the experience; John and Frances had dreams about a week later, but only hypnosis brought out full details. The
A106 adults experienced itching and bruises in the days following the abduction (15, 17, 21-31).

1) Johnson, Frank. The Janos People.

2) "Multiple Phenomena in England," APRO Bulletin 29/3 (March 1981) 1, 3-4).

3) "Strange Case of the Kidnapped Family," True Outer Space and Paranormal World Quarterly, no. 22 (Summer 1981) 10-12.

169. Francisco Nunez and son Francisco / July 8, 1976 / between Mendoza and Lujan de Cuyo, Argentina

Investigation: unknown; newspaper reports and hypnosis by parapsychologist Dr. Carlos Federico Wittenstein.

Rating: 1(1)

E124 The witnesses, both mechanics, were driving at 9 p.m.
E300 when a green truck disappeared from the highway ahead of them.
W210 They soon realized that they were the ones who vanished: The car rose into the air and bright lights shone around them, though they felt unnaturally calm. They then saw a deep red sky and a broad highway leading to a seemingly deserted city of tall buildings. The city passed behind and they found themselves back on the earthly highway where they started.

1) Evans, Alex. "Close Encounters in Argentina," UFO Report 7/4 (September 1979) 18.

170. Filiberto Cardenas / 46 / January 3, 1979 / near Miami, Florida,
on the border of the Everglades

Duration: 1 to 1 1/2 hours

Investigation: newspapers, Virgilio Sanchez-Ocejo, J. Allen Hynek;
three hypnosis sessions by Jose Yedra.

Rating: 5(3)

IA. Capture. The witness was driving with 3 friends
E400 around 6:30-7 p.m. When the engine failed he and another man
U120 got out and had raised the hood when a brilliant luminous ob-
U530 ject (or beam) with a sound like bees descended before the car
The light soon vanished and the witness vanished with it. His
friends reported to the police but he reappeared in a dazed
E204,E205.condition about 8 p.m. and 16 miles away, in a Miami street.

E200 VB. Otherworldly Journey. He remembered being lifted
into the air, then blacking out. Under hypnosis he reported 3
B201,B360.human or humanoid beings, dressed in tight white suits, who
B301,W116.took him to a beach, opened a lock on a rock, then carried him
W117,W112.through a tunnel beneath the sea.

III. Conference. There a being spoke to him in Spanish and
C101 Portuguese, discussing diseases, sexual energy and religion,
also prophesying wars and disasters. Specific predictions of
M142,B906.the death of famous persons and UFO visitations proved false.

E201 VIII. Aftermath. After being found the witness went to a
A100 hospital complaining of pains and blurred vision. He later
A101 experienced thirst, sweating and unusual body sensations.

A225,E218. On February 21 the witness felt compelled to return to
the site of the abduction. Accompanied by his wife at 1 p.m.,
U104(?) he entered a top-shaped craft having TV screens and buttons
U306,B211.inside, and met 2 male and one female humanoid beings, 4 feet
B221,B301.tall and covered except for the face with tight silvery suits
B367,B376.having a serpent emblem on the chest. An antenna device
B348,C110.covered the ears, though this time the beings communicated by
C201 telepathy with the witnesses and with a language sounding like
Arabic among themselves. They discussed universal love and
B753 the beings showed interest in Mrs. Cardenas's painted toe-
U253(?) nails. Both witnesses sneezed all the while they stayed
aboard, and he subsequently felt compelled by telepathy to
A119.1 speak meaningless words for a few minutes each night. He also
A135 claimed enhanced telepathic abilities.

1) Hendry, Allan. "Abducted! Four Startling Stories of 1979,"
Frontiers of Science 2/4 (July-August 1980) 28-30.

171. "Sarah Hines" (14) and an anonymous man (c43) / August 4, 1979 /
eastern Toronto, Ontario

Duration: 15 minutes

Investigation: CUFORN, beginning Aug. 5; a Toronto doctor
conducted 3 hypnotic regressions between Oct. 10 and Oct. 24.

Rating: 4(2)

A series of UFO sightings involving the witness began on August 2 when Sarah and 2 friends saw 2 lights hover over power lines. A little later 2 arrowhead-shaped objects and a cigar-shaped object appeared, witnessed by 7 teenagers and several adults. Later still, an oval object hovered and a girl felt paralyzed when she approached. The crickets also fell silent while the objects were present (21).

The following night similar objects repeated their show for an audience of teenagers and adults. Sarah felt an urge to go to a nearby field, but went home and slept with unusual soundness (22).

I. Capture. At 9:50 on Aug. 4 Sarah separated from the other observers then watching another UFO display. She went to a farther field, aware again of an unusual silence and lack of traffic. About 10:05 an arrowhead object moved in front of her and hovered just off the ground. As she neared the object 4 floating figures came out and she lost consciousness after a minute or two (22).

The beings were non-humanoids, football-shaped and featureless, about 4 feet tall, 1 1/2 feet wide and less than 1 inch thick, transparent and seemingly crystalline. Each was a different color, and hovered just off the ground (22, 24). She learned that they needed an artificial light to survive, but it sunburned her. They also kept specimens of earthly plants and animals (24-5). She felt no fear of them and believed they were good.

Under hypnosis she recalled passing through the wall of the UFO, and in fact her hand passed through everything she touched. The craft had several rooms, one with computers, a smell like chicken and buzzing sounds. A bright, uniform lighting illuminated the interior. She saw an ordinary man, a store owner in casual clothes, who said he was taken on board after her, and the beings said, by means of telepathy, that he would be released later. She also saw a domestic cat which the beings allowed to roam the craft (24-5).

II. Examination (position of this episode uncertain). The occupants gave her an examination, placing an instrument in her mouth and taking blood samples by means of a light which burned holes through her skin, though painlessly, also placing a device on her head to find out what she knew (24).

VB. Otherworldly Journey (position also uncertain). At some point she saw the earth as if from space, and a reddish place she understood to be another world (24).

VII. Return. She went through a little hole in the wall which served as a door. The beings told her they would come back for her when she was 25, then put her to sleep and she awoke on the ground. The time was 10:20, so the entire experience took only an apparent 15 minutes. She went home and

A118,A100.slept 12 hours. Her eyes were dilated and her face red, and A106,A105.she had small scrapes and pinprick marks on her hand where the beings took samples. The landing site showed flattened and unhealthy grass, also an elevated radiation count (22-3).

VIII. Aftermath. The witness said that on Oct. 11 a
A200 tall, thin man accosted her on the school grounds and
questioned her about her UFO experience. He also wanted to
know who her friends were and she felt he wanted to kill them,
E215 but she could not resist him. He looked corpse-like, wore a
black suit, had a sinister grin and long nails; he stood with
his feet pointing at a 90-degree angle. He seemed to know
about her experience and claimed to have talked to the man she
B506 saw. He finally disappeared before her eyes (24-5).

1) Fenwick, Lawrence J., and Joseph Muskat. "Toronto Abduction Report,"
FSR 26/2 (August 1980) 21-27.

172. Harry Joe Turner / 28 / August 28, 1979 / 17 mi. from Winchester,
Virginia

Duration: 3 hours 45 minutes

Investigation: Fred Whiting, MUFON State Section Director,
recorded a 3-hour interview on Oct. 29 and continued with follow-ups.

Rating: 4(2)

IA. Capture. The witness was driving his loaded truck
E403 through the mountains at 11:15 p.m. when static disrupted his
radio reception. A light from behind grew larger and a huge
U100 object shaped like an ashtray (?) flew over the truck.
E102 (According to the APRO account, traffic was unusually light
when lights like those of a truck approached, then white light
U120,E410 engulfed the truck and he lost steering control as his vehicle
E124(?) seemed to float.) He heard 2 thumps on the roof and something
B501 grabbed him by the shoulder with a powerful grip, causing him
great pain. He fired 8 shots from his .32-caliber revolver at
E200 the unseen entity, then passed out (3).

II. Examination. He remembered the interior of a craft
E201 and several nearly-human humanoids. Most beings had numbers
B201 across their faces and all had something like webbing between
B281 their fingers. The skin of the beings was pale and deathly
B291 cold. They wore white shirts, pants and caps, like surgeons,
B360,B304 and moved from one place to another so rapidly that the motion
B506(?) was imperceptible (5). When the beings spoke to each other
C200 their speech sounded like a tape recorder played backwards at
C101 high speed, but one being spoke to the witness in a slowed,
comprehensible speech. This being differed from the others by
B800 having no numbers on his forehead, and was polite enough to
B900 use the witness's first name, once he learned it. He said
M142 that they wanted to help, but that the end was coming soon
(5, APRO 2).

The beings subjected the left side of his body to an
X220(?) examination, using tools of some sort, and implanted something

X246 in his shoulder (not confirmed by X-ray).

VB. Otherworldly Journey. The beings took him to the W111,M130.moon and then to a planet 2.5 light years beyond Alpha Centaur-W210,W103.ri, a planet with domed cities but a devastated surface, perhaps the result of nuclear war (5).

E201 VII. Return; VIII. Aftermath. He awoke at his
E205 destination in Fredericksburg, 63 miles away, and his memory
A116 began a gradual recovery. He found himself on the passenger
X300 side of the seat with his personal belongings scattered around
E405 him. His watch read 11:17, but the time was actually 3 a.m.
E409 His truck indicated only 17 miles travelled, yet it had consumed enough fuel to make the full trip 3 times (3). Another
E207 trucker pulled in and ignored Turner, but next morning this driver was friendly and apparently had not seen Turner the night before.

A102 On returning to Winchester he became disoriented and his
A100 eyes were sensitive to light. That night he blacked out and struck his head, an accident requiring hospitalization (4).

A221 He believed the beings remained in contact, seeing
through his left eye and communicating through his left ear.
A225 The beings summoned him back to the abduction site on Sept. 8; the beings took him aboard again for purposes he did not
A114,M119.remember after one being instructed him not to reveal the real answers (5). He suffered disorientation at a shopping center
A215(?) and a peculiar, Jesus-like man helped him get home. The beings returned several times, and he chased and fought with entities which remained invisible to his family.

His behavior changed considerably after his experience.
A138 He led police on a high-speed chase while claiming an alien was in the car with him (APRO), while his smoking and nervousness increased. He craved foods he previously disliked, took
A101.4 a new interest in religion, began having extrasensory experiences, and read more than ever before.
A131,A135.
A130

1) Maack, Iris. "Truck, Rig, Abducted (?)." APRO Bulletin 28/6 (December 1979) 1-3.

2) Whiting, Fred. "The Abduction of Harry Joe Turner," MUFON UFO Journal 145 (March 1980) 3-7.

3) "Did Harry Joe's Truck Become a UFO?" True UFO and Outer Space Quarterly 19 (Fall 1980) 10-13.

173. Orlando Calizaya / 23 / August 15, 1980 / Capachos (hot spring spa), Bolivia

Investigation: unknown; from newspaper Presencia (La Paz), Sept. 30, 1980.

Rating: 1(1)

M130 The witness asserted that extraterrestrials abducted him, then examined him and gave him a message. They carried him to the "Fourth Solar System," and he later suffered nervous and physical problems which required hospitalization and psychiatric care.

1) "Bolivia: Abduction by Extraterrestrial Beings?" FSR 27/2 (August 1981) iii.

174. Arturo Berlet / southern Brazil

Investigation: unknown

Rating: 1(1)

W410 The witness travelled to Mars in a liquid chamber and met beings plotting an invasion of earth. No further details were available.

1) Creighton, Gordon. "Soaking Wet 'Space Flight'." FSR 22/4 (November 1976) 23.

175. Chris Frantz / 14 / Cleveland, Ohio

Investigation: Dr. Leo Sprinkle

Rating: 5(4)

W105, W104. They took him to a tropical planet with animals different from B912 those on earth, and became upset when he tried to understand what happened to him rather than simply accept it. Continuing A225, E315. encounters occurred, each beginning with a sense of paralysis A135 and an urge to flee. He then had visions of forthcoming natural disasters.

1) Sprinkle, Leo, ed. Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO Investigation (1981) 71-72.

12. ABDUCTION AND THEOPHANY

In the four following cases, nos. 176-179, the conference or other-worldly journey includes a religious experience. This experience ranges from an encounter with saintly, angelic or demonic beings to an audience with God.

176. Jose Antonio da Silva / 24 / May 4-9, 1969 / Bebedouro (State of Minas Gerais), Brazil
 Duration: 4 1/2 days
 Investigation: many, including SBEDV and CICOANI, from May 11.
 Rating: 5(4)

I. Capture.

The witness, an enlisted man in the military police, was fishing in a remote area at 3 p.m. on May 4. He heard activity behind him and a blast of fire struck his legs, causing him to fall. Numbed by the blast, he made no struggle as two beings dragged him past a third toward a landed craft. They seemed to float as they moved (177-8).

The beings were troll-like humanoids, differing from ordinary humans only because of unusually large green eyes which seldom blinked and unusual hairiness, with reddish beards to the waist and shoulder-length hair, also bushy brows (181-2). The noses were large and long, the ears large, the mouth fishlike and toothless. The skin was pale. All seemed male and extremely strong, and all were about 1.20 m. tall except the leader, who was a little taller. The beings looked similar but had individual differences. These beings wore coverall garments beneath shining, light-colored space suits, and metallic helmets with eyeholes. A tube stretching to a metal container attached to the back of the beings, and they carried small trumpet-shaped sidearms which fired a beam of light able to stun a man or discolor the wall (178, 181-2, 185).

The craft was a vertical gray cylinder 2 m. tall with both ends capped by a black umbrella or Chinese hat-shaped disc 3 m. in diameter. Long struts braced the upper disc.

VB. Otherworldly Journey.

The beings took him into a gray quadrangular room brightly lighted from an unseen source, and had him sit on a bench. Breathing was difficult and he felt paralyzed. They

X228,W413. placed a helmet on his head, strapped down his feet and waist, then secured themselves. When the third being operated a lever the craft rose, turned sideways, then landed after what seemed a long time (179-81).

E211 On landing the beings blocked his vision with the helmet
W205(?) and dragged him through an area where many beings were talking, then sat him down and allowed him to see the large quadrangular room he was in, 10-15 m. to a side, gray in color and lighted by bright but sourceless lights. A large, hairy being, apparently the leader and without helmet or spacesuit, confronted the witness. Soon about a dozen other hairy beings occupied the room. A stone shelf to one side held what seemed to be dead human bodies, all naked, one a negro, another light brown and the other two of a lighter color. Pictures of earthly objects decorated the wall of the room (181-3). One being brought in a bundle of the witness's clothing and other possessions; the beings opened this bundle, examined the contents and passed each item from hand to hand. They kept one example of each duplicate item, and retained his identity card as well. One being drew a weapon and demonstrated it by firing at the wall (184-5).

III. Conference.

C100 The leader addressed the witness in an incomprehensible
C105 language, accompanied by gestures and illustrations on a slate. The witness began to understand that the aliens wanted earthly weapons. When he refused, they gave him a green liquid to drink, which restored his strength and improved his understanding of the leader's communications (185-6). The
X310 leader indicated that he should remain on earth 3 more years, then spend 7 years with the aliens, after which he would return to earth with the beings as their guide (187).

VI. Theophany.

B725(?) While receiving this proposition the witness fingered his
B912 rosary, an act which angered the leader, who snatched the
B905 crucifix and passed it around to the others (187). Unseen by
T120,T121. the talking aliens, the vision of a saintly human appeared to
T126 the witness and spoke a message of comfort in Portuguese; the
A114 witness was not at liberty to reveal the contents (188).

VII. Return.

When the visionary man disappeared the beings seemed to
B807,B912. become annoyed with one another. The two guards blindfolded the witness and returned him to the craft for a long homeward
E135(?) journey. As the ship landed the beings removed the helmet,
E201 causing him to lose consciousness, except to remember them dragging him out into the dark night. He laid half-conscious till dawn, then found water to satisfy his extreme thirst
A101 (189). Though lame in one leg, he walked to a road and learned from a passerby that he was near Victoria, a few
A102 hundred kilometers from Bebedouro (190). He suffered a period
E205 of little appetite, constipation and stomach pains, while his
A101.2 eyes burned and watered for a while (194). On May 21 he went
A104,A100.

E215,A220.outside at night on an impulse and saw three of the beings in his garden, but escaped by returning inside his house (195).

- 1) Aleixo, Hulvio Brant. "Abduction at Bebedouro," in Bowen, ed., Encounter Cases from Flying Saucer Review, 175-193. From FSR 19/6 (November-December 1973) 6-14.
- 2) ----. "Bebedouro Postscript: The Little Men Return for the Soldier," in Bowen, ed., Encounter Cases from Flying Saucer Review 193-196. From FSR 21/3&4 (Nov. 1975) 32-35.
- 3) Buhler, Walter. "Thoughts on the Bebedouro Case," FSR 21/3&4 (Nov. 1975) 36-38.
- 4) Clark, Jerome, and Loren Coleman. The Unidentified, 165-172.
- 5) Austin, Patricia (letter). "The Unpleasant Bebedouro Entities," FSR 21/6 (April 1976) 30-31.

177. B S W. / 1971 / Texas

Investigation: Dr. Leo Sprinkle, with hypnosis
Rating: 5(4)

IA. Capture. The witness was driving with her 3 sons,
E200 then experienced a time lapse. Under hypnosis he recalled a
E124 lighted object sucking her car inside.

VB. Otherworldly Journey; VI. Theophany. She entered a
dark room with controls, and through the window saw stars and
B201,B221.the moon. Three humanoid beings 4 1/2 feet tall were there,
B302(?) dressed as if knights in armor. One being reassured her by
M100,C110.telepathy. She drifted through clouds and a tunnel, and saw
W101,W205.
T121(?) an eye. A pyramid appeared and beside it stood an old man
W212,T120.with a beard.

- 1) Sprinkle, Leo, ed. Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO Investigation (1981) 239 (#87).

178. Anonymous boy (11) and male friend (19) / September 27, 1974 / Jindabyne, New South Wales, Australia

Duration: about 2 hours

Investigation: interview of the younger witness by Mark Moravec,
Sept. 8, 1984.

Rating: 4(3)

I. Capture. The witnesses were hunting at 9 p.m. when
U103 they saw a white spherical light on the ground some distance
E100,U530.away. A silence fell over the area except for a howling sound
E200 from the object, then a time lapse occurred. Later recall
E120 brought out that the witnesses floated toward the object while
U120 surrounded in a blue light, and passed through a door.

B225,B201. As they neared the ship they saw thin humanoid beings
 B223,B295.some two meters tall, hairless and with large heads. The
 B230,B240(?)
 B258,B253.beings had bulges for eyes, slit mouths, flat noses and no
 B254,B290.visible ears. The skin was gray and the fingers long. The
 B285
 B276,B500.arms moved seemingly without joints; the beings floated out-
 side the ship but walked with broad, flexible steps inside. No
 C105(?) audible communication occurred, but the beings exchanged
 B905 gestures and always seemed to know their jobs. Their touch
 was warmer than a normal human's.

II. Examination. They entered a square, cramped room
 U230 gray-blue in color and lighted by blue light from the corners
 and ceiling, and full of tubes and benches. Three beings laid
 X155,X221.the witnesses on tables and connected wires, hundreds in all,
 E300,E204.to their skin. They felt no fear but were only semi-con-
 E217,E306.scious. The older witness resisted at one point, the beings
 E210,E202.took him out of the room and he came back docile, then passed
 out when he laid down again.

VA. Journey; VI. Theophany (Note: The position of this
 episode, and even its connection with the abduction, is uncer-
 tain. These events have only a tenuous connection with relig-
 ious experience and take a place here only because they bear
 a remote similarity to shamanistic initiations and the "vision
 quest" imagery of American Indians.). The younger witness and
 W201 his friend flew in a craft to the north pole and landed on an
 icy field where other craft sat. The witnesses entered one
 ship but the crew indicated they should not be there.

They then passed through a transparent wall into a dark
 blue region like space itself. After a time in this void they
 came down to a place and the younger witness found he had the
 T121 body of a fox. He ran around trees and caught animals until a
 heavy snow buried him. A large faceless being dressed in furs
 T125 pulled him and a woman out of the snow. The being said the
 woman was his (the witness's) and told him to go.

VII. Return; VIII. Aftermath. The beings returned the
 witnesses to where they had been, and only later did they
 realize that a time lapse must have occurred. The following
 A221 night they saw the lighted object again. Nine years after the
 A115 sighting the younger witness began a series of vivid dreams
 A114 which brought out the events--events he felt he was not sup-
 B905 posed to remember. He felt resentful after he recalled what
 happened, as if he had been used by the beings. He also
 experienced occasional premonitions and an apparition.

1) Moravec, Mark. "The Jindabyne UFO Abduction Case," UFO Research
Australia Newsletter 5/5 (Sept.-Oct. 1984) 6-10.

179. John Day (32), wife Sue (28) ("John and Elaine Avis"); children
 Kevin (10), Karen (11), Stuart (7) / October 27, 1974 / between

Harold Hill and Aveley, Essex, England

Duration: 3 hours

Investigation: The case was first reported Aug. 1977. Andrew Collins and Barry King of UFOIN interviewed the witnesses, and Dr. Leonard Wilder, a dental surgeon, conducted 3 hypnosis sessions with John in Sept. and Oct. 1977, with others, including Gordon Creighton, in attendance.

Rating: 5(3)

IA. Capture.

Leaving at 9:50 p.m. for a 20-minute drive home, the family drove along a remarkably deserted road when Kevin sighted an oval light like a big star moving in the same direction as the car and with a stop-and-start action. After a while the light turned to intercept the highway and passed in front of them, continuing out of sight. The witnesses calmed down, but strange events now began: The radio played but nothing else was audible, not even the engine, and soon the radio crackled and smoked. The car then entered a dense bank of green fog and began to jerk. This fog bank seemed luminous inside and cold, also silent. At this point conscious memory lapsed (?) (I-15).

John

U120 A white pillar of light shone through the mist and gripped the car; he felt it ascend, but at that time his memory lapsed.

E111 He then remembered looking down from a balcony at a blue car (his was white), but he saw a man and woman, seemingly unconscious, in the car along with other bodies (Karen and Stuart were asleep in the back seat and seemed to spend the entire experience asleep). He assumed he was looking at himself and his family.

E320 He moved off with a being and ascended to a room; the being touched his shoulder and he became unconscious.

Sue

She remembered the pillar of light and the ascent, at which point she lost consciousness.

She stood on a balcony with John and Kevin and looked down at a large blue car. She saw herself standing with John and Kevin below (II-9).

She descended a short way to a room and the beings led Kevin away from her, though she resisted this separation.

II. Examination.

X156 When he regained consciousness he was lying paralyzed on a table. A device like a square grid on an arm descended from the ceiling and scanned his body, giving him a warm, tingling sensation, while 3 tall beings stood off

The room contained various instruments and 2 tables; she was strapped to one table

to his right and 2 smaller beings examined him with an instrument like a pen (III-6, 10).

X220
B914

E320
E202

X105
B900

He found himself dressed in a loose one-piece garment when he sat up on the table, and asked questions. The leader described gear the beings used outside the ship and how their color vision differed from human vision.

IV. Tour.

The beings agreed to let him see the ship, and took him through a corridor to a lounge and through a laboratory with a holographic microscope. After passing through another tunnel he saw a sleeping room, then another tunnel and room, then he ascended a tube to a control room.

U205, E207
U201
U203
B901

M101
B705

X257
S101

He reclined on a couch and watched innumerable pictures flash on a screen, including star maps. When he complained that the pictures went too fast, the leader assured him that he would remember them all (II-9).

and examined by 2 examiners using pen-like devices and humming as they worked.

One tall being told her that her fear hindered the examination, then rendered her unconscious by a touch on her forehead.

When she came to she got off the table and found herself dressed in a long gown with a hood.

When going through the corridor she passed John, who did not see her, and entered the control room by ascending through a shaft.

One being gave her a hand to help her up a step and asked her if the examination really had been so bad. She sat down and they offered her food, which she refused, then the leader had another being play relaxing music. The leader explained that this man's talent was music, and also told her that her children were safe. They had no children, he said, but reproduced through humans (III-10).

They showed her how they ran the ship,

then showed her a screen displaying the solar system and the earth. She saw many pictures and maps in rapid succession,

VB. Otherworldly Journey; VI. Theophany.

The beings took him to another part of the control room and showed him a hologram

W400

W103(?) of the destruction of their
home planet through misuse. He
W210,T120.saw a city and an aged being
E326(?) held a glowing sphere, seem-
ingly sacred to the beings,
which John touched and felt a
T135 sensation he interpreted as
the energy ebbing from that
planet (II-9).

E207

and the same view of the
being's home planet that John
saw.

She touched the sphere,
called the "seed of life,"
along with John and Kevin (who
did not notice her, nor John
any of them).

VII. Return.
M116 The leader told him it
was time to go and that they
M149 would meet again.
U251

A101(?)
E202

The leader told her it
was time to leave but they
would see her again.

She remembered a misty
place where she dressed and
hurried the others, but paused
to take a drink from a bowl.

After blacking out for a
while she saw the hangar room
again. She heard the names of
the leader and music man, who
accompanied her to the car and
bade her farewell.

M109 He then found himself in-
E205 side the car, which then shud-
E410 dered and moved.

E201

The car dematerialized
while she was still aboard and
she saw it travelling. Then
she got in somehow, the last
one to enter, and finally felt
a jolt (III-11).

At the moment of the jolt the mist was gone and conscious
E204 memory returned. The car was a half mile further along the
road when John became aware of his location and Sue first re-
called a point a full mile further along (I-15,16), though now
E300 the calmness was gone and the car operated normally. When
they reached home the time was 1 a.m. rather than 10:20 p.m.,
as expected.

The Craft.

John saw an illustration of the exterior of the ship
U102 showing a large flat or oval object, smooth except for one
projection (III-12). The interior consisted of 3 levels: The
U200 bottom was a large hangar-like room, oval in shape and with
U202 girders on the wall. The middle floor contained examination,
U205 sleep, leisure and laboratory rooms, each oval and connected
U201,U204.by tunnels. This level also contained the propulsion system.
U320 John saw a blue sphere through a window and learned it was a
part of the ion drive system. A magnetic drive served within
the earth's atmosphere, provided a weapon and distorted
appearances so the ship became invisible. The upper level was
U203 the control room, oval and 30 feet wide by 40 feet long. All
U230 rooms were lighted by a uniform source which seemed to come
from the walls, while construction material seemed a cross
U240,U352.between plastic and metal. A luminous "air shaft" provided
U132 elevator service, and doors opened out of apparently solid

walls (III-12).

U212 The examination rooms contained soft tables with instru-
X224 ments wired to them. John described his room as perfectly
smooth and had two overhead lights in addition to the general
illumination.

The Beings.

B223 Two kinds of beings appeared. One was tall (6 feet 6
B201 inch) near-humans with pink eyes, no mouth or nose (perhaps
B290,B295.because of a mask), pale skin and no visible hair. These
B280 beings had 3 fingers per hand and apparently lacked joints,
B276 since the whole limb bent (III-8). The other beings were
B221,B201.short (4 feet) humanoids with bat- or owl-like faces. The
B241,B242.eyes were large and slanted, ears large and pointed. The
B256
B258,B298.mouth was a slit and the nose like a beak. Short fur covered
B280 all visible parts. The hands had 4 clawed digits.

B300 The tall beings wore a coverall suit which covered the
B342 hands and formed a hood over the head. When outside the ship
B341 they wore a helmet with a visor to adapt their eyes to earthly
B304 light. The short beings wore loose white gowns (III-7,8).

B504 The tall beings took short, graceful steps; the short
B806 beings moved awkwardly. The tall beings served as escorts and
seemed to run the ship, while the short beings served solely
as examiners. They were strictly subordinate, stepping back
when the taller beings approached (III-7).

B805 Both witnesses were escorted by a being about 2 inches
B800 taller than the rest, who seemed to be a leader. He also wore
C121 a belt. Only this leader addressed the witnesses, using tele-
C110,C116.pathy, and he could not be understood when he communicated
C200 with other beings (III-11). The examiners made only chirping
sounds, according to John, or humming sounds as if they were
B914,B900.happy (III-10). The leader gave friendly greetings, responded
to questions with extensive answers, and bade the witnesses
farewell at the end (III-11). He reassured Sue that the exam-
M100,M101.ination was not so bad and that her children were safe, used
music to soothe her and offered her food. He also said the
B904 examiners were more afraid of her than she was of them (III-
10).

M130 The leader explained the ship and its propulsion, and
gave names for the beings which corresponded to earthly names
for astronomical objects (eg., Ceres, Lyra). They had bases
under the sea and used ley-lines for navigation, and promised
M149,A114.to return, but they blocked certain memories, particularly
those concerned with the location of the bases (III-11,14;
II-25). He hinted at a symbiotic relationship with humans,
saying they usually saw through human eyes and did not repro-
duce, but rather humans were their children (III-8,10). John
B906 felt the beings were less than straightforward, since they
gave an impression of peacefulness when he suspected they

could be violent as well, and pretended to be immortal when they could die and catch human diseases (III-14). Other beings seemed to dispute the leader's decision to show the glowing sphere to the witnesses (III-9).

VIII. Aftermath.

A number of odd incidents followed the encounter: The car malfunctioned and broke down entirely within a few months. Three different cars followed the witnesses for several months and John suffered some peculiar "police" harassment. Poltergeist activity occurred during the subsequent years, with objects disappearing and reappearing, a door crashing open, odd smells, peculiar sounds, and levitating objects. An apparition appeared in Kevin's bedroom and the cat hissed at something unseen on several occasions. Major personality changes occurred as well--John suffered a nervous breakdown 2 months after the incident and he did not work until the following September, but went on to jobs he found more satisfying. He began writing poems, while Sue went to college and Kevin's reading ability improved markedly. They gave up meat and ate healthful foods, and gave up tobacco and alcohol (I-18-20).

Dreams first opened the missing time period and further details came out under questioning during the interviews. Only John underwent hypnosis, with Sue present as an observer. He remembered a former lifetime as well as the 3 missing hours, and his recall triggered Sue's, so she was able to describe her experience without hypnosis (II-25, III-5).

- 1) Collins, Andrew. "The Aveley Abduction, pts. I-III," FSR 23/6 (April 1978) 13-21, 21-25; 24/1 (June 1978) 5-15.
- 2) "Vexed Questions," FSR 24/2 (August 1978) 1-2.
- 3) Letters: F. Spittles, "Aveley Oddities"; D. S. Ladds, "Aveley case used by News of the World"; A. Bulcaraig, "The News of the World item"; and editorial comment. FSR 24/5 (March 1979) 31-32.
- 4) Easton, Bob. "Return Visit to Aveley," FSR 27/2 (Aug. 1981) 23-24.

13. REPEATED ABDUCTIONS.

The twelve preceding sections establish a vocabulary of episodes for the abduction phenomenon, but repetition and complex cases use these episodes with the greatest fluency. The next 12 cases, nos. 180-191, illustrate the witness who experiences recurrent abductions, often over a period of years and at intervals throughout a lifetime.

180a. "Philip Osborne" / 6-7 (?) / summer 1949-50 / Smokey Mtns., Tenn.

Investigation: Ted Bloecher, Budd Hopkins; hypnosis by Dr. Aphrodite Clamar, April-June 1979, April 1980.

Rating: 5(4)

I. Capture. The witness remembered his family driving back to a parking lot at night to find his brother's coat, and E200,A110.that something frightening happened there (156). His memories under hypnosis were disjointed and vague, but he recalled a U101 metallic disc with a luminous geodesic dome (or a sphere), and A100 the light irritated his eyes. This object landed on vertical U134 supports and a wedgelike section opened (158-9, 162, 164).

E123 II. Examination. He felt himself drawn into the ship, E201 perhaps by flotation or carried on a stretcher (159, 164), and X155,U202.found himself lying down in a hospital-like room, where light U120(?) surrounded him. His initial anxiety gave way to relaxation E300,X222.while an armlike device made an incision in his leg, taking A107 out something or removing a sample. A scar remained. An eye- X225(?) like device (or intent organic eye) appeared above him, and he W415 seemed to fly through space and see stars (159-165). He did E213(?) not recall what happened to the rest of his family, nor did he see any beings.

180b. ---- / 20 / 1964 / Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

IB. Capture. The witness awoke in the night, unable to E315,U120.speak or move, while a light shone into the room and a human-oid figure looked in at the third-floor window (169, 172-3, 177). When the paralysis passed he dressed and went outside, E218 guided by an inner urge onto the grounds of a deserted mansion B201 where he met a group of humanoid beings with an embryonic B230,B241.appearance. They had large crania and large, seemingly metallic eyes recessed beneath the forehead. The skin was flesh colored and lined with blood vessels (170, 173-4, 178). He U100 saw a landed craft like a flying saucer nearby (179). E201

X155,U211. II. Examination. He found himself reclining in a domed U230,U251.room illuminated with a white, hazy light. At some point the

M100 beings told him everything would be all right, and he felt
 E300,E326.calm while two glowing spheres flanked his head (174-5,177-8).
 E201,E200.
 A225 Again in 1979 he awoke paralyzed (155).

1) Hopkins, Budd. Missing Time, 154-166, 170-171, 227-229.

181a. "Virginia Horton" / 6 / summer 1950 / southern Manitoba, Canada

Duration: all afternoon (?)

Investigation: Ted Bloecher, Budd Hopkins; hypnosis by Dr.
 Aphrodite Clamar, March, May 1979

Rating: 5(4)

The witness went into the barn to gather eggs one after-
 E200 noon, then suddenly found herself in the yard and felt an itch
 A108 on her leg. The leg was wet with blood from a painless but
 deep, inch-long cut underneath her undamaged jeans. She had
 no idea what caused the cut (129).

I. Capture. At first she remembered only that she was
 U212,E201.suddenly inside a round, domed room with instruments, but
 E121 under deeper hypnosis she recalled that a being carried her
 U530,U252.inside. The room had a faint hum and a clean, ozone smell. A
 U230 bright, pearly light without specific source illuminated the
 A100 room, and at some point irritated her eyes (138, 140-1, 147,
 189).

II. Examination; III. Conference. She laid on a couch
 X155 or bed while beings she never saw clearly remained in a separ-
 B909 ate room (139, 144). She gathered that they were humanoids
 B201 with large crania and large eyes, no hair, and long, slender
 B230,B241.fingers. They were thin and tall (5 feet 5 inches), and all
 B295,B285.seemed male. The leader seemed shorter than the being who
 B225,B222.brought her inside (191). The beings wore gray tight-fitting
 B210,B805.suits and perhaps a helmet of some sort (139, 142-3, 189).
 B361,B301.
 B340

She talked by telepathy for a long time with a friendly,
 C110,B800.grandfatherly being who made her feel at ease. They discussed
 B900,E301.chickens and joked. He was curious about animals and human
 B915,B750.and animal life spans, and explained to her his travels and
 S101 the planet he came from, showing her star maps to accompany
 the discussion (139, 141, 145, 191-3). In a while she would
 M119 not remember him, he said, but he could always find and recog-
 M149 nize her, and he might take her at some later time to the
 other world he described (145-6).

At some point he asked her permission to take a "piece of
 B901 her" (blood sample?), which they needed for the sake of under-
 X235(?) standing. A tubular arm then cut her leg painlessly and
 X222 stopped the bleeding (138, 144-5, 149-50).

181b. ---- / 16 / June 1960 / Alsace, France

Duration: 30-60 minutes

I. Capture. While playing in the woods on a family picnic, she approached a top-shaped, lighted craft and heard a voice in her head, calling her name. She entered on a conveyor-belt ramp made of light (203). A celebration was under way with talk in high-pitched clicking sounds, games and music, on the occasion of the older being from her first abduction completing a major research project. The taller helper was there as well, also a young female. The two girls talked together about dating, school and career plans. The older beings wore the darkest clothing and the younger were deferential (206-7).

II. Examination. They wanted the witness to share in the celebration because she had contributed to the success of the project. It had changed their understanding of otherworldly life, and the work seemed endowed somehow with spiritual significance. They used the incision instrument to draw a blood sample from her nose, and this sample seemed intended for the girl to examine like a rare specimen, to see how the witness had changed from before (205-7).

VA. Journey; VII. Return. She had vague memories of going up in the ship and looking down over North America (197). Her conscious memory returned when she saw a deer of unusual beauty, with eyes which reminded her of the beings' eyes. It seemed to say goodbye to her and disappeared, just as her parents called her. When she came out of the woods she had drops of blood on her blouse, and though she had no memory of their origin, her father's movie camera recorded them. She again experienced eye irritation from the light within the ship (186, 195-6, 201, 203).

1) Hopkins, Budd. Missing Time, 128-153, 184-207.

182a. Lydia Stalnaker / 9 / c1955 / Jacksonville, Florida

Investigation: hypnosis by Drs. Art Winkler and James Harder, 1975

Rating: 5(3)

The witness and 2 other children walked along a dirt road in the late afternoon. They saw a flash and remembered a dark man, but only under hypnosis did she recall being taken aboard a craft and having knowledge taken out of her head by beings. They told her they would return and that she was chosen; they also examined the other children. Nightmares followed the experience (19-20, 23).

182b. ----. / c28 / August 1974 / Jacksonville, Florida

Duration: 3 hours

IA. Capture. The witness drove toward a UFO in an uninhabited area at 9 p.m. Another car pulled in beside her and

E215 she went with the man driving it toward what seemed to be a
 U256(?) crashing helicopter. She felt suffocated in the man's car,
 E411 and he seemed to know that the object was supposed to arrive.
 E200 The next conscious moment they were driving back to Jackson-
 E205 ville on a different road, the time was about midnight, and
 the man no longer seemed to know anything about the object.

A115,E201. II. Examination. By means of dreams, hypnosis and memory
 X155 return she recalled lying on an operating table in the pres-
 B295 ence of 3 types of alien beings: One kind was a large hair-
 B201,B256.less humanoid, with large ears and fiery eyes, but otherwise
 B290 small features. The skin was ashen gray. Another sort of
 B205,X203.being was robot-like, and the third type was almost human,
 B800 attractive and with tanned skin. The large beings seemed dom-
 inant, the others subservient to them; only one of the large
 B800,M122.beings spoke to her. He told her she was chosen because of
 M130 her chemistry, that they came from another galaxy and had an
 undersea base off the Florida coast.

X221,X229. The beings stuck needles into her side, causing her pain.
 B756 The humans were kindly and reassuring, but all the beings ig-
 A104 nored her pain. She suffered illness for several days after
 A135 and later developed psychic powers (21-3).

1) Gansberg, Judith and Alan. Direct Encounters, 19-23, 131-134.

183. Barbara Schutte / 8, 21, 30 / c1960, c1973, Sept. 1981, January
 22, 1982 / Wever, Iowa (?)

Investigation: hypnosis by Dr. Leo Sprinkle

Rating: 5(3)

A225 The witness was abducted at age 8, again at 21, then in
 B221,B230.1981 and 1982. She met 5-foot tall beings with large heads,
 B242,B257.catlike eyes and small mouths. These beings were hairless,
 B295
 B270,B280.had arms down to their knees and 4 digits on each hand. The
 X246 beings examined her, implanted something into her head, and
 C110,M111.told her by telepathy that she had important work to do for
 them.

1) "Close encounters," Des Moines (Iowa) Register, November 23, 1982.

184a. Brian Scott (c24) and "Eric Wilson" / March 14, 1971 / Apache
 Junction, near Phoenix, Arizona

Duration: about 2 hours

Investigation: John De Herrera, a physician and English professor;
 hypnosis of Brian, Oct. 1975, of Eric, Nov. 1975.

Rating: 5(3)

I. Capture. The two men were camping in the desert about
 9 p.m. when they noticed a bright object in the distance.
 Brian pointed his flashlight at the object and it approached
 U120 until overhead, then bathed them in purple light. Brian felt

E315,E200.unable to run; the next moment they were driving home and the time was 11 p.m. (4-5).

E314 Under hypnosis Brian saw the object approach and felt a force holding him so he could not escape. Eric also described the approaching object and his inability to escape, then E202,E123.blacked out (43-4). Brian rose into the air and a door opened U100,U201.in the discoidal object, to a dimly lighted and curving hall-way where he met several beings (18-20). When the door U132,E217.closed, it seemed to disappear (21). Eric struggled, then E202 went limp (25).

B201,B230. The beings were ugly humanoids with large heads, large B259,B256.mouths and ears, and crocodile-like skin. The beings were 7 B292,B223. B270,B280.1/2 to 8 feet tall. The arms were long, the hands had 3 fingers and a thumb; the feet had the shape of an elephant's. B805 The beings wore a smooth garment. One being was 9 feet tall B800,C110.and seemed to be the leader. He communicated by telepathy (18-20, 24).

E203 II. Examination. The beings took Eric to another part of X100,E120.the ship while Brian, without his clothes, floated with two B610,U230.beings into a brightly lighted room. The air in the ship was U256,U251.heavy and smelled bad, while fog or haze came out of holes in U250 he floor. The interior was cold, so that even the beings' breath condensed in the air. Able to stand again, he struggled, but the beings were too strong and he stood against the E217 wall while a bright light moved from his feet upward. The X225 light seemed to grip his eyes so he could not look away, while E327 the beings stayed behind a console and controlled the lights. X215,X110.He felt his hips pulled apart, a wetness around his stomach; E111 he saw himself from outside his body (?), and felt as if his X250 heart and mind left his body (19-23).

VB. Otherworldly Journey; III. Conference. A tall being E320,M100.approached and touched him on the head, reassuring him. He went on a rapid journey, during which he saw mountains, a W210 street and a crowd of people in a city, apparently on another world. The being gave the witness a message that he would M119,M149.understand in the future, also that the beings would return E201 (23-4, 29-31).

A220 During one hypnosis session the tall being planted images of a prophecy into Brian's thoughts--he saw the earth des-M143,M148.troyed in a nuclear war, and the aliens contacted the survivors (36-9).

184b. Brian Scott / March 22 (?), 1971

I. Capture. At the same site as before the witness spotted the UFO again. It approached and drew him through the door again, then he saw the same two beings and went with them U352 to an elevator (46-7).

II. Examination. He saw several rooms with machinery and entered a room where he saw other beings curled up inside cylinders, with cables attached to their heads and bodies and immersed(?) in jellylike fluid. The tall being placed him inside one of the cylinders and poked a needle into his head. Several beings surrounded him and lights flashed from cables attached to him, the purpose being a transfer of thoughts. He became dizzy, but when the transfer was complete, the beings led him back through the ship (47-9).

VIII. Aftermath. The beings promised to return in two months, and he got up in the middle of the night at the appointed time to receive patterns of a spider and jaguar, and instructions to tattoo himself with them (50-1). A good being named Voltar spoke to him and he began to produce automatic writings, had subsequent UFO sightings and was haunted by a ball of light in Nov. 1975. He spoke with a demonic voice on occasion, and was abducted again on Nov. 21 and June 22, 1976 (70-72, 80-1, 83, 106-8, 111-3, 115-20, 128, 135).

1) De Herrera, John. The Ethereal Invasion.

185a. Paulo Caetano Silveira / 27 / September 22, 1971 / between Tombos do Carangola and Natividade (State of Minas Gerais), Brazil

Investigation: extensive, with newspaper reports, police and medical examinations; also interviews by representatives of various Brazilian UFO organizations during October.

Rating: 4(3)

IA. Capture. A luminous object followed the witness as he drove between 7:30 and 8 p.m. His car slowed and stopped while the object circled for several minutes, but as soon as the object flew away the car began to run again. He reported the incident to police in Tombos and drove on, only to see the object in pursuit once again. About 10 km. from Itaperuna he saw a dark shape like the planet Saturn, 2.5 m. wide and 3 m. tall, sitting on the road. When the object lighted, the car skidded to a stop and a beam of light struck him, accompanied by a whistling noise. Three beings approached but he was unable to move. The car door opened by itself and he walked with two beings up an incline into the ship.

They were humanoids with pointed chins and mouths which opened and closed. He could not see the eyes or noses. The beings were 3 to 3 1/2 feet tall and had stiff legs, so that they walked with a slow and dragging movement. They wore light blue garments and rectangular shoes, also funnel-shaped helmets which covered the upper face.

II. Examination. He entered a small, well-lighted room containing equipment he heard but could not see. He stood in front of a beam of light and watched a being glide back and forth across an overhead walkway, between two lights. He felt he was being examined. After a while he descended as if in a

B610 lift and two beings escorted him out. Inside he had felt
 E120,E310 unusually light, but outside he felt heavy and fell to the
 E202 ground and the beings dragged him some distance before he lost
 U520 consciousness. Recovering in a moment, he saw the craft rise
 slowly to about 300 feet and then shoot away (18-19).

A117 He slept uneasily after the experience and suffered occa-
 A139,A300 sional blackouts. His watch ran slow and a few weeks after
 A220 his abduction the craft landed in his garden one night and he
 saw the beings again (19).

185b. ---- and Elvio B. / November 17, 1971 / Bananeiras (12 km. from
 Itaperuna

Duration: 5 minutes?

IA. Capture. The two witnesses were driving to Itaperuna
 at 9:30 p.m. and Elvio went to sleep. The car suddenly
 E410.1(?) slipped to the side of the road and a UFO like the earlier one
 U120,E416 beamed a light on the car, causing the door to open. A being,
 also like those before, escorted Paulo inside the craft.

X155 II. Examination. He laid on a table while an X-ray
 X225 machine descended from the ceiling and the beings took a blood
 X235,X110 sample from a cut in his arm. They washed the wound, then
 M143(?) showed him pictures, one portraying an atomic explosion. The
 E130(?) experience seemed to last only a few minutes, but he was
 E201 unclear about how he returned to the car or reached Itaperuna.

E213 Elvio's version differed: He said Paulo claimed the bus
 behind them was a UFO, then stopped the car. Elvio found
 E204 Paulo semi-conscious and got him back into the car (20-21).

185c. ----. / December 5, 1971 / near Itaperuna

When the witness was driving near Itaperuna at 7 p.m. a
 light approached and he walked to the craft from his car. He
 entered voluntarily and sat on a seat while the beings made
 C102 jabbering sounds which seemed to come from a bad speaker, but
 C110 he understood what they said even though their mouths never
 M120 moved. The beings said they came on a mission of peace, to
 prepare earthlings for contact.

A221 On Dec. 19 the craft lifted him in a light beam for a few
 minutes, and he claimed later sightings as well as photographs
 of UFOs (21-22).

1) Buhler, Walter. "Itaperuna: 1970-1971," FSR Special Issue 5. UFO
 Encounters (Nov. 1973) 11-25.

186a. Onilson Patero / 40 / May 22, 1973 / near Catanduva (State of Rio
 de Janeiro), Brazil

Duration: uncertain, perhaps no more than a few minutes

Investigation: newspapers, SBEDV to an unknown extent

Rating: 3(3)

The witness, a traveling salesman, was driving at 3 a.m. on a rainy night when interference disrupted radio reception and the car began losing power. He pulled over when he saw a bright light, thinking a truck approached, then got out of the car and saw an oval object overhead, shining a hot beam of light on him and illuminating the surroundings. The beam played on the car and made it transparent. A tube descending from the object and a burning sensation on his skin caused him to flee, but a force resisted his efforts and he ran only a short distance before he fainted. He recovered when the police discovered him, and his brown hair soon turned black, then slowly regained its natural color. Spots like bruises appeared on his chest and abdomen in a few days (14).

186b. ----. / April 26, 1974 / near Julio de Mesquita, Brazil
Duration: 6 days

The witness failed to return from a short trip. Five or six days later he was found rain-soaked and covered with ticks on a thousand-foot high hill near Colatina in the state of Espiritu Santo, 900 km. from his home. Proof that he was indeed on the hill came from his initials carved on a rock there (iii). He said a light appeared just before he crossed a bridge, and in fact his car was found there (20). Under hypnosis he revealed that he was taken aboard a UFO and examined, but he resisted giving any details except that a tall, fair-haired and blue-eyed young man was one of the aliens. He had given a ride to this same individual on the night of his first encounter (iii).

- 1) Creighton, Gordon. "The Car That Turned Transparent," ESR 21/3&4 (1975) 14-15.
- 2) ----. "Was This a New Teleportation in Brazil?" ESR 27/2 (August 1981) 20.
- 3) ----. "A Note on Onilson Patero," ESR 27/4 (January 1982) iii.

187. The Pascagoula Abduction. This case received national publicity in October 1973, but Charles Hickson experienced 3 other encounters in the following months.

187a. Charles Hickson (42) and Calvin Parker (19) / October 11, 1973 / Pascagoula, Mississippi

Duration: probably 20-30 minutes

Investigation: numerous, by civil authorities, the press, and UFO investigators

Rating: 5(4)

The witnesses went fishing along the Pascagoula River and continued after dark, trying their luck from an old pier in an abandoned shipyard.

Charlie

Calvin

I. Capture.

U530 He looked around, either
 U102 to bait his hook or because of
 U101 a sound, and saw an object
 descend. The object was oval
 and domed, with 2 windows and
 2 blue lights, and seemed
 elongated. He first estimated
 the size at 8 feet wide, 8
 feet high and a bit longer,
 but later raised the figures
 to 30 feet long and 8-10 feet
 high (M78-85, 11). The craft
 hovered just off the ground
 anywhere from 25-90 feet away
 and made a buzzing sound as it
 landed.

U530

U132 An unseen door opened to
 U230 reveal a brilliantly lighted
 interior. Three beings came
 B500 out and floated toward him (B
 31; M 10-11, M 39-40).

B201 The beings were humanoids
 B221 5 feet or 5 feet 4 inches tall
 B238, B258 with no neck, a slit mouth,
 B255 pointed nose and ears--the
 latter momentarily retracted
 inside the head, then reap-
 peared. Eyes were not prom-
 B240 inent, and if visible at all
 were merely slits. The skin
 B292 was gray and rough like ele-
 phant skin, giving the beings
 a look like mummies. No
 clothes were apparent. The
 B270 arms were unusually long and
 B282 the hands like crab claws. The
 legs never moved but stayed
 B278 together like a pedestal, and
 the feet were like an ele-
 phant's (M 54-73).

B610, E217. Two beings grasped him by
 E313 his arms and he felt a pain in
 E315 his left shoulder. Immobilized
 and helpless from that moment
 till the end, he lifted off
 E120 the ground and floated with
 his captors into the craft.
 The third being seized Calvin,
 E202 who went limp (B3; M 11, 41-2).
 E201

When he heard a noise,
 he turned and saw 2 blue
 lights.

The object grew much
 brighter when it opened, and 3
 beings emerged one at a time,
 floating without ever touching
 the ground (M45, 58).

He wanted to fight but
 found he could not move.

One being took him by the arm
 and began to pull him toward
 the ship while the other two
 took Charlie, but at this
 point Calvin began to lose
 consciousness and by the time
 he reached the opening he saw
 nothing (M46, 61).

II. Examination.

Once inside he was nearly
 E315 blinded by the light, but was
 U306 unable to close his eyes. He
 X157 saw no furniture inside, only
 X225 a screenlike device on the
 wall. He seemed to hang sus-
 pended in air at a 45-degree
 angle while an eyelike device
 appeared out of the wall in
 front of his face and then
 circled him, first down his
 front, next up his back and
 finally over his head, stop-
 ping again before his face.
 (B 32-3; M 11-2, 42, 88, 95,
 97, 104).

The beings moved in a
 B504 stiff, mechanical way, but did
 B905 their work with speed and ef-
 ficiency so that they seemed
 C200(?) like robots. One made a buz-
 X156 zing sound. The beings held
 him during his examination,
 then disappeared for a while
 (M12, 56-7, 68, 112).

While he was unable to
 see, he heard a whistling
 noise,

VII. Return.

When the beings returned
 they grasped him again and
 floated him through the open-
 ing, which had reappeared, to
 the place where they had found
 E310(?) him. His legs collapsed when
 he touched the ground. Calvin
 stood by with a terrified look
 on his face, and meanwhile the
 sound and blue light returned
 U520 as the craft disappeared
 straight up almost instantly.

then a click, after which he
 saw the bright lights again
 and then the outside. A being
 took him back and left him
 facing the river, standing but
 still unable to move until
 Charlie shook him. Blue
 lights and a whistling noise
 accompanied the craft as it
 shot straight up about 50 feet
 and disappeared (M 107-8, 112,
 114).

He "heard" a message in
 C110 his mind that the beings were
 M100 peaceful (B34; M 12, 110).

No one else saw the UFO while it was on the ground, but
 E102 the next day Charlie was bothered by bleeding from his upper
 A105 arm, where the being had seized him, and later by nightmares
 A115 (B 136-7; M 42). The men also found a window broken in
 Calvin's car, though the same window was intact before the
 A138 abduction (M 115). Nervous disorders soon led to hospitali-
 zation for Calvin (M 26, 254).

The witnesses contacted the sheriff later that night, and the next
 day reporters descended on the shipyard where the men worked. The

resulting publicity has ranked this case as second only to the Hill case in familiarity, and perhaps the most memorable incident of the 1973 wave. Fearing radiation exposure the men went to nearby Keesler Air Force Base for tests and reported their experience to military intelligence. Drs. James Harder and J. Allen Hynek interviewed the witnesses 36 hours after the incident, though Harder's attempt at hypnosis failed to reveal new information because the men were still upset (M 21). Late in October Charlie took and passed a lie detector test (M 139), on November 2 told his story on the Dick Cavett Show, and appeared on the Mike Douglas Show on December 31 (M13-18, 24, 115-27, 139; K308). Ralph Blum, a newsman working on a documentary for NBC, spent considerable time getting to know the witnesses, while between 1974 and 1976 William Mendez, an instructor in the humanities at a Michigan college, investigated the case in depth. In February 1976 John Kraus, a professional hypnotherapist in Detroit, regressed Charlie and succeeded in gaining new information (M33-35).

Testimony came from Charlie's deposition to the sheriff, secretly recorded (B 30-35), and the interview at Keesler AFB (M 18). By the summer of 1974 Charlie had written an account of the abduction and its immediate aftermath (M 7-26). The various accounts agreed closely with one another, and Charlie's with Calvin's, allowing for the unconscious period of the younger man.

Skeptics attacked the case for inconsistencies in size estimates and possible profit motives, if not of the witnesses at least on the part of the lawyer who "managed" the publicity for a while. The skeptics raised 3 other charges: 1) The lie detector test was invalid because the operator was inexperienced, and his choice over more qualified operators nearer to Pascagoula was suspect. 2) That a brightly lighted UFO could land near a major highway bridge and manned operations shacks for nearby drawbridges, yet go unseen, seemed implausible. 3) Charlie's reliability was dubious because he was fired from another shipyard in Nov. 1972, allegedly for borrowing money from the workers he supervised in exchange for promotions (K 297-311). Mendez countered that the lawyer chose the lie detector operator on the recommendation of a friend whereas the witnesses had no say in the matter, and that the visibility of the site was greatly overestimated. Charlie explained his dismissal from his former job as a case of workplace politics (M 214-18, 261-71). Most investigators, including Harder, Hynek and the sheriff, were convinced by the sincerity of the witnesses that something frightening had happened to them (M 132-39).

187b. Charles Hickson / January 1974 / Gautier (near Pascagoula, Miss.

Duration: uncertain, but probably brief

Investigation: The witness wrote down an account, gave an interview to Mendez in Sept. 1974, and underwent hypnosis in April 1976.

Rating: 5(3)

To escape the continuing uproar over his October abduction, Charlie went squirrel hunting in a 700-acre wooded area. When he sat down to eat lunch in the mid-afternoon, the area seemed unusually quiet, without squirrels or birds. Then he saw a craft like the one from October, now without lights or sound, hovering about 75 yards away. A "radio" seemed to come

E100

C110

M100 on in his mind and reassured him that the beings meant no harm
 M122 to him or anyone else. They also told him that he was chosen
 M149 and would hear from them again. The craft then seemed to dis-
 U528 appear (M 168-81).

He gained a sense of relief from this experience and was
 able to return to the site of his October abduction, but under
 A112(?) hypnosis he reported a strange feeling of fearfulness after
 the encounter and immediately returned home (M 169-70, 180).
 A130 He also felt an urge to spread the beings' message and prepare
 people for future contacts (M 169).

187c. ----. / February 1974 / Gautier, Mississippi
 Duration: very brief

E500 He awoke in the night and heard a dog barking. As he
 went outside to investigate he saw the dog running away, then
 C110 the mental "radio" switched on again and told him to spread
 M111 the message that the beings meant no harm. They said they
 M148,M142 would help in the future, "before it's too late," and promised
 M149 to return soon (M182). Under hypnosis he recalled a strange
 feeling at the time, like something was around him, and during
 A215 the hypnosis session itself he saw a light before his face,
 A114 then was unable to reveal part of the message (M 183-5).

187d. ----, also his wife Blanche, 12-year old son Curt, married daugh-
 ter Sheila; her husband Kenny Gurley (19), his younger brother
 Ernest (13); also 2 younger children / May 12, 1974 / between
 Saucier and Ocean Springs, Mississippi
 Duration: 30-60 seconds
 Rating: 5(5)

The family was driving home through a remote area after a
 visit to Charlie's parents. About midnight he saw a large
 U102,U500 light following them and notified the others. It was oval
 U123 with windows around the rim and a light beneath which illum-
 U501 inated the surroundings. The object neared, moved ahead of
 the car and began coming down in front of them; he wanted to
 get out, but his wife was so alarmed that he did not. The
 C110 "radio" then told him to go for now, that they would contact
 M149 him later (M 185-207).

According to the APRO Bulletin (31/1) Charlie predicted
 M148 that the beings would intervene during the year (1983) and
 alter the self-destructive ways of earth, turning our thoughts
 from war by releasing a kind of energy which would change our
 way of thinking. Otherwise we would destroy ourselves. He
 M122 claimed to be one of 12 people chosen as liasons with the
 aliens, and said he had met several of these people. An arti-
 cle in a New Orleans newspaper for Oct. 14, 1984, stated that
 he still watched for the beings and expected their return.

(Note: B refers to Blum, M to Hickson and Mendez, K to Klass.)

1) "The Pascagoula Affair," APRO Bulletin 22/2 (Sept.-Oct. 1973) 1, 3-4.

- 2) "Follow-up," APRO Bulletin 22/3 (Nov.-Dec. 1973) 5.
- 3) Buckle, Eileen. "Major 'Flap' in the U.S." FSR 19/6 (Nov.-Dec. 1973) 2-3.
- 4) Hewes, Hayden C. "Pascagoula Incident," Canadian UFO Report 2/8 (1973-74) 3-6.
- 5) Eszterhas, Joe. "Claw Men from the Outer Space," Rolling Stone 152 (January 17, 1974) 26-7, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46-7.
- 6) Friedman, Stanton T., and B. Ann Slate. "The Truth Behind the Amazing Pascagoula Contact," Saga's UFO Report 1/5 (spring 1974) 18-21, 51-2, 54.
- 7) Blum, Ralph, and Judy Blum. Beyond Earth: Man's Contact with UFOs.
- 8) Klass, Philip J. UFOs Explained, 293-311.
- 9) Peters, Ted. "Pascagoula Update," MUFON UFO Journal 107 (Oct. 1976) 15.
- 10) Lorenzen, Coral and Jim. Encounters with UFO Occupants, 214-215.
- 11) Hewes, Hayden C. "Pascagoula Abduction Confirmed," UFO Report 6/5 (November 1978) 36-37.
- 12) "Pascagoula Revisited" (interview with Hickson) UFO Review 1/2 (1978) 8-10.
- 13) "Another Close Encounter," Gulfport (Miss.) Herald, August 5, 1982.
- 14) "Hickson Predicts Coming of Aliens," APRO Bulletin 31/1 (Jan. 1983) 4.
- 15) Hickson, Charles, and William Mendez. UFO Contact at Pascagoula
- 16) "UFOs: Years later, he awaits their return," New Orleans Times Picayune, October 14, 1984.

188a. Sandra Larson, daughter Jackie (15), and friend "Larry Mahoney" (20) / August 26, 1975 / 45 miles west of Fargo, North Dakota

Duration: just over 1 hour

Investigation: Bob Becker, Jerome Clark; hypnosis by Dr. Leo Sprinkle on Dec. 4, 5, 6, 1975 and Jan. 18, 1976; further hypnosis by Clark, Feb. 8.

Rating: 5(5)

While driving to Bismarck on I-94 just after 4 a.m. the witnesses heard a thunderous rumble and saw 8-10 glowing objects angle toward the ground. One object was larger than the others, all glowed orange and had smoke around them. When about 50 yards away and 20 feet off the ground the objects

E200 stopped and several flew away, but at this point Sandy felt a strange sensation in her head as a time lapse began (138-9).

E410 IA. Capture. Under hypnosis she remembered that the car
E204 stopped of its own accord and then the dizzy feeling began.
The UFO, as large as a house and hovering a few feet off the
E123,E120.ground, drew the car forward and she floated into the craft
(148-9).

E213 Jackie spent the entire period outside the craft,
E314 standing in a field while held by a kind of force (142-3).

X155,X156. II. Examination. Sandy next remembered lying strapped to
U202,E201.a table inside the craft, while Larry was strapped to an up-
B292,B201.right table and Jackie was not to be seen. A mummylike being,
B246 with a face wrapped in bandages and glaring, unblinking eyes,
B222,B277.stood over her. This being was about 6 feet tall, had mechan-
B368 ical arms, and seemed to glow (146, 150).

While the exact sequence of events remained unclear, she
X100,X110.remembered that the being undressed her, rubbed her with an
U250 alcohol-like liquid which made her feel cold, and X-rayed her
X227(?) abdominal area. The being shined a light into her eyes and
B905 then turned to operate a control panel. He inserted an
X245 instrument like a small knife or cotton swab into her nose,
making the inside sore, and seemed to open her head, remove
X250 her brain and place it beside her, though she did not actually
E315 see her brain outside her head. A numbness accompanied this
E204,A104.operation. She felt a dizziness and nausea through much of
E101 her captivity, also a sense that her head would explode. She
E211 closed her eyes often while aboard, and suspected that they
X251 rearranged her brain so that she no longer had complete control
(141, 145-6, 149-51).

C110 By telepathy the being assured her that she could leave
M103,M119.soon, promised to return (?), and told her to forget (?) (147,
149, 151).

E120 VII. Return. She and Larry floated back to the car after
about half an hour on board. She found herself back inside
the car, as did Jackie, and when they began driving again all
E200 memory of the abduction vanished (151, 143).

Conscious memory returned when the travellers saw the
lights fly away and felt frozen for a moment. Jackie now sat
X300 in the back seat, though she was in the front a moment before.
E102 No one reported the landed object, though it would have
occupied a busy highway. The passengers in a camper acknowl-
edged seeing the lights, as did a group of college students at
a service station in Tower City, where the witnesses also
noticed that the time was 5:23. Sandy contacted UFO investi-
gators after seeing a dramatization of the Hill case on Oct.
20, but Larry refused to participate in the investigation.
A125 After the abduction Sandy no longer suffered from a sinus con-
dition an operation had failed to cure (139-40, 145, 150,158).

188b. Sandra Larson / December 2, 1975 / Fargo, North Dakota

Duration: 3 hours (?)

Investigation: Sprinkle, Dec. 4 and 6; Clark, Feb. 8.

Rating: 5 (4)

A221 IB. Capture. Around 10 p.m. Sandy's son saw an object like a shooting star, only it curved in flight and buzzed as it went. Later, perhaps 3:30 a.m., she awoke to see 2 beings standing near her bed. They looked like the being of her previous encounter and seemed to act as "soldiers" or "messengers." A magnetizing force held her between them and they floated through the solid wall to a UFO waiting in a nearby field (142, 146).

U103 VB. Otherworldly Journey. She recalled a black ball and W412 (inside it?) a glasslike cube fitted to her body, where she X100 hung suspended without her clothes. Though her eyes were E211 closed she perceived a brilliant light (146, 152).

W102 She reached a planet illuminated by a moonlike light, W103 sandy and barren except for a few spindly trees (146-7, 155). When she was released from the cube, she went to a square U250 building and stood in a cold room with a high ceiling, made of gray metal, where objects were visible because they gave off a luminosity (153, 155).

C110 III. Conference. There she conversed by telepathy with a B800 being like her captor in August. He seemed neither friendly B905,B906 nor unfriendly, but simply an authority who gave out no information about himself. A glow around his head indicated when M111 he was "speaking." He instructed her to report on all the B755 people she met, a matter of interest to him apparently because he could not understand that human minds were separate. This M149,M147 being promised to return and said she would meet a man connected with the aliens in some way, then advised her not to M118 tell anyone else because no one would believe her (153-5). B908

VII. Return. The 2 beings floated her through the door of the UFO and laid her in the cube. She passed through a W118,W110 luminous tunnel, beyond which she saw the earth. The UFO E102 returned to the same field and sat unobserved by anyone else while the beings floated her into her house. The beings asked B754 her about soap and she took them to the laundry room, then S105 gave them a cup of detergent. She returned to her bedroom at an uncertain time and saw a being standing by, watching her, E200 then awoke at 6:30 a.m. with a feeling something strange had A113 happened. She felt an urge to bathe, to wash off possible "alien germs" (141, 152, 155-6).

A220 The following day Jackie reported weird presences in the M115 house, shadowy figures who wanted her to follow them. Outside A114 she sensed several others, and felt pain in her arm whenever B725 she talked about them. They ridiculed her professions of T126 Christian faith, though "higher beings" were able to overcome A210 these presences. Various objects like earrings also dis-

appeared around the house (142-4, 156).

- 1) "Woman reports abduction, examination," Skylook 100 (March 1976) 10-11.
- 2) Clark, Jerome. "The Bizarre Sandy Larson Contact: UFO Abuction in North Dakota," UFO Report 3/3 (Aug. 1976) 21-3, 46-8, 50-3.
- 3) Lorenzen, Coral and Jim. Abducted!, 52-69 (essentially the same as above).
- 4) Clark, Jerome. "Kidnapped! The North Dakota Contact," UFO Report 6/4 (October 1978) 20-23, 50-51.
- 5) ----. "UFO Abduction in North Dakota," in Rogo, ed., UFO Abudctions, 138-159 (reprint of #2 above).

189a. "John Williams" / 40s / December 4, 1975 / Arizona

Duration: 1 hour 40 minutes

Investigation: B. Ann Slate; hypnosis by Dr. William C. McCall

Rating: 5(4)

A220 IB. Capture. In the summer of 1972 the witness was
working in his leather shop at 5 p.m. and a man walked in,
U250 accompanied by a blast of cold air. This man left a tele-
C110,M149.pathic message that he would return, then departed. Then in
B210,B211.1975 the beings returned, one male and one female. They were
B202,B251.human or nearly so, with yellow eyeballs, high cheeks, flat
B253,B258.noses and wide, thin mouths. The man had no hair, the woman
B295,B297.seemed to wear a wig. He was over 6 feet tall, she somewhat
B223,B285.shorter; their skin was transparent, their fingers long,
B272 especially the middle one, but the legs were unusually short.

E215 II. Examination. Unable to resist, he went with them to
X100 the back room and undressed. The woman went over his body
X220,X265.with a small metallic device, then undressed and had sexual
C201 relations with the witness, making animal-like sounds during
B704 the process. At some point the beings told him that they had
lost the will to resist evil, so they needed to crossbreed.
He dressed as the beings went out the door (37-39).

189b. ----. / June 26, 1976 / Arizona

Duration: 1 hour 20 minutes

A225 The man and woman entered with the accompanying cold, and
again they went to the back room. The man opened a case,
U351,X100.bubbly and cloudy inside, then had the witness undress and lie
X227 down on it. A light inside acted like an X-ray to show his
E200 circulatory system. He awoke after a time lapse (77-78).

- 1) Slate, B. Ann. "The Closest Encounter of the Third Kind," UFO Report 8/4 (August 1980) 36-39, 77-78.

190a. Joyce Bowles (42) and Edwin Pratt (58) / November 14, 1976 /
Chilcomb Farm, near Winchester, England

Duration: 7 minutes

Investigation: many, including Bournemouth Unexplained Phenomena
Research Group, WATSUP (Wessex), and BUFORA

Rating: 5(3)

IA. Capture. The witnesses were driving in a rural area
at 8:50 p.m. when an orange glow appeared momentarily on sev-
eral occasions. While on a narrow road the car began to shake
E410 and the driver lost control, until the vehicle slipped diagon-
E410.1 ally off the road. The motor raced and the lights seemed un-
naturally bright.

U100,U130. A discoidal or cigar shaped object 15 feet long, with oval
U170 windows and jets issuing vapor, hovered just off the ground
U502 nearby, and 3 beings peered out one window. One being emerged
from the object, though not through a door, reached the car
B202,B222 and looked in. He was human and about 6 feet tall, slender
B298 and with pale skin, a beard and hair swept back from his fore-
B367,B300 head. He wore a silvery boiler suit. The being's pink, pene-
B246 trating eyes left an afterimage when Mrs. Bowles looked at
B329(?) him. Mr. Pratt's clothes felt hot. The being walked to the
rear of the vehicle and when the witnesses looked forward
E200(?) again the object was gone. The car soon started and moved off.

E300 A calming effect Mr. Pratt felt in the presence of the
being persisted a week, but Mrs. Bowles was upset and suffered
A106,A133 a rash, but felt like a different and better person. Her
A300 watch ran fast, but the car worked better than before. A
A202 caller subsequently warned her not to discuss the incident,
and her phone malfunctioned (Harris 3-5).

190b. ----, ----. / December 30, 1976

Duration: 1 hour 45 minutes

Investigation: BUFORA

Rating: 5(3)

IA. Capture. The glow appeared again while the witnesses
U531 were driving and a whistling sound accompanied it. The car
E410,E200 rocked back and forth and a memory lapse followed.

E201 III. Conference. Her next recollection was of being
inside a large room with diagrams on the wall and symbols in
the center. Beings as from the previous encounter, only now
B331 clean-shaven and wearing belts with a jewel in the buckle,
came up to the car. The beings spoke to them in broken
C101,C201 English, while speaking a foreign language among themselves,
instructing Mr. Pratt to walk around the room. When one being
M100 told Mrs. Bowles that they were friendly, she commented that
Hitler had said the same thing; whereupon the being accused
her of having a sharp tongue. After a while she remembered a
E201,E205 flash through the car and they found themselves beside a
river, then drove around a while until they found a place they
recognized (Doel 12-13).

- 1) Harris, Leslie. "UFO and Silver-Suited Entity Seen Near Winchester," ESR 22/5 (February 1977) 3-6.
- 2) Nash, Richard. "UFO Occupants Reported Near Winchester," ESR 22/5 (February 1977) 7-8.
- 3) Randles, Jenny. "Questions and Comments on the Nash Interview," ESR 22/5 (February 1977) 8.
- 4) Wood, Frank J. "Alleged CE-III at Winchester: Vehicle Examination," ESR 22/5 (February 1977) 9-14.
- 5) Doel, Geoffrey G. "The Second Chilcomb Encounter," ESR 23/1 (June 1977) 12-13.

191a. William J. Herrmann / 25 / March 18, 1978 / Summerville (near Charleston), South Carolina
 Duration: 2 hours 45 minutes
 Investigation: Wendelle Stevens; hypnosis by Dr. James Harder
 Rating: 4(4)

A221 I. Capture. UFOs had appeared to the witness on a number of occasions and on this night he was watching for UFOs again.
 U100 At 9:15 he spotted a silvery discoidal object about 60 feet in
 U513 diameter, moving in triangular figures. He cut across marshy ground near the river, then the object rushed toward him.
 U120 Startled, he started to fall when a tubular beam of blue light enclosed and supported him. The light led to the craft, now
 E204 hovering nearby. He became disoriented and numb, then lost
 E200 consciousness (36-8, 52-4, 147).

E201,X155. IV. Tour. He regained consciousness while lying on a
 U202,U230.table in a place like a hospital room, glowing with a red
 X101,X226.light. His shirt was open and a cold, metallic box sat on his chest (148). Three beings were in the room and looked from him to a row of flashing lights and a TV screen (38, 54-5).
 C110(?) One being "spoke" in English without moving his mouth and allowed the witness to sit up. His numbness went away and the
 U201,U200.being led him through a curving hallway and a small airlock to
 U303,U203.a room filled with computers and other machinery, designated the control room, then into an "equilibrium manipulation" room
 U320,U204.with spherical devices which were part of the engine (41-3, 54-8, 151-4).

B201,B230. The beings were humanoids with large, bulging and hair-
 B295,B257.less heads, almost jawless, with small mouths, slit nostrils
 B252
 B254,B241.and no ears. The eyes were twice the size of human eyes and
 B245,B246.reflective or glowing, and seldom blinked. The beings were 4
 B221,B225.1/2 to 5 feet tall, seemingly frail, with pale, soft skin.
 B290
 B362,B300.They wore red overalls (55, 149-50).

B800 III. Conference. One being served as a leader, speaker

B901 and guide. Besides explaining the parts of the ship, he
 M100 apologized to the witness and reassured him, said they came
 M130,M125 from Zeta Reticuli, have made observations of earth for 50
 B758 years, and maneuvered their ship in zigzags to avoid the
 harmful effects of radar. The leader said that if humans con-
 M142 tinued their warlike ways, civilization on earth would col-
 B751 lapse. At some point the leader indicated that time was short
 M119 (?), also that the witness should forget for a time, but would
 M149 meet the aliens again (38, 57-8, 136-40, 142, 152, 155).

II. Examination. The leader led him back to the initial
 X155 room and had him lie on the table again. The flashing lights
 belonged to an "inculcation monitor," the being told him, and
 X251 the witness felt some sort of information was planted in his
 brain. The being said he would understand later. The witness
 E300,E202 felt relaxed, then passed out again (58, 155).

VIII. Aftermath. He next found himself on the ground,
 E201 looking up as the object rose from him. The time was after
 midnight. The experience remained vague and fragmentary until
 hypnosis clarified the details, and a year later full memory
 A116 suddenly returned (49-50, 58-60, 136).

He felt the need for a bath after the encounter and
 A113 suffered from headaches and sleeplessness during the following
 A103,A117 weeks. His UFO sightings continued and he developed psychic
 A221,A135 abilities; he produced pages of strange writing, and received
 A136 from a ball of light a metal sphere covered with symbols, in
 S100 April 1979. A man impersonating a UFO investigator contacted
 A200 the witness, and the leader appeared in his house (17, 60, 62,
 A220 126, 175-7, 179-81).

191b. ----. / May 17, 1979 / same place

IA. Capture. The witness saw a UFO when at home at 12:25
 E215 a.m. and felt an urge to get in his car and go to a nearby
 E100 location. In a remote spot the crickets fell silent and the
 E124 UFO descended and pulled him inside by means of a beam of blue
 light (214-5).

II. Examination; IV. Tour. He lost consciousness momen-
 E201 tarily, then awoke on a table. This experience duplicated the
 X155 previous one, with the same ship and beings present, and the
 same tour repeated. He noticed that the beings wore pull-over
 B376 boots and the leader had an emblem like a winged serpent on
 his chest (216, 219).

III. Conference. They conversed all the while; the
 E323 leader's voice soothed the witness (216) and stated that pilot
 Fred Valentich was safe and that the metal object held the key
 to understanding them (218, 222). The leader added that the
 aliens had a network for observing the earth, that earthly
 organizations suppressed information about the aliens, and
 M149 that they would meet the witness again (221, 226). The leader
 B900 was polite and gracious, offering the witness a chair and

apologizing for disturbing him (217, 220-1).

U150(?) VA. Journey. The beings took the witness for a ride, allowing him a view of a larger ship in flight and of people on the surface looking up at the craft (220, 224). In the S101 navigation room he saw 3-D views of the stars, and after a friendly farewell the leader returned him to a place near his A101 car (218-9, 225). He felt unusually thirsty after his release (226).

- 1) Stevens, Wendelle C., and William J. Herrmann. UFO...Contact from Reticulum.
- 2) "Man kidnapped by aliens is living in a nightmare," World News, April 21, 1983.

14. ABDUCTION COMPLEX.

The next 11 cases (nos. 192-202) depict the abduction phenomenon at its strangest and most elaborate. Not only does one witness experience multiple abductions and recurrent UFO-related encounters, but the people around him have their own histories of similar experiences.

192. The Andreasson Complex. A lifelong series of related encounters and abductions, 7 for Betty Luca (Andreasson by a former marriage) and 2 for Bob Luca, came to light under hypnosis.

Investigation: A team of UFO investigators including Raymond E. Fowler, David Webb and Jules Vaillancourt obtained the services of a professional hypnotist, Dr. Harold J. Edelstein, who carried out 14 hypnotic regression sessions with Betty between April 3 and July 28, 1977 (I-20). A second team, including Larry Fawcett, Fowler and Webb, assembled in 1980 to explore her earlier experiences and a possible abduction of her husband, Robert Luca. Fred Max, a professional hypnotist, regressed the witnesses a total of 13 times. The first two sessions were devoted to Bob, and he shared the fourth and fifth with Betty; the rest were hers (II-13, 265, 268).

192a. Betty Aho / 7 / August 1944 / Leominster, Massachusetts

Type: memory lapse

Duration: a few minutes

Rating: 5(4)

While she played in a playhouse during daylight hours, a small luminous ball began to circle her head and finally stuck to her forehead, causing her to feel drowsy and then pass out. Voices speaking together in a chorus then sounded in her head. This voice called her name and told her she was progressing well, promised a future encounter and instructed her to forget this incident. When she regained consciousness she recalled only the luminous "bee." After this experience she felt closer to nature and loved everything more than before (II-46-53).

192b. Bob Luca / 5 / summer 1944 / Meriden, Connecticut

Type: involuntary detainment, time lapse

Duration: a few minutes

Rating: 5(4)

He saw a ball of light approach while he sat in a swing in his back yard. Inside the halo of light was a domed disc the size of two cars, smooth and rustlike in color. The UFO hovered and rocked before him; its light pulsed, and he heard

U540,U530.a sound during the brighter phase. He felt a tingling in his
E311,E315.hands, legs and stomach, and was unable to move. Somehow he
E105,U251.saw into the interior, which was misty, and he saw humanoid
B201,B221.beings inside. They were shorter than adults but taller than
B230,B238.a boy his age, had large heads but no necks, and large but un-
B241,B246.

B252,B254.blinking eyes. No noses or ears were visible and the skin was
B290,B295.gray and hairless. The beings wore a belt around the waist.

C110,B900. A voice inside his head called his name and reassured
M100,M120.him, then told him that the beings had come to prepare people,
M121,M147.that they had come to others and that he might meet and recog-
nize some of these people. The beings instructed him to tell
M119 no one about the encounter because the time was not yet right.
E327 Then a bright light beamed into his eyes gave him a headache
E200 and caused him to forget. No one else saw the object even
E102 though the neighborhood offered many possible witnesses (II-
16-30, 32-41).

192c. Betty Aho / 12 / summer 1949 / Westminster, Massachusetts

Type: time lapse, meeting with a being

Duration: a few minutes

Rating: 5(4)

After leaving her playmates while playing in the woods,
W115,B201.she saw a humanoid being emerge from a hole in the ground head
B220,B233.first. The being was 2 1/2 feet tall, had a large pear-shaped
B244,B246.head and large, dark unblinking eyes. His mouth was a slit
B258

B252,B254.and he had only holes for a nose and ears. His chest was
B260,B280.broad, his hands contained in mittens and probably 3-fingered.
B318,B300.His dress was tight-fitting coveralls, brown and rough in tex-
ture like the bark of a tree.

E317 She threw rocks at the being, but they stopped in midair
about an arm's length from the target and fell to the ground.
B420,E326.He pressed a button on his suit and a small luminous ball shot
from a device on his chest and stuck to her forehead, causing
E200,C110.her to lose consciousness. Voices in her head told her they
M122,M149.had watched her and that she would have an important experi-
B807 ence. A disagreement among the voices seemed to follow, con-
cerning whether she was ready. They decided she needed
M119 another year, and now had to forget. When she questioned the
B906 being he was unresponsive, and answered a question with a
question. She did not know how the being departed (II 80-93).

192d. Betty Aho / 13 / fall 1950 / Westminster, Massachusetts

Type: abduction, examination, otherworldly journey, theophany

Duration: several hours

Rating: 5(4)

I. Capture.

As she left her house to play on a sunny morning she saw
E315 an object like a moon grow larger, then she was unable to

E201,U220.move. Suddenly she found herself inside a white room, feeling
E300,B500.related, when 3 small beings glided toward her (II 94-6).

B201,B220. The beings where humanoids 2 1/2 to 3 feet tall, and in
appearance like the being in the preceding contact. These
B367,B300.beings dressed in silvery white coverall suits which seemed to
U251,U230.blend with the mist and bright light in the room. The beings
M100,B901.reassured her and said they would take her "home," then one
E320 raised his hand and she felt sleepy (II 97-8).

II. Examination (1st).

E120,U250. She floated with the beings into a cold, misty room where
U251,U202.

X157 they suspended her in midair over a boxlike table. The beings
E326 suspended globes of light by her head and feet, then beams of
X115(?) light from machinery in the room closed in a square around her
(II 98-101).

VB. Otherworldly Journey.

The beings escorted her to a dark room where two more
beings met her. Their appearance was like the others, but
B221,B360.these beings were about 5 feet tall and dressed in gray cover-
B300,B900.all suits. One being greeted her by name and told her she
W411 would take a ride. They laid her on a large round cushion and
fitted a mouthpiece device around her tongue. A being re-
E321 lieved her discomfort by laying a hand on her forehead. The
W415 cushion then began to spin and she felt acceleration; a mist
sprayed on her and lights flashed through a glass dome above
her (II 102-6).

W112 Her craft crashed into a body of water and came out
W117 again. She saw a great tunnel, seemingly made of ice, where
W225 crystals held a collection of humans dressed in various ethnic
and historical costumes, like a museum display. None of the
B750 humans seemed old. She left the craft and entered a dark,
W102,W201.misty region filled with machines like UFOs (II 107, 109-21).
W101

A (taller) being from that region escorted her to a clam-
W106 shell-shaped device which transported her to a forest of clear
glass. When she touched a glassy butterfly it came to life
momentarily, then returned to its former state. As she walked
through the forest she asked her guide why she wore the glass
shoes the beings had put on her feet, but all he would say was
B906 that the shoes were necessary. He also charged her to remem-
M111 ber what she saw so others could understand (II 122-5).

VI. Theophany.

W117 She rode in a glass sphere through a subterranean conduit
as she approached the destination of her journey, a great door
T106 in a glass wall where she was to meet The One. She stepped
E111 out of her body, so that her animate self looked back on her
inanimate body standing behind her, and entered through the
T122(?) door. The events inside remained secret, but she came out
T125,T130.with a look of joy on her face (II 126-30, 135-44).
A114

T110 A tall human man with white hair and dressed in a white, seemingly luminous robe directed her to another clamshell transport. When she emerged a tall humanoid being escorted W117,B806.her to a mine tunnel where several small beings cut blue stones from the wall. The beings then burned one of the stones while she watched (II 144-50, 158-62).

II. Examination (2nd).

X257 She reentered a craft and a being had her operate a con-
B905 sole. The being then promised to give her something, then
X155,X156.floated her onto a table. She felt stuck to it while the
X246.1 beings removed her right eye and implanted a tiny device deep
X246,X221.within her head, using a luminous needle. A being's hand on
E321,X100.her forehead relieved her pain. They exchanged her pants for
X246 a kind of skirt, then implanted objects in her spine and
 heels. The beings passed hand-held instruments over her spine
 and pointed needlelike devices at her head, causing her to
 feel the implants inside her. Next she returned to the con-
X257 sole and operated it again, this time with different results
 (II 162-176).

VII. Return.

M103 The beings promised she could go home, then took her to
 another room, placed a transparent mask over her face, and had
W410 her stand inside a transparent cylinder. A gray, jellylike
 liquid covered her for a while, then the beings took her back
W411 to the whirling cushion (II 176-9).

E205,E201. Her next memory was of a field near her home with the
U103,U140.craft landed nearby. It was a sphere of reflective metal
U134,E125.standing on 3 legs; beams of "solid light" emerged from the
U131,U135.top and then stopped as if chopped off. A door and a sunburst
 emblem were also visible. She crossed the field with a taller
B806 being in front and two smaller beings behind carrying luminous
E326,B911.globes. The beings were startled when a pheasant broke cover.
M122 The taller being told her that they were watching over her and
M119 that she now had to forget, and when the smaller beings held
 the globes toward her, she did (II 183-5).

192e. Betty Andreasson / 18 / fall 1955 / Westminster, Massachusetts

Type: auditory contact
Duration: a few minutes
Rating: 5(4)

B101 While lying in bed she heard a voice call her name and
E313 felt pain in her hands. She was afraid but her husband con-
E213(?) tinued to sleep. The voice stopped and she fell asleep once
 more (II 189-90).

192f. Betty Andreasson / 24 / September 1961 / Westminster, Mass.

Type: time lapse, meeting with a being
Duration: probably no more than 30 minutes
Rating: 5(4)

E328(?) A strange sound caught her attention while she was doing housework, probably in the afternoon. She went outside and
 E215 felt a force pulling her to a place where she met a being like
 B222(?) the humanoids from her previous encounters, only this one was
 E322 taller than her. His gaze left her unable to move.

C110 She believed he was an angel, and he "spoke" to her with
 M100 his eyes or head, telling her not to fear. They had watched
 M122 her all her life and were pleased that she had accepted
 M140 Christianity on her own. He prophesied that she would suffer
 M141 much but overcome through love and the Son, also that she
 M145 would bring others to the light and salvation. Other beings
 M128 were against humanity and wished its destruction; the time
 M141 was drawing near when the evil which had invaded humanity
 E320 would be driven out. He then touched her temples and forehead,
 M119,E200.then told her to go home and forget (II 191-97).

192g. Betty Andreasson (30), her father, Waino Aho (60), and daughter
 Becky Andreasson (11) / January 25, 1967 / South Ashburnham, Mass.
 Type: abduction, examination, otherworldly journey, theophany
 Duration: just over 4 hours
 Rating: 5(5)

Betty's husband was in the hospital following a car accident. Her father and mother were staying with her at the time and helping care for her 7 children, ranging in age from 11 to 3. The time was about 6:35 p.m., not long after dark on an unseasonably warm and foggy winter night.

IB. Capture.

E400(?) Just after supper a power failure occurred and a pulsing glow appeared through the kitchen window. A group of strange
 B502 beings approached the house, moving together with a leaping
 E100 motion like grasshoppers. A sense of stillness, like a vacuum,
 E202,E213.had engulfed the house, and everyone blacked out except Betty.
 E110 Five beings then passed through the solid wood of the kitchen
 B900 door. The leader knew her name and identified himself as
 C110 Quazgaa, though she heard him speak only inside her head. She
 E301 felt they were friendly (as did Becky) and offered them food,
 B911,B758.but the cooking startled them, and they altered their message
 B759 to say that their food was knowledge tried by fire (I 15-26).

The beings were humanoids similar in appearance to those
 B221,B800.described earlier, but Quazgaa seemed about 4 feet tall, the
 B805,B245.others slightly less. The eyes filled with light on occasion
 B247,B363.and slanted upward from time to time. The beings wore a dark
 B335 blue uniform, belted at the waist and with a banner across the
 B375 chest, while on the sleeve was an emblem of a bird or phoenix.
 B350 Their footgear consisted of boots (I 25-6, 30, 104, 124-5, 132).

B900 Over the course of her time with the beings they always spoke in a polite and friendly manner, always requesting her cooperation (I 32, 41, 45-6, 48) or apologizing for her dis-

B907 comfort (I 63). Their politeness concealed a control techni-
 B906 que, however, and they avoided giving informative answers to
 her questions (I 57). The beings seemed to have a sense of
 B915 humor, since one stayed behind and entertained Becky by jug-
 gling balls of light and playing games (I 230).

S105 Betty took the beings to the living room and gave Quazgaa
 S100 a Bible; he handed her a thin blue book in exchange. When
 Quazgaa spread his hand over the Bible, copies appeared and he
 M115 passed them to the other beings. He asked him to follow him
 M128 and assist them in their mission to help the world and prevent
 E315 humans from destroying it. Her family looked immobilized, but
 M101 Quazgaa assured her they were safe, so she finally gave in to
 E323,E322 the repeated request and hypnotic eyes and agreed to go (I 27-
 32).

IV. Tour.

Quazgaa told Betty to stand directly behind him and she
 E120 felt weightless as she swept forward with the beings through
 E110 the solid door as if drawn by suction. The ship stood nearby
 U170,U134 in the fog on 3 legs which adjusted to the contour of the
 U101 land. The craft was round and in profile oval, 40 feet in
 diameter by 24 feet thick. A rim surrounded the circumfer-
 ence, and the craft was flatter below, so two thirds of the
 thickness laid above the rim. Quazgaa made the lower half
 transparent for a short while and allowed her to view the
 U320,U204 inner mechanism, rotating crystalline globes which also pro-
 duced the pulsating light from the beginning of the encounter.
 A door opened above the rim and they swept inside (I 33-36).

II. Examination.

Inside the craft she passed through several rooms: She
 U200 stood in an entrance hall while Quazgaa conferred with other
 beings off to one side. While there she felt weightless but
 E311 uncomfortable, with her hands and legs tingling as if asleep.
 U132 As she left the room a door seemed to open out of nowhere.
 Two beings took her floating up a staircase to a circular,
 U212 domed room on an upper deck, where she saw a desk or boxlike
 object and objects on the wall like mirrors, shields and
 E315 symbols. A paralyzing force held her while a camera-like
 X227 device emerged from the wall and examined her. She then
 U352 lowered by means of an elevator to the main deck below,
 U351 passing what seemed to be a hatch through which an appearance
 like wind and lightning showered the floor (I 38-44).

X115 In another room she stepped beneath the lights of a
 "cleansing device" while beams of light shone down on her,
 X105,E217 then changed into clothes the beings provided after resisting
 E323 unsuccessfully their polite insistence. Their dress had
 B367,B303 changed as well, to silvery white uniforms with gloves. At
 B317,B901 this point one of her escorts seemed to sense her fear and it
 B755,M100 surprised him; he then went more slowly and reassured her.
 U212,U202 She entered a rounded and domed examination room, lighted
 U230 brightly but from no specific source. There she floated onto
 X155,X270 an examination table while Quazgaa "measured her for light"
 X220 with a handheld device. He told her she was not completely

E214 filled with light, and because of the spots, he would have to
E306 examine her physically. She objected, but he exercised control so that she reassured herself that the proceedings would be painless, but this confidence came and went (I 48-54).

X245 At this point he stuck a needle-like device up her nostril and penetrated into her head, touching her head to take
E321 away the pain. While the needle remained in her head another being brought over a small roll of webbed paper, which Quazgaa examined and then withdrew the needle. It now seemed to have a tiny burrlike ball attached to the end. They carried out
X247 their work with dispassionate precision and left her feeling
B905 like a guinea pig (I 55-59).

B906 She protested the tests, and when Quazgaa promised they
M102 would not hurt, she reminded him that he had said the same thing about the previous test, and was wrong. The beings conferred and then tested her for procreation by inserting a
B700 needle into her navel. Again the laid-on hands relieved her
X260,E321 pain. The beings said something was missing, perhaps in reference to her hysterectomy. She could barely understand the
B762 beings unless they addressed their thoughts to her, but she gathered that the others wanted to continue with tests, and
C116 only Quazgaa seemed to side with her against this option. An
B807 eyelike device then descended from the ceiling, scanned her
B803 stomach and then reascended. The examination ended and she
X225 redressed in her own clothes (I 59-64).

VB. Otherworldly Journey.

U201 Betty glided through a dark corridor into a room with
W410,W413.8 glasslike chairs. When she sat in one the beings closed a
U250 transparent covering over her, and coldness surrounded her as
A101 it seemed to draw the moisture from her body. The beings then floated her to a second chair, fitted tubes into her nose and mouth and closed the cover; liquid then immersed her for awhile, then drained. During her stay in this chair the liquid was soothing and she felt weightless, while at one point the beings had her swallow a sweet fluid. The beings
E211 instructed her to keep her eyes closed, but her compliance seemed involuntary (I 65-73).

B610 Two beings in silvery, luminous suits and with black
W117 hoods over their heads escorted her into a large dark tunnel, seemingly chipped out of stone. They floated above a path like
E110 a track, then passed through a mirror-like door into a realm
W102,W104. with a red atmosphere, where she saw buildings and strange crawling creatures like monkeys or lemurs, only with no heads and eyes on stalks. The region was barren of plant life (I 75-78).

W105 She then passed through a circular membrane into a beautiful green realm, full of plant life and water. This realm
W101 was well lighted, but not by any sun or other specific source,
W210 and the horizon was vague. A distant city was visible, also a
W221,W220. pyramid with a Sphinx on top and an elevated roadway. When

E312,E313. she floated about, her head, arms and legs felt heavy and her limbs felt prickly (I 79-83).

VI. Theophany.

T106 Continuing on her track she passed a mass of crystals
T121 suspended in air and approached a gigantic, seemingly living
bird standing before a brilliant light. The temperature grew
unbearably hot and then cooled, the light dimmed and she saw
that the bird had disappeared. In its place was a pile of
embers and the embers soon became ashes, then a gray worm came
out of the ashes (I 84-99).

T122 A voice she took to be God's then spoke to her. It said
M122 she was chosen to show the world because of her faith in
M145 Jesus, while she and other chosen ones like herself would lead
still other people to the light (I 99-100).

VII. Return; III. Conference.

W108 Betty retraced her former route through the silent other-
world back to the room with the immersion chairs, where she
repeated the former sequence of events there. The beings had
B905 shown little concern for her comfort on the outgoing trip, but
B901 during the return they seemed more considerate and one tapped
on the casing and asked if she was comfortable. Before she
left the craft Quazgaa spoke to her on his purposes and philo-
sophy, saying humans lived in a fallen state because they
separated themselves from the state of perfect love, but the
M120 beings loved humans and wanted to save them. The beings could
tell much, but humans must look to nature through the spirit
for the right answers. Any secrets learned from the beings
would be turned to wrong purposes by some people, but the
M121 beings had locked secrets in the heads of many, who unlike the
M148 unprepared would feel no fear in the future the beings came
M119 openly. Until the appointed time she would have to forget, he
said, and all during this discourse he looked at her with his
B248 eyes enormously enlarged, so that she felt he was implanting
the message deep in her mind (I 110-122).

B610 Two smaller beings then escorted her out of the ship,
E326 each of them carrying a luminous globe. The beings used these
globes to direct the dazed members of Betty's family upstairs
and to bed. She spoke with one of the beings, whose name was
S111 Joohop, and he told her the blue book was hers to study for a
time. He took her upstairs at about 10:40 p.m.; she went to
E200 bed, heard motor sounds, went to sleep and forgot most of the
experience (I 122-130).

VIII. Aftermath.

A115 Becky remembered a frightening dream but kept it a secret
for 3 days. When she told her mother Betty showed her the
book but pledged Becky to secrecy. The book was small, about
40 pages long, and the pages seemed to glow. She saw diagrams
and symbols, and at least one diagram resembled the engine of
S111 the ship. Ten days after receiving the book it disappeared
from its hiding place (I 31-2, 150, 152, 155).

Betty's father had a conscious memory of the beings approaching the house. When the being in front looked at him he felt strange and remembered no more (I 16). Under hypnosis E322 Becky remembered regaining consciousness and seeing the beings in the living room with her mother. The TV was on but the E400(?) picture looked faded, and the rest of her family sat motionless. The beings frightened her, but she felt they were E301,E322.friendly. When the tallest one looked at her she blacked out again (I 28-31). She also had recollections of a being keeping her company while her mother was away (I 230).

192h. Bob Luca / 29 / June 1967 / between Wallingford and Durham, Conn.
 Type: abduction and examination
 Duration: between 2 and 3 hours
 Rating: 5(4)

IA. Capture. As he drove to the beach at 11 a.m. he saw U150,U107.2 cigar-shaped objects, silvery and metallic, flying high in U102 the sky. A smaller oval object, metallic and with a dull finish, dropped from each cigar, one flying off and the other U503,U511.dropping behind the woods ahead with a falling leaf motion. E200 His next memory was of arriving at the beach at 2 p.m., 3 hours later than he expected (II 15).

U120 Under hypnosis he remembered that the disc shone a red B221(?) light on him and a small humanoid being appeared in the light. B233 The being had a disproportionately large head, big on top and B238,B241.thin on the bottom, with no neck. The eyes were large and B242,B258.oval, the mouth a slit, nose and ears absent. The body was B252,B254. B225,B265.thin and narrow-waisted, the arms skinny, and the skin an B271,B290.ashen, blue-gray color. In one memory he said the being wore B362,B301.red, tight-fitting and seemingly metallic clothes, but later B361 said the suit was milky gray (II 71-2). The car stopped, but E410 he did not know how (II 64-5).

E211,E120. II. Examination. He kept his eyes down as he floated U202 through the open door of the craft into an examination room, U212 15-18 feet in diameter and 8 feet high, round and metallic, U220,U251.with walls curving downward (domed). It had a white and U250,U259.glassy floor, was misty, cold and silent, and smelled of U252,E306.ozone. Panels like brushed aluminum with dials and gauges U351 covered the wall, and on the floor sat a cube about 3 feet to a side, seemingly filled with black smoke and motionless U230 lightning. Fluorescent light from no specific source illuminated the room (II 66, 68-9, 71, 73).

M110,C110. On instructions from a being, heard in his head, he X100,U206.undressed in a little pie-shaped room off to one side, then X155 sat on a bench for a while before lying on a table, held there X156 by a force. Five beings like the first entered the room and X220 examined him. One being scraped his toenails with a tool like X240 a chrome pencil, another moved his head, then moved his foot X215 back, forth and around. A light on an arm came down from the X225,B500.ceiling and scanned him. The beings moved as if sliding, and

B505 at one point a being turned into a luminous figure and floated
 M102 past the others. They reassured him he would not be hurt, but
 C200 when they conferred among themselves the sound was a monotone
 he could not understand (II 68-76).

E120 VII. Return. He refused to continue hypnosis beyond this
 point, but a 1977 session had gathered enough of an outline to
 complete the account: One being floated him back to his car,
 and he drove on with no memory of the event, realizing the
 lateness of the hour only after he arrived at the beach (II
 77-8).

1921. Betty Andreasson / 38 / summer 1975 / Ashburnham, Massachusetts
 Rating: 5(4)

A114 She apparently had another encounter while alone in her
 bedroom one night, but a mental block stymied the hypnotic
 probe and caused her hands to hurt with such intensity that
 the investigators called off their efforts (II 198-9).

Additional Phenomena.

E218 The most pleasant of the unusual occurrences to touch the
 lives of these witnesses occurred in 1978 when Betty and Bob
 married. When Betty obtained a divorce in 1977, she moved to
 Florida and met Bob, who was troubled by an encounter of his
 own. He had set out on a cross-country trip with no intention
 to visit Florida, but a strong impulse took him there and an
 unusual coincidence led him to meet and later marry Betty (II
 14).

A210 Less pleasant were apparitional and poltergeist phenomena
 which haunted her, especially after her marriage to Bob.
 These phenomena included mysteriously malfunctioning lamps,
 doorbells and tape recordings of her hypnotic sessions (II 5-
 6); luminous phenomena such as glowing balls at the window,
 inside the bedroom and over the hood of the car (I 189, 198;
 II 10); and sounds of footsteps, crashes and voices (II 10,
 5). Apparitional figures appeared, some glowing and others
 shadowy (I 188; II 9), and Betty once saw Bob seemingly step
 out of his body (II 5). During the investigation in 1980 a
 dime-sized light appeared and an apparitional figure appeared
 to Betty at the same time everyone else heard a strange sound
 (II 91-2, 108). Mysterious unmarked helicopters were sighted
 by Betty and Bob, and she reported a stiff man in dark clothes
 walking near her house (II 210-16).

M130, S101 When the investigators attempted to address the beings
 through Betty in 1977, the attempt seemed to succeed. A
 being named Andantio said that the beings came from a planet
 with an unpronounceable name and showed her a map; his people
 were one of 70 different races visiting earth (I 139, 145,
 157). Some of these races came from other planets, some from
 earth, and some from other realms or planes (I 144). One
 planet was an enemy, as were earthlings who did not under-
 stand (I 144). Quazgaa was just an officer of one clan; the

beings could go through time, through the solid earth, to some of the stars and to other planes. These beings had the power to control weather and cause blackouts, and had taken many people aboard their ships. Betty was taken not to a planet, but to the high place (I 140-1, 144, 146).

E310 The beings also intervened to block some answers, such as what happened behind the great door, and a sense of heaviness and pain in Betty's hands usually accompanied these efforts (I 138, 150, 156; II 142, 198-9). An anonymous being added that the investigators would not have gotten so far or gained as much information had the beings not desired to help (I 142).

A215 Malevolent manifestations began in the 1950s when Betty felt that something peered through the window at her. In the early 1960s she saw a person looking in at her with evil, piercing eyes. Becky had a similar experience in 1975 when she saw huge glowing eyes during a power failure (I 188-9). The most serious case of this sort occurred on October 19, 1977. An angry voice broke in on a phone call between Betty and Bob; it came from a being and had the tone of an angry insect, then that night lights flew about in the living room. She assumed something dreadful would happen, and 4 days later 2 of her sons died in an automobile accident (I 196-9).

(Note: In the references above, I refers to #1, II to #2.)

1) Fowler, Raymond E. The Andreasson Affair.

2) ----. The Andreasson Affair, Phase II.

3) Taves, Ernest H. "Betty Through the Looking Glass," Skeptical Enquirer 4/2 (winter 1979-80) 88-95. Reprinted in Frazier, ed., Paranormal Borderlands of Science, 179-187.

193. **The Tujunga Canyon Complex.** These 6 cases of bedroom visitations and abductions occurred in the Tujunga Canyon area of southern California, a wild and rugged area outside Los Angeles noted for frequent UFO sightings and strange occurrences such as big-foot sightings (137-8). A stranger facet of these cases was their "contagious" quality: Each witness had links with another witness, Jan Whitley (pseud.), thus highlighting the unlikelihood of pure coincidence.

193a. "Sara Shaw" (21) and "Jan Whitley" (22) / March 22, 1953 / Tujunga Canyon, California

Type: abduction and examination

Duration: 2 hours 20 minutes

Investigation: Ann Druffel and Idabel Epperson (1975-); D. Scott Rogo (from 1978); hypnosis of Sara by Dr. Martin Reiser, police psychologist, Dec. 5, 1975, Dr. W.C. McCall, M.D., on Feb. 26, 1976, and John De Herrera, UFO investigator, Oct. 22, 1978.

Rating: 5(4)

IB. Capture.

The witnesses were staying in a remote cabin. They awakened at 2 a.m. to find that all sounds outside had ceased and a blue-white light moving outside cast shadows across the walls. Jan got out of bed and went to the closet for her robe. She felt a headache and sense of coldness at this time. A sensation of giddiness and confusion came over both women, whose conscious memory lapsed until 4:20 (3-4, 32, 108, 128).

Under hypnosis Sara recalled that several beings approached the house and passed through a closed window and the kitchen door (17-8, 46). Eight shadowy beings entered the house and placed their hands on the two women, and Sara then felt the beings were in control (19, 40).

The beings were humanoids of slender build, with narrow shoulders and long arms but nothing really out of proportion. Their skin felt dry and without warmth. The faces were oval and hairless, featureless except for eyes, which were narrow and long and seemed to move behind a membrane. A ski mask seemed to cover the face, leaving holes for the eyes. The rest of the dress consisted of a black skin-tight coverall which looked sprayed on, also mittens and rounded boots. Most of the beings were 5 feet tall, and most of these had oval heads. A few had heads wider at the bottom than at the top, and Sara had a feeling that these beings were female (42, 245). Two taller beings, 5 feet 7 inches tall, accompanied the abduction party and seemed to lead it (41).

The beings debated whether to examine the witnesses in the cabin or take them to the ship, and decided to herd them toward the ship. It hovered at a spot down the road, saturn-shaped, round with a rim or platform around it, flatter on the bottom and of no great size. The ship glowed with various colors like mother of pearl and made a whining sound (42-3). Sara felt herself floating toward the entrance, walking but with her feet off the ground as she rode a beam of light. The beings were around her and holding her upper arms. When the beings touched her she felt tranquil, unafraid, even enjoyed the experience and liked the beings. Not so with Jan--she resisted the beings (20, 23, 42-3). The party glided up to a narrow doorway above the rim of the craft and Sara entered the cold interior. Jan, now rendered unconscious by an injection, was carried inside by the beings (27, 44, 48).

II. Examination.

Inside the ship Jan struggled again when the beings tried to examine her breasts, but the beings again (?) calmed her (23-4). The examination room was large and domed, with a balcony surrounding it, and perhaps a transparent barrier dividing the room in two. It also contained a chair on casters, control panels on the walls, and an examination table (23). The beings undressed Sara and spent time examining a surgical scar which seemed to fascinate them (25). They took her to

X157,M100. the table and levitated her above it, then reassured her as an
 X225 anvil-like device on a rod descended from the ceiling and
 scanned her body (50-1). The beings communicated without lip
 C110 movement, but she understood their instructions, as when they
 told her to lie on the table, and the reassurances that she
 had nothing to fear and would not be hurt (24-5, 49, 51). At
 some point during the examination she felt them marking her
 X247(?) back with an invisible figure, perhaps the number 4, and they
 later explained that it was placed there in a former life
 (52).

At the beginning of the examination the beings dragged
 E202 Jan into another room. After a jump in memory Sara remembered
 E204 Jan standing beside her, numb and weak but still anxious as
 the beings again probed her breasts (50). The beings compared
 B911 Sara's scar with Jan's lack of one and seemed amazed. Through-
 B802 out the examination a tall being directed the work from the
 balcony by calling out instructions. He wore a light-colored
 B290 suit with black stripes and his hands were bare, showing gray
 flesh (49).

IV. Tour; III. Conference.

After the device finished scanning Sara the beings
 X244(?) snapped her into a sitting position with a touch. She saw
 U204 beyond the examination room to a larger room, perhaps where
 the engine was (27).

At some point Sara entered a room with chairs hanging in
 the air. The beings told her she had been a "body technician"
 and replaced body parts during a former life on another
 planet. The conference included a discussion of human
 M111,M145. "rotting" (disease) and a cure for cancer, also the name of a
 doctor to whom she could reveal this secret (52, 114). She
 S101 also saw lights beneath a glass, perhaps a star map (53).

VII. Return.

At some point the beings told Sara to forget (27). She
 M119 B900,E303. shook hands with her captors and regretted leaving them, then
 E120 floated out a small window with her knees drawn up and
 returned to the cabin (28, 54-5). When she saw her dog and
 cat outside the cabin she realized they were taken aboard as
 well (55, 114).

VIII. Aftermath.

At 4:20 Sara found herself seated on the bed, whereas a
 X300 "moment" before she was kneeling there; Jan still stood by
 U256 the closet. The air seemed oppressive and hard to breathe and
 the witnesses fled the cabin, pausing only to gather up their
 E501 pets, which seemed quiet as if drugged. Jan saw an appar-
 A215 itional figure on her way to the car (4-5, 96). They returned
 3 days later with a man reputed to be psychic, who felt
 "vibrations" of some mysterious evil on the site. The two
 A112 women never felt at ease in the cabin again (8-9, 32).

Sara's lifestyle changed considerably after the encoun-

A130 ter. She gave up her lesbian relationship with Jan and eventually married. She also turned from her assembly-line job to work in the medical field (9). In 1955 while working in a hospital she saw a vivid image of a cancer cure, unaware that she had received it during the abduction. At the same time she became aware of the doctor she should tell (109-10).

193b. "Emily Cronin" (c24) and "Jan Whitley" (c25) / June 1956 / on Ridge Route (Highway 99) between Grapevine and Gorman, California
Type: highway detention
Rating: 5(5)

Jan was driving along a mountain road at night with Emily beside her and Emily's 6-year old son asleep in the back. Truck traffic was heavy and both women were tired, so they pulled off at a rest stop to sleep awhile. In conscious memory both witnesses remembered seeing a light, seemingly a truck headlight at first, but along with it they heard a high-pitched whining sound and felt paralyzed by it. Both felt the car sway for an unknown reason. Emily added that she received a mental message saying someone would take her away, and felt a man looked in the back window of the car (34).

B223,B201. Hypnosis unfolded Emily's memory of a tall humanoid with a thin, flat face and wearing black clothes, who looked in the side window, apparently fascinated by the sight of the little boy. Two other beings tried to call away their curious companion. She understood the conversation among them to say that the encounter was a mistake, but the curious being shook the car and continued his observations for a while despite the others' objections (78-80). Jan's hypnotic session revealed nothing more than her conscious memory contained (106).

The witnesses concentrated on moving and both succeeded at the same time. When they moved, the paralysis vanished and the light and being were gone. Jan started the car and they fled the site. Later they tried to return to the pulloff, which was large and should have been easy to recognize, but they were unable to locate anything of the sort (34-5).

193c. "Emily Cronin" / 25 / May 10, 1957 (?) / Kern County, Calif., perhaps near the Ridge Route site.
Type: highway stop and abduction (?)

The witness pulled off the road to watch a sunset. The setting itself seemed peculiar, since she found herself at a dead end without knowing how she could have gotten there (76). A luminous white "bubble," slightly oblong with ridges running up and down, floated above the trees and then descended to within 10-15 feet of her and hovered just off the ground (63-72, 75-7). At some point she stood outside her car and yet saw herself inside when she looked in (64-5). She also saw shadowy forms within the object--thin, bony humanoids 7 to 8

B223,B305. feet tall and wearing transparent plastic clothes. The craft
 U355 seemed much larger inside than its exterior would suggest
 C110 (81). She made mental contact with the beings, who asked her
 M100 not to be frightened and convinced her that while they might
 look alien, they were not really different from humans (70-1).
 M119 The beings told her the time was not right for her to go with
 E200,A114. them, and blocked her ability to remember. A faint memory of
 entering the craft and seeing 3 beings perhaps belonged to
 this encounter. She left the scene hurriedly at the end,
 A110 feeling as if she intruded (75-8, 81).

193d. "Jan Whitley," "Emily Cronin" / 1955 + for Jan, 1956 + for Emily
 Type: bedroom visitation
 Duration: from several minutes to perhaps half an hour

A115 Vivid nightmares troubled the witnesses after their
 respective encounters. Jan's ordeal began in 1955 when she
 lived alone. Each night for a week she awoke to a high-
 E328,E315. pitched sound and found herself paralyzed except for her eyes.
 A struggle followed as unseen presences in the room called for
 M115,E217. her to come away with them, while she resisted their call,
 believing if she once gave in she would never be able to
 return. The sound rose in pitch from a mild irritation to an
 unbearable level as she resisted, but by concentrating on
 moving a finger or toe she would succeed at last, and the mom-
 ent she moved the sound and accompanying paralysis broke off.
 Each night the sound grew more intense until she reacted with
 anger and told the assailants to leave her alone, and for a
 while they did. These events recurred over a period of years.
 The climactic (but not final) visitation came in 1967 or 1968
 when she awoke paralyzed and had difficulty breathing, then
 B230,B295. saw grotesque faces with large, round bald heads, dark slanted
 B242,B258. eyes, thin lips, no nose and a light skin. The beings seemed
 B252,B290.
 B220 disembodied as they floated in air, only 3 feet tall and
 B368 dressed in shiny suits which made them shimmer. No sound
 accompanied this event but her paralysis lasted half an hour,
 C110 during which the beings told her telepathically that they
 B904 wanted control of her body.

Emily shared identical experiences after her 1956 encoun-
 ter, a time when she lived in the same house as Jan. The
 experiences continued later, and when living with her friend
 Toni, Emily was able to send mental messages or cry out and
 Toni would provide the touch necessary to break the paralysis.
 Emily saw the beings more often than Jan, and like Jan, suc-
 ceeded in demanding a stop to the sound (33, 35, 87-90, 103-5,
 134-5).

193e. "Lori Briggs" / 16 / 1970 / Redondo Beach, California
 Type: bedroom visitation
 Duration: perhaps an hour

E314 Dragged from sleep by a strange force, Lori found herself paralyzed and unable even to open her eyes. Beings in the room told her to prepare for someone who was coming, then the force turned her from her side onto her back and let her open
 B800,B201.her eyes toward the window. There she saw a humanoid figure
 B221,B245.perhaps 4 feet tall with intense, almost glowing eyes and
 B285,B368.long, thin hands. This being seemed luminous. His gaze held
 E200 her an indefinite period and then suddenly the experience was over--no figure, no eyes, no paralysis. Under hypnosis she
 U250 recalled that the force felt cold and a message she received
 M145 told her she would be a link because of powers she had. A
 X246(?) "tuning thing" was in her spine and she could be trained (155, 169-70).

193f. "Lori Briggs" and "Jo Maine" / c21 / summer 1975 / Panorama City, California

Type: household intrusion, abduction and examination

Duration: approximately 1 hour

Rating: 5(5)

The witnesses went to bed between 11 and midnight. After
 B101 a while Lori awoke and heard voices from unseen beings who
 M115 asked her to come away with them. When she resisted, a high-
 E328 pitched sound began and grew louder, but she countered it and was able to move. Jo slept with the soundness of someone
 E213 drugged and an hour had passed (74, 156-7). Lori later remembered that she and Jo had gone to the kitchen after awakening. There they heard the sound again and saw a light shining in the window (158).

E203 Jo's memories were less detailed. She recalled going to
 E200 bed about midnight and suddenly blacking out while she talked, then awoke seemingly at once as Lori called her name. Under hypnosis she remembered a light as she approached the kitchen (181-3).

Lori

Jo

1B. Capture.

E328 Under hypnosis she remembered the sound, then several beings entered the room. One being leaned over her bed and she asked why Jo was still asleep, where the mother ship was (?), and how they were
 B500 able to float. She heard a whining sound
 C110 The being then asked her by telepathy to come with him.
 E215 She did not want to go, but he bribed her by promising she could float as they could, and
 E124 she finally gave in. He lifted and the room filled with blue-
 U120 her with light, enclosed her green light (whether before or
 with light and passed her clear). She floated out of
 through the apartment walls. bed toward the light and it
 enveloped her.

The beings dissolved into light and came with her.

E204

Outside the apartment she caught a brief glimpse of a dark, domed craft (163-5, 167, 174-5).

U101

E102

U123

Confusion overcame her and she found herself outside the apartment. She saw traffic in the distance (though no one else reported the UFO), and at some point also observed a domed object with lights around it (185).

II. Examination.

E211(?) She found herself inside U211, E201. a domed room 12 by 14 feet, U355, U201. seemingly too large for the craft, and illuminated by a U230, U251. misty light from the walls. The beings warned her not to touch anything because everything on board was sensitive. When the beings conversed among themselves their speech was rapid and incomprehensible (165, 167-8, 176).

C200

X225(?) Lights floated around her after the beings floated her above a pink, stonelike table with a light beneath. The room was paneled in mirrors, like lizard scales, and in these mirrors she saw her blood vessels carrying blood of a seemingly luminous quality (167, 255).

X157

Next she found herself in a large dark room like a vertical tunnel, and rested on a platform while moving lights came up from below and circled over, seeming to scan her and giving her an odd feeling in the teeth (187, 190).

X227

E204

The beings used light to make imprints and records of her on thin slabs, which the beings stacked at one side of the room. This process tired her out as if the light drained her of energy (167-8, 176).

VII. Return.

M115 According to her first session the beings urged her to go with them to their mother ship because she was a good subject and they could train her for some indefinite purpose. She resisted by concentrating on her inner sound and knew she had won when she found herself back in her apartment (168-9).

E201

In the version from her second session they told her the time to go had arrived and she asked if she would remember the experience. They answered that she would never forget (but she did). She walked to the door and opened it by pushing a button, but the beings called her back, saying she should return the way she came. They again enclosed her in light and it seemed to revitalize her. The next thing she knew she was back in her room. The beings accompanied her and asked her again to go away with them, but at this point she began to concentrate on her inner sound (177).

Something covered her and a force carried her to an unknown place, after which she found herself back in bed (188).

B201,B230. Lori described the beings as humanoids with large, egg-shaped heads, without hair and with lipless, hole-like mouths. B257

B245,B246.The eyes were deep-set and lidless, and emitted light. The B220,B225.beings were 3 to 4 feet tall and very thin, and their hands B280,B212.had only 3 fingers. The beings had no identifiable sex or clothing, though they did not seem naked. They seemed luminous and did not walk but rather floated above ground (163-5, 174).

B805 The being who leaned over her bed was taller than the B800,B246.others and seemed to be a leader. His eyes were so intense B900 they made her uncomfortable, but the beings were friendly and B901 wanted her to have good feelings about the encounter. They answered her questions, though they were vague in telling B906 where their mother ship was located and said she would not understand where they came from (164, 174-5, 177).

B505 The beings were able to turn themselves into light, and the sound related to this ability such that the higher the sound, the more readily they turned into light (165, 177). A machine made this transformation (?) (173, 255). This power of light allowed them to levitate objects, but the beings themselves could not hold a physical form for long, and they wanted to learn how to combine human solid form and their luminous form into a more permanent, more powerful being (165, 169). For this purpose they needed "special" people, such as M129 Lori was, for training as some kind of link (174). They said M122 they left Jo asleep because she would not understand, and told Lori that if she came with them and released her boundaries, she would be able to float as well (167, 174-5). Something in X246 Lori's spine allowed them to "tune in" on her, and after this M149 encounter she felt she might see the beings again (174, 168).

A220 She in fact continued to have visitations by presences using the strange sound (161, 178-9).

1) Druffel, Ann, and D. Scott Rogo. The Tujunga Canyon Contacts.

2) Rogo, D. Scott. "The Strange Abduction of Lori Briggs," UFO Report 8/2 (April 1980) 20-23, 54-56, 60-63.

194. **Gerry Armstrong Complex.** This witness, his wife and twin daughters experienced a number of strange UFO-related occurrences over a 25-year period, ranging from simple sightings to at least one full abduction and several cases of falling under the control of outside forces.

194a. "Gerry Armstrong" / 12 / late July 1953 / outside London, England

Type: abduction and examination

Duration: 7 hours

Investigation: interviews by David Haisell, Feb. 1977-Feb. 1978; 2 sessions of hypnotic regression by a professional psychiatrist, July 1978.

Rating: 5(4)

E204 The witness was with a group of boys at a summer camp. A game of hide and seek started about 1:30 p.m., and while waiting in a quarry for the count to reach 100, the witness began to feel dissociated from his surroundings. The other boys usually asked him what to do, but on this occasion they E102(?) went about the game without him, leaving him alone. He went a short distance to a tree and sat down for a smoke, then E200 blacked out (28-9).

I. Capture.

E315 No sooner had he started to smoke (he recalled under hyp-
B201,nosis) than a brilliantly lighted object descended in a
B257,clearing. He was frightened but unable to move as 2 beings
B241,B290.approached. They were humanoids with small mouths and promin-
ent eyes. The skin of these beings was whitish gray and they
B221,were about 4 1/2 feet tall. The beings picked him up and
E121,U133.floated or carried him to the ship. He went up a ladder of
U250,remarkable coldness. When they applied pressure to his neck
E320,E300.he lost his fear and relaxed, though this feeling alternated
E306,with fearfulness (132, J4, J6, J8).

VB. Otherworldly Journey; II. Examination.

U200 The beings left him alone in a small room, but soon
U201,returned and took him along a curving corridor and through a
U132,doorway which opened out of the wall, into another room (J7).
B805,B362,There he met a taller being dressed in red who seemed to be a
B800,C110,leader. Words seemed to "come out of his eyes," and the
others communicated with the witness in the same way;
E321,communication caused his head to hurt, but a look relieved his
M100,pain. The leader reassured and calmed him, but admonished him
M118,not to tell what he had seen (J4, J7).

W400,U202. The leader showed him the image of a planet, then took
 U211,U230.him to a domed room with bright but sourceless lighting (J5,
 X205 J7). In that room he saw other human children come and go
 while beings talked to them. He sat in a triangular chair,
 X150 holding a device with a button. When he pushed the button his
 X250 whole life, past and future, flashed onto the screen before
 E125 him, but instantaneously, without any sense of passing time
 W400 (127-8, J7). Through the dome he saw spaceships flying over,
 X203,S105.and a human woman came and removed a cross he wore, telling
 B725 him it was not right to worship (J7-8).

VII. Return.

The beings took him to another door and promised he would
 M149 understand in time, also that they would return. When the
 E320,E202.leader touched his head he went to sleep. He awoke as the
 E201 beings carried him back to the tree. They bade him farewell
 B900 and returned to the ship; it then departed (J8).

E125(?) The other boys found him about 8 p.m. He had no memory
 of the intervening 7 hours and his cigarette still burned, and
 the boys were sure they had searched by the tree without
 A106 finding him. He had a burned spot on his neck but did not re-
 A221 member how he got it until 10 years later when he watched a
 starlike object while in London. At that time memory of his
 A116 experience returned to him (128-9, 30, 32-3).

194b. ----. / 26 / 1967 / between Penge and Sidcup, England

Type: involuntary control, time lapse

Duration: about 6 hours

Rating: 5(4)

When driving between 8 and 9 p.m. the witness felt as if
 U170(?) surrounded by a fog and drove to the coast without knowing
 E218 why. He got out in a field to watch several luminous UFOs in
 the sky, then realized he should not be where he was and began
 E200 to drive home. He had no memory of the drive and arrived at 3
 a.m. (45-6).

A210 Poltergeist activity troubled the witness's household in
 the mid-1960s, and while in Canada in 1974, the witness had
 A135 precognitive experiences. A double of Gerry showed up in
 A215(?) places where he was not at this time (99-100, 104-5). In Oct.
 A221 1973, near Toronto, UFOs lured his wife outside and held her,
 E315 drained of all feeling, for several minutes in the raw weather
 (67-8). In March 1975 a UFO again lured her outside and shone
 A206 a light on him. Black unmarked helicopters appeared in 1974,
 A130 and after 1973 Gerry developed a greater capacity for learning
 than he had before (95, 102).

194c. "Pamela Armstrong" / c11 / 1973(?)

Type: abduction

Investigation: Ron Knight

Rating: 4(3)

A115,U102. In a dream the witness saw a bright egg-shaped and domed

U134,U133.(?) object land on thick legs. A door slid open and a ladder B201,B230.descended. Two beings stepped out, one a humanoid with a big B295,B290.head and no hair, green eyes and a gray face; the other was B202,E315.human (?) with blonde hair. She was unable to move when the E300 beings approached, but she felt no fear or anxiety. The E200 beings took her inside, but she remembered nothing except U303 seeing computers and the end of the experience, when the door opened again and she went down the ladder, then the ship took off (86, 88).

B101,A220. Voices called her one evening and she awoke to find an B376 invisible being seated on her bed. The image of a winged serpent appeared on her chalkboard one morning (91-2).

194d. "Gerry Armstrong" / c32 / November 1973 / Jackson Point, Ontario
 Type: involuntary control
 Duration: several hours
 Rating: 5(4)

Instead of driving home from work one afternoon he drove E218 in another direction against his will, ending up near Niagara A220(?) Falls. Two young men flagged him and asked his help in repairing a flat tire; one was talkative but the other was not. He drove them to a garage where the tire was fixed in moments, as if the attendant expected the visit. When their car was repaired, the men wanted the witness to go with them to Vermont, but he came to his senses and realized he had no business in Niagara Falls. He fled in his own car at 6:50, E205(?) but arrived home at 8, an impossibly short time (112-5).

A215 Apparitional figures appeared to members of the witness's A200 family and odd men, "men in black," were seen (107-12). In A136 1974 Gerry began to record automatic writings of a religious and philosophical nature (120-4).

(Note: All references to #1 unless prefixed by "J," indicating #2.)

1) Haisell, David. The Missing Seven Hours.

2) ----. "The Missing Seven Hours Revealed," Journal UFO 1/1(1979) 2-10.

3) ----. "The Missing Seven Hours Analyzed," Journal UFO 1/2 (1979) 5-9, 31.

195. The "Kitley Woods" Complex. An Indianapolis, Indiana family (mother, daughters, daughters' husbands and children), their friends and neighbors, experienced extranormal events recurring throughout their lives.

Witnesses: "Mary Davis" (mother)
 "Debbie," "Kathy," "Sherry" (daughters)
 "Casey," "Robbie" (Debbie's sons)
 "Roger" (Kathy's husband)
 "Nan" (Debbie's friend) and Nan's husband
 "Joyce" (Debbie's neighbor)

Investigation: Budd Hopkins, beginning Sept. 1983; hypnosis by Hopkins and Dr. Aphrodite Clamar.

Rating: 5(5)

1950s

A105 When 12-13 years old, Mary visited a friend near Louisville, Ky., and fell from a log while playing in the afternoon. She found a circular wound, painless and practically bloodless, when she resumed playing. To her surprise
E200 she was unable to remember anything else about the visit or the experience (170, 173).

c1960-1961

E200 Debbie, then 1-3 years old, dreamed that she and her mother hid in a closet while an object hovered in the sky. Something then pulled her mother from the closet. Mary also remembered hiding her daughter in a closet, without recalling why (173-4).

Summer 1965

E218 Kathy (then 17) felt an urge to drive to a church parking
E102 lot, oddly deserted for 4:30 on a Sunday afternoon, and there sighted a silvery UFO flickering red, green and white lights. She noticed that it hovered silently, then suddenly she found
E200 herself driving along a street 2 hours later (169-70, 173). An apocalyptic message persisted in her memory--that the world
M142 would be different by the year 2000, and would belong only to the young and strong (170).

c1971-1972

B290 Debbie (age 12) met a gray-skinned figure who took a skin
X231 sample from her while she was visiting near Detroit. A scar
A107 remained, her second, the first coming from an unrecalled childhood experience (170, 178).

July 4, 1975

E400 Debbie (16) and Nan (17) went camping in Kentucky, in a
E200 party which included Nan's boyfriend, who later became her husband. The girls had gone to the truck to talk through the CB when it went dead along with the lights of the truck. Remembering the experience in a dream, Debbie saw 4 descending lights and asked who "they" were over the CB (172).

1978

E201 Debbie (19), living in Indianapolis, got out of bed to go to the kitchen. She approached a window and next remembered X155,U202.lying on a table in a well-lighted room. Two humanoid beings B201,B230.with large heads and liquid black eyes examined her. They had B290,B225.gray skin and a slight build, and were 4 to 5 feet tall. The B221,X245.beings probed her nostrils and in some way caused her throat to fill with blood (?) (172).

E200 This part of the experience she remembered only under
A115 hypnosis. She dreamed of the subsequent part, which began as she awoke to confront 2 small beings near her bed. The two

B503 moved in perfect unison as one handed her a small black box
 S111 with a light on top, answering her that she could not keep it,
 M149 but that at some future date she would see the box again and
 B900 understand its use. They knew her name and spoke to her as if
 she were a child. She feared they would touch her, but the
 E300(?) terror calmed when they communicated, and she even felt
 E202 drowsy. She awoke as if from anesthesia, without seeing the
 E213 beings depart, and her husband slept through the entire incident (171).

1980

A202 Throughout the time Debbie was pregnant with her second son, she received a peculiar phone call nearly every Wednesday at 3 p.m. Each time an incomprehensible moaning voice spoke over a roaring background noise (174-5).

1981

E204 Joyce felt confused while driving home and arrived to
 E200 find a 1-hour gap. She had a similar experience as a child
 A107 and also bore a scar like Mary's and Debbie's, origin unknown (178).

Winter 1982

A200 Nan saw a tall man staring into her kitchen window, but
 A215(?) no man and no footprints in the snow were found (180).

May or June, 1983

A200 When Sherry left her apartment she saw a long-haired man in jeans and blue jacket who stared at her. She drove several blocks, then saw the man again while waiting for a light. A mile or so farther on she stopped at a gas station and the man walked past her car and entered the station, then when she arrived downtown the man again stared from the sidewalk (174).

June 30, 1983

Between 8 and 9 p.m. Debbie noticed a light in the pool house and its door was open. When she went out to visit neighbors the pool house was normal again but the garage door was open. Shortly afterward she called her mother, who told her that a large light had appeared over the pool house (169).

E200 Debbie and her mother went to investigate about 8:45, but
 U102 both women lost their memories. Under hypnosis Debbie remembered that an egg-shaped object landed in the yard and burned the grass. Something warned her against remembering the events of that night, and told her that her life was at stake.
 B908 She experienced great anxiety on being hypnotized. When
 A114 Debbie recovered her memory she concluded her search, then returned to the neighbors and found the time was 11. The neighbors returned to join in a swim, but after a short time in the
 A100, A104 pool eye irritation and nausea set in (181-2).

June or July, 1983

A little before or a little after the incident above,

Joyce felt a vibration and heard a noise while watching TV at home about 8 or 9 o'clock. She felt unwilling to look outside or investigate (178).

October 3, 1983

A voice called Debbie as she laid in bed at 2 a.m., sounding like two voices speaking in unison. She called a friend and spoke with her mother, dreading to return to her bedroom. A small ball of light flew through the hallway. She then took her 3-year old son Casey to bed with her and soon fell asleep. Under hypnosis Debbie remembered feeling uncomfortably drowsy and warm. She kept her eyes closed while something touched her and clamped a device to her neck, but she later opened her eyes and saw a being such as she had seen in 1978. She closed her eyes again and soon found herself outside. Her next conscious memory came when her mother awoke her, thinking Debbie had called to her. They heard a humming sound outside but were too frightened to investigate (176-7).

November 1983

Roger and two companions were on a hunting trip near Spencer, Ind. He saw a light and started to call it to the attention of two men he took to be his companions, but his memory lapsed at this point. He next remembered standing inside the cabin in the daylight while his companions prepared breakfast. He felt he should not mention his experience to his friends (179).

Late November, 1983

Debbie awoke when 4-year old Robby cried out that a little man had entered the room and spoke without moving his mouth, saying he would take Casey. Robbie also indicated that he was paralyzed by the being, who departed by entering the closet. Debbie saw an afterimage effect in the closet (179-80).

December 1983

At 5:30 a.m. as Roger drove to work he saw a man with a cowboy hat sitting in the back seat of his vehicle. Roger fled, then returned to find no trace of the visitor (179).

January 1984

When Debbie checked on her sons during the night she found Casey asleep but bleeding from a cut in his nostril. The boy had no idea what caused the wound and denied that he had cut himself (182).

1) Hopkins, Budd. "The Haunting of Kitley Woods," MUFON 1984 UFO Symposium Proceedings, 168-184.

196. The "Jack T." Complex. This witness participated in 5 abduction experiences between the ages of 2 and 16, usually in company with another witness and in one case with 5 or 6 others.

196a. "Jack T." / 2 / summer 1957 / Owen Sound, Ontario (?)

Type: voluntary entry and examination

Investigation: Lawrence J. Fenwick, Harry Tokarz and Joseph Muskat
for CUFORN; hypnosis by Dr. Susan Schulman, Aug. 7, 1982.

Rating: 5(2)

On his way to the store alone to buy milk (!) he came
B220, B201. across 2 short humanoids with large eyes, odd-looking fingers
B241
B290, B367. and grayish skin, dressed in silvery suits. The beings worked
U100, U133. on a craft like 2 discs placed rim to rim; it also had steps.
B900, X155. One being invited him inside, where they placed him on a table
X156 and put bands on his waist and head. The beings drew informa-
X250 tion from his brain to a computer, causing unintelligible fig-
X256 ures to appear on a screen. The beings explained that they
M122 tested him to see if he met certain unstated criteria. He went
B500 home escorted by one of the beings, who glided along the way.
E212, E200. He felt tired and forgot the incident. Two years later some-
A220, X235. thing came out from behind the couch, drew blood from his
ankle and returned behind the couch (2-3).

196b. ---- (c6) and his father, "Bill" / 1961 / St. Catharines, Ont.

Type: highway abduction

Rating: 5(3)

The father was driving with his son near their home.
Bill retained conscious memory of getting out of the car in
B221, B201. the presence of 4-foot tall humanoids.. They stood in front of
E200 a craft with a black, mirror-like entrance. After sending his
son back to the car he found himself driving again, and had
A225(?) faint recall of a second stop. Hypnosis added details without
clarifying their position in the chronology: He approached
E202(?) the entrance but came up against a mental block, since for
B762 some reason the beings rejected him for a mission they had
A225 prepared him to carry out at some earlier time. He also
A115 associated this encounter with vivid dreams of a "museum of
W225 time" where beings showed him past, present and future techni-
cal devices (3).

196c. ---- (9 or 10) and "Jim Voss" / summer 1964/65 / St. Catharines,
Ontario

Type: voluntary entry and examination

Rating: 5(3)

The boys were playing in a deserted area when a humanoid
B201 approached and invited by telepathy them to see "something
C110 interesting" in a nearby garage. The boys followed and
entered the back seat of a black Cadillac, which 2 humanoids
B230, B246. drove to a swampy area. The beings had large heads and eyes of
B242, B252. a hypnotic quality, slanted around the head. The nose was
B258, B254. small, the mouth a slit and ears merely hooklike openings. The
B280 skin was cream-colored and the hands had 4 fingers, 2 very
B303 long and with wide ends. The beings wore uniforms of shiny
B363, B301. dark blue material, skin-tight and with long collars, also
B350, B370. boots and a black belt. A black insignia on the lapel showed

3 stars, a Saturn-like object and a chevron pointing to the right. The initial humanoid was 4 feet tall and seemed to be a leader; others seen inside the craft were shorter, wore light blue uniforms, and seemed to be "workers."

A discoidal craft waited for the boys and they went inside, a dimly lighted place containing computers, instruments and a screen. The leader assured them they would not be harmed, then had them lay on cots while instruments probed their bodies and registered the results on a screen. The beings had the boys drink a liquid, and they cooperated as if the beings controlled their movements. The liquid left the boys drowsy. The beings drove the boys back to the garage and advised them to forget, which they did (3-4).

196d. ---- (14) and "Ken Johnson" / 1969 / near St. Catharines, Ont.

Type: abduction and examination

Rating: 5(3)

A bigfoot creature took the boys aboard a landed craft, where humanoid beings "reprogrammed" the bigfoot for other tasks. Jack saw Ken on an operating table surrounded by humanoids dressed like doctors, and blood flowed from Ken's ear and temple. Both witnesses received an implant (?) (4).

196e. ---- (16), "Tom Irving" and his wife "Anne Marie," "Calvin Stoddard," "Sam J." (and his girlfriend?), and a teenager / October 16, 1971 / between Vineland Station and St. Catharines, Ontario

Type: highway abduction and examination

Investigation: Dr. Aphrodite Clamar and Dr. Schulman hypnotized the witness, one session in June and three in Sept. 1982.

Rating: 5(5)

Of the participants interviewed--Jack, Tom, Anne Marie, Sam(?) and Calvin(?)--only Jack and Anne Marie had conscious recall of the incident, though Tom remembered going off the road. He felt a sense of blockage, and could not remember even the party, though the researchers confirmed it from independent sources. The following account derived from hypnosis of Jack:

IA. Capture.

At 1:30 a.m. the group was returning from a party, where they had played in a rock band. What appeared to be an accident ahead proved to be a landed UFO, a disc with a dome on top, portholes around the perimeter and lights which played across the road. The craft sat on legs and made a hissing sound, like pneumatic pressure. The driver tried to escape but lost control as the UFO drew the van forward, apparently by flotation, and stopped it some 20 feet from the craft. A being emerged and tried to open the van, while the people inside stayed quiet and still with fear (5). The teenager riding with them opened the back door, however, and one of the 4 beings outside came in. The passengers thought of attacking him but he reassured them, then paralyzed them out of fear for

his safety, and told them all he wanted was a few tests. The being tripped over a drum and it rolled out of the van. Jack and Tom, again able to move, retrieved it and explained its function to the being.

B201,B230. The beings were humanoids with large, hairless heads and
B295,B241.
B243,B242.large, dark wraparound eyes. The mouth was a small slit. The
B258,B280.hands had 4 fingers, 2 unusually long. The skin of the hands
was rough, the thumbs and fingertips unusually wide. Dress
B363,B303.was a dark blue uniform with boots and a belt. The beings
B350,C110.communicated by their eyes rather than their mouths, but the
C116 volume reduced when the conversation was directed toward some-
B800 one else. One being acted as a leader (5-8).

U356,E213. The being said they had time and equipment to test only
3, choosing Jack, Calvin and Sam. They followed the being
U201,U250.inside through a dark and cold corridor to a lighted room
U202 where 2 more beings waited.

II. Examination.

X100 Jack removed his shirt as instructed, but Sam resisted
E217 having to undress, and the beings took Calvin out of the room.
B900 A being demonstrated one of the various instruments in the
X227 room to Jack, a sort of hand-held X-ray with a light beam
which showed the inner workings of his arm.

X155 Jack then laid down on a wheeled cot (?) and the beings,
B905 who had been friendly, became businesslike as the examination
X225 began. A light attached to an arm-like machine shone on his
X221 head and moved around, while the beings used other instruments
attached to various arms of the machine to check him over. At
one point the beings cut him near his ear, and they stored
X239 samples in plastic bags (6). At the conclusion the beings
wheeled him to the place where his clothes were and he saw
them putting away their instruments.

III. Conference.

The beings then invited the captives to question them.
Sam asked about their origin and they answered another solar
B906 system, but avoided details. When Jack asked them what was
B725 the true religion they seemed perturbed and finally responded
that there was no correct religion on earth, then declined to
discuss the subject further. They also mentioned bases on
earth.

VII. Return.

E300 On saying farewell everyone seemed relaxed and pleasant.
Jack lingered behind the other 2 and stood by the door to talk
M146 a little longer with the leader, who promised Jack a purpose,
so he would be helpful to his friends and others, and also
M149 promised to see Jack again. Jack felt close and friendly with
E301,E303.the leader, and sad about leaving. He had brought a bag with
several recorders (musical instruments) on board; he demon-
S105 strated and finally gave one to the leader as a gift (?).

A221 Jack had another encounter (though not an abduction) in 1976, but did not seek investigation into his experiences until 1982. During the course of the investigation the researchers themselves experienced an unusual number of misfortunes, personal problems and threatening phone calls.

A202

1) Fenwick, Lawrence J., Harry Tokarz, and Joseph Muskat. "Canadian Rock Band Abducted?" FSR 29/3 (March 1984) 2-9. From CUFORN Bulletin (Oct.-Nov. 1982); also reprinted in MUFON UFO Journal 183 (May 1983) and 184 (June 1983).

197. Aarno Heinonen / 38 / Good Friday, 1973 / Imjarvie, Finland

Duration: 3 hours

Investigation: Tapani Kuningas, Finnish UFO researcher

Rating: 4(2)

This abduction appends another strange event to a famous humanoid encounter and its list of increasingly bizarre sequels. On January 7, 1970 the witness and his friend Esko Viljo were skiing when a luminous object came down near them. A mist descended and the object beamed a light on the snow, at which time both men saw a 3-foot tall humanoid who disappeared as the mist thickened. Severe physical effects struck Heinonen a few minutes after the object disappeared--he suffered numbness and loss of balance, while Viljo developed a similar problem as well as inflammation of his face and eyes.

A220
U170
B220,B201
A102
A100

Heinonen later revealed a number of other UFO sightings dating back to 1964, and in 1972 he met a strange but beautiful woman, 4 feet 8 inches tall, with long yellow hair, dressed in a tight trouser suit with a glitter or glow. She announced herself as an extraterrestrial and carried a silvery sphere which seemed to make possible her communication with him. She spoke in Finnish but with a quick, mechanical quality; she moved with a stiff gait without bending her knees, but floated away. A voice requested that he come to the meeting place, and this summons repeated for a second encounter when he saw the craft, a silvery disc wobbling overhead (2-16).

A221
B202
B221
B301,B368
E326(?)
C102
B504
B500,M115
U100

Several other contacts followed during which messages were given: He learned the woman was 180 years old, though she looked 20. She warned that pollution was threatening to destroy civilization, as happened thousands of years ago when the ice age destroyed another civilization, but reassured him that while the beings were responsible for that ice age, they were now working to cleanse the atmosphere. During his 1970 encounter, she said, an alien device was implanted in his back and another in his friend's forehead (3-18). Strange events followed as he saw apparitions in his house, received precognitive powers from the beings, and obtained a strange stone which caused him pain in the joints and perhaps allowed him to summon the beings as well (3-19).

A220
M120
B908
B901
X246
A215
A135
S100
A115.1

The abduction occurred as he went to meet with a ufologist and arrived 3 hours late, saying he had taken a short cut through the woods past the scene of his 1970 encounter, when 2 B203,E200.black hairy creatures approached. He then lost consciousness E212,E201.and found himself on a mountain 2 km. away, and claimed vague U210,U303.memories of a round room with walls covered by cameras (3-20).

A138 Heinonen, a forester, led a lonely life living with his parents, and was apparently unable to work for several years. He became estranged from his friend Viljo after the 1970 encounter, and neither of them have been heard from by UFO investigators since 1973.

- 1) Fredrickson, Sven-Olof. "A Humanoid Was Seen at Imjarvi," in Bowen, ed., Encounter Cases from Flying Saucer Review, 148-155.
- 2) Liljegren, Anders. "The Continuing Story of the Imjarvi Skiers, pt. I," FSR 26/3 (September 1980) 15-17.
- 3) ----. "The Continuing Story of the Imjarvi Skiers, pt. II," FSR 26/5 (January 1981) 18-20.

198. The Pat McGuire Complex. This witness and his wife had abduction experiences, while his ranch served as a focus for abductions and other UFO-related events.

198a. Pat L. McGuire / 31 / October 1973 / Teton Mountains, Wyoming
Investigation: Dr. Leo Sprinkle and psychiatrist Dr. Angela J. Howdeshell, 1976 and 1979-80; investigation included hypnosis.
Rating: 5(4)

E200 The witness experienced a loss of time during a hunting trip with his brother-in-law, but only under hypnosis in 1979-
U210 80 did he recall an oval room where aliens instructed him on
M111 how to build a well, which he in fact drilled and used to water his ranch. He also had an impression that his subconscious had been implanted in an Israeli general, and linked
A135 this notion with precognitive visions he had concerning the 1973 war. A number of UFO-related events occurred on the
A221 witness's ranch over the years, including sightings, polter-
A210 geist activities and cattle mutilations (6; see also 2-30, 36, 45, 47, 54).

A221 He reported another incident in 1980 at his ranch when a
A220 UFO lifted his car, and soon after the beings apparently
M142 entered his bedroom one night. Later they picked him up on several Thursdays and warned him a disaster was coming.

198b. Wanda McGuire / July 1980 / north of Laramie, Wyoming
Rating: 5(4)

E200 The witness saw lights while she looked out a window, then suddenly found herself before a semicircle of light. When she walked through it, 2 shadowy figures joined her and

U201 they walked through a lighted hallway to a chamber where
 B800,X250.another shadowy figure sat on a throne. He read her mind,
 X156 then 2 beings took her to another room, strapped her to a
 B905 table and gave her "shock treatment" for misbehavior. This
 A225 abduction was her second, an earlier one occurring while she
 drove through a canyon.

198c. Mike Lewis

Rating: 5(4)

A115 The witness had a recurring dream about an experience
 when he was 5 years old, and under hypnosis recalled an abduc-
 X245,X246.tion and examination in which a needle inserted or withdrew
 something from his nose. He then had a vision of the future
 A135 in which he flew over Pat McGuire's ranch, and another vision
 of a mass UFO landing.

1) Sprinkle, R. Leo. "UFO Contactees: Captive Collaborators or Cosmic
 Citizens?" APRO Bulletin 29/5 (June 1981) 8; 29/6 (June 1981) 6-7.

2) ----, ed. Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO
 Investigation (1981) 19-25, 26-27, 54-57.

199. The Sunderland Family Complex. At Oakenholt, northern Wales,
 between 1976 and 1980 a girl, Gaynor, and 2 boys, Darren and
 Barry, had repeated encounters with aliens and apparitions,
 including abudctions and out-of-body journeys to an otherworld.
 The oldest brother Karl and youngest daughter Nerys, also
 parents Marion and Fred, shared in extranormal experiences to a
 lesser extent.

Investigation: Jenny Randles, Paul Whetnall and others, 1978 -

Rating: 5(3)

In July 1976, Gaynor Sunderland (age 9) was playing in a
 U107 field at 2 p.m. when she spotted a silvery cigar-shaped craft
 B302,B210.sitting on the ground. A man in a space suit walked in front
 B410 of the craft and burnt holes in the ground with a gun-like de-
 E322 vice. When the being caught sight of her she felt dizzy and
 X250,B211.had a sense that he examined her thoughts. A woman then ap-
 B909(?) peared, hostile in appearance, who again examined Gaynor's
 mind, then examined the holes the man had made. Noises within
 the craft summoned the woman, so Gaynor fled, but once she
 E301 reached home she felt the beings were her friends and that she
 A114 should not reveal what she saw (7-15).

B201,B296. The beings were humanoids with long, thin faces, wisps of
 B258,B253.sandy hair, thin mouths, broad flat noses, and large eyes with
 B241,B222.tiny pupils. The man was 5 feet 6 inches tall, the woman 5
 B290,B275.feet. The beings had pale skin and unusual joints, including
 pointed elbows and knees three-quarters up the leg, so walking
 B504,B301.was difficult. Dress was a tight silver suit, boots and Bala-
 B367,B350.clava helmet with face plate (9-10).
 B342,B341.

Her brother Darren had a similar experience about the same date when he saw an object like an aircraft fuselage in a field. The object was domed and 25 feet tall, had a ramp and rested on 4 legs. Five or six beings walked about the ship with an unsteady gait, and fired gun-like devices at blue light bulbs on poles. These beings were humanoids with large eyes and ears, many teeth and a few strands of hair, 4 feet 10 inches tall and possessed of only 4 fingers. The beings wore green trousers with a silvery top. When one being noticed Darren, the boy found himself immobilized; but the being was preoccupied with the lights, which seemed to malfunction. A strange animal emerged momentarily from the ship, and he saw a human man working inside the craft. At a later time he fled without difficulty (15-20).

A number of subsequent unusual experiences followed, as Gaynor saw an orange light in October 1978 (23) and remembered having seen lights and apparitional figures throughout her childhood (30, 46). In February 1979 she was outside at twilight and an orange light appeared, causing a dog with her to whimper. Two smiling beings appeared among nearby bushes, then disappeared when she glanced away (36-7). She dreamed of being aboard the craft and of the beings beckoning to her (47) while her mother also saw apparitional figures and MIBs during 1977 (32-3).

199a. Gaynor / June 24, 1979

Type: out-of-body experience, journey

Duration: 45 minutes

IB. Capture; VB. Otherworldly Journey. She laid in bed at 11 p.m. when she became dizzy and the ceiling opened into a tunnel. It sucked her upward toward a light at the far end. Two beings met her and she found herself on another world with grass, trees and a stream, but the plants differed from earthly vegetation. She felt warm and without fear. The aliens were the man and woman she had seen in Feb., only now accompanied by a child. Without helmets the beings had no ears; the man and boy wore light green suits, the woman a pink dress. She gave her name as Arna, the man as Parz. They seemed neither friendly nor unfriendly, but uninformative. When Arna touched Gaynor's hand the scene of a great alien city appeared, where all the inhabitants seemed young and a large red sun shone in a blue cloudless sky. When the scene disappeared Arna bade farewell and promised by telepathy to return, and also prophesied they would some day come and live in peace on earth. Then Gaynor went down the tunnel to her bed (59-66).

In early August Arna called on Gaynor, showing her images of a devastated earth, and imploring her to send an energy-being back to its proper time and place. Gaynor, Darren and their parents went to a nearby field and concentrated until the intruder departed (69-71). A hairy, non-human being appeared to Gaynor in September (73-4).

199b. Gaynor / September 14, 1979

Type: out-of-body experience, journey

Duration: several hours

U120 IB. Capture. Some time past midnight a beam of light
 E204 shone through her bedroom window and she felt dizzy again. She
 W118,E111.rose into the tunnel and met Arna and Parz in a field. A huge
 E124 craft hovered nearby, and a beam of light lifted her inside.
 The interior consisted of one large room with 3 other aliens
 B202 and an almost-human girl of 19. The room contained a portrait
 B800 of an older being, the leader of the alien people (74-6).

VB. Otherworldly Journey. After a 30-minute trip the
 W225 beings showed her an alien zoo with many bizarre animals. The
 beings wanted a physical contact the following night and said
 they were thousands of earth-years old. Then they said good-
 bye and she found herself in bed again (76-9).

Gaynor and her mother went to the field the following
 A220 night; Gaynor went ahead in the dark and spoke to the beings,
 M111 who encouraged her to tell about them and do well in her
 studies. Marion heard a whispering sound and saw a white
 light ascending when the meeting was over (80-1). From this
 time onward Gaynor's experiences diminished (92).

Barry (6) was the third child to report a landed UFO. He
 U134 saw it in a field, a domed object with windows sitting on 4
 B201,B256.legs, and then 3 beings emerged. They were humanoids with
 B241,B221.large ears and eyes, about 5 feet tall and with clawed hands.
 C200 They communicated with each other by means of chirping sounds,
 B410 and demonstrated a ray gun for the boy when they spotted him.
 They then fled to the ship (84-5).

In October Nerys (6) saw apparitional figures (89-90),
 then in November Darren awoke (or dreamed) and found himself
 W103 on what seemed to be a World War I battlefield. A group of
 A220 aliens like the ones he met gave him a model of their UFO and
 B201,B221.sent him over to the enemy aliens, 4 feet tall with one eye in
 B240.1 their heads, and these beings cowered at the sight of the
 model. He returned with a second model and it had the same
 effect. The sky reddened and then he returned to his bed (93-
 4).

199c. Darren / November 1979

Type: abduction

E215 He lost his resistance and walked toward the ship
 U120 (another dream?). A beam of light struck him and caused him
 U133 to shrink somewhat before climbing the ramp into the ship.
 B202 The human man he had seen before now greeted him and asked if
 B900 he could help, since the ship was malfunctioning. The man
 took him into a warm, colorless room and then let him go home
 (96-8).

199d. Darren / January 1980

Type: out-of-body experience and journey

IB. Capture; VB. Otherworldly Journey. He awakened one night and saw an orange light materialize just outside the house. Unable to shout, he watched as a being entered the bedroom and felt himself leave the bed--only to discover that he had split in two, with one half in bed and the other half standing with the being. He followed the being to a craft and sat down on a bench. The being pressed a button and Darren saw his home, then the town and finally the earth recede. They landed near a strange city and stepped out beneath a blue sky and apparent sunlight, only no sun was visible. He entered a building with the being, but then lost his memory except for recall of a human man and the return journey. He reunited with his body and noticed the room felt unusually cold, then the next day his watch ran fast (100-103).

The next week he took another trip, this time to an underground laboratory and a mess hall where he ate a sweet-tasting material. After eating his memory clouded and he next saw daylight dawning while in his bedroom (104).

Thereafter the beings visited him nearly every Thursday. At one point he asked them to take him to a jungle and they did; each morning his watch was several minutes fast (105-6).

In March the craft carrying him seemed to crash, leaving him walking about until he reached home and went to bed (107). In April lights began to return and he had another dream-journey in May (109). He found himself in a large greenhouse which contained a pyramidal structure, and pictures of people the aliens cared about flased onto the side. His family and UFO researchers appeared (110). He learned the aliens needed his help. Their civilization was being destroyed by their own technology gone awry, and somehow he could help (111).

Barry saw aliens again in June 1980, and Darren dreamed that in ancient times the aliens had built a civilization on earth, but this civilization was destroyed by the machines, and only a few aliens escaped to another world to begin again (114-5). He then saw beings such as Barry saw; they were digging holes and one being waved, then jumped down the hole (115).

1) Randles, Jenny, and Paul Whetnall. Alien Contact: Window on Another World.

200. "Jim" / middle-aged / January 1977 / Colorado

Duration: brief

Investigation: Drs. John S. Derr and Leo Sprinkle interviewed the witnesses for APRO

Rating: 5(4)

An abduction usually ranks as the strangest and most spectacular UFO-related experience a witness can have. Here was an exception to the rule--the abduction provided only one small chapter in one of the strangest complexes of weird events in ufological literature. Jim and a middle-aged couple bought a ranch in 1975 (?) and intended to work it as a cattle ranch, but instead found themselves in a nest of poltergeist manifestations, bigfoot sightings, cattle mutilations and UFO observations. Other witnesses to the events included the teenaged children of the married couple and numerous visitors.

Mysterious occurrences had troubled the residents of the ranch for over a year, growing in frequency and seriousness until, in January 1977, Jim walked to the top of a hill and saw a light amid some trees below. He seemed drawn to the site but his legs were partially immobilized; still he managed to reach the light, which proved to be a glow surrounding 2 beings. They were almost-human humanoids, male but seemingly juvenile, with large eyes and short blond hair, and about 5 feet 6 inches tall. The beings wore tight-fitting clothes, like a flight suit, which changed colors from brown to silver. A short distance away he saw their craft, a dimly lighted disc.

The beings seemed to expect him and spoke to him by name, said they were glad he came and apologized for the recent inconveniences, promising to cause less trouble in the future. They demonstrated the power of a mechanical box of the sort that the residents had seen around the ranch; this box caused a bigfoot creature, apparently under the beings' control, to drop over as if dead, and Jim interpreted this show as a threat of what would happen to anyone who drew too near the box. He never asked the many questions he had in mind for them, and they asked him not to repeat some seemingly irrelevant matters they mentioned. He seemed to know when the meeting was over and left them there. His subsequent feelings toward them were friendly and pleasant (27/5 pp. 5-6).

For awhile afterwards the strange events stopped. Then one night about 2 a.m., Jim awoke and found himself unable to talk. A tall, thin being some 7 feet tall stood outside a nearby glass door, looking at him. This being had a large bald head and large eyes, also long spidery-thin arms and legs. A box-like object covered his chest and a helmet his head. He seemed very old and helpless. After a while he disappeared and the strange events began again, eventually to drive the residents off the ranch. They felt two rival groups of aliens vied for the ranch (6).

1) Derr, John S., and R. Leo Sprinkle. "Multiple Phenomena on Colorado Ranch," APRO Bulletin 27/1 - 27/7 (July 1978 - January 1979).

201. The Ronnie Patrick Complex. This witness, a young construction worker, experienced 3 abduction-like experiences and his friend

"Scott" another, during January 1979.

201a. Ronnie Patrick / c20 / January 17, 1979 / Quitman, Texas

Type: time lapse

Duration: 2 to 2 1/2 hours (?)

Investigation: Dr. Richard Niemtzw and John Schuessler

Rating: 5(3)

U120 The witness awakened at 4:15 a.m. and saw a beam of light
E125 coming through the window. He touched the light repeatedly,
E311 resulting in a tingling as from static electricity. He was
E200 dressed only in his shorts at the time, but his next memory
X109 was of sitting in a chair fully dressed at 7 a.m.

A139.1 Severe physical effects followed, including weight and
A100.A104.hair loss, burning eyes, diarrhea and bleeding gums. He also
A119,A115.suffered memory loss and nightmares. Two years before, in May
A220,A221.1977, he had observed 2 black humanoid figures and a UFO.

201b. "Scott" / January 24, 1979 / near Lindale, Texas

Type: time lapse

Duration: about 7 hours

Rating: 5(3)

 Driving home alone at 10:15 p.m., the witness left his
 car to relieve himself when a light from the sky struck him, a
E311 wind blew around him and his hair stood up as if by electric
 charge. Two UFOs then appeared. At that time the car engine
E200 was running, the lights were on and a tape was playing. He
X300,U250.next found himself seated in front of the car, feeling cold
 and with his stomach in knots. The car lights were on but the
E400 engine had stopped, only to start again when a ringing noise
E328 sounded. He reached home at 5:30 a.m. where Ron, who along
 with his mother had seen a UFO earlier that evening, waited
 for his friend. Scott's hair stood up and he fell to the
A102,A106.ground as if boneless. A diamond-shaped burn appeared on his
A300 chest, while the clock in the car ran 5 1/2 hours slow and the
 tape had a 2-minute gap of silence.

201c. Ron / January 28, 1979 / near Tyler, Texas

Type: communication

Duration: brief

Rating: 5(3)

E218(?) The witness drove to a remote spot and pulled off the
 road at 12:30 p.m. UFOs such as Scott had seen a few days
C102 before appeared to Ron after he parked. He heard a metallic
M100 voice reassure him that "they" meant no harm but rather wanted
M149 to help, and that they would return. Afterwards he felt that
A130 his intellect expanded and planned to start college.

201d. Ron / January 30, 1979 / between Quitman and Gilman, Texas

Type: teleportation?

Duration: 6 minutes

Rating: 5(3)

E200(?) When the witness reached Gilman at 7:35 a.m. he realized
 E205 he had covered 30 miles in 6 minutes. In an unknown way his
 A108 left arm sustained a deep cut, but this cut closed as if
 glued. The arm remained weak and discolored, and also burned
 when touched by water.

- 1) Niemtow, Richard C., and John F. Schuessler. "CE-III in Tyler, Texas: Nightmares or Reality?" MUFON UFO Journal 139 (September 1979) 3-4.

202. Grant Breiland / 16 / October 5, 1981 / Victoria, British Columbia
 Duration: less than 1 hour
 Investigation: Dr. P. M. H. Edwards interviewed the witness a few days after the experience.
 Rating: 4(2)

E102 The principal witness was at the center of a series of
 UFO, MIB and other strange events during the early days of
 October. On the evening of the 2nd he and others observed a
 UFO. Then on the 5th he made a phone call from a shopping
 A200 center and noted the strange situation that no one passed by
 in this usually busy place. Two strange-looking men stood
 there and asked him who he was and where he lived, but when he
 refused to answer, they went away. The men were typical MIBs--
 stiff, expressionless, unblinking and mechanical, with dark
 eyes which failed to reflect light in a normal way, and
 dressed in dark clothes. They also seemed unaccustomed with
 normal customs and manners of speech.

E102 He followed the men into a field, noting that moving cars
 were absent from the parking lot, and passersby as well. The
 E115 2 men vanished in the field without leaving footprints, after
 which the witness ran to the bus stop and caught a bus home.
 He thought he took the 4:00 bus, but arrived home near 5:00
 after a 5-minute trip.

A115,E200. That night he dreamed that the men seized him in the
 E201 field and then vanished. He then discovered that he was
 U210,U220. inside a circular room, white but with no apparent source of
 U230 light. A globe of the earth rested on top of a black pedestal
 X150,X156. while he sat strapped to a chair. The men then questioned him
 B908,M118. again and threatened him not to tell anyone of his experience.
 This dream repeated on several nights. The next day he found
 A106 a welt on his thigh and learned from an acquaintance who had
 seen the UFO that on October 5 he too had encountered strange
 men.

- 1) Edwards, P. M. H. "MIB Activity Reported from Victoria, B. C.," FSR 27/4 (January 1982) 7-12.

15. PSYCHIC ABDUCTIONS.

A variant form of the abduction experience, illustrated by the next 11 cases (nos. 203-213) begins with an out-of-body experience, dream or mental phenomena rather than with apparent intervention by UFOs or beings. A physical abduction may follow, or the experience may remain entirely mental.

203. Mrs. X / November 22, 1947 / London, England

Investigation: N. S. W. Chibbett

Rating: 4(2)

The investigator was experimenting with hypnosis, using as his subject a gifted psychic, Mrs. X. He sought to project her mind as a means to learn more about flying saucers. After entering a trance and coming out again she said she seemed to travel at great speed to a place with a cloudy atmosphere-- Mars, she thought--then entered a doorway into an underworld place where she saw machinery and heard the sounds of its operators.

B211,B201. Two women seized and overpowered her, then took her B210,B223.before a man. The beings were tall humanoids. The man was B295,B340.nearly bald, the women wore silvery helmets and black shirts. E202,X101.She blacked out a moment, then awoke to find her shoulder exposed as the beings searched for a mark. When they failed to find it, the man took a sort of gun and burned the figures X220 "H6AQ" onto her leg--figures visible when she came out of the A106 trance. The man gave a cackling laugh when he caused her this B908 pain and threatened to bring her back. The beings did not C110(?) speak English, yet she could understand them (33-4).

A225 During another hypnosis experiment on February 5, 1948, E123 the witness was caught up in a suction force and drawn aboard U210 a conical flying saucer and entered a round room with controls U306,U250.and dials, also holes along the sides. The room was cold and U256 its air difficult to breathe. She observed the occupants unseen by them. The man from her previous experience was B200 present, also small nonhumans, egg-shaped but with legs and B241 webbed feet, also big eyes. These beings placed some sort of B806 material in the holes, and she caught fragments of conversation about a base in the stratosphere.

- 1) Chibbett, H.S.W. "UFOs and Parapsychology," FSR Special Issue 3: UFO Percipients (September 1969) 33-38.

204. Janet / 10 / February 9, 1955 / Adelaide (?), Australia

Duration: 15 minutes.

Investigation: Australian Flying Saucer Research Society and an Adelaide hypnotist

Rating: 4(2)

While being treated for nerves by means of hypnosis, the witness one day found herself inside a flying saucer. The 3 men on board laid on gravity couches as the craft approached a planet, then entered a hole in a mountain and approached a city. She explored various buildings and saw a place where flying saucers were made, also where the beings ate. The sun seemed smaller than on earth, but the moon was larger and the constellations the same. She had to wear a helmet to go outside, since there was no air. The craft had 3 globes beneath, like an Adamski "scout ship," while the beings were both male and female and had black hair. The men wore overalls and the women short dresses. The beings spoke a language of their own but communicated with her by telepathy and confirmed George Adamski's contact claim (36-37).

- 1) Chibbett, H.S.W. "UFOs and Parapsychology," FSR Special Issue 3: UFO Percipients (September 1969) 33-38.

205. Mary C. Sewall / summer 1956 / Fresno, California

Duration: 1 night

Investigation: Dr. Leo Sprinkle

Rating: 5(4)

In a dream one night the witness found herself in an aircraft like 2 saucers rim to rim, looking down on water. Several shadowy humanoid beings were with her, and one, a short woman, seemed in charge of her. The witness learned by telepathy that they were to rendezvous with a Navy ship, and they landed on a destroyer. It was daylight when they landed, and the woman insisted that the witness hold a black box homing device. That night she found herself in a small boat when a space ship approached. Figures took her to a cabin on the shore, where space people apparently lived, along with their children. An Oriental-appearing man with piercing eyes looked at her, and the next morning she awoke in her room.

- 1) Sprinkle, R. Leo, ed. Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO Investigation (1981) 76-80.

206. Raymond Fox-Strangeways / summer 1967 / Loughborough, Leicestershire, England

Investigation: personal testimony of the witness

In 1957 the witness and his wife dreamed of seeing a UFO land in a nearby depression and give off a humming sound. The sound persisted after they awakened, and recurred a week

A115,E111.later. Ten years later the witness dreamed of floating out of E120,U202.his bed and house to a featureless room. A tall, normal human B223,B202.dressed like a doctor examined the witness's eyes. At that time the witness awoke with a temporary pain in the chest.

1) Fox-Strangeways, Raymond (letter). "Some Remarkable Dream Experiences," FSR 30/4 (May 1985) 28, iii.

207. Mrs. Hamilton / middle-aged / 1969 / Andersontown, Belfast, Northern Ireland

Investigation: Miles Johnston and John Hind for BUFORA, and Ivan Jones, psychologist

Rating: 5(2)

The witness was at home when she saw a light moving on a child's toy, then an hour later she was lifted from her bedroom as a spiritual body and entered a spaceship. Inside was a large room and central staircase, also little rooms, including a kitchen and control room. Everything was white and hospital-clean. The beings on board looked human and seemed of all ages and nationalities, with shoulder-length hair and loose-fitting clothes. The beings spoke English and she conversed with them, learning they protected her against those who might do her harm and that they came from other planets and the dark side of the moon. Aliens lived on earth, they said, and influenced the course of earthly events on this world populated by criminal rejects from elsewhere. Some individuals were selected to help, and the beings gave her some prophecies (which did not come true). The beings were polite and showed her around the ship. She could see the ground below, but it seemed magnified and she seemed to look across it rather than down on it. She entered the craft on many subsequent occasions, and the beings materialized and disappeared around her house on occasion. The investigators concluded the experiences were subjective.

1) Randles, Jenny. "Two British 'Psychic Contactee' Cases," FSR 22/6 (1976) 18-20.

208. R. O. / c25 / summer 1972 / New York City (?)

Investigation: Budd Hopkins and Ted Bloecher

Rating: 5(4)

The witness, a commercial artist, dreamed of being captive in a remote area when a UFO landed. Two large-headed beings then took her into an underground tunnel, and her terror gave way to calm. Her vivid dream ended when she saw herself in New York dressed in different clothes and in the company of 2 blond but not quite human men. Subsequent to this dream she arose in the night on several occasions and bolted the door against possible intruders. Hypnosis revealed an

actual abduction.

- 1) Hopkins, Budd. "UFO Abductions: The Invisible Epidemic," MUFON UFO Symposium Proceedings (1981) 52-53.

209. Maureen Puddy / 27 / July 5, 25; Dec. 1972 / Mooraduc Road, between Frankston and Dromana, Victoria, Australia

Duration: a few minutes

Investigation: Judith Magee, Victoria UFO Research Soc., soon after the July incidents; joined by Paul Norman in December.

Rating: 5(2)

An approaching blue light caused the witness to stop and get out of her car on July 5. She saw a humming object like 2 saucers, 100 feet in diameter, hovering above and drove off in a panic. The object pursued her for about 8 miles. At nearly the same time and place on July 25 the object stationed itself above her car again as she tried to get away. The engine died and she lost control of the car, which halted on the side of the road. Feeling as if inside a vacuum, she "heard" a voice inside her head speak as if in a foreign language, while the words translated into English. The voice reassured her that the medical tests she was about to take would be negative, and instructed her to tell the media "they" meant no harm. The vacuum effect disappeared and she was able to drive away(3-4).

In December the witness met the investigators at the "meeting place" about 9 p.m., after a voice summoned her. She again claimed that she nearly went off the road and said a gold-suited entity had sat in the seat beside her. While the investigators sat in the car with her she said this being approached the car, though neither investigator saw him. The witness refused to accompany him, who became impatient and disappeared into the bushes. She described the interior of a craft as having a mushroom-shaped device in the center of the floor, then became frantic when she found no way out. She seemed to "come back" and at last said the being was gone (14-15).

- 1) Magee, Judith. "UFO Over the Mooraduc Road," FSR 18/6 (Nov.-Dec. 1972) 3-5.

- 2) ----. "Maureen Puddy's Third Encounter," FSR 24/3 (Nov. 1978) 14-15.

210. Mr. L. / 1974, 1976 / Northern England

Duration: within the course of a night

Investigation: Trevor Whitaker of BUFORA and Graham Barker

Rating: 5(4)

IB. Capture. In 1974 the witness was visited in his bedroom by a humanoid apparition of short duration. In 1976

B223,B290.when the witness was again in bed this being appeared, 7 feet
 B230,B242.tall with ashen gray face and large head, eyes like a cat,
 B280 with narrow pupils, long nose and perpetual grin. The hands
 B223,B805.had 4 fingers. A similar being about 6 feet tall accompanied
 C110 him. The taller being showed him a mental image of a broken
 piece of tubing; he offered to help repair it and asked to
 see their craft. They instructed him to lie flat in bed,
 E311 whereupon he felt a tingling sensation and a feeling of
 E120 floating off into space.

II. Examination. He approached an object like a giant
 U107 bathtub, fluorescent gold in color, and entered from under-
 U202,X155.neath. Inside a large room, he found himself on a table sur-
 X225 rounded by 8 beings. An eyelike device examined his body, but
 E204 during this time he felt anesthetized, barely aware of his
 B906 surroundings. When he questioned the beings they called him
 B751 insignificant and boasted that a thousand of his years were
 but a day to them.

E202,E201. VII. Return. His memory faded again and he next recalled
 himself back in bed with the original 2 beings present. They
 told him he would be unable to move for 5 minutes, and the
 E311 tingling sensation returned. When it departed he was able to
 move and the beings were gone.

1) Randles, Jenny. "Two British 'Psychic Contactee' Cases," FSR 22/6
 (1976) 18-20.

211. John G. Williams / June 6, 1979 / near Dubois, Wyoming
 Investigation: Dr. Leo Sprinkle, hypnosis in 1980
 Rating: 5(4)

While camping in a wilderness area the witness looked up
 toward a sunny hole in the clouds and had an experience which,
 E201 under hypnosis, was like an abduction. He found himself in a
 large room while an entity surrounded by light stood at his
 E111,E120.side. He looked back on his body and walked on air toward a
 network structure. When he reached there someone placed a
 X228,X251.helmet on his head and he felt expanded awareness and an in-
 rush of information. He saw the ground from his standpoint in
 X220 the air, and someone touched a small device to places on his
 arm. He conversed with the beings about happiness and helping
 others.

1) Sprinkle, R. Leo, ed. Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference
 on UFO Investigation (1981) 81-83.

212. Christi Dennis
 Duration: 13 days
 Investigation: Dr. Leo Sprinkle
 Rating: 5(4)

The witness, in bed because of a hip injury, experimented with out-of-body travel and found herself inside a cylinder, itself within a craft (?). The witness fell as she left the cylinder and an 8 1/2-foot tall woman in a spacesuit and surrounded by a blue glow helped her up. The woman took the witness down a corridor to quarantine, on account of germs and primitive emotions. She saw rooms full of electronic equipment with doors which disappeared into the wall and witnessed tapes. She conferred with a counselor but the beings answered many of her questions simply by saying she would not understand, though the beings were considerate otherwise. She visited another planet, and the beings told her to forget, but she only partially obeyed.

1) Sprinkle, R. Leo, ed. Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO Investigation (1981) 104-109.

213. Sue Wallace

Investigation: Dr. Leo Sprinkle

Rating: 5(2)

The witness dreamed of being inside a saucer; it was full of colorful pillows. A voice told her that her brother would be with her, and a black scotty dog soon appeared.

1) Sprinkle, R. Leo, ed. Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO Investigation (1981) 119-124.

16. VOLUNTARY ENTRY.

The next nine cases, nos. 214-222, illustrate meetings in which the witness encounters aliens and perhaps enters a UFO of his own free will. The voluntary quality of these meetings is often suspicious, however, so they deserve a place among the more straightforward abductions.

214. Fred W. Birmingham / July 25, 1868 / Parramatta, Australia
Investigation: Bill Chalker
Rating: 5(2)

A215 After seeing a series of aerial visions from his home one night, the witness saw an object like Noah's Ark move across the sky. A "spirit" appeared, looking like a man in frock dress. The witness accepted an invitation to enter the ark,
E120 and he floated with his guide to the landing-place of the ark. They entered the "pilot house" and he saw some papers and
E201 formulas. Then he fell into his normal sleeping state.

1) Chalker, Bill. "Historical Australian UFO Reports," UFO Research Australia Newsletter 4/3 (Nov.-Dec. 1983) 24-25.

215. Mr. H. M. / spring 1951 / near the Draakensteen, a mountain a few kilometers from Paarl, South Africa
Duration: 45 minutes
Investigation: He told his story to UFO investigator Juan Jose Benitez in May 1977.
Rating: 4(3)

The witness was taking a drive at 11:15 p.m. when a man hailed him and asked for water. Having none, the witness drove the man to a nearby stream and used an oil can to hold the water. He then returned the man and saw a strange craft on the ground. This craft was 10-15 m. in diameter and 4 m. U100,U130.tall, shaped like 2 saucers with a row of windows around the U134,U133.circumference. The craft stood on legs and a ladder led to a B900 door at the rim. The witness accepted the man's invitation to U210 enter and saw a large circular room with a bench around the circumference, a set of 8 levers in the center of the floor, U306 and an instrument panel toward the rear. The lighting was U220,U230.white and came from all over.

B758 Three other men attended one who had suffered burn injuries, and for whom the water was intended. The beings B202,B221.were human but short, 4 feet 11 inches to 5 feet 3 inches B230,B225.tall, with large foreheads, short hair and slender build.

B212(?) They seemed never to have had beards, and their hands seemed
 B300 feminine. The beings dressed in belted laboratory overalls,
 but had trousers and shoes like ordinary humans as well. Only
 B800 the first man spoke, using accented English, and he seemed
 older than the others, about 40. He told the witness to stay
 B803 near the entrance and was firm in keeping him away from the
 injured man. A conversation ensued as the being explained how
 the engine nullified gravity and indicated his place of origin
 by pointing to the sky. The being then had him leave, but he
 returned the following day and found marks on the ground. His
 oil can was never returned.

1) Benitez, Juan Jose. "The Ufonaut's Plea for Water," FSR 24/2 (August 1978) 3-6.

216. Mrs. R. (33-34), her mother (53-54), brother (15-16), sister (10-11), 2 daughters and a stepson (c10, 12, 13), and 2 nephews (one was c7) / July 2, 1953 or 1954 / U.S. 97, southeast of Crater Lake, Oregon

Duration: probably 1 hour or less

Investigation: The witnesses reported in a letter to APRQ in 1982.

Rating: 3(3)

While looking for a gas station in a hilly region, the witnesses saw what they took to be a restaurant. The engine
 E400 sputtered but they coasted into an adjacent parking area, where 3 or 4 cars were parked. The building was round and
 U210,U230. lighted, the interior was circular, well-lit and had walls like mirrors. The tables were like plexiglass, and a second room was round and huge, like a dance floor, with windows around the ceiling. They all apparently ordered and ate a
 B202,B221.meal from blonde people who all looked alike and were 4 1/2
 B367,B303.feet tall, dressed in silvery uniforms and wore boots with an emblem on them. The voice of these people was soft and musical. The children went to the rest room, and after paying the tab they found that the car would not start, but coasted onto the highway and started spontaneously. No one else in the area knew of the existence of this "restaurant," and when the witnesses returned to where it had been in search of a lost purse, they were unable to find the structure. When they reached the next town they found they had not spent any money despite memories of paying for the meal.

A116 Mrs. R.'s memory of the event faded, but then in 1969 her recall came back and sharpened thereafter. She concluded she
 E106 had not visited a restaurant after all.

1) "New 'Wrinkles' in Abduction Cases," APRQ Bulletin 30/12 (December 1982) 3-5.

217. Anonymous motorcyclist / April 1957 / Pajas Blancas, near Rosario, Argentina

Rating: 1(1)

The witness was driving along a highway and spotted a hovering disc, 20 m. in diameter and 5 m. thick, just as his engine began to fail. He hid nearby as the disc hovered a few feet off the ground and an elevator lowered a being to the ground. The being was human and 5 feet 8 inches tall, dressed in a close-fitting, plastic diver's suit. He stroked his head and this act served to call the witness, then the 2 entered the craft. The cabin contained instruments and portholes, and was illuminated by an extraordinary light. Five or six other beings were inside. After a while the being escorted the witness out and gave a farewell gesture.

- 1) Aleixo, Hulvio B. "Humanoids Encountered at La Baleia," FSR 14/6 (Nov.-Dec. 1968) 11, 20.

218. Dr. Donald R. Austin / 12 / 1963

Investigation: hypnosis by Dr. Leo Sprinkle

Rating: 5(4)

While at Boy Scout camp the witness saw a UFO in a meadow and entered the ship. He saw several beings, one a bald humanoid with a large head, pointed ears and wide-set eyes, and fingers with knotty joints and long nails. The furniture inside was wooden. After a while he went back to camp and slept.

- 1) Sprinkle, R. Leo, ed. Proceedings of the Rocky Mountain Conference on UFO Investigation (1981) 243 (# 102).

219. Young man named Machpud / 27 / June (?) 1969 / near Tjisaga Bandjar, West Java

Duration: about 24 hours

Investigation: report in newspaper Pikiran Rakyat, June 10, 1969

Rating: 1(1)

The witness met an attractive woman in a theater and accompanied her to her home, a large building "with an abundance of light." She encouraged him to spend the night and of course he complied, but the next morning he found himself in a forest, dazed and with his clothes hanging on a tree rather than on the clothes rack where he had left them. A passerby found him and a local medicine-man cured him.

- 1) Creighton, Gordon. "A Javanese A. U. B.?" FSR Case Histories 5 (June 1971) 14.

220. Anonymous man / March 20, 1978 / Mt. Bernardia, near Friuli, Italy
Rating: 1(1)

The witness and 2 friends saw a bright orange object land in the woods on March 11. On March 20 the witness received a telepathic message to return to that spot, and there he met a

B223,B300.humanoid 2 m. tall, wearing a one-piece suit and helmet. When
B340,E329.the being took the witness's hand, it hurt. He pulled away
E124(?) and the being entered a nearby UFO via a cone of light. The
A106 hand burned for weeks and he received a message that the
M149 beings would return.

- 1) Hall, Richard. "Italian UFO Wave of 1978," MUFON UFO Journal 153
(November 1980) 12.

221. Jan Wolski / 71 / May 17 (19?), 1978 / near Lublin, Poland

Duration: 15-20 minutes

Investigation: Information came via articles in Kurier Polski and
the work of an anonymous Polish UFO investigator.

Rating: 2(2)

The witness, a farmer, was driving a horse and carriage
B201,B242.in the woods at 8 a.m. when he met 4 (or 2) humanoid beings
B293,B281.with slanting eyes, green skin and webbed fingers. The beings
B221,B502.were about 5 feet tall, moved with a jumping motion, and wore
B301,B302.tight, smooth divers' suits. A craft hovered nearby. It was
U109 white and shaped like a bus, rectangular and 5 by 3 by 3 1/2
meters. At each edge were cylinders in which tubes rotated.
C100 The beings' speech was incomprehensible but they invited him
B900 into the craft, into a black room with benches where he was X-
X227 rayed and offered transparent food, which he refused. When he
left the craft he called out villagers to inspect the site and
see footprints in the mud. Another witness reported a UFO
nearby about the same time, but newspapers explained all
sightings as due to helicopters.

- 1) Musgrave, John Brent. "Critters Examine Farmer Near Lublin, Poland?"
APRO Bulletin 27/1 (July 1978) 5.

- 2) "Story of a Polish CE-III," International UFO Reporter 8/6 (Nov.-
Dec. 1983) 13-14.

222. Donald Shallcross / March 22, 1982 / Slanesville, Virginia

Rating: 2(2)

E500 He went outside to investigate a commotion among his dog
and cats at 3:30 a.m. and saw 2 lights descend from the sky.
E400 He approached the landing site in his car, but it stopped
dead. He continued on foot with a flashlight until he
B202,B222.encountered a man 5 feet 6 inches tall and dressed in a sil-
B367,B300.very coverall with a hood. They conversed by telepathy for a
B345,C110.while and the being advised earthlings to conserve natural re-
sources by using atomic power. A light shining from the UFO
A106 burned the witness, and the being reentered the craft and it
W221(?) departed. Mental images of pyramids remained in the witness's
A130 mind, and he became an avid reader and theorizer.

- 1) "Alien Encounter," UFO Report Annual (1983) 6.

17. CONTACTEES.

Most contactee stories have fallen into disrepute and have no place in a catalogue of abductions, but the following 5 cases, nos. 223-227, have some notable similarities. Two famous contactees from the 1950s, Orfeo Angelucci and Reinhold Schmidt, are represented here.

223. "Jessica Rolfe" / 5 / c1948 / Miami Beach, Florida

Rating: 2(2)

B202 Three attractive human men with golden skin and hair
M115 appeared to her when she was in bed, and asked her to accom-
B900 pany them. She refused and the men departed, but returned and
C110,A220.conversed with her by telepathy on frequent occasions in the
following years. When she was 14 she accompanied them on a
trip. The people, called Kuran, told her an elaborate story
of human history, in which humans came to earth after the des-
truction of their home planet. Refusing the help and guidance
of the Kuran, humans misused their knowledge and eventually
lost both memory of their history and their powers, but the
M128 Kuran continued to help as best they could. The witness also
A210,A135.experienced poltergeist activity and psychic phenomena in
following years.

1) Gansberg, Judith M. and Alan L. Direct Encounters 29-34, 136-137.

224. Orfeo Angelucci / May 23, July 23, 1952; early September, 1953 / Burbank, California

E311 His first encounter began with a tingling sensation as he
U100 drove home from work. A luminous disc appeared ahead of him,
then shot away, leaving 2 glowing spheres in front of his car.
B202 A pleasant voice called him from his car and he saw a man and
B506 woman of noble appearance take shape before him as if on a
screen. They gave him a goblet and he drank from it, the
X310 liquid relieving his unpleasant sensations. After a short
M149,B506.conversation the beings promised to return and disappeared (1-
8, 13).

A220 On July 23 the beings kept their promise. He came to a
E300 faintly glowing object and entered unafraid, with a strong
U212 sense of well-being. The room inside was round and domed,
U230,W413.with glowing walls. He sat in a reclining chair and soon saw
W110,U150.the earth from space as well as a mother ship. The beings
X115 "baptized" him in light, an event which gave him deep under-

standing. As he left the ship he took a metal object as a S100,S111.souvenir, but the object evaporated in a short time (20-25, 31-36).

E111(?) In January 1953 Orfeo experienced 7 days of amnesia, going about his work and everyday affairs as usual, but without remembering what he had done. Over the next 6 months he dreamed of a beautiful planet, but in early September full memory of the period suddenly returned: He found himself in a beautiful room with a new, healthy body, and conversed with several beings during his psychic absence, understanding the meaning of their language even though the words were strange. C110 W101,W105.The planet was beautiful but its sky was always clouded (83-96). He learned during this visit and in several meetings A220 with aliens on earth that civilization on this planet was destroyed in a battle between Lucifer and the Sons of God, whereas mankind, already endangered because material knowledge M142 outstripped spiritual knowledge, faced a "great accident" (123-4).

1) Angelucci, Orfeo. The Secret of the Saucers.

225. Josef Wanderka / 27 / late Aug.-early Sept. 1955 / outside Vienna, Austria

Investigation: The witness sent his account to Gordon Creighton in 1978.

Rating: 2(2)

While riding through the woods on a motorcycle at 2 or 3 U100 p.m. the witness saw a metallic disc, 10-12 m. wide and 2 1/2 U131,U133.m. thick, with a door and ramp on the side. The object had E215 landed in a clearing and he felt an impulse to ride through the door. Inside he found 5 or 6 beings and apologized for U230 his intrusion, and saw a room with a soft uniform light but no B202 furniture or other features. The beings were humans with B212 beautiful, childlike faces, fair hair of medium length, and no visible sex differences. The beings wore dull gray, loose and B300 seamless one-piece overalls and mittens. The beings spoke C101 fluent German with a slight accent and the voice quality of an adult woman, to say that they came from the top point of Cassiopeia. He then gave an account of conditions on earth from M130 his Marxist viewpoint, interrupted only for a moment when the beings asked him to explain the workings of his motorcycle. B901 The beings cried at his description of conditions on earth. M145 They told him he would be a leader to change those conditions B900 and bring equality to people on earth, whereupon they bowed to him and he rode out of the craft. He had several UFO experiences in his lifetime. A221

1) Creighton, Gordon. "A Weird Tale from the Vienna Woods," FSR 24/6 (April 1979) 20-21.

226. Reinhold Schmidt / 60 / November 5, 1957 / near Kearney, Nebraska

Duration: a few minutes

Rating: 0(?)

A bright flash caught the witness's attention as he drove in a remote area at 2:30 p.m. His engine failed as he drove to investigate, then he saw an object like a half-inflated balloon on the ground, supported by 4 legs. A small beam of light struck and paralyzed him, then two men approached, checked him for weapons, then allowed him to come aboard. The leader let him see the instruments of the control room, and he noticed that the walls of the ship seemed transparent. Three men and two women occupied the ship, speaking German to one another and floating as they moved across the floor. After a short while they had him leave and he watched the ship rise, then disappear about 150 feet up. Several more contacts followed in the familiar contactee manner, though one meeting included a trip to the north pole.

1) Schmidt, Reinhold. Edge of Tomorrow: The Reinhold O. Schmidt Story.

227. Walter Rizzi / c50 / July 1968 / Grodner Pass (Dolomite Mtns.), Italy

Duration: probably 3 hours or less

Investigation: none; witness reported the case 11 years after the incident

Rating: 0(?)

About 1 a.m. the witness pulled off the road because of fog and sleepiness. He awoke when he smelled a burning odor and got out to investigate. He saw a lighted object and approached; it proved to be a disc 80 m. in diameter and 8-10 m. thick, silvery and lighted in white, with a cupola on top. Three legs supported the craft. He stopped when he suddenly felt enormously heavy. Two beings looked at him from the cupola and a robot 3 1/2 m. tall, with 3 legs and 4 arms, worked on the craft. A humanoid being then came out of the craft. He was about 5 feet 3 inches tall, had a large head and large, beautiful eyes with catlike pupils. His nose was small and lips thin, hair short and skin olive green, without wrinkles. No individual teeth were visible. His shoulders were broad but his waist was narrow. The upper leg was disproportionately longer than the lower part, and the feet like a horse's hoof; the beings moved with a hopping motion. The being said he was neither male nor female, and wore a tight uniform and transparent helmet with 2 tubes behind it.

The being greeted him and smiled; his eyes gave the witness a strange but pleasant feeling (23). A telepathic conversation followed and the being said they had a simpler physiology than earthlings, that a mother ship was used for deep-space travel, and that the craft had defensive weapons. The being described his planet as distant from our galaxy, 10

times the size of earth, with 2 suns, high atmospheric pressure, tall trees and mountains, and polar regions. He also warned that a polar shift in the near future would destroy 80% of life on earth (26). When the robot finished its work and the beings prepared to leave, the witness asked for a souvenir and then a chance to go with them, but the being denied both requests. As the being bade him farewell a powerful force pushed him back while the craft took off, slowly at first, then it shot straight up accompanied by a whistling sound. The witness felt hot during the takeoff (26).

A300,A102. The witness's watch ran slow and he felt tired for a month after the event. The encounter fulfilled a prophecy he received from a hermit during World War II that the witness would meet aliens (23). His story met with such ridicule that he kept silent until 1979.

- 1) Rizzi, Walter. "Close Encounter in the Dolomites," FSR 26/3 (September 1980) 22-27.
- 2) Creighton, Gordon. "Introductory Comments on the Rizzi Case," FSR 26/3 (September 1980) 21-22.
- 3) "Deceit and Confusion," FSR 26/6 (March 1981) 1.
- 4) Smith, Willy (letter). "Dr. Willy Smith of CUFOS on the Rizzi Case," FSR 26/6 (March 1981) 31.

18. HOAXES.

How many other cases belong in this category remains unknown. The Steiner case has proved to be a novel masquerading as truth. The other two yarns rate a separate category only because one, the Fontaine case, has achieved some notoriety in the literature, while the other case represents an example of the whole-cloth hoaxes fabricated by the editors of Official UFO after they dedicated that magazine to nothing else, beginning in 1977.

228. Jason Steiner (34) and brother Robert (30) / August 1958 / near Peekskill, New York
 Duration: 36-48 hours
 Investigation: hypnosis by "Dr. Emmanuel Brant," psychiatrist, in 1965

IA. Capture.

The brothers were driving from New York City at 3:30 a.m.
 U170 While Robert slept, Jason drove into a fog bank and seemed to
 U252 leave it instantaneously. A metallic odor lingered, a lighted
 E328 saucer-shaped object hung in the sky and a beeping noise
 sounded (66). They left the car to watch the saucer, then
 became fearful and drove away. Soon they encountered a
 B625,E100 roadblock, and a strange silence fell over the countryside.
 Two beings approached and signalled for the men to get out.
 B291 They obeyed and noticed a coldness about the beings, who
 E201 grasped the brothers by the arm and caused them to black out
 E121 temporarily (69-73). The beings carried Jason inside on a
 stretcher (74).

II. Examination.

X100,X156. Jason awoke to find himself naked and strapped to a cold
 E212,E211 slab. He felt weak and unable to open his eyes, though he
 U235 could tell that a bright light shone above him, while beings
 X220,X263 seemed to touch objects to his skin and examine his genitals
 E300 (78-82). Robert remembered awakening with a sense of euphoria
 U207 in a small room containing only a bed and a table with fruit.
 B202 A young woman, also abducted, or so she said, shared the room
 X265(?) with him and later his bed. He concluded later that she was
 not human (91-94). Jason had a similar experience after his
 U203 examination (95). Later they met in a control room, each on a
 cold slab or bench (118), then the beings told the brothers to
 M119 go to sleep and they remembered nothing more of their stay
 (123).

E205 The men had no idea when they arrived home, but their
 E200 next conscious memory was of a phone call two days after the
 A138 drive home. Robert subsequently withdrew from all sexual
 A111 activity and both felt uncomfortable if they drove together at
 A116 night, but seven years passed before the lost memories began
 to return, and only hypnosis brought out the full story.

1) Kent, Malcolm. The Terror Above Us.

229. Ed (39), wife Rita (37), sons John (12) and Jimmy (18); Ray and
 Faith Sieber, Della Sutherly (in 40s) / May 26, 1976 (?) /
 Albuquerque, New Mexico

 A woman living with her married daughter Rita noted
 unusual behavior in the summer of 1975 when the daughter began
 to think UFOs were trying to contact her. Rita became preoc-
 cupied with the subject and introduced her mother to a man who
 seemed strange and evil. An illness followed from Rita's in-
 A106 tense preoccupation, and one evening a burn appeared on her
 forehead which she said came from a spaceman. By now Rita had
 converted the rest of the family, so her mother moved out,
 A200 but in a later visit Rita said that 4 men in black were trying
 to capture her. During this visit another burn mark developed
 and Rita talked about going to another planet with her space
 father and mother. When the mother next went to her daughter's
 house, food and clothes remained but the people had disap-
 peared, also several of their friends. Men in black kept
 watch over the mother, too, and none of the victims returned.

1) Beardman, Rudi. "UFOs Kidnapped My Daughter," Official UFO 2/1
 (February 1977) 29.

230. Frank Fontaine / 19 / November 26, 1979 / Cergy-Pontoise, France
 Duration: 7 days
 Investigation: newspaper accounts

 The witness and 2 friends watched an object descend; he
 drove toward it while the friends went inside for a camera.
 They came out in time to see the car 200 m. distant, sur-
 U170 rounded by a mist of light with several small luminous globes
 E124 moving inside. Fontaine was no longer in the car, then the
 mist rose and left the car behind. On December 3 the witness
 appeared at the same time and place, his memory of the past
 E200 week lost except for the glow enveloping the car and
 A100 irritation of his eyes.

1) "The UFOs Are Coming," Daily Express (London), November 30, 1979.

2) "French Abduction: 'Travis Walton Style'," International UFO
 Reporter 5/1 (January 1980) 3.

- 3) "French Authorities Are Baffled by Story About a Vanishing Man,"
MUFON UFO Journal 145 (March 1980) 7.
- 4) "France: An Alleged CE-IV," FSR 26/1 (June 1980) 31.
- 5) Evans, Hilary, and Michael Piccin. "Who Took Who for a Ride?" Fate
35/10 (October 1982) 51-58.

19. TELEPORTATIONS.

The primary characteristic of the teleportation is that the witness travels a distance unawares, sometimes over a thousand miles. This trip may take place aboard a UFO and may accompany a meeting with aliens, an examination or other features of other abductions, but these events are secondary to the trip itself. Travel may be instantaneous, or take place during a period of unconsciousness lasting as long as several days. The next 23 cases, nos. 231-253, illustrate the teleportation type.

231. M. Bachelard / 42 / October 18, 1954 / between Galles and Chanat, Puy-de-Dome, France
 Duration: a few minutes
 Investigation: LDLN
 Rating: 4(4)

U107 The witness, a policeman, was driving in a wooded area at 5:30 p.m. and saw an object like a cistern a few meters off the road. The object had pointed ends like a cigar, was colored chocolate brown and 10 m. long by 2 1/2 m. high. The ends showed rectangular criss-cross markings. As he neared he E315,E410.felt fear and paralysis, and seemed no longer in control of E200 his van. His next memory came a few minutes later when he E205 arrived in a nearby town not on his route, looking pale and drawn. A party of farmers returned to the spot but saw no sign of the object.

1) Michel, Aime. Flying Saucers and the Straight-Line Mystery, 198.

2) "The Landing at Galles," FSR Case Histories 5 (June 1971) iii. From LDLN 97 (Dec. 1968).

232. R. D. Smallridge / November 1958 / Black Rock, Arkansas
 Duration: 15 minutes
 Rating: 1(1)

E205,A225.The witness began a 60-mile trip in his truck at 2 a.m. and arrived at 2:15. At a later date small beings abducted him from a motel room at 12:05 a.m. and conversed with him in E135 a strange room for 2 hours. When he returned to his motel room the time was still 12:05.

1) Vaughan, Ralph E. "UFOs from Shadowland," UFO Report 7/2 (May 1979) 50.

233. Buenos Aires businessman / 1959 / between Bahia Blanca and Buenos Aires, Argentina

Duration: minutes

Investigation: newspaper report

Rating: 1(1)

U170 As the witness drove alone one morning a cloudy mass
E200 enveloped the car and he lost consciousness. When he came to
E205 the car was gone and a truck driver informed him that he was
in Salta, over 1000 km. from where he had been a few minutes
before. Inquiries to the police revealed that the car was
found at the original site with the motor still running.

- 1) Creighton, Gordon. "Teleportations," in Bowen, ed., Encounter Cases from FSR, 20-21.

234. Dr. Girardo Vidal and wife Raffo / early May, 1968 / Chascomus, Argentina

Duration: 48 hours

Investigation: extensive coverage in Argentinian newspapers

Rating: 2(2)

U170 At midnight the witnesses left a family reunion party and
drove behind another car headed for the same destination. A
E200 dense fog suddenly appeared and the witnesses lost their mem-
ories, then returned to consciousness in daylight to find the
E205 car parked in an unknown place. They learned they had
travelled 6400 km. to Mexico and that 2 days had passed since
they lost consciousness. The witnesses suffered pain and
E405 stiffness, their watches had stopped and the car was burnt.
Mrs. Vidal died of leukemia early in 1969.

- 1) Galindez, Oscar A. "Teleportation from Chascomus to Mexico," FSR 14/5 (Sept.-Oct. 1968) 3-4.
- 2) Creighton, Gordon. "More Teleportations," FSR 16/5 (Sept.-Oct. 1970) 11.

235. Graciela del Lourdes Gimenez / 11 / August 4, 1968 / Cordoba, Arg.

Duration: 3 hours

Rating: 2(1)

U170 She was at her parents' door at 3:30 p.m. when a white,
misty cloud approached her along the front path and suddenly
E315 left her unable to see the nearby houses or call to her
E200 mother. Her next conscious moment was of finding herself in
another part of the city, where she wandered until 6:30 when
some people took her to a police station. She continued to
feel a shivering cold, and was examined by doctors and psy-
chiatrists.

- 1) Creighton, Gordon. "More Teleportations," FSR 16/5 (Sept.-Oct. 1970)
12.

236. Two Brazilian honeymooners / 1968 / State of Rio Grando do Sul,
Brazil
Rating: 1(1)

The honeymooners stopped for a rest and were sitting in
E200 their car when drowsiness overcame them. When they awoke they
E205 were in Mexico rather than southern Brazil.

- 1) Creighton, Gordon. "More Teleportations," FSR 16/5 (Sept.-Oct. 1970)
11.

237. Two young men / 1968 / near Porto Alegre, (State of Rio Grande do
Sul), Brazil
Rating: 1(1)

The witnesses drove their jeep into a bank of white fog
U170 and next found themselves in Mexico.
E205

- 1) Creighton, Gordon. "More Teleportations," FSR 16/5 (Sept.-Oct. 1970)
11-12.

238. Marcelo Ferraz and wife / 1968 / near Brazil-Uruguay frontier
Investigation: reported in newspaper Cordoba, Aug. 5, 1968
Rating: 1(1)

A white cloud on the road enveloped the witnesses as they
U170 drove, and they awakened in Mexico. The experience shocked
E205 both, but the husband felt ill enough to see a doctor. The
A139(?) man was found to have a brain tumor and shot himself soon
after.

- 1) Creighton, Gordon. "More Teleportations," FSR 16/5 (Sept.-Oct. 1970)
13.

239. Adelino Roque / 25 / April 20-21, 1969 / Itancu, Brazil
Duration: the witness was unconscious for 9 1/2 hours
Investigation: Reporters for the newspaper Folha de Goiaz (Goiana)
investigated the case and publication followed on June 12.
Rating: 2(2)

A light followed the witness as he rode horseback at 7:30
p.m.. When it neared, the horse grew frightened. Then a cold
U120 beam of light struck him on the back and left him feeling
E204 "hypnotized"; a second, hot beam struck him in the chest. He

E124 sensed something descending over his head and drawing him up
E315 off his horse, then he was paralyzed and almost unable to see.

E200 From this moment until 5 a.m. the next morning he was un-
conscious. When he asked a passing man where he was he found
E205 that he was 250 km. from Itancu. The man put him on a bus and
he reached home in the afternoon a changed man. His eyes were
A100 glazed and lunatic, his skin was red, though from time to time
his normal color returned. Formerly a good worker, he became
A138 listless and unsteady.

On May 25 he disappeared with a 16-year old niece, but on
June 12 he went to a relative's house and died almost as soon
as he entered. The niece was hospitalized but died the same
day. The cause of death was listed as unknown but rumor said
poison.

1) Creighton, Gordon. "More Teleportations," FSR 16/5 (Sept.-Oct. 1970)
13.

2) ----. "Another Teleportation and Its Sequel," FSR 17/5 (Sept.-Oct.
1971) 15-17, 19 (main source).

3) "A New FSR Catalogue," FSR 18/1 (Jan.-Feb. 1972) 27.

4) Aleixo, Hulvio Brant. "Bebedouro II," FSR 21/3&4 (1975) 35.

240. Four businessmen / July (?) 1969 / Paulo Lopes (State of Santa
Catarina), Brazil

Investigation: newspaper report in O Jornal (Rio de Janeiro), July
24, 1969

Rating: 1(1)

The men were driving in a station wagon when a low-flying
U100,U120.UFO like 2 basins set face to face beamed a light on the car.

E400 Instant power failure resulted, then the UFO lifted the car to
E124 a great height and carried it a considerable distance down the
road before returning the car to where it had been. After the
UFO left the men saw it halt a truck as well.

1) Creighton, Gordon. "More Teleportations," FSR 16/5 (Sept.-Oct. 1970)
32.

241. Ben and Helen K. / August 1, 1971 / between Gladstone and Rock-
hampton, Queensland, Australia

Duration: 40 minutes

Investigation: Bill Chalker, 1977-79

Rating: 5(5)

While driving at 11:35 p.m. the witnesses spotted a green
light above the treetops. The winding road then seemed to

E414 become straight and the witnesses' conversation repeated it-
 self, then several lights passed overhead and the witnesses
 E205 found themselves a considerable distance from where they had
 been. At a gas station they learned that a 1 to 2 hour trip
 E135 had taken only 40 minutes. Traces of oil covered the car, 4
 circular marks appeared on the hood and also a burn mark.
 A221 After this event the witnesses had further UFO sightings and
 A135 psychic experiences.

- 1) Chalker, Bill. "Australian 'Interrupted Journeys'," MUFON UFO Journal 150 (August 1980) 3-4. Also in UFO Research Australia News-letter 5/2 (March-April 1984) 14-23.

242. Sten Sture Ceder / September 20, 1971 / near Ojebyn, Sweden

Rating: 2(2)

As the witness drove he saw a dark object fly past him,
 U120 then entered a number of light beams from the sky. No longer
 E410 able to control the car, he felt it proceed on its own to a
 U170 mass of dark smoke or mist. He suddenly left the smoke and
 E205 found himself a considerable distance from where he had been,
 while a dark object flew away.

- 1) Bowen, Charles. "Alien Teleportations," UFO Report 4/6 (October 1977) 54.

243. Unknown / January 4, 1972 / Sweden

Rating: 1(1)

The witness was driving home when he felt his car
 E120 floating off the ground. A trip normally lasting one hour
 E200? took four.

- 1) Helmer, S. T. (letter). "A new teleportation?" FSR 18/3 (May-June 1972) 31.

244. Atilio Brunelli (52) and Severino Porchietto (54) / July 16, 1972 / near Arroyito, between Balnearia and Cordoba, Argentina

Investigation: The witnesses were interviewed on Aug. 26 and Sept. 18 by representatives of the Argentine UFO investigation group CADIU (Cordoba).

Rating: 4(4)

As the witnesses drove home from a party at 3:10 a.m. they saw a flash of white light which they took to be lightning. Just after this flash they saw a row of windows on what they thought was a train stationary beside the road, though once past it they were struck by its oddness and entertained the idea of a building or even a UFO. The road then seemed so

E412 smooth that the wheels seemed above it. At this time they ap-
 E205 proached a town and found it was 81 km. beyond where they had
 seen the "train," whereas they should have passed several
 intervening towns. Neither could explain how they reached
 E300 Cordoba as early as 3:30, and both felt euphoric when they
 A116 arrived. Sr. Brunelli forgot the experience for 33 hours, and
 A106 for the next 4 days he felt intermittent itching and numbness.
 A125 His high blood pressure dropped to a more satisfactory level
 after the experience.

- 1) Galindez, Oscar A. "A New Teleportation Near Cordoba," FSR 19/3
 (May-June 1973) 6-12.

**245. Peter (23) and Frances / May 30 or 31, 1974 / between Salisbury
 and Beit Bridge, Rhodesia**

Duration: 2 hours (?)

Investigation: Bill Faill, reporter, Dr. Carl van Ulierden (MUFON
 representative for South Africa), Nov. 1974; hypnosis by Dr. Paul
 Obertik, Dec. 1974.

Rating: 5(5)

The couple was driving toward South Africa at 2:30 a.m.
 B625 when they saw an oddly dressed policeman, the first odd inci-
 U500 dent of the night (193). A UFO then appeared and paced the
 E400 car, and soon its lights faded out, although other electrical
 devices continued to operate. A neon luminosity seemed to
 U120,U250 surround the vehicle and intense coldness pervaded the car
 E410 despite the heat of the night. At this time the car was
 driving itself, maintaining an abnormally high speed whether
 or not Peter had his foot on the accelerator, steering without
 his help and unresponsive to the brake. The passengers passed
 E102 several buses stopped by the road and with their lights still
 burning, but were surprised to see no passengers, in fact no
 people at all, in the vicinity (199-200).

The witnesses reached a gas station at 4:30 and the UFO
 flew off just before they reached the town. At 5:30 they con-
 E215,E300 tinued their journey with peculiar lack of fear (201).

Not far outside of town (Fort Victoria) 2 UFOs took up
 E106 pursuit of the car. Strange countryside soon appeared, swampy
 and lush with vegetation even though the area should have been
 arid, and the car ran at high speed under external control
 once more, though the lights now worked normally. No insect
 E100 or engine sounds were audible but the radio continued to play.
 E414 For a great distance the road seemed perfectly straight even
 though the witnesses knew it should curve and twist (201-2).

At a time when dawn should have begun the witnesses saw
 W101 instead a gray overcast. The grayness persisted a considerable
 time, during which they lost radio reception and Frances went
 E203 to sleep, probably about 6:15. At 7 she awoke; they were
 nearing Beit Bridge but the sky was still gray and the UFOs

E200(?) were still visible. The witnesses spoke to border officials and at 7:50 (8:30?) the sun was fully visible and the UFOs gone (203-4).

E327 A session of hypnosis disclosed an extra dimension to the encounter. Peter said beams of light gave the car a mind of its own and told him what to do, and in fact the radio broadcast only seemed real, and was in fact from the UFOs with the purpose of "programming" the witnesses. He said they saw simulated images through the windshield and travelled above the road all the way.

E412 When Frances went to sleep a being beamed to the back seat and there assumed any form Peter wanted to see. The most common form of this and other beings was that of robust humanoid without hair and seemingly sexless. The being let him see inside the ship--it had 3 levels, the power unit on the bottom, living quarters in the middle and a control room on top (210). A long conversation followed by means of telepathy: The beings were friendly and came from another galaxy, travelling by time rather than distance. They did not believe in any gods, but would change earth before humans destroyed themselves. Now they infiltrated all walks of life, but kept their presence a secret and wanted him to forget (209-13).

A305 Over the 175 miles of travel under influence by the UFOs, the car used remarkably little fuel (200, 202, 204). The tires showed little wear, but the car itself gave considerable trouble thereafter (207). Peter's psychic abilities diminished after the experience, and Frances lost her photographic memory (205). Peter had an earlier UFO sighting in 1964 (206).

- 1) Bowen, Charles. "Car Teleported by UFOs in Rhodesia," FSR 21/1 (June 1975) 18-20.
- 2) Van Vlierden, Carl. "Escorted by UFOs from Umvuma to Beit Bridge," in Bowen, ed., Encounter Cases from FSR, 197-214. From FSR 21/2 (August 1975) 3-10.
- 3) Faill, Bill. "UFO Car-Napping in Rhodesia," in Rogo, ed., UFO Abductions, 86-96. From Fate, Jan. 1977.
- 4) "Disappearance of the Sun" (letter), FSR 21/6 (April 1976) 31.

246. Carlos Alberto Diaz / 28 / January 5, 1975 / Puerto Ingeniero White, near Bahia Blanca, Argentina
 Duration: 4 to 4 1/2 hours
 Investigation: Pedro Romaniuk; memories were conscious
 Rating: 4(2) (0?)

I. Capture. As the witness walked home from work at 3:30 a.m. a silent flash of light startled him. He tried to run but could not move, while a humming sound began and he felt

E123,E202.himself drawn upward, then soon lost consciousness (39).

E201,U212. II. Examination. He awoke inside a spherical room 2.5 m.
 U230 wide by 3 m. high, lighted by light from the walls and without
 U253 furniture. He felt nausea and faintness whenever he moved
 away from fresh air vents in the floor of the room. Three
 B201,B500.humanoid beings then glided into the room. Their heads were
 B232 half the size of a human head, completely featureless and
 B295,B222.hairless, about 5 feet 10 inches tall and slender, but strong.
 B225,B501.
 B293,B276.The skin was green and the arms were flexible even though they
 B282 did not bend. No hands but rather pincher-like objects ended
 B361,B300.the arms. The beings wore soft, cream-colored rubbery cover-
 alls.

X230 The beings began pulling out his head and chest hair with
 the suckerlike objects on their arms. The witness felt no
 pain but the beings were too strong for him to resist, and
 B914 they seemed to take great pleasure in their work (39-40).

E201 VII. Return. After a while his eyesight began to fail
 and he lost consciousness again. He awoke on a roadside
 around 7:30-8:00 and a passerby carried him to a hospital. He
 E205 was near Buenos Aires, over 400 miles from home, as proved by
 a local newspaper he bought before his capture (40).

- 1) Brill, Joseph M. "The Diaz Abduction in Argentina," Official UFO
 1/6 (February 1975) 12-13, 40-41.
- 2) "Another Bahia Blanca Case," APRO Bulletin 23/5 (March 1975) 3-5.
- 3) Romaniuk, Pedro. "The Case of the 'Green Men'," FSR 21/3&4 (November
 1975) 39-42 (main source).
- 4) Lorenzen, Coral and Jim. Encounters with UFO Occupants, 230-234.
- 5) Banchs, Roberto Enrique, and Heiden, Richard W. "Carlos Alberto Diaz
 Was a Hoaxer," APRO Bulletin 26/2 (August 1977) 8.

247. Sidney Walker / 33 / June 14, 1976 / Sao Goncalo (near Rio de
 Janeiro), Brazil
 Investigation: from newspaper O Dia (Rio de Janeiro), July 22, 23,
 1976
 Rating: 2(2)

When the witness failed to return from buying a pack of
 cigarettes at a local cafe, his family notified authorities
 and ran a missing-person ad on June 27. A letter from Walker
 reached his family on July 14, and came from Natal, a town
 1300 km. to the north. Authorities located him in a hut with
 an elderly couple and hospitalized him for confusion and par-
 tial amnesia. He explained that going home from the cafe,

E123 something began to pull him upward and he could not resist.
 E200 His eyesight and consciousness failed, and when they returned,
 he found himself in a coconut grove. An old couple took him
 A119 in, but he had no idea of the date or conscious memory of how
 he came so far from home.

The cafe owner finally revealed that he had seen a UFO
 U120 aim a beam of light at Walker. As he hurried to give warning,
 E315 the owner was immobilized by a paralytic force. By July 23
 several other people came forward to report UFOs on the night
 A105 of Walker's disappearance. Red marks, 2 cm. in diameter and
 perhaps caused by suction, were distributed over Walker's body
 and persisted to the time this event was reported.

1) Creighton, Gordon. "Another Teleportation from Brazil," FSR 22/4
 (November 1976) 20-22.

248. Gary P. / January 10, 1978 / Bakers Creek Falls, NSW, Australia
 Investigation: Bill Chalker
 Rating: 5(4)

Driving a few miles out of Grafton in the early morning
 hours, the witness watched UFOs for 20 minutes. About 45 min-
 E205 utes later he saw some hunters around a campfire, then at 5
 a.m. he found himself 100 miles away at Bakers Creek Falls,
 U170 with no memory of traversing the road. He recalled a bright
 object; it retreated as he neared it, drawing a fog along
 with it. Then the fog reversed direction and covered the wit-
 ness, except for a column through which he could see the sky.
 U530 A sound like a vacuum cleaner lasted until the fog dissipated,
 but only after two shock waves at 7:05 did the area seem nor-
 mal again.

1) Chalker, Bill. "Australian 'Interrupted Journeys'," MUFON UFO
Journal 150 (August 1980) 5.

249. Anonymous Los Angeles businessman / September 14, 1978 / near
 Belden, Nebraska

Investigation: The witness reported to the Sioux City Police
 Department, which referred him to Bob Gribble.

Rating: 3(2)

The witness, owner and president of a large firm, was
 driving on the interstate toward Randolph, Neb., just before
 11 p.m. A few miles beyond Belden an object descended and
 beamed a light on the road. The bizarre object looked like a
 military tank complete with treads, turret and camouflage
 B202 paint, though without guns. The object landed ahead of him
 and he stopped, got out and spoke to the man who came out an
 opening in the side. The man had dark hair and wore white
 C101,M122.pants and shirt; he spoke to the witness by name and asked

U530 what he thought of the craft. The man reentered and the object took off with a whining sound, giving out so bright a light that the witness had to shield his eyes. His memory lost its continuity at this point and he was next aware of driving his car on a different road 15 or 20 miles north of where he had been a moment before. The UFO followed him and shone its light into the car. The object paced him a while and then flew off. He reached Randolph at 11 and apparently experienced no time lapse.

- 1) Kenney, Dave. "CE-III Encounter in Nebraska," APRO Bulletin 27/6 (December 1978) 1, 3.

250. Orlando Carrizo (40), Severiano Brunetto (53) and his son Daniel Omar (20) / December 1978 / near Arroyito (Cordoba), Argentina
Investigation: report from Herold (Buenos Aires), Dec. 29, 1978
Rating: 1(1)

E205 The 3 witnesses, employees of a power company, were driving a company truck toward a bridge at 4:30 a.m., then suddenly found themselves 15 km. away, with their cigarettes the same length as when they neared the bridge. At some point, but whether before or after the teleportation remained unclear, they sighted a UFO and one man successfully signalled the occupants.

- 1) "Three men are 'tele-transported' by Cordoba UFO" (newsclipping), MUFON UFO Journal 133 (Jan.-Feb. 1979) 13.

251. Jorge de Souza Ramos / April 20, 1981 / Linhares (State of Espirito Santo) to Goiania (State of Sao Paulo), Brazil
Duration: 5 days
Investigation: report in O Dia (Rio de Janeiro), April 26, 1981
Rating: 1(1)

E315, E200. While driving to see a friend at 6 p.m. the witness, a representative for a pharmaceutical laboratory, saw a bright light and was paralyzed. He regained consciousness 5 days later and found himself in the center of Goiania, 980 km. away. Police had found his car without signs of theft or violence.

- 1) Creighton, Gordon. "Was This a New Teleportation in Brazil?" FSR 27/2 (August 1981) 19-20.

252. Juan Manzes / November 1981 / Caa Catí, Argentina
Investigation: newspaper report
Rating: 1(1)

E200 The witness, a truck driver, was driving alone when a
 E205 powerful light appeared. He fainted, then recovered to find
 himself and his truck near San Luiz del Palmar, 100 km. away.
 Other witnesses reported a UFO in the area of the abduction.

- 1) "Brazilian Trucker Abducted?" Frontiers of Science 4/1 (March-April 1982) 11.

253. Second Lieutenant J. B. / North Carolina

Investigation: Budd Hopkins

Rating: S(4)

 The witness was driving to an assignment at Fort Jackson,
 S.C., when he found his gas supply running low. Before he
 B625 reached the next town a policeman flagged him down and
 directed him onto a side road. He could not understand why he
 E215,E400. obeyed, but soon the electrical system of the car failed. The
 E410 vehicle continued to move, however, and seemed to go up. He
 E200,E205. then blacked out. He awoke in a motel room in broad daylight,
 just outside Fort Jackson. His car had the same amount of gas
 as before. Hypnosis revealed an examination aboard a UFO by
 B220,B290. small, gray-skinned beings.

- 1) Hopkins, Budd. "UFO Abductions: The Invisible Epidemic," Proceed-
 ings of the MUFON UFO Symposium (1981) 51-52.

20. KIDNAP, FORCIBLE SEIZURE, DISAPPEARANCE.

The final category includes 17 cases of abductions in the literal sense, as UFOs or their occupants seize the witness bodily and carry or attempt to carry him away, perhaps never to be seen again.

254. Three German prospectors / late summer 1878 / California, 100 miles northwest of Yuma, Arizona
Duration: about 8 days
Rating: 1(1)

The witnesses were camping in the desert at sundown when a huge sailing ship approached in the air. In some manner the ghost ship shanghaied one prospector and carried him away. The two remaining men told their story in Yuma 6 days later. A search party found the lost man 2 days later, lying naked in the desert and dead of thirst.

- 1) "The Phantom Vessel," San Francisco Examiner, Nov. 13, 1889, p. 13.

255. Petrovsky, Ivanku / December 24, 1903 / Szuhabaranka (Szuhapatak), Hungary
Investigation: local district attorney Agoston Gabor (reported in modern times by Maj. Colman von Keviczky)
Rating: 2(1)

A local priest saw a glistening ball illuminate the area. The object landed (?) and shadowy figures returned to it. Ivanku, who had gone to the well for a drink at this time, was never seen again. The district attorney closed the case as unsolved after 10 years. Shades of Oliver Larch.

- 1) Huneeus, Antonio. "UFOs Behind the Iron Curtain," UFO Report Annual (1983) 43-44.

256. Sapper F. Reichart / August 21, 1915 / Hill 60, near Suvla Bay, Turkey
Investigation: Melvin Harris
Rating: 5

During the 1950s 3 old soldiers, veterans of the Dardanelles campaign, state that while on observation duty in daylight they saw several clouds shaped like loaves of bread

U170 motionless in the sky. A similar cloud 800 feet long by 200 feet tall and 200 feet wide, rested on the ground as several hundred British troops approached. These men marched into the cloud but none marched out. The cloud later rose into the sky and joined the other clouds, then the entire group moved off.

Investigation indicated a real but natural mist on August 21, but the troops in question were killed in battle on the 12th. The most likely explanation for this famous incident is that the witnesses confused their memories of that difficult time when looking back on it 50 years later.

1) Harris, Melvin. "Nonmystery of the Disappearing Regiment," Fate 35/1 (January 1982) 70-74.

257. Anonymous woman / May 20, 1950 / village near the River Loire, France

Duration: 15-20 minutes

Investigation: supposedly by the Gendarmerie, and first published in LDLN 86 (Jan.-Feb. 1967).

Rating: 2(2)

U120(?) alone in a rural area at 4 p.m. when a blinding light overwhelmed her and gave her a sensation of paralysis while 2 huge
E315 black hands with no visible arms appeared in front of her, as
B101 if hanging down from above. These hands seized her face and
B905 pulled her head back against the assailant's cold, hard and
B291 seemingly metallic chest. An electric shock accompanied the
E311 touch of the hands, which slowly tightened their grip on her face and throat. The assailant swung her back and forth, and she felt the arms she had not seen as they pressed on her shoulders. The being laughed a strange laugh, then struck her in the back with what felt like a metallic knee. She fell, but the being continued to press her head against his chest.

C101 He then dragged her by her head along the path and through a thicket of brambles at remarkable speed. Somewhere above her she heard a voice say, "We've got her." By the time the being dragged her into a small pasture and she felt nearly choked to death, the being stopped and slowly slipped his hands off her face. She saw the bushes moving but never caught sight of her assailant, who seemed invisible. After she made her way along the path toward the nearest houses, she heard a sound like a blast of wind, saw trees bending as if in a storm, and watched a white light fly away.

E102 After her seizure her legs were cut and bleeding, she felt exhausted as if an electric current had passed through her, a nauseating taste persisted in her mouth, she lacked muscle coordination and felt a burning sensation on her back. Her bag and money were still with her when she reached a locksmith's house. He and his wife had seen the light and they treated the victim for her injuries, which included deep

stripes on her face. A police investigation found scorched brambles and fenceposts in the pasture.

1) Vallee, Jacques. Passport to Magonia, 95-98.

2) Creighton, Gordon. "A French Parallel to the Vila Velha Attempted Abduction," FSR 23/5 (February 1978) 16, 18.

258. Ghaseme Fili / mid-October, 1954 / Teheran, Iran

Investigation: Teheran newspaper article, Oct. 15, 1954

Rating: 1(1)

He was standing on the balcony of his home at 2:30 a.m. when a UFO hovered over his house and began drawing him upward. He screamed and attracted the neighbors, then the B201,B366.object shot upward and released him. He saw a man in black B402,B400.clothing inside the object, wearing a mask with a tube like an elephant trunk attached.

1) Creighton, Gordon. "Attempted Abduction by UFO Entity?" FSR 13/2 (March-April 1967) 23-24.

259. Lorenzo Flores and Jesus Gomez / December 10, 1954 / near Chico, Venezuela

Investigation: Horacio Gonzales Ganteume

Rating: 4(4)

The two young men were hunting at night, then investigated a shiny object like 2 bowls lip to lip, about 9 feet in B201,B298.diameter. As the object hovered, 4 hairy beings 3 feet tall B220,B905.emerged and tried to drag Jesus aboard. He fainted and Lorenzo clubbed the beings with his shotgun until it broke on their B205(?) seemingly metallic bodies. The beings were strong and light, B501 and left the witnesses with scratched bodies and torn clothes.

1) Lorenzen, Coral and Jim. Encounters with UFO Occupants, 145-146.

260. Stig Rydsberg and Hans Gustavsson / December 20, 1958 / Domesten, Sweden

Duration: 5 minutes

Investigation: newspapers, local UFO investigators

Rating: 3(3)

The witnesses stopped as they drove on a misty night to investigate a glow in the woods. They smelled a strange odor and found a landed disc, 10-13 feet in diameter and 2 to 2 1/2 U100 feet thick, with 3 or 4 beings running or flying around it. B500 B905 The beings then seized the men and attempted to drag them to B200 the ship. The men fought, but the beings were jellylike bags B221 4 to 4 1/2 feet tall and difficult to fight off. They gripped the witnesses with rings or spirals. Rydsbaerg escaped while

E213(?) the beings concentrated on Gustavsson, pulling him horizontal as he clung to a pole. As soon as Rydsberg sounded the horn he beings dropped Gustavsson and fled to the ship, which departed with a high-pitched sound.

- U531
- 1) Hunt, Douglas. "The Flying Jelly Bag Horror," Fate 13/1 (January 1960).
 - 2) Intcat 20, MUF08 15 (summer 1979) 9.

261. Rivalino Mafra da Silva / August 20, 1962 / Duas Pontes, near Diamantina (State of Minas Gerais), Brazil
Rating: 2(1)

A few days before his disappearance, the witness observed several small beings in the act of burying something. On the night of August 19 two luminous spheres flew over the house and beings 1 1/2 feet tall entered the dwelling, while voices threatened to kill the man. At dawn his 12-year old son saw 2 spherical objects on the ground, one black and the other white, but when Rivalino came outside the objects approached him and surrounded him with a cloud of yellow smoke, from which he never reappeared.

- A220
U103
B220
C101, B908
U170
- 1) Lorenzen, Coral. "Disappearance of Rivalino da Silva," Fate, June 1963.
 - 2) Creighton, Gordon. "The Humanoids in Latin America," in Bowen, ed., The Humanoids, 103-4.

262. Telemacho Xavier / September 16, 1962 / Vila Conceicao, northern Brazil
Investigation: newspaper reports (?)
Rating: 1(1)

UFOs had taken off a number of chickens, pigs and cows from the area, then a woman reported Xavier walking home from a soccer match when a UFO landed and 3 beings seized him, who struggled but was taken aboard and not seen again. The man was a referee for local soccer matches who was said to have shown much bias in his judgments.

- 1) "A New FSR Catalogue," FSR 16/5 (Sept.-Oct. 1970) 28.
- 2) Steiger, Brad. Alien Meetings, 156.

263. Anonymous / early February 1965 / Torrent, near Santo Tome (Province of Corrientes), Argentina
Rating: 1(1)

B223, B240.1. A number of people saw a craft land and 5 tall cyclopean

B905 beings emerge one night. When these beings entered a house
A220 and attempted to seize a man, they were driven off by the vil-
lagers. The beings returned on February 6 and again tried to
take a man, but he called out the villagers and they used
shotguns to drive off the invaders.

1) Creighton, Gordon. "The Humanoids in Latin America," in Bowen, ed.,
The Humanoids, 109.

264. Samuel Faria / 26 / March 11, 1973 / Vila Velha (State of Espirito
Santo), Brazil

Duration: a few moments

Investigation: SBEDV, newspapers

Rating: 4(3)

A221 Three incidents comprised the experiences of this
witness, a student: On February 3, 1973, he was at his uncle's
home with his aunt when they saw a light and heard sounds in
the garden. Expecting thieves, Samuel rushed out with a gun
only to find a brilliantly luminous ring hovering overhead,
giving off heat and apparently damaging his uncle's radio an-
tenna. Within a half hour the object went away, and others
reported a UFO that night.

B101, B905. The actual abduction attempt occurred when Samuel was
returning from the bath-house. Wearing only his trousers,
something with claws seized him by the arms and lifted him a
few inches off the ground. He yelled and fought, freeing him-
self when he crashed into a tree and rushing into the house.
None of the 8 family members saw the assailant, but they saw
A105 red marks on his upper body. They persisted 8 months but
caused no pain, and his weight increased after the experience.

A220, B221. Between 11 and midnight on May 1, 1974, the witness had a
third encounter, this time with a small (just over 4 feet)
B202, B302. human dressed in what looked like "astronaut clothing." When
B410 the witness approached the being it shot a beam of light at
him and blinded him temporarily.

1) Buhler, Walter. "Attempted Abduction at Vila Velha, Brazil?" FSR
23/5 (February 1978) 14-16.

265. Antonio de Azevedo / August 31, 1974 / Navegantes, Brazil

Investigation: newspaper reports

Rating: 1(1)

U100 The fisherman and his wife were walking on the beach at
night when a disc with varicolored lights landed close to the
E315, B220. witnesses and paralyzed them with lights. Three short human-
B201, C100. oid beings looked over the humans and spoke a strange language
before at last carrying off the woman, who was not seen after-
ward. The police took the story seriously because of similar
reports in July.

- 1) Creighton, Gordon. "Alleged Kidnappings and Other Matters," FSR 21/2 (August 1975) 21-23.

266. Anonymous / 1975 / Hajmasker military proving grounds, Hungary
Investigation: unknown; reported by Maj. Kolman von Keviczky
Rating: 1(1)

A change of guards found an entire rocket station missing. One guard, in demented condition, was found among the bushes and mentioned "black monks."

- 1) Huneus, Antonio. "UFOs Behind the Iron Curtain," UFO Report Annual (1983) 44.

267. Candelaria Tucto Chilon / December (?) 1976 / Cajabamba, central Peru
Investigation: newspaper report
Rating: 1(1)

U100 The woman was returning home from the fields in the high sierra region when a saucer-shaped, violet-colored object kidnapped her and her 2-month old baby, according to several peasants who witnessed the event.

- 1) "Peru: UFO kidnap alleged," FSR 23/5 (February 1978) iii.

268. Frederick Valentich / 20 / October 21, 1978 / Bass Strait, Australia
Investigation: extensively reported and researched case, with data based on conversation between the pilot and Melbourne Flight Service
Rating: 5(3)

U100(?) The witness was piloting a Cessna 182 at 4500 feet from Moorabbin to King's Island. He asked ground control if there was any traffic in the area at 7:06 p.m., and when the reply was negative, he reported a large aircraft below 5000 feet. This object soon passed 1000 feet above him and he was unable to identify it. It was large and had a long shape, also four lights like landing lights. He circled and reported the object circling above him, then said at 7:12 that his engine was failing. A metallic noise followed and nothing more was heard from Valentich. No wreckage was found and the pilot's fate remained unknown. Critics have suggested that the plane was nowhere near where the pilot thought it was, while shore or boat lights confused and misled him.

- 1) Chalker, W. C. "The Missing Cessna and the UFO," FSR 24/5 (March 1979) 3-5.

269. Three nuns / October 1983 (?) / border between El Salvador and

Nicaragua

Rating: 1(1)

Two woodcutters were departing from a swamp at dusk after a day's work when a blue light appeared. Their jeep engine E400,E202.died and they blacked out for a few minutes, then saw a U100,U134.saucer-shaped object on tripod legs, with blue light pulsing U130,E210.through windows. Three nuns then filed zombie-like up a ramp U133 and into the object, which then flew away.

1) "Nuns abducted by aliens," Examiner, October 11, 1983.

270. Ante Jonsson / 41 / February 1984 / near Tingsryd, Sweden

Rating: 1(1)

The witness was driving home from work at 1 a.m. and stopped to observe a huge UFO hovering above the ground. When the object suddenly vanished he hurried home for a camera and returned, as did the ship. Frightened then, he started to flee, but the ship landed and blocked his escape. His engine stalled as 6 to 8 beings came and took him from his car. He struggled free but the beings pursued him until a truck approached, at which time the beings retreated to the craft and it took off.

1) Finch, Ray. "My terrifying battle with a UFO kidnap team," Globe (London), December 1984.

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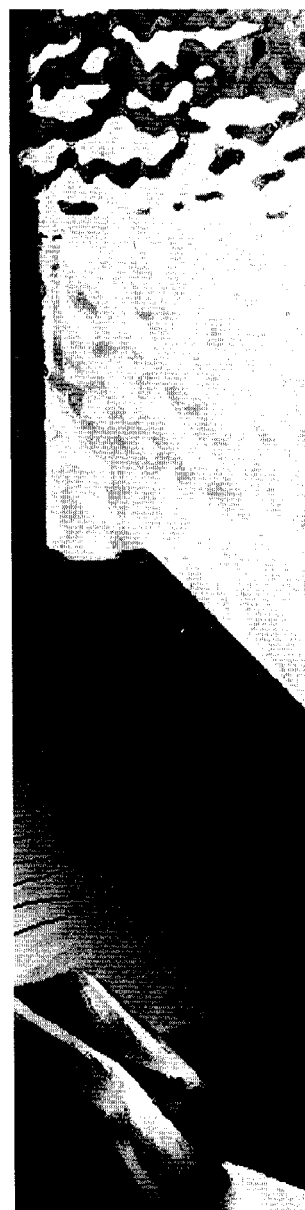
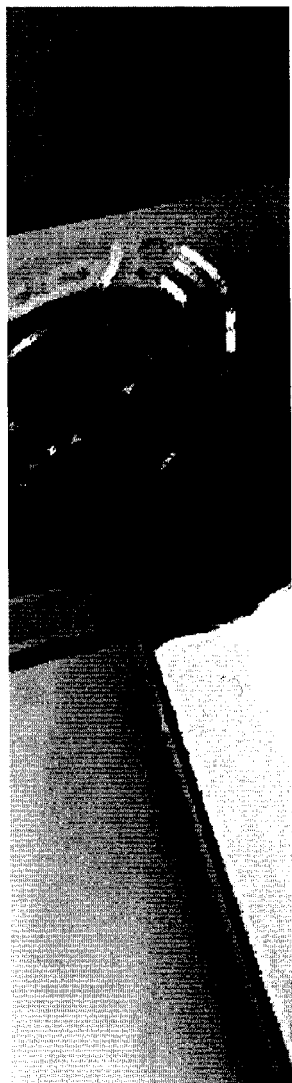
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The Sympathetic Ear

**Investigators as Variables in
UFO Abduction Reports**



Thomas E. Bullard, PhD

THE SYMPATHETIC EAR:
Investigators as Variables in UFO Abduction Reports

Thomas E. Bullard

Mt. Rainier, Maryland
Fund for UFO Research
1995

Published by the

Fund for  *Research*

**P.O. Box 277
Mount Rainier, MD 20712**

Fifth printing: July 2001

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This study reopens an old question: Are UFO reports truly consistent? Once more unto the breach, the reader may groan, and yes, the answer will prove to proponents that they are right just as they thought, and to skeptics that everyone else is wrong, just as they have never doubted. In other words, this study will settle nothing once and for all. I am always happy to reassure readers at the outset that their chosen beliefs will survive unruffled, or at least will survive.

Yet this study is not an exercise in futility. It tackles the consistency issue from an angle seldom approached, the human angle, or at least the investigator side of the human angle. A survey of 13 investigators is the basis for this study, and provides extensive data on their findings, what they think, and how they work. This study presents the results of the questionnaire, along with a comparison of those results in a search for where investigators agree or disagree, and clues to the role of investigators in shaping the story.

Are investigators responsible for consistency in abduction reports? Do they play on abductees' beliefs and fantasies to put the right words in their subjects' mouths, drawing out a fiction the investigator ought to sign as the legitimate author? Or is the recipe one fantasy-prone subject, a collection of cultural influences, a credulous investigator, and hypnosis, well mixed until they confabulate the appropriate story?

At the risk of sapping all suspense from the pages to come, the answer is no. Despite many claims and fears to the contrary, the investigator's hand proves almost invisible, its touch nearly negligible in formulating the abduction story, for all the survey evidence indicates. What matters from this survey is the evidence it provides. All the reasonable speculation in the world cannot replace evidence, and it has been in short supply among many arguments over the abduction phenomenon. This study knocks the airy speculation out of some explanations and sets the debate on an evidential footing, for a change--where the skeptics will have to rebalance some arguments, or let them fall.

The survey is an outgrowth of the Abduction Study Conference held at MIT in the summer of 1992. A shorter version of this study appeared in the conference proceedings, Alien Discussions, edited by Andrea Pritchard, David E. Pritchard, John E. Mack, Pam Kasey, and Claudia Yapp (Cambridge, MA: North Cambridge Press, 1994), pp. 571-619. I offer the enlarged version for readers interested in the full range of participant responses, and thank the Fund for UFO Research for distributing copies.

I would also like to thank John Carpenter, Richard Haines, David Jacobs, David Pritchard, and Mark Rodeghier for assistance in preparing the survey, and Dan Wright for furnishing data from the MUFON Abduction Transcription Project. Andrea Pritchard and Claudia Yapp deserve especial praise for helping me civilize this manuscript.

Most of all I am grateful to those thirteen respondents who took the time and trouble to fill out the arduous questionnaire, and to fill in its gaps with the wisdom of their experience. Without them there would be no study, any value it has derives from them.

Thomas E. Bullard, 1 July 1995.

I. INTRODUCTION

A claim more often stated than examined asserts that reports of UFO abduction are remarkably alike in their description of objects and events. The beings, the craft, and the experiences of captives repeat with little variation from report to report, while the sameness persists throughout the history of this phenomenon and independently of geography or narrator, investigator or investigative techniques. Such a claim meets key informal requirements for an objective phenomenon. For good reason, then, this claim has become a mainstay in the argument that abductions are a genuine experience of high strangeness, and a fact all doubters must reckon with even in the absence of persuasive physical evidence. Stories born in fantasy should diverge in content along paths as varied as imagination can create, but abductions belie any origin in fantasy if the stories converge toward a single pattern.

Are abduction reports really as similar as this claim represents them to be? The 1992 Abduction Study Conference at MIT left the opposite impression in the minds of some people in attendance. David L. Chandler, a reporter for The Boston Globe, came away with a sense that differences outweighed similarities. He wrote on 22 June 1992 that

the people who investigate such reports in fact describe a wide variety of experiences, ranging from terrifying to exhilarating, and different kinds of aliens ranging from green-skinned reptiles to tall, blond Nordic types.

His conclusion is at odds with what many investigators have found, but understandable considering what he heard. An omnibus conference of this type spotlights current research and latest discoveries, while researchers often regale their peers with instances of the exceptional and eccentric at the expense of the ordinary and normal. A proper sense of proportion becomes the casualty of circumstance. Yet any perception of UFO abduction as a unified phenomenon demands a balanced view of both recurrent consistencies and the range of differences throughout the full body of known reports. What are the norms, if any? They are cornerstones in our understanding, but all too often forgotten or ignored in the headlong rush of ongoing investigation. Nor should we confuse interpretation or personal reaction with the core phenomenon. As many human responses are possible as there are abductees to respond, but we must decide whether consistency in abduction reports is a fact or a ufo-logical myth from descriptive testimony alone.

The basis for a claim of consistency lies with observations of investigators as they compare their reports. As early as the 1970s, when

only a few cases were on record, investigators identified recurrent elements of the abduction story (e.g., Bowen 1969:239-248; Webb 1976:51-71; Lawson 1977:115,118-123; Lorenzen and Lorenzen 1977:142-151; Fowler 1979:161-183; Druffel and Rogo 1980:237-241; Sprinkle 1980:60; Hopkins 1981:209-230, 1987:195-196; Randles 1988:180-183). Several comparative studies in the literature establish the point on a more systematic foundation--Thomas E. Bullard (1987), Joe Nyman (1988), Leo Sprinkle (1988), Jenny Randles/BUFORA (Spencer 1990), John S. Carpenter (1991), David M. Jacobs (1992), Dan Wright (1994a,b), and Richard F. Haines (forthcoming). Comparative evidence cannot say what abductions are, but demonstrates only that a degree of consistency is a property of these reports. To speak of this property as peculiar would be appropriate. A recurrent stability of complex stories squares poorly with what we know about processes of fantasy or the transmission of narratives (Bullard 1991:19-28), especially considering that alien kidnap stories have a high potential for embellishment, and diverse extraterrestrial themes flourish in the media.

An extensive skeptical literature seeks conventional explanations for the reports and their recurrence. These alternatives explain abductions as personal fantasies of fantasy-prone individuals (Evans 1987:168-171,187-198,268-269, Basterfield and Bartholomew 1988, Baker and Nickell 1992:221-226), more or less subjective experiences incorporating collective imagery (Lawson 1980:229-232), products of media influence (Kottmeyer 1990, Klass 1988:25-26,186-187), or results of biased investigators (Baker and Nickell 1992:216-221). Much active debate centers around the issue of similarities in abduction reports, and what those similarities mean. At stake are explanations both pro and con for the abduction phenomenon.

The present status of this debate leaves both sides wanting. These skeptical solutions have fared poorly whenever subjected to test (e.g., Bullard 1989, Parnell and Sprinkle 1990, Ring and Rosing 1990, Rodeghier et al. 1991, Ring 1992:127, Stone-Carmen 1992, Spanos et al. 1993). Studies by proponents have shortcomings of their own. Comparisons based on published or file accounts (Bullard, Spencer, Wright) have the advantage of breadth, but the disadvantages of heterogeneous report quality and second-hand sources. Personal investigation lends quality control to the sample, but limits the data to efforts and biases of a single investigator (Nyman, Sprinkle, Jacobs, Carpenter, Haines).

One outcome of the Conference at MIT was a plan to overcome the deficiencies of previous comparative studies. David Pritchard suggested a direct survey of abduction investigators as a promising middle course between personal and collective samples. This approach allows investigators to respond in terms of their own findings, so they speak of the cases they know best and generalize from their full experience with abduction reports, the ordinary as well as the unusual examples. The individual findings then allow cross-comparison for recurrent content in the reports, also an opportunity to explore the role of investigators by checking whether investigator opinion and techniques accompany any variation in findings. This plan unites the best features of previous studies and escapes many of their limitations. It enlarges the comparative data base with reports not available previously, and approaches the question of likenesses from a perspective never tried before.

The survey circulated to 31 active abduction investigators in the late summer of 1992, and 13 returned useful answers. This survey consists of a 92-item questionnaire (see Appendix 5). It contains two types of questions, one an open-ended request for respondents to describe their findings in their own words, another specifies a trait previously associated with abduction reports and asks respondents if they recognize this trait from their samples. Many questions include a quantitative as well as a qualitative dimension, and ask respondents to indicate how frequently a trait occurs, either by a specific percentage or according to a range (0, 1-10%, 11-25%, 26-64%, 65-99%, 100%, corresponding to the verbal descriptions "none," "few," "some," "many," "most," and "all"). Seven general categories of inquiry make up the survey:

--Questions descriptive of the samples. For example, how many reports has each participant investigated, and to what depth? How does the investigator define abduction and identify this phenomenon, as opposed to some other sort of UFO or extraordinary experience?

--Questions descriptive of the investigators and their techniques. How long have the investigators pursued this phenomenon? What training and experience do they have, how do they go about a typical investigation, and what techniques do they use? Does hypnosis play a part, and if so, how is it applied?

--Questions descriptive of the abductees in the sample. What is their age range, sex ratio, ethnic origin, educational level? At what age or ages were they abducted? How do they react under hypnosis? How many remember the abduction from the start, gradually recover memories, or need hypnotic assistance?

--Questions relevant to abductions as subjective or objective phenomena. How many cases involve supportive evidence, how many abduction claims include good evidence that no physical experience occurred? Has the investigator rejected some reports as probable hoaxes or fantasies? How many reports include more than one witness?

--Questions descriptive of the experience. Where is the abductee when taken, what sensations and phenomena accompany capture? How long does the experience last? Do the abductees report a UFO, and how does it look inside and out? What sort of entities do abductees report, and how do they describe these beings? What sort of messages do they communicate? What happens aboard the craft? Are there any aftereffects?

--Questions exploring possible patterns. Do abduction events follow a typical course? Is the examination systematic? Do repeated abductions include distinctive events at different times of life? Have accounts stayed the same in content and sequence from earliest reports to the present, or have changes occurred and new events emerged?

--Questions dealing with reactions and opinions. What attitudes do abductees express toward their captors and the abduction experience? How do abductees explain their encounters? How do investigators explain the abduction phenomenon, why do they accept or deny its reality?

The surveys collect extensive data about abduction reports, their narrators, the investigators and their work. This data portrays the phenomenon as each investigator finds it and has value for that reason alone. Comparisons enlarge the context of these findings. Comparative studies are possible for reports within one investigator's sample, among participants in this survey, even between survey findings and previous studies. Three ways to answer questions about similarities in abduction reports establish the conclusions on a firmer basis than ever before. Inquiries about the beliefs of abductees and the techniques of investigators opens a search for relationships between report content and the expectations of the chief participants in an investigation. This evidence allows a test of prominent skeptical explanations, especially the hypothesis that investigators guide their subjects to describe the sort of abduction the investigators want to find.

Above all else this survey explores investigators as the possible source of consistency in abduction reports. The issue of how influential the investigators are, how much they sway their subjects or shape the story, is the primary focus of this study. All responses filter through investigators, all responses therefore bear on how active a role investigators play. The survey addresses many issues of concern in abduction research, but its most consistent and systematic contribution applies to understanding the investigator.

If the survey escapes some of the shortcomings of its predecessors, it nevertheless suffers limitations of its own. The only participants are those motivated enough to fill out a questionnaire of daunting length, and they number less than half of all investigators contacted. As a consequence the sample size is small, and the danger of distortion large. The questions themselves lead respondents to describe the phenomenon in more or less familiar terms. The study begins with investigator results and touches but lightly on the selection of abductees for study, meaning that selection bias haunts the survey as an uncontrolled and unexplored variable.

Even more serious are the imprecisions in quantitative answers. Respondents were not expected to comb their files for exact figures, but only to reflect on the reports they had investigated and to use their best judgment in estimating how frequently a trait occurs. Those results may find expression in a percentage or range of percentages, but for many questions the quantities are vague, and respondents rank traits according to an unspecified frequency, compare them as "more" or "less," or simply acknowledge them as present or absent. A crucial fact to remember is that the results tabulated and described here represent what investigators say their abductees say, not the direct words of the abductees themselves. We learn about investigators directly, their abductees from one step removed, and the underlying phenomenon at third-hand distance. Any glimpse of abductions themselves comes by sidelong glance through distorting filters.

Two advisors warned that the time was not yet right for such a project, that the unstandardized procedures of investigators leave results no more comparable than apples and oranges, and that respondents who consult only memory and impressions of their samples cannot offer reliable answers. Let me add myself as a third among the doubters.

Despite the generous assistance received, this survey remains an amateur effort; it cannot speak with the rigor and authority of a survey constructed and administered according to the established principles of social science. The responses depend on subjective judgments applied to samples of diverse sizes collected over a number of years. No exactitude is possible, and none is claimed. The author has attempted to quantify results wherever possible, but some responses are ambiguous and the author's judgment may add error to the many uncertainties inherent in this study. It offers only first approximations, not final answers for the abduction mystery. Any results are provisional at best. On the other hand, these respondents tally countless hours of experience among them and bring much insight to bear on the phenomenon. Their answers, however imperfect, give us as clear an image as we can hope to see at this time of abduction from an investigator's-eye view.

Previous Findings of Consistency in Abduction Reports

The eight previous studies of sequence and content in abduction reports establish a baseline for reading the survey results. Certain differences of intent bar straightforward comparison of the eight schema. The Randles/BUFORA study is diagnostic and aims to identify abduction cases for further inquiries. It lists a dozen observations, sensations, and reactions characteristic of abductees' pre- and post-abduction memories, without touching on any possible onboard experiences. Sprinkle's model outlines the broad features of an individual's UFO experiences throughout the life cycle. Dan Wright's ongoing MUFON Abduction Transcription Project is the most ambitious of all comparative abduction studies. It aims to collect, transcribe, and analyze via computer the files of all abduction investigators. His published work has not yet touched on sequence, but offers an in-progress portrait of selected content elements from 95 cases. Nyman's model follows a temporal sequence but also focuses on sensations and states of consciousness rather than descriptions of events. Bullard and Haines treat happenings from the onset of abduction through onboard experiences to subsequent reactions. Carpenter compares a single detailed case with Bullard's scheme. Jacobs treats onboard events at great length, especially the examination, but does not formulate a scheme at similar length for prior or subsequent experiences.

Appendix 3 summarizes all schemes save Jacobs', with corresponding features aligned. Since the Randles/BUFORA list is not chronological, its parts appear rearranged in their most likely order. Bullard draws on some 300 cases published in the literature up to 1985, and bases his sequence on 103 high-information, high-reliability cases out of this total. He identifies eight possible episodes typically appearing in the order of Capture, Examination, Conference, Tour, Otherworldly Journey, Theophany, Return, Aftermath. Not all episodes appear in every report. Some episodes are common and others rare; capture occurs in all 103 reports and examination in most, while theophany (a religious or spiritual experience while in captivity) turns up in only six cases. The sequence of episodes in a report conforms to the common pattern if each episode present keeps the same relative position, that is, conference follows examination, journey follows tour and so on. Episodes conform to the common order in 84 cases and follow an alternative sequence in 19 of the 103 reports. These deviations typically apply to one or two epi-

sodes. Out of 408 possible episodes, 386 stay in their prescribed place and 22 deviate from it.

The potential for recurrent order extends to sequences of events within certain episodes, especially capture, examination, and return. Capture contains four possible steps (Alien Intrusion, Zone of Strangeness, Time Lapse, and Procurement), ordered according to the common sequence in 80 reports and otherwise in 23, for a total of 317 steps in common order and 25 outside it. Procurement itself consists of eight main events, ordered in the same sequence in 74 cases, while one or more events fall out of place in 24. Eight more identifiable events recur in the examination episode, with 59 cases sharing the same order while 11 contain one or more deviations. The conference and otherworldly journey also have component parts, but vagueness in the published sources obscures any recurrent arrangements. Published accounts often short-change the return episode as well. The four parts seem to follow a common order in 50 cases and break with it in 15. John Carpenter (1991) applies this scheme to his detailed investigation of a two-witness abduction and finds extensive correspondences.

Much content also recurs throughout the 103 reports. They are especially rich with descriptions of the craft and its interior, the appearance and behavior of the beings, and effects and sensations experienced by abductees. Appendix 1 compares Bullard's findings from these 103 reports with corresponding survey results, and also with Wright's findings. This table provides a master key to content elements along with their frequency of appearance, and deserves consultation for survey respondents' findings as well as how closely they tally with other quantitative results.

Haines bases his model on about 30 cases under his personal investigation. He enlarges the context of investigation to look at what the abductee does prior to the experience, thereby establishing whether the abductee is a normal person doing normal things. Haines describes the abduction proper much like Bullard. It begins with an alerting-orienting stimulus that attracts the abductee's attention, then continues with capture procedures and transportation to an initial enclosure or environment. A tour of that environment amounts to observing it or receiving a description of it. Examination and message segments may follow, as well as travel to a second and often larger environment. Another tour is possible in this environment. The abductee then returns and perhaps experiences physical, psychological, psychic, and spiritual aftermath effects. The abductee's post-event life may bear interest as well even if changes or experiences relate in no obvious way to the abduction.

Like Haines, Nyman generalizes from some 30 investigations. He rejects the term "abduction" as value-laden and overused. In its place he proposes "latent encounter imagery" as a neutral term reflecting the sort of account abductees actually bring to the investigator. They describe feelings, sensations, emotions, and images related to an apparent experience hidden from full conscious recall. He builds up a model from his investigations of this latent imagery.

The latent encounter cycle begins with anxiety and expectations of an event at once familiar and unknown. In the second stage the percipi-

ent undergoes a transition of consciousness from normal wakefulness to calmness and acquiescence while in the presence of an unusual phenomenon. The third stage of psychological imposition and interaction corresponds to onboard events in the presence of strange beings. After physical procedures are finished, the percipient receives an overlay of positive feelings, perhaps accompanied by explanations, tours, and a life review, while in the company of an entity with whom the percipient feels a special relationship. The percipient then returns to normal waking activity with a sense of prohibition against discussing the experience, and brings afterimages to rationalize inconsistencies resulting from it. Forgetfulness follows, locking the experience into latent memory. Lingering fragments break through into consciousness, afflicting the percipient with anxieties and disturbing recollections. Similar experiences recur throughout a lifetime (Nyman 1988:10-12).

An abduction panel coordinated by Jenny Randles during the Fifth London UFO Congress identified twelve observational and personal symptoms characteristic of abductions, drawing on an unspecified number of reports. The purpose was to help investigators identify possible abduction cases from the conscious recollections of percipients, before any investment of effort into probing hidden memories. Observational symptoms include seeing a UFO and non-human entities, anomalous effects on the environment such as a sudden shift in locations or marks on a car, and anomalous physical injuries such as unexplained burns, scars, puncture marks, or spontaneously aborted pregnancy. The witness must notice these anomalies and associate them with a strange experience. Unusual states of consciousness make up another category of symptoms and include missing time and "Oz Factor" experiences, such as an alteration in the course of time during an anomalous experience, changes in sound, or traffic mysteriously vanishing. Personal changes and psychological reactions include alteration of worldview, enhanced psychic abilities, and anomalous dreams after the encounter, also unexplained phobias or irrational responses, apprehension over disclosing the experience, and a compulsive desire to receive an explanation (Spencer 1990:18).

Leo Sprinkle (1988:155) has interviewed and tested hundreds of UFO encounter experiencers over some thirty years. His sample includes both reports of abduction (involuntary) and contact (voluntary) experiences, but he identifies a similar pattern underlying all these reports. It relates to the education of humans for cosmic citizenship, and continues throughout a lifetime. Childhood is a time of preparation. Encounters may run in families for generations, and begin early for the child with visitations by alien or spiritual beings. Lucid dreams and extrasensory experiences are also common at this stage of life. Abduction and contact follow later. The abductee undergoes UFO sightings or outright abductions, though the sign of these encounters may be time loss or partial amnesia. Body marks and emotional reactions, such as questioning "Why me?" trouble the individual, who also feels a sense of being drafted for an unknown purpose. The contactee's experiences are little less puzzling. They include visitations, psychic experiences and precognitive dreams, accompanied by the abductee's bewilderment at being chosen and a sense of volunteering for some mission. For both abductees and contactees, events at this stage amount to an induction or initiation.

Training for a mission then moves to the forefront. The experient becomes obsessive in reading, traveling, or gaining new experiences. A personality change is typical, with new interests and behaviors common. A sense of being monitored and having knowledge implanted is typical. The final stage is service, when the training comes to fruition and the experient cooperates with the beings. This service may include channeling messages, teaching others, or taking an active role in assisting others or working against planetary difficulties. At this time the experient recognizes a task or purpose in life growing out of these lifelong paranormal experiences.

David Jacobs formulates his scheme from 60 reports. It corresponds most closely to the examination episode of Bullard and Haines, but greatly elaborates it (Appendix 4). Jacobs identifies a set of primary events that are practically constants in every abduction report he has investigated. A set of secondary events occurs in some abductions and ancillary events turn up more rarely. He further divides the events into physical, mental, and reproductive procedures, according to their apparent intent.

Capture begins with the appearance of a UFO or a light in the bedroom. Beings appear and the abductee feels paralyzed, then floats to the UFO, often on a light beam and sometimes through a closed window or door. If several people are present, the others may lapse into suspended animation while the beings take their chosen captive (Jacobs 1992:49-86). A being may stare deeply into the captive's eyes to induce calm or compliance (96).

The primary procedures begin as smaller beings usher the captive into a small round room with diffuse lighting and place the captive on a table. A quick, efficient physical examination follows as the beings manually examine the captive from feet to head, and intersperse instrumental tests of the eyes, ears, and reflexes. The examination team collects samples of tissue and body fluids, and takes gynecological and rectal scrapings. Near the end of the examination the beings implant or remove a small object, usually in the head region (87-96).

The small beings step back once they complete this phase, then a taller being draws near and stares deeply into the eyes of the captive. Most abductees feel this mindscan procedure draws data from their minds. An emotional bonding accompanies the mindscan, as it elicits a sense of friendship in children and romantic or even sexual attraction in adults (96-106).

The taller being begins reproductive procedures at the conclusion of mindscan. For women this process includes a tube inserted into the vagina or a needle in the navel, apparently to harvest eggs. Sperm extraction befalls the males. The tall being hands over these materials to the smaller assistants and leaves the room. An alternative procedure for women has the being insert something into the vagina, apparently an egg implantation since signs of pregnancy develop. Another abduction follows in a few weeks and the beings remove the fetus using a suction device (107-131).

Secondary experiences follow the primary as a second possible cycle of physical, mental, and reproductive procedures. Sometimes in the same room and sometimes in another, the beings scan the abductee with bright lights from machinery pulled down from the ceiling or withdrawn from under the table. Mental procedures occur in a room where a tall being stands beside captives and stares into their eyes while they watch images on a screen, envision scenes induced by external control, or participate in a staged activity in which the actors resolve into alien beings at the end. The subject matter of these procedures is always emotionally charged. The content may be death and destruction or erotic fantasies, perhaps a life crisis or a bizarre and threatening situation. A final form of mental procedure is testing, in which a being watches captives perform an assigned task (132-153).

The secondary reproductive procedures begin when the beings escort abductees into an incubatorium, a room filled with containers of liquid with fetuses floating inside. An alternative procedure takes the abductee to a nursery, where sickly babies lie in beds. The beings may tell a woman that some of the babies are hers, or present her with a baby or older child to touch and hold (153-186).

A set of ancillary procedures do not form a third cycle, but accompany the primary procedures in the experience of some abductees. They may immerse themselves in a pool of liquid and breathe the fluid, or undergo bizarre operations, perhaps with curative purposes. A few abductees become victims of pain experiments, or see "proto-people," robot-like beings, in various stages of manufacture. Some people report viewing a media display of a beautiful landscape, or linkage via a helmet with one or more beings who share the human's thoughts and emotions. Sometimes the beings require sexual activity between male and female captives (187-207).

The abduction typically ends abruptly as the beings tell their captives that it is time to go, hurry them to dress, then usher them out. Captives seldom recall their exit, but find themselves floating downward with an escort that sees them back to bed. A short walk may be necessary to return to a car, where "switched off" people reanimate and the party drives away with memories only of a UFO sighting (209-219). Eye problems, scars, and nosebleeds often follow abduction, as do sleep disturbances, anxiety, and other symptoms typical of post-traumatic stress disorder (239-253).

The crews consist of short humanoids with large hairless heads and large eyes, vestigial noses and ears, and slit mouths. The skin is gray, tan, pallid, or some close variant of these colors. The bodies are thin, the clothing hard to distinguish from the skin. Two kinds of beings are present--short "workers" from 2 to 4.5 feet tall, and "leaders" or "doctors" several inches taller. A leader typically commands a party of smaller workers and takes charge of less routine procedures. Communication is by telepathy, while the dark eyes of teardrop shape exert a compelling power over captives. The beings often reassure, but give evasive answers to questions. Abductees express ambivalence about the beings, and regard the small ones as mechanical but less intimidating, the tall ones as stern and cold even while feeling a rapport with them (220-236).

Bullard's findings about the beings closely parallel Jacobs'. The usual occupant is a humanoid of short to average height, with large head and large eyes, slit mouth and gray hairless skin, vestigial nose and ears. These beings commonly wear tight overall clothing. One serves as a leader and often seems friendly, at least superficially, but may act in an evasive manner. Cases in the literature only occasionally include tall humanoids. Human or near-human beings appear in less than 20% of the cases, sometimes mingling with humanoids in the same crew. The humans are often tall and blond, or Nordic in appearance. Monsters are almost nonexistent. The humanoid pictured on the cover of Whitley Strieber's Communion (1987) resembles many descriptions before and after publication of this book, but the humanoids in the literature include a range of variety Jacobs does not find: Heads may be more oval than pear-shaped, eyes round rather than teardrop, skin greenish, mottled, or wrinkled rather than smooth and gray. Now and then the head is mushroom-like, the clothing loose, the fingers webbed. The survey offers further perspective on these smaller differences within a broader framework of similarity.

Wright (1994a:5-7, 1994b:3-5) also finds short entities in 57 out of the 66 cases where subjects comment on height. A taller being appears in 47 cases, and a very tall being in ten. About one-third of the 95 cases include a being who serves as a leader. The beings are skinny or frail in 39 cases, of normal human build in two, but stocky or muscular in ten. Large eyes, small nose, slit mouth, and vestigial ears predominate, though variations include distinct pupils, a pointed nose, a round mouth, and visible ear lobes. Skin coloration varies considerably, with 38 out of 64 cases the typical gray, but white, flesh, blue, brown, and other colors also present. Clothing that is overall or tight is most common, but naked or skintight also occurs, while robes and loose cloaks are also frequent wear for leaders.

These eight studies concur that abductions share much in common. The content revealed in one study usually appears in one or more others. Overall patterns of sequence are the same, allowing for differences of stress, while Bullard and Haines largely agree on the onboard events. Bullard's data here relates to Jacobs' as coarse to fine, so a sharper delineation of events in the latter is only natural. Jacobs dismisses the fantastic events of the otherworldly journey and accounts for them in terms of media displays. He finds no beings other than gray humanoids, but suggests that human figures may be captives, hybrids, or illusions in the staging procedure. The mindscan and staring procedures loom large in Jacobs' accounts and find confirmation in 39 to 47 of Wright's cases, whereas Bullard does not identify them; yet a retrospect reveals 15 cases of intense or staring eyes in his sample, not a large number, but perhaps a significant underestimate of the total.

The single most irreconcilable element between the accounts Jacobs has investigated and accounts in the published literature is the baby presentation and related scenes. While taking egg and sperm or sexual encounters go back to the earliest reports, and a few cases of beings in containers are also on record, missing pregnancies, nurseries, and presentations are something new. Budd Hopkins described them in his book, Intruders (1987), and Jacobs has since found them commonplace; but they have little known precedent outside a few South American cases of doubt-

ful reliability, where beings show their former captive his offspring by an alien woman.

Definition of Abductions

Even a basic question like what is an abduction becomes entangled in sharp differences of opinion. A working guideline attached to the survey describes the "classic" abduction as an experience in which strange beings remove people from their familiar surroundings into a UFO or other unusual environment, and there subject them to a table examination. This prescription specifies a subset of UFO encounter claims presumed to have some phenomenological consistency. They are the reports most familiar as "abductions," the Barney and Betty Hill case being the prototypical example.

Such a benchmark guideline attempts to exclude similar but perhaps falsely related accounts. Two types of report in particular risk diluting the survey, since their kinship with the abduction phenomenon is uncertain at best. The first contrasts abduction with contact, where the primary experience is one of communication, either face to face or via transmitted messages. These stories are often complex, but sometimes only marginally related to UFOs and distinct in purpose from abductions.

A second contrast distinguishes abduction from a host of paranormal experiences that share certain peripheral motifs but lack the central and distinctive abduction imagery. The abduction literature is beginning to fill with reports based solely on a sense of presence, time loss, or sensations of paralysis and flotation, as growing numbers of people attribute their peculiar nocturnal experiences to alien intrusion. These motifs are familiar characteristics of bedroom capture. They may serve as diagnostic clues to hidden abduction, but they are insufficient clues because they are by no means unique to abduction. They cluster to a greater or lesser extent around "Old Hag" (Hufford 1982:10-11), near-death (Ring 1992:94), and out-of-body experiences (Blackmore 1982:70). Similar sensations accompany various psychological phenomena such as hallucinations, nightmares, sleep paralysis, and temporal lobe excitation, also phenomena often lumped together as anomalous psychology or altered states of consciousness (Hufford 1982:126,135; Persinger 1985:903,906-907; Reed 1988:18-20,39,44-45,81-83; Zusne 1989:111-115; Evans 1989:48-57).

Budd Hopkins (1981:216,223) and David Jacobs (1992:28) also emphasize the importance of physical examination, or more broadly, bodily manipulation, as the core activity and key criterion for an abduction. Not all seasoned investigators buy this limited notion. A definition offered by Rodeghier et al. (1991:64) allows communication to share a defining role with examination. Leo Sprinkle has long welcomed anyone with claims of alien encounters to his annual Contactee Conferences, and regards the phenomenon in its fullest scope to include physical, biological, psychosocial, and spiritual aspects (Sprinkle 1987:108). All reports are therefore equally valid parts of the mystery, and no single type of encounter report deserves a privileged status. His graduate student, June Parnell (1986:6,10), applies psychological tests to a range of encounter types that includes both abduction and contact.

Investigators Joe Nyman and Richard Hall also dispute a narrow definition, on largely practical grounds. Nyman regards abduction as a loaded and now distorted term, implying both unwillingness and recall after the fact, when neither implication is necessarily true. He favors the term "latent experience" for its neutrality and broader compass. The latent experience consists of stages with characteristic memories or images. The percipient undergoes a cyclical process in recalling these stages. It is the pattern itself, rather than any one part, that carries true diagnostic significance (1988:10-12). Hall writes (1993):

Although I accept that table examinations are a very strong, mainline feature of abduction reports, I do not--and cannot--accept them as the ultimately defining feature, if for no other reason than that we out here in the field are never sure if or when we have the total story from any given experiencer.

He adds that the experiences may go on for a lifetime without finality or closure. What most people recall are disturbing and puzzling fragments of memory, shot through with alien faces in dreams or flashbacks, recollections of time loss, or instances of paranormal events. Hypnosis may draw out a fuller, more coherent story, but few investigators have the resources and abilities for such in-depth inquiry. A strict definition of the abduction phenomenon that embraces only an onboard examination leaves these outward signs of abduction in limbo. With the signs go the people who report them, to suffer in neglect. However fragmentary this human evidence may be, Hall argues that its convergence serves as powerful evidence for a genuine phenomenon and deserves inclusion as an indicator of abduction even without the examination.

Respondents to the survey also divide over definitions, some in favor of a broad sense, some a narrow. One respondent (No. 11) cites Rodeghier et al. for his guiding definition, but another (No. 8) objects to overemphasis on the examination episode and finds other episodes equally important. Two others (Nos. 6,12) look no further than removal to a strange craft or alien environment by entities. Another investigator (No. 1) states that he rejects no claims. He might doubt some, but he denies none on account of any preconception of what an abduction should be. While one investigator (No. 12) shies away from psychic or seemingly nonphysical abductions, another (No. 7) rejects any such limitation and regards a psychic link as an almost essential element of the phenomenon.

Several investigators object that the reports belong to a continuum and no pigeonholing is possible. As one respondent (No. 1) describes the situation, most cases include communication as well as examination and no justifiable operation can separate the two or decide which experience carries primary importance. Another problem arises in long-term, multiple-encounter cases where the individual receives examinations at some times and messages at others. One investigator (No. 1) finds that childhood encounters often include a visit on board the craft and no examination, also more emphasis on message as the abductee grows older. The upshot of these complications is that more than half the respondents consider too restrictive any definition that embraces only a table examination.

II. RESULTS OF THE SURVEY: CIRCUMSTANTIAL MATTERS

The Investigators

Of the 13 participants in the survey, 11 are U.S. citizens, one British (No. 10 in Table 1), and one Australian (No. 11). All abduction investigators are amateurs--self-taught, seat of their pants, trial and error explorers where no established discipline or code of professional standards defines the pursuit of knowledge. The quality of abduction investigation therefore depends on the dedication, skill, and care of these participants, while their various approaches, techniques, and biases necessarily shape or misshape the results. Rarely in this day of institutionalized scholarship is an inquiry so fraught with uncertainty.

These investigators bring a variety of credentials and experience. Two are Ph.D. psychologists, two have graduate training in social work, and one is a medical doctor. Six respondents tally between 25 and 35 years of experience as UFO investigators, two more count at least 20 years. Four began their work with abductions as early as the 1960s. Nearly everyone has published on UFOs and abductions, some respondents extensively. These investigators are more than armchair experts; all have worked directly with the people who report abduction experiences.

The respondents bring sample sizes ranging from a few cases to several hundred (Table 1). Large samples contain 100 or more cases, medium samples more than ten and fewer than 100, small samples ten or fewer cases. Instructions to respondents ask them to base their responses on the cases they have investigated fully, but some investigators find this division artificial and too restrictive. Two investigators set a limit of three hypnotic regressions per case and in that sense establish a benchmark of completion, but other investigators are more subjective in their ideas of a full investigation. They complain that completeness is elusive. Some investigations continue for years, some abductees recall much but not everything, and partial investigations inevitably color estimates and impressions. For these reasons two respondents were unable to disentangle the full from the partial. Survey respondents share some 1700 cases among them, and about half that total qualifies as thorough investigations.

The Investigated

All abductees in this survey come from the English-speaking world. The 11 U.S. investigators draw their samples from U.S. citizens, mostly white with a few black, Hispanic, or otherwise identifiably ethnic participants. The British investigator has white and a few ethnic subjects, the Australian investigator has all white subjects.

The male-female ratio among abductees tilts slightly in favor of females (Table 1). Seven investigators report a 40%/60% mix, three others report about half and half, and one a disproportionate 80% female sample. Only two investigators report a preponderance of males, approximately two-thirds of their samples in both instances.

The educational and employment background of the abductees confirms the previous consensus that they come from all walks of life. A majority of abductees or seven respondents went to college; for five, more than half their abductees had a high school education, and one reports approximately equal numbers in both categories. Four respondents have a majority of white-collar workers in their sample and three have more blue-collar, while six report an even break (Table 1).

Table 1. Characteristics of Abductee Samples Among 13 Investigators.

Sample Size	Large			Medium					Small				
Investigator No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
# full invstgns.	250+	337	250	75-80	50	39	33	30	c10	10	10	9	4
# partial	250+	*	*	200-250	43	5	10	22	c40	30	10	8	28
Yr. of 1st invst.	1967	'84	'78	1965	89	68	66	85	80s	78	81	88	89
Hypnosis used	+	+	+	+-	+	+	-	+	-	+-	+-	-	+
The Abductees:													
Males (%)	65	43	40	40	35	66	48	40	40	40	17	56	50
Females (%)	35	56	60	60	65	33	52	60	60	60	83	44	50
Education	CC	CC	H	H	CC	H	HH	CC	CC	CH	HH	C	CC
Employment	WW	WW	WB	WB	BB	WB	BB	WW	WW	WB	B	WB	WB

* = figure for full investigations includes partials as well

Note: male-female ratio for #11 includes two cases with both sexes
C=college, H=high school; W=white-collar, B=blue-collar; double letters mean large majority; CH, WB mean college/high school, white/blue collar in approximately equal proportions.

+- = hypnosis used in some or many but not most cases

Some investigators have mentioned over the years that a surprising number of abductees are left-handed, or have American Indian ancestry. Only one respondent (No. 10) acknowledges the question about handedness, and finds a sample prevalence of about 20%. Six American respondents deny any unusual prevalence for Indian ancestry and one (No. 3) does not know, but four (Nos. 1,5,7,8) find some support for this connection. Two samples out of the four include an indefinite but distinctive number of people with this background, but the fact may carry no significance--in one case because the large sample of the investigator (No. 1) includes many ancestries, in the other because the investigator (No. 5) qualifies his affirmation by saying that Indian ancestry is common in his area. The two remaining investigators count an American Indian background in 15-20% of their abductees. The results are too few and too uncertain to confirm or deny this contention, but suggest that special ethnic or ancestral characteristics deserve further inquiry.

The Investigation

An investigation typically consists of screening, exploration of

conscious memories, exploration of hidden memories, and followup. Self-selection plays a vital role in beginning an investigation, since the claimant usually seeks out the investigator. This claimant has some inkling of a puzzling experience, usually in the form of vague memories and anxieties, and knows enough about the abduction phenomenon to associate it with that unusual experience. It is suspicions, emotions, and fragmentary memories that most claimants bring to the investigator.

The screening process helps investigators decide which claims are worth the necessary investment of time and energy to explore. Investigators become more pragmatic than theoretical in their definition of abduction at this point, and may restrict themselves for reasons external to the claim itself. All respondents indicate that their subjects have been at least 13 years of age. In all cases but one, the investigators have accepted no subjects under 20. One says he does not deal with child abductees. Whether the rest choose to exclude this younger segment or simply have had no occasion to investigate younger individuals is uncertain, but age emerges as a de facto criterion of exclusion for the survey respondents. Another criterion may be the freshness of the claim. One investigator prefers that the experience be less than one year old.

Screenings begin with an initial interview or meeting, a chance for the investigator to size up the claimants and their recollections. Simple willingness to cooperate and a desire to go forward with an investigation are fundamental qualifications. The investigator then looks for content or behavioral indicators suggestive of abduction--some combination of UFOs, entities, missing time, dreams, flashbacks, scars, unaccountable anxieties, or any other characteristics frequently associated with previous reports. Most respondents cite this initial test as standard operating procedure to identify a possible or probable abduction. Some respondents rely on informal screening while others use a checklist or scheme drawn from their experience, and a case must reach a threshold of appropriate indicators before the investigator goes further. A particular aspect may loom large, as in the case of the respondent (No. 13) who finds family involvement and psychic aspects to be reliable clues that further abduction memories will emerge on deeper investigation.

One respondent (No 9) acknowledges the importance of familiar content, but stresses the indicative value of the people who come forward. Do they fit the pattern of others who report abductions? If so, that fact gives a sound reason to pursue the claims. This human criterion is probably tacit among other investigators, but respondents most often express it in negative terms as they describe their reasons to reject a claim. The preliminary interview allows observation of overt irrational behavior or signs of fantasy. One investigator (No. 5) looks for too much prior knowledge of UFOs, a desire for attention, a tendency to be too accepting, and too many similarities between the report and books or movies. Claimants who fail certain trick questions are a poor risk, and other investigators (Nos. 6,12) reject a claimant who lies or provides too much contradictory testimony. A character check offers another valuable tool for weighing the credibility of a claimant.

There seem to be as many working definitions of abduction and practices for identifying it as there are respondents. Selection bias poses its greatest threat at this stage of inquiry. A narrow definition risks stacking the deck in favor of consistency from the start, if the investigator rejects an idiosyncratic or unusual case in favor of one that confirms prior expectations. Some respondents may commit this error, but at least not all of them commit it in the same way. Most respondents seem flexible enough in their criteria to admit some range of variation into their samples.

After initial contact and preliminary screening point to a likely abduction, respondents report a similar sequence of investigative procedures. An in-depth interview of the individual typically comes first. The claimant describes conscious recollections and dreams, with investigators gathering the information in spoken or written form, or both. Some investigators have questionnaires prepared, some seek out background information, life and medical history, any prior knowledge of UFOs. One administers personality tests as a matter of course. Several respondents investigate the abduction site or explore possible conventional solutions for any UFO sighting, and undertake a search for additional witnesses when possible.

If the report seems sufficiently unconventional and much of its content still undisclosed, investigators either let the matter rest or press the inquiry to its most controversial stage. Many claimants cannot reach memories of some parts of the abduction by conscious recall, and hypnosis is the usual solution. Ten respondents use hypnosis in some investigations, and seven use it extensively (Table 1).

After exploration of the hidden aspects of abduction, investigators may follow up with a search for corollary evidence such as body scars in places indicated in the account. Long-term contact with the abductee may reveal future encounters, paranormal experiences, and life changes. Several investigators encourage their subjects to make drawings of what they have seen. Investigators may support and counsel their abductees, or steer them toward an abductee support group or a qualified therapist if necessary. The more conscientious investigators transcribe their interview tapes, then write up and file a report with an organization such as MUFON.

Investigators work both singly and in groups. Six respondents state that they work alone always or most of the time, while the other seven indicate persistent association with a partner or small group, especially to carry out hypnosis. Solo work is often a matter of necessity and not choice, with one lone wolf admitting that he wished he could share the responsibilities with someone else. Teams spread out the various duties and lessen the burden on a single individual.

The Role of Hypnosis

Hypnosis and abduction have formed a seemingly inseparable partnership in the popular mind. This pairing began with the investigation of Barney and Betty Hill in the mid-1960s, and controversy over hypnosis as an investigative technique has continued unabated ever since (e.g., Klass 1988:51-63,185-191, Bullard 1989, Baker and Nickell 1992:216-221,

237-238). The debate casts hypnosis in two sharply opposing lights: Ufologists accept hypnosis as a facilitative tool to break through an apparent memory block and reach hidden memories. Skeptics regard hypnosis as causative in its influence and actually responsible for much of the abduction story, either by tapping cryptomnesic memories (such as temporarily forgotten fragments of news articles or movies), or by confabulation as the hypnotist leads a susceptible subject to create an abduction fantasy. The consensus of scientific opinion sides with the skeptics. Hypnosis lowers the threshold of critical thinking for some subjects and allows them to fantasize freely, increasing susceptibility to suggestions and influences, even unintended ones, that cue the subject to what sort of story the hypnotist wants to hear.

The practice of hypnosis by abduction investigators has not always been above reproach, but many of them strive for scrupulousness (Haines 1989, Schnabel 1994:62-68). Survey respondents avow their awareness of the dangers, and obey such basic precautions as limiting questions during sessions to a single interrogator, and preventing interaction of any onlookers present with the hypnotized subject. Hypotheses about the influences of hypnosis fortunately lend themselves to test. Skeptical predictions of distortion and confabulation have failed in comparisons of data (Bullard 1989:16-34), but further evidence is always welcome. Several questions in the survey assess the role of hypnosis in investigations, and signs of suggestibility among abductees.

Three survey respondents never use hypnosis, seven use it in most investigations, and three use it in 25% to 60% of their cases (Table 1). The hypnotist is the respondent in six samples (Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,8); four of these (Nos. 1,4,5,8) have professional qualifications or certification, the other two extensive experience. Four respondents engage professional hypnotists as part of an investigative team (a professional is a legal requirement in Australia), and two others (Nos. 9,12) refer people to hypnotists if they desire, but do not include hypnosis as part of their investigation. Two respondents (Nos. 3,4) who sometimes carry out their own hypnosis give the job over to another hypnotist at other times. One investigator (No. 10) sometimes tries visualization and memory-enhancement techniques other than hypnosis as an alternative way to bring out forgotten experiences.

Supporters of both the causal and the facilitative positions can find support in Table 2. The first four questions demonstrate that hypnosis does make a difference in abduction recall. Spontaneous recall of the full experience is rarest among the respondents' abductees, flashback memories and partial recollection more common, but the greatest number of abductees remember their encounter in detail only with hypnotic assistance. The three respondents who do not use hypnosis affirm this trend by reporting few detailed accounts of onboard experiences, such as examinations and conversations.

The remaining questions provide a glimpse into the personality traits of abductees. According to explanations based on personality characteristics, abductions are the subjective products of people with fantasy-prone personalities, a predisposition to altered states of consciousness, or above-average ability to role-play and confabulate under hypnosis. Ease in entering hypnosis and depth of trance vary greatly

from individual to individual, with the most susceptible subjects being usually the best fantasizers. The survey supports this view with nine out of ten respondents stating that many or most of their subjects are easy to hypnotize. This finding supports Kenneth Ring's study (1992:141-143), in which abductees and near-death experiencers acknowledge greater susceptibility to hypnosis and ability to lapse into trances than a control sample. Ring interprets his data to mean that some people have experience-prone personalities, higher than average in dissociative skills and in capacity for self-absorption. A middling number of subjects in this survey achieve deep trance, as opposed to estimates of 10-25% for the general population (Hilgard 1965:75-76,80). Many subjects are talkative under hypnosis and only low numbers are unresponsive. These results suggest that abductees as a group are more than ordinarily susceptible to hypnosis and exercise considerable fluency of thought while under hypnotic influence.

Several questions explore indications of this experience-proneness outside the context of hypnosis. An inquiry about unusual powers of visualization or vivid memories of early life among a respondent's abductees meets with seven denials (Nos. 2,4,5,6,7,8,13), two strong affirmations (Nos. 1,10), and four milder positives (Nos.3,9,11,12). Slightly more agreement supports the contention that abductees are prone to altered states of consciousness. Five respondents (Nos. 2,5,6,8,13) see no sign of it and two (Nos. 7,9) see only a little, but six are more favorable. Some caution is due here since the respondent specifies the nature of the state in only two cases. In one it is narcolepsy (No. 10), in the other it is PSI and meditation abilities (No. 4). Whether apparent psychic powers are preconditions or aftereffects of abduction remains a chicken-or-egg question at this point. The ambiguities in this portion of the survey oblige us to await more definitive evidence before we can draw any conclusions about dissociative skills, fantasy-proneness, or unconventional mental functioning among abductees.

If the survey supports a psychological origin so far, other answers foil one of the key skeptical proposals. Pliant subjects should be easy to lead. The hypnotist should have no trouble guiding them to tell the story he wants to hear, but the evidence fails to bear out this prediction. Nine out of ten respondents strongly agree that they cannot lead their subjects under hypnosis, and seven reaffirm the point by agreeing that many or most of their subjects resist such efforts and stick to the story they want to tell. Abductees also reveal an emotional commitment to their accounts. They seldom maintain an even emotional keel throughout hypnosis, but react with outbursts from time to time, and show a slight tendency to find certain memories especially frightening.

The results on fearful reactions vary too much from one respondent to another to uncover a conclusive trend. This problem also complicates responses about the quality of narrative the investigators receive. Some hear well-articulated stories, while an approximately equal number hears incidents without chronological connection.

These answers are far from decisive. Judgments about depth of trance, the influence of leading questions, or degree of emotion in responses are necessarily subjective, improved with experience to be sure, but still the idiosyncratic estimate of an investigator working

largely in isolation and unable to calibrate his evaluations through comparison with his peers. One investigator (No. 2) finds that depth of trance makes no difference in the events reported. Whether the fear responses of abductees stem from a fearful experience or an ability to enter deeply into role-playing remains a problem beyond the scope of this survey. It cannot point out the ultimate significance of hypnosis and abductee reactions under its influence. These issues require a different order of expertise and inquiry. The question of hypnotic influence will rise again in the comparisons section, when content findings open a new perspective on the issue.

A note on how to read Table 2 and others of a similar pattern is in order. This table answers the question, "How many respondents indicate that 0-10%, 11-25%, 26-64%, or 65-100% of abductees in their samples report the trait listed to the left?" This question adheres to the principle that investigators are the primary unit of inquiry in this study. Any answer we learn comes through their evaluation of their inquiries. The next-to-last column summarizes the tendency of the responses, whether the majority of respondents leans toward the lower, middle, or high end of the percentage range.

A simple head-count of investigators cannot tell the whole story because the sample sizes differ considerably. A cross-check is necessary to find if the weight of case numbers agrees with the tendency of respondent numbers, or qualifies it. The final column indicates the distribution of case numbers by comparing larger versus smaller samples. The three largest samples are especially important. If these three investigators identify a feature in many or most of their cases, they agree that the tendency is high; a mixture of some and many indicates a middling tendency; and few or some indicates a low tendency. When the tendency findings of these three investigators agree with the general tendency of all investigators, the distribution is positive and affirms a match between investigators and case quantities. Disagreement among the three investigators, or with the overall tendency, denies that findings are uniform across all sample sizes.

Table 2. Responses of Subjects to Hypnosis.

No. respondents (n=10) indicating	0-10%	11-25%	26-64%	65-100%	Tnd	Dtb
Recall without hypnois	5	2	1	2	Lo	+
Recall in flashbacks	1	5	2	2	Lo	-
Recall much without hypnosis	3	4	3	1	Mid	+
Recall only with hypnosis	1	0	6	4	Hi	+
Subject easily hypnotized	0	1	4	5	Hi	+
Able to achieve deep trance	1	3	2	3	Mid	-
Talkative while hypnotized	1	1	6	1	Mid	+
Unresponsive	3	4	1	2	Lo	-
Easily led by hypnotist	7	2	1	0	Lo	+
Resistant to leading	2	1	2	5	Hi	+
Fearful of some memories	2	2	4	2	Mid	-
Equally emotional throughout	8	0	0	1	Lo	+
Prone to emotional outbursts	2	2	4	2	Mid	-
Tell a well-organized story	2	3	1	3	Mid	-
Tell isolated incidents	3	3	1	2	Lo	-

Tnd = tendency of findings among all respondents (low, middle, or high percentages)

Dtb = distribution of findings by sample size ("+" indicates respondents with 3 largest samples agree with one another and with majority of other 10 respondents; "-" indicates respondents with 3 largest samples disagree with one another, or with the majority of others)

The Sample and Its Objective Reliability

The "classic" abduction with examination as primary focus fills 50-100% of the sample cases in this survey for ten respondents. What makes up the balance demonstrates that respondents differ in practice as well as philosophy when they select their cases. Five (Nos. 1,4,7,8,10) identify communication as an important part of the experience for half or more of their abductees (Table 3). The communication element may rival or even replace examination as the primary purpose of the encounter, though respondents disagree considerably over its significance. Eleven respondents include cases where abductees enter the craft but receive no examination, and more than 25% of four samples (Nos. 1,4,9,11) consists of this type of case. Reports limited to initial phenomena rise to high percentages (over 65%) in only two samples (Nos. 6,7), but seven others (Nos. 1,4,5,8,9,10,12) add to their total some or a few cases of this type. The survey sample consists of a mixed bag of encounter types.

The chief determinant of type is depth of investigation, according to several respondents. One investigator (No. 8) reports only initial phenomena from 80-85% of claims investigated no further than the preliminary stage, and entry without examination among 50% with further conscious inquiry. A full investigation including hypnosis raises examinations to 98%, though extensive communication is present in 50% of these cases. Two of the three investigators who do not use hypnosis find cases of initial phenomena, entry without examination, or communication alone more often than hypnosis users, though these two respondents (Nos. 7,9) note hints of onboard or examination experiences blocked from conscious recall.

Investigators can prove that expectation does not always create an abduction story. Claimants may come forward and describe experiences with the right preliminary signs, but no abduction emerges under a full investigation, despite both investigator and claimant knowing what an abduction story contains and expecting to find one. Eight respondents (Nos. 1,2,3,4,6,8,9,11) cite figures of 10% or less for such failures, while five (Nos. 5,7,10,12,13) find more. Twelve respondents declare a rate of less than 10% for another type of pseudo-abduction, wherein the claimant describes an abduction-like experience while unconscious, in a trance, or out-of-body, but no physical abduction occurs. External witnesses confirm that the claimant is present during the experience. The exception is Respondent No. 10, whose sample includes 50% or more of such cases. Several investigators suspect some claimants are mentally unstable, two (Nos. 4,10) numbering these cases as high as 20-30% in their samples. All respondents doubt that many of their cases are hoaxes or fantasies. The number is zero or few in 11 samples and no higher than 20% in two others (Nos. 4,10), but initial screening perhaps serves to filter out overt fantasy, mental instability, and non-physical cases

at the outset of inquiry.

Corroborating evidence is uncommon but important. Any confirmation by an outside witness or testimony that the abductee was absent at the time of an abduction is rare in all samples (Table 3). Physical evidence for an encounter such as physical traces of UFO or occupant activity and exotic substances are likewise scarce, though three respondents (Nos. 9, 12, 13) report a middling frequency of physical traces. The most common form of evidence appears in the form of markings on the body, usually hairline or scoop-like scars supposed to originate in blood- or skin-sampling procedures during the examination. Only this type of evidence rises above a frequency of 25-30% in more than half the samples (Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13). No proof that these scars actually originate during abduction has come to light, either, so this evidence remains intriguing but low in probative value. Reports of implants are also numerous, but confirmations by X-ray, CAT scans, or spontaneous discharges of these objects from the body are few. Again, no analysis of the available objects affirms that they are out of the ordinary. One respondent (No. 12) adds that one third of his cases include electromagnetic effects, presumably from the UFO, as another form of evidence for a physical phenomenon.

One final question adds an intriguing contribution to the subjective-vs.-objective debate. If an abductee wears eyeglasses and aliens claim him in the night, would he see clearly or not? Six respondents (Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12) find no cases of clear sight without normal corrective lenses, four others (Nos. 1, 6, 10, 13) know of examples, though No. 10 notes that in one case a man with bad eyes had to squint. If clear seeing accompanies the experience, this fact would point toward a subjective origin, but the evidence proves ambivalent. It cannot settle whether the negative answers result from ignorance, such as a failure to ask, or genuine clear vision where it should be blurred. In at least one case no glasses and imperfect vision go together, but we can reach no general conclusion.

Table 3. Types of Abductions in Sample and Corroborating Evidence.

No. respondents (n=13) indicating	0-10%	11-25%	26-64%	65-100%	Tnd	Dtb
Classic abduction		2	3	8	Hi	+
Communication primary	5	1	4	2		-
Enter craft, no examination	8	1	2	2	Lo	-
Initial phenomena only	6	4		2	Lo	+
Outside witnesses to abductn.	9	2			Lo	+
Abductee absence confirmed	10	1	1		Lo	-
Traces on ground, car, etc.	6	4	3		Lo	+
Body marks, scars	2	4	5	2	Mid	-
Substance left on body	9	2			Lo	+
Evidence for implant	11	2			Lo	+

The survey confirms what abduction investigators have known all along--that the physical evidence for this phenomenon is both rare and ambiguous. Most evidence for abduction rests on the tenuous grounds of narrative testimony. Any conclusions reached from the survey must lie in the shadow of this fact, and tell us truths about narratives more

certainly than truths about abductions themselves.

The Onset of Abduction

The abduction story begins with a description of capture, or how the abductee comes under the influence of strange beings. The story continues as the abductee enters a UFO or other strange environment, climaxes with onboard experiences that usually include an examination, then concludes with return and aftereffects.

Table 4 summarizes some basic circumstances and characteristics of the reports--the who, when, where, and how long of abductions. By far the most abductions occur at night and involve solitary individuals taken from their bedrooms or households for one to two hours. Twelve respondents cite nocturnal abductions in at least 65% of their cases, and five (Nos. 4,8,10,11,12) note 80% or higher. These same respondents all record daylight cases as well, but their numbers rise above one-fourth for only two respondents (Nos. 1,2). Bedroom captures prevail in this survey, and they replace highway settings as the most common scene for abduction. The number of people taken in open air while hunting, camping, or walking outside approximates the number taken from vehicles here. One respondent (No. 1) points out the complication that an abductee taken from one environment on one occasion may depart from another at the next abduction. Since repeaters are commonplace, the figures for environment, time of day, number of persons abducted, and duration vary from instance to instance and add an unavoidable distortion to respondents' answers.

Close ties with night and sleep lend some credence to abduction as a dream-related phenomenon. The duration attributed to abduction exceeds the span of potentially similar phenomena like sleep paralysis or the Old Hag, which lasts a few minutes, thirty at most, according to a conversation with David Hufford. This upper limit for the Old Hag is rare, but represents the bare minimum for abductions. Reports of duration are largely subjective, however, and even counts of time lost on a drive of known mileage offer only soft support that an abduction experience lasts an hour or more. The estimates also depend in part on hypnosis--the three respondents who never use it describe most of their cases as uncertain in duration. Very long abductions of more than three hours or even days in length are scarcer than very brief abductions. Most abductions are reported to be more than half an hour long and less than three, confining the duration to relatively narrow limits.

Some of the best evidence for an objective phenomenon comes from multiple-witness abductions. They escape the inevitable suspicion that befalls single-witness reports, no matter how credible the individual may be. Multiple-witness cases comprise a minority of all reports, but they are not a rare phenomenon. Five respondents (Nos. 1,3,6,7,9) cite 90% or more of their cases as single-witness, three more (Nos. 5,10,11) find at least 80% in this category, but all respondents have cases with two or more witnesses as well. These cases make up 20% or more of six samples (Nos. 2,4,5,11,12,13). Some of the best-known and most spectacular cases in the literature are of this type, and they continue to offer evidence of exceptional value to abduction researchers.

If additional people are present for a capture, they do not always join in the abduction. In some instances the captors take one individual from the midst of a party of people and leave the others behind in a "switched off" or unconscious condition. Spouses may remain in bed asleep or immobilized, families or fellow passengers in a car held in suspended animation. This strange but recurrent incident is a common feature of abduction stories. Four respondents (Nos. 4,7,12,13) cite it in 50% or more of their cases, and four more (Nos. 1,2,8,9) find it in over one-fourth of theirs. All respondents affirm that their samples contain instances of it.

Table 4. Time of Day, Location, Duration, and Number of Participants in Sample Abductions.

No. respondents (n=13) indicating	0	1-10%	11-25%	26-64%	65-100%	Tnd	Dtb
Time of capture:							
Nocturnal abduction					12	Hi	+
Daylight abduction		5	5	2		Lo	+
Time of day uncertain	5	2	1			Lo	+
Location of capture:							
Bedroom			1	6	5	Hi	+
Vehicle		4	4	4		Lo	-
Open air		4	3	5		Mid	+
Duration of abduction:							
Less than 1/2 hour	3	5	2	1		Lo	+
1/2 to 1 hour	1	4	4	1		Lo	-
1 to 2 hours			4	3	3*	Hi	-
2 to 3 hours	1	4	2	1	1	Lo	-
More than 3 hours	5	3	3			Lo	+
Full day or more	8	1	2			Lo	+
Duration uncertain		2			3		
Number abducted:							
One person				3	10	Hi	+
Two persons		7	4	2		Lo	+
Three or more persons	5	8				Lo	+
Others present but unconscious		2	3	7	1	Mid	+

*=one investigator reports 90% between 1/2 to 3 hours

III. SURVEY RESULTS: DESCRIPTIVE CONTENT

Capture

The abduction experience begins with a transition from the everyday environment to a twilight zone of alien presences and strange surroundings. This phase of the experience remains most readily accessible to conscious recall for most abductees. In fact their sole conscious clue that something out of the ordinary happened to them may begin and end with the precursor sensations and events associated with capture. As the surrealistic atmosphere of abduction envelops them, abductees usually lose the thread of recollection and recover only under hypnosis the scenes of visiting entities and transport to a UFO or unearthly environment.

Reports of the onset of abduction are rich with emotions, sensations, and observations (Table 5). Respondents agree that the three commonest features are the presence of a UFO, the appearance of strange beings, and a sense of paralysis. In at least ten samples these three features occur in 50% or more of the reports. The UFO may emit a beam of light, or a beam may shine through a window from an unseen source.

Less common initial phenomena include monotonous sounds, usually a buzz or drone, less often a musical tone. All 13 respondents report instances of sounds, though only three (Nos. 4,8,10) find this phenomenon in more than 25-30% of their cases. Ten respondents acknowledge instances in which balls of light appear within a house and float or fly about just prior to abduction. These reports are in the minority, with only four respondents (Nos. 1,8,10,12) noting examples in as many as 25% of their cases. Unusual sensations and behaviors also characterize the onset of abduction. A middling number of abductees report a premonition, or a sense of restlessness, anxiety, and foreboding before observable capture events begin. In one instance a mental voice summons the abductee, in another the abductee gets out of bed for no conscious reason and walks outside to await the beings.

Once capture gets underway, another behavioral oddity manifests itself in some to many cases for ten respondents--an abductee-to-be may behave in a seemingly inappropriate manner, showing less fear or curiosity than the situation warrants. Another striking phenomenon associated with capture is the "Oz Factor," an eerie cessation of normal sounds and background activities, as though some sort of vacuum surrounds the abduction site. Twelve respondents find at least a few examples of this effect, but disagree considerably over its frequency of occurrence. One investigator (No. 13) adds to the list a heightened sensitivity to light and sound and an electric sensation on the skin, while another (No. 12) mentions the screen memory of a wolf at the door.

A surprising discovery is the relative scarcity of missing time accounts in the survey samples. The time lapse phenomenon has been a hallmark of abduction in both popular and scholarly forums ever since the "interrupted journey" of Barney and Betty Hill. Only four respondents (Nos. 2,4,7,10) elevate missing time to the 60% or higher bracket, while five (Nos. 3,6,8,9,11) place this motif in the lower quarter. Variables like size of sample, nationality, or use of hypnosis seem unrelated to the frequency. Yet if missing time is often missing, a second surprise is the small number of abductees who remain fully conscious. Ten respondents count them at 10% or less, and the other three (Nos. 1, 7,11) aver that no more than 30% of their subjects stay conscious. If no confusion is to blame and the shortage of missing time is genuine, one of the best-publicized features of abductions is not a mainstay of reports at all, and the hypothesis that abduction content originates with media influence suffers a lapse in credibility.

Table 5. Sensations and Incidents Surrounding Onset of Abduction.

No. respondents (n=13) indicating	0-10%	11-25%	26-64%	65-100%	Tnd	Dtb
Premonition	4	4	4	1	Mid	+
Restlessness, anxiety	4	4	3	2	Mid	-
UFO approaches or is present		2	10	1	Mid	+
Beam of light comes from UFO	3	5	4	1	Mid	+
Light through window	4	3	4	1	Mid	-
Balls of light	3	6	3		Lo	-
Silence, lack of traffic	5	3	5		Mid	-
Inappropriate response	3	6	4		Mid	+
Buzz or drone sound	5	4	4		Lo	+
Musical sound	7	5	1		Lo	+
Paralysis		2	7	4	Hi	+
Missing time	2	4	4	3	Mid	-
Full consciousness throughout	10	2	1	1	Lo	+
Beings approach, are present		3	6	4	Hi	+
No descriptions	4	1			Lo	+

How regular a sequence the capture events follow is uncertain from the survey. Elements like premonitions, "Oz Factor" isolation, paralysis, missing time, beams, escort, and flotation are familiar from previous literature and demonstrate that the respondents find reports that are similar in kind. Closer comparison of how the pieces fit together is not possible with the available data.

The Beings--How They Look

Abductees usually meet the perpetrators of the abduction during the capture episode. Some of the richest descriptions in abduction reports concern these strange visitors, entities of seemingly unearthly appearance who occupy the UFO and show a purposeful interest in human life. They may appear early in the capture episode as the abductee awakens to find these intruders in the bedroom, or they may climax the episode, appearing only after the other incidents have unfolded and the abductee has entered fully into the strange atmosphere of the experience. The beings approach the captives, escort them to the craft, perform examinations, communicate messages, and return captives to their previous location. Virtually all onboard business occurs in the company of these

beings. They accompany abductees throughout their stay and remain part of memory even when all other details are fragmentary.

The prevalent type of entity in respondents' samples is a short gray humanoid with an almost fetal appearance of head and face (Table 6). These "standard" humanoids usually range from 3.5 to 5.5 feet tall, though beings at the shorter end of this scale (3.5-4 feet) are most common. All respondents find examples of the humanoid type and five (Nos. 2,4,5,12,13) report this type in 90% or more of their cases. For three (Nos. 2,12,13) these beings occupy 99-100% of their cases (Table 7). Only in the British sample (No. 10) does this type fall below 50% in frequency. A taller humanoid of similar appearance is sometimes present as well. Six respondents (Nos. 2,3,5,8,12,13) identify a few of these beings as tall on a human scale (over 6 feet), and one respondent (No. 5) finds these beings in 60% of a sample of 39 cases; but abductees often measure stature only by comparison and a being may stand out as taller only in contrast with still shorter beings.

Humanoids by no means monopolize abduction reports, though alternatives occur only in small numbers. The humanoid category itself is broad enough to include more than standard humanoids, since one respondent (No. 4) reports 40% standard grays out of 90% humanoids. Eight respondents (Nos. 1,2,3,4,7,8,9,13) note a few vague figures; one (No. 13) reports black or hooded figures, another (No. 4) speaks of tall shining figures with indistinct faces. In one case, obscure figures are short in stature and could be typical humanoids indistinctly observed. In another case the hooded being is seven feet tall, and in yet another the figure is a tall, dark female being.

Two forms similar in some respects to the standard humanoid but distinct from it are the reptilian and the insect-like beings. The insects may be mantis-like, thin with large eyes, while the reptiles have slitlike eye pupils, patterned skin, a cranial ridge, and robust body build. These beings appear in six samples (Nos. 1,2,3,5,7,12) with a frequency of 10% or less. At the same time these types are clearly different from humanoids and not merely alternative metaphors of description for the more familiar type. Exotic creatures like large brains, monstrous beings, and robot-like entities claim a few percentage points in only five samples (Nos. 1,3,4,7,10). One respondent (No. 7) notes Bigfoot-like beings present in four cases. These large hairy beings have apelike features as a rule, though in one case several of these creatures had human eyes.

Human-like beings in a role other than captive appear in 12 samples. These humans may be apparently normal people who serve as active members of the crew, though in five of the seven samples including this type, the number is as small as one or two cases and no more than 10% in the largest sample. Only in the foreign samples are the percentages bigger--30% for Australia (No. 11) and 40% for Britain (No. 10). A second type of human is the "Nordic," a tall blond, blue-eyed being present in six samples (Nos. 1,5,6,7,10,11), again in small numbers and no more than 10% in the largest sample. Once more the British sample stands out with 40% Nordics. A near-human type of entity is the hybrid, an apparent offspring of human and humanoid parents represented by babies or older children in twelve samples. One investigator (No. 2)

affirms that these beings are common, though other respondents count only small numbers.

A complication in classifying types arises because mixed crews are commonplace. Every respondent reports at least one case in which multiple types of beings appear during the same encounter, and six indicate mixed crews man the ship in half or more of their cases. These six include three of the four largest samples. In one report the occupants include a human with dark hair, another human with orange hair, several short gray humanoids, several tall gray humanoids, a short black figure and a short hooded figure. In another case a big brain-like being directs several humanoids 7-8 feet tall, with yellow eyes and six-fingered hands. More common situations have tall humanoids directing shorter humanoids, or Nordics mingling with humanoids. The combinations include:

Tall and short humanoids	Humanoids and robots
Nordics and grays	Humanoids and humans
Humanoids and hybrids	Humanoids and insectoid

Some abductees regard themselves as tied in some profound way to the alien beings. As children or later these people feel that they are not native to this earth, and have their origin elsewhere. They may even believe they lived before birth on another world and express sadness at being born into this one as a human (Nyman 1989). Six respondents (Nos. 2,5,6,9,11,13) find no examples of this claim, but three (Nos. 4,8,10) find one or a few such people, and three others (Nos. 1,3,7) find some or many. Respondent No. 3 reports one-third of his abductees over the past few years have expressed this alien identity. He also finds that the beings foster this association during repeated abductions by reminding abductees of it.

Table 6. Types of Beings.

No. respondents (n=13) indicating	0	1-10%	11-25%	26-64%	65-100%	Tnd	Dtb
Humanoid			1	3	9	Hi	+
Standard gray humanoid			1	5	7	Hi	+
Short to average humanoid				2	7	Hi	+
Tall humanoid		4	1	1		Lo	-
Height uncertain			1	1	2		
Reptilian and insectoid	3	5	1			Lo	+
Human		4		3		Lo	-
Nordic	4	5	1	1		Lo	+
Exotic, monster, ape, robot	4	4	1			Lo	+
Vague, indistinct, hooded	1	4	2	2		Lo	+
Multiple types in one crew		2	3	6	2	Mid	+
Abductee sees self as alien	6	3	1	2		Lo	-

Table 7. Types of Beings by Respondent.

Cases/sample:	Large (100+)			Medium (11-99)					Small (10 or less)				
Respondent No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Humanoid	50%	Mst	Mst	90%		Mst							
Short gray	Mny	99%	Mny	40%	90%		30%	Mst	Mst	15%	50%	100%	100%
Tall gray		Few	Yes		60%			Few				Yes	25%
Reptilian	10%	(1)	Few		10%		(1)	0	0		0		0
Insectoid	*				5%							(1)	
Human	10%		Few				(1)	Few		40%	30%	Yes	50%
Nordic	10%	0	0		10%	Few	9%	0	0	40%			25%
Hybrids	Som	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(2)	(2)	Few		No	(1)	(2)	No
Apelike beings							12%						
Exotic, monster		0	Few	3%			(1)	0	0	2%	0		
Robot	10%									4%			
Hooded figure							6%						50%
Black figure													25%
Vague figures	10%	Som	Few	9%			(1)	Som	Mny		0		
Mixed crews	Mny	Som	Mny	50%	Som	Few	(1)	Mst	Som	33%	50%	33%	100%

*=10% includes both reptilian and insectoid types

()=indicates number of cases, not percentage

The sex of the occupants typically remains uncertain in the minds of abductees (Table 8). In five samples (Nos. 2,7,8,9,10) no abductee distinguishes male or female; ten respondents (Nos. 2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,11,12) reaffirm that more abductees fail to recognize sexual differences than identify them. This sexless appearance most likely applies to humanoids rather than to the human types, and corroborates descriptions widespread in the literature. Abductees sometimes sense that some beings in a crew differ in sex (e.g., Nos. 1,3,5,6,7,9,10,12,13), even though no visible clues of body or clothing justify drawing a distinction. When abductees specify sex, they slightly favor females, suggesting that female characteristics are more distinctive. If abductees are confused about the sex of their captors, so are investigators. A thorough lack of consensus characterizes their responses to this topic.

Table 8. Sex of Occupants.

No. respondents (n=13) indicating	0	1-10%	11-25%	26-64%	65-100%	Tnd	Dtb
Male	5	2	1	1		Lo	-
Female	5	3	1	2		Lo	-
No sex distinguished			2	3	7	Hi	-
Sense of difference only	1	2	1	4	2	Hi	-

The survey draws out more detailed descriptions of facial and bodily features of the beings than identification by type alone permits. Table 9 summarizes those descriptions for humanoids, reptiles, Nordics, humans, and hybrids. The table contrasts the more typical appearances with less common alternatives.

Standard humanoids conform to a familiar and consistent pattern. They have a head shaped like an inverted pear, heart, or teardrop, with a large cranium over a tapered, even pointed chin. Their eyes are the

most striking by far of their features, large, sometimes enormous, with an elongated shape extending them around the side of the head and variously described as almond, slanted, egg-like, teardrop, or wraparound. These eyes are often dark or black and penetrating or unblinking. Other facial features are vestigial--the mouth is a thin, lipless slit, the nose no more than holes or a tiny bump, the ears mere openings with little or no external structure. The skin is entirely hairless, its color usually gray, white, or pallid. The hands may have four or five digits, though considerable disagreement among respondents marks this feature. These descriptions apply to the taller as well as the shorter humanoids.

With 9 to 13 concurrences for each of these general traits, the respondents agree overwhelmingly on the characteristics of most humanoids. Only four respondents (Nos. 1,3,4,13) specify any alternative descriptions, and rank them as rare occurrences. According to two samples (Nos. 3,4), head forms vary to round, oval, football, and egg (bottom-heavy) shapes, but only in sample no. 4 do oval shapes with a flattened face outnumber the pears. On those rare occasions when humanoids show hair (Nos. 2,8), it is limited to the top of the head and often looks artificial, as if the being wears a wig.

Three respondents find instances of round humanoid eyes, in contrast to the usual elongated shape. No. 2 finds only a few examples of circular eyes, No. 10 indicates 20%, while No. 3 has many cases. Humanoids usually have entirely dark eyes, but the eyes sometimes show pupils, and have coloration in rare instances. One tall gray being had yellow eyes, another gray being had sparkles in its eyes. Respondent No. 3 finds a few instances of small eyes instead of the usual large. One investigator finds larger eyes among the taller humanoids than among the smaller type within the same crew, though another denies any such relationship--and both draw their conclusions from large samples. Large black eyes were common in one respondent's sample (No. 4) over many years, but descriptions of immense wraparound eyes grew common only after 1985.

A round mouth and a human or near-human form are the primary alternatives to the slit figure, and always scarce. Reports may not mention a mouth, as a result of omission or because it is unseen, and possibly because some beings have no mouth. In one case a hooded figure wears a face plate that hides facial features. Respondent No. 7 reports two humanoids with large mouths, but no one reports teeth, eating, or mouth movement during conversation.

A few abductees describe humanoid noses as long and pointed (samples 2,3,13), pug (No. 3), large (Nos. 2,11), or normal (No. 11) instead of the usual small and structureless variety. Respondent No. 5 notes that some abductees locate the nose holes high on the face, near the eyes. Ears seldom vary from holes or small, vestigial structures, though respondent No. 3 has a few reports of large, fanlike ears. Hands may have as few as three digits, though four or five are the norm; one case of six the investigator labels a hoax. The count varies considerably within a single sample, six respondents (Nos. 1,2,3,6,7,8) reporting both four and five digits among their cases. One digit may serve as an opposable thumb, but this feature is missing in a sizable minority of

descriptions. The fingers are more often long and thin than short and thick, while the tips may be padlike (No. 1) or bulbous with a suction cup (No. 5, in 15% of the descriptions). No respondents report webbing between the fingers, a feature in some cases from the literature.

Skin colors of gray, pallid, translucent white, or bone-white predominate, but tan or a brownish shade appears with some frequency in four samples (Nos. 2,3,8,11). Black, blue, or green occur rarely in these same samples. Most indications favor uniform coloration, but mottled or textured skin appears from time to time. How the skin feels to touch varies from "ultrasuede" to rough and from warm to cool, while the descriptive vocabulary includes soft, smooth, rubbery, elastic, leathery, firm, and clammy. The humanoids in one case have lumps on their faces.

If every respondent's humanoids share a similar outline, they also differ in nuances from sample to sample and even from report to report. No respondent claims that the standard descriptions are monotonously universal. The standard features tally responses of "most" or typical percentages of 90-99%, but respondent No. 5 reports only 80% of tall grays have wraparound eyes. Faceplates, helmets, or hoods conceal features in a few cases, and some responses are ambiguous regarding which feature belongs to which type of being. Uncertainties cloud the descriptions, and some variation seems inherent in the descriptions themselves.

Three sketches from one investigator (No. 13) emphasize the limited power of verbal descriptions to capture the finer points of difference within a broad consistency: One head has the teardrop shape with a sharp chin. The eyes are large and elongate, but with vertical pupils. A second head is pear-shaped with a rounded chin, the eyes have a rounder shape and sit higher in the face. Dark pupils do not quite fill the eyes, while the nose has a longer structure. The third head has an egg shape, with fuller cheeks than the rest. The eyes are entirely dark and wrap around to the side of the head. The nose is small and the mouth, while still a slit, seems wider than the other two mouths. These differences are subtle idiosyncrasies among faces sharing an unmistakable general likeness.

Only respondent No. 5 describes reptilian beings in detail. They have neither the large cranium nor pointed chin of gray humanoids, but the head includes a crest running front to back on the skull. The reptiles have greenish, scaly skin and snakelike eyes with vertical pupils. Other facial features seem largely nondescript. About 90% of the reptiles have four clawed fingers and brown webbing, though another investigator speaks of 4-5 digits for this type. Insectoid beings bear some resemblance to the reptiles, also having 4-5 fingers, though their eyes are compound.

Five samples include descriptions of Nordic beings (Nos. 5,6,7,10, 13). They are human in overall appearance, but distinctive for their tall stature, long blond hair, piercing blue eyes, and long tapered fingers. Some abductees describe these beings as beautiful. They are more common in British reports, but similar descriptions carry over to North American samples. How sharp a line the respondents draw between Nordics and humans remains uncertain, since some beings classed as human

also have blue eyes and the possibility arises that the types shade into one another. Whether a description of long faces and pronounced chins belongs with Nordics or humans of an unusual sort is uncertain as well. Several respondents (Nos. 2,3,8,9), including two with large samples, deny hearing of blue-eyed beings at all, and in one case a being of Nordic form looked back at the abductee with the large dark eyes of gray humanoids.

Little needs to be said about the human occupants. The six respondents who describe them (Nos. 1,4,7,11,12,13) find conventional features, with some variety in skin and hair color or size and shape of particular features, but always within the tolerances of human variation. Respondent 12 notes a dark female human with large, dark, and shiny eyes, and No. 13 finds black or gold pupils, bringing to mind descriptions of hybrids or gray beings disguised by screen memories. One respondent questions human occupants as a separate type and identifies any humans on board as captives or hybrids.

Hybrids combine the features of both humans and humanoids, in keeping with the supposed origin of these beings as offspring of human and humanoid. Twelve respondents report this type, but only two (Nos. 5,12) describe it. The large humanoid eyes remain, but they have the pupils of a human eye, with a blue- or gold-colored iris. The large cranium also remains, and while the chin is also delicate, it is more humanlike than the humanoid equivalent. Thin, wispy hair covers hybrid heads, as it never does humanoids', and ears and noses become more prominent, though still small by human standards. A grayish or pallid skin lends a sickly appearance to hybrids. Their mouths remain thin-lipped and pale, immobile and seemingly incapable of smiling.

A conclusion on consistency would have to recognize a great deal of similarity in descriptions of the types. Humanoids split into several subspecies--short grays, tall grays, tans, and others. Their features follow a set pattern, though minor variations or anomalies run through the samples and differences accumulate as samples grow larger. Yet the overall picture is one of likeness with limited variety over hundreds of cases, while radical departures from the norm, such as reliance on Hollywood imagery should entail, are surprisingly few in number.

Table 9. Physical Features of Beings.

HUMANOID				
No. respondents (n=13) indicating:				
Feature	Usual		Alternative	
Eyes: Large		11	Small	1
Dark, black		13		
Almond, slanted, wraparound		10	Round, circular	3
Mouth: Slit, lipless		9	Round, large, normal	4
Nose: Small, flat, holes only		12	Long, thin, large, pointed	4
Ears: None, vestigial, holes only		12		
Hands: Less than 5 digits		9	5 digits	5
Skin: Gray, pallid, white		12	Tan, dark, blue, green	4
Head: Large cranium/narrow chin		9	Oval, triangular, odd	2
Hairless		9	Hair or wig	3

REPTILIAN

No. respondents (n=1) indicating:			
Eyes:	Snakelike, vertical pupil	1	
Ears:	None	1	
Skin:	Green-brown, scales overlap	1	
Head:	Rounded, top ridge	1	

NORDICS

No. respondents (n=5) indicating:			
Eyes:	Human, blue, penetrating	4	Eyes like gray humanoids' 1
Mouth:	Human	2	
Nose:	Human	1	
Ears:	Human	1	
Skin:	Human, white	2	
Head:	Human	1	Long face, pronounced chin 1
	Hair long, blond	3	

HUMANS

No. respondents (n=6) indicating:			
Eyes:	Normal human, with pupil	2	Large and shiny 1
	Blue or golden	2	Black or dark 2
Mouth:	Normal	3	Normal to small 1
Nose:	Normal	6	Small or large 3
Ears:			Normal to small 1
Skin:	Normal	2	White or dark brown 1
Head:	Hair black or fair	1	

HYBRIDS

No. respondents (n=2) indicating:			
Eyes:	Large, with pupils	2	
	Blue or golden	1	
Mouth:	Thin lips	2	
Nose:	Small	2	
Ears:	None or none	2	
Skin:	Pale or gray, sickly, frail	2	
Head:	Large forehead, pointed chin	2	
	Sparse, wispy hair	2	

Three types of clothing recur time and again among the beings (Table 10). By far the most common costume for the well-dressed alien is a tight-fitting one-piece uniform, sometimes described as a coverall or jumpsuit, typically seamless and usually dark in color. The clothing sometimes appears so skin-tight and its color so closely matches the grayness of the beings that they look naked, but most abductees qualify their descriptions to make clear that the nakedness is only apparent and some sort of covering seems present, only difficult to distinguish from the skin. In rare cases abductees speak of space suits, but what form they take is unclear from the responses. The material of these uniforms looks thin and rubbery. It is black or dark brown or the same gray color as the beings' skin, though two respondents (Nos. 4,10) note the uniforms of silvery color.

As many respondents as find tight uniforms also find loose clothes, but always in smaller numbers. The descriptive terms include robes, gowns, and shifts for full attire, with capes, cowls, or hoods added

from time to time. In contrast to the darker colors typical of tight uniforms, this looser wear is often white or pastel. The least common style of clothing is two-piece wear with pants and shirts clearly separated, though the sense of a uniform usually persists. Accessories are few. They include occasional headgear such as a helmet or, in one case, something like a stocking cap with a rolled edge. A face plate or surgical mask appears on rare occasions, while a belt is more common. One respondent (No. 8) finds belts in most of his reports.

A relationship between type of being and type of clothing emerges from the survey. Humanoids dress consistently in tight uniforms, and short humanoids wear the least distinctive clothing, even to the point of appearing nude. Taller humanoids always appear dressed, and perhaps distinctively. Uniforms are not limited to the humanoid type. Nordics may wear them, and the British examples favor silvery one-piece suits; but North American Nordics typically wear flowing robes or gowns. Hybrids and humans also appear in loose gowns or shifts. If hooded and cloaked figures are humanoids in disguise, then wardrobe choice may depend on duty or circumstance. Some relationship between entity type and style of dress is apparent, but not absolute, with cross-dressing between types apparent now and then.

Insignia break the characteristic plainness of occupant clothing, with ten respondents (Nos. 1,2,3,5,6,7,8,10,12,13) reporting a few instances of a patch on the breast or shoulder. Respondent No. 8 mentions a symbol on belt buckles in 80-90% of his sample, but other respondents find only a low frequency of symbolic insignia. Two categories of figures are recurrent: One depicts a winged figure such as a bird, phoenix, or winged serpent (Nos. 1,2,5,6), while images of a lightning bolt, snake, or swirl of fire bear formal similarities to the birdlike figure. The second form presents a geometric figure, such as a triangle, circle, diamond, cross, or half-moon. In individual cases the symbol may become complicated with a triangle of three colors within a circle, or a diamond shape between two wavy lines.

Table 10. Descriptions of Clothing and Insignia.

No. respondents (n=12) indicating:	More	Less
Close-fitting one-piece seamless uniform, coverall, jumpsuit	10	1
No clothing, or indistinguishable from skin	4	2
Loose or flowing robes, gowns, capes, hooded cloaks		11
Two-piece clothing, human attire		4
Belts	1	2
Insignia, symbols	1	9
Geometric figure (triangle, circle, diamond)		6
Serpent, winged serpent, or bird		4

The Beings--How They Behave

The survey also offers clues to the actions of the occupants. When communication takes place between the beings and human captives, the usual means is mental telepathy, a mind-to-mind or nonverbal transfer of thought (Table 11). All 13 respondents recognize this means as the leading mode of communication, and six respondents (Nos. 2,3,5,6,12,13) identify telepathy as essentially the only means. Verbal, symbolic, or

gestural communication appear in three samples (Nos. 1,8,11) as minor alternatives, though respondent No. 1 recognizes many cases of verbal exchange. The respondents disagree on how the beings communicate with one another. Eight respondents (Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,8,10,13) state that the beings use nonverbal means, or infer telepathic exchanges. Audible sounds comprise an infrequent alternative (Nos. 1,2,4,5,8). One investigator reports "chittering" sounds, another squirrel-like clicks and chirps, a third mumbling sounds, and a fourth some unknown language. These references tally well with the "mumbling" or rapid noises sometimes described in the literature.

Table 11. Means of Communication.

No. respondents (n=13) indicating	1-10%	11-25%	26-64	65-99%	100%
Means of communication with abductee:					
Telepathy, nonverbal, mind to mind			3	7	3
Verbal, oral	1	1	1		
Writing, symbols, gestures		1			
Unknown			1		
Means of communication between entities:					
Telepathy, mentally, mind to mind	1*	1	1	3	1
Audible sounds, verbal language	2*	1	2*	1	
No sound or communication, unknown	1		2*	2	2

* = uncertain percentages

Descriptions of how humanoids move emphasize that they often float or levitate without seeming effort--11 respondents invoke this mode as the most typical in their samples (Table 12). The beings sometimes exchange this convenience for common walking, but it has peculiar qualities. Normal walking is rare and only respondents Nos. 2 and 8 mention it. More typical of humanoid movement is a clumsy, awkward, jerky, hopping, stiff-kneed, or waddling gait, mentioned by six respondents (Nos. 2,5,6,7,8,11). Three respondents (Nos. 1,3,13) credit the beings with quick, stiff movements of military precision, with their arms at their sides and their fingers together and cupped. They seem purposeful and avoid conflict. When working as a group these beings sometimes move in unison or lockstep, all individuals in the group perfectly coordinated and executing the same movement at once (Nos. 4,6,7,12). In one unusual case a humanoid disappeared in one spot, then a moment later reappeared closer to the witness. The movements of other types of beings rarely elicit a comment. Robots are stiff and awkward, Nordics walk like humans but in a sweeping, graceful manner.

Table 12. Characteristics of Movement Among Humanoids.

Float or levitate	11
Clumsy, awkward, jerky, waddling	6
Move in unison or lockstep	4
Stiff, military, quick	3
Normal walking	2

Abductees can expect a chilly welcome from their captors, according to all respondents (Table 13). Outright kindness and consideration characterize the beings in less than one quarter of reports for all samples

except the British (No. 10), and fall to 10% or less in six samples (Nos. 3,4,5,6,8,11). Overt unfriendliness, hostility, or cruelty is rare, but the beings treat humans with a typical cold and businesslike detachment that reflects a lack of any emotion, either positive or negative. Sometimes the beings behave in a polite and cordial way, but this treatment often strikes abductees as mere formal courtesy adopted to facilitate cooperation, rather than genuine care. In a few cases the beings begin the abduction with unfeeling coldness and warm toward the end, but they more often handle their captives with clinical efficiency from beginning to end.

Height appears directly related to authority among the beings. Tall humanoids serve as leaders or "doctors" while the shorter "workers" obey orders and defer to the taller entities. When Nordics are present, they seem to outrank even the taller humanoids.

More than half the respondents affirm a relationship between behavior and type of entity. The small humanoids are the most mechanical, businesslike, and inconsiderate, while taller humanoids show more versatility and interest, though not necessarily more friendliness. The only emotions humanoids manifest on a regular basis are surprise and curiosity--the latter strong enough in one case that they failed to return a \$20 bill after accepting it from an abductee for inspection. Reptiles are invariably cold and hostile.

The most human-like types rate the most positive responses from abductees. Eight respondents (Nos. 1,3,7,8,10,11,12,13) find humans among the crew members, and in some cases these ordinary humans serve an active role, assisting alien types with procedures and relating to captives in a more helpful and friendly way than humanoids. Two respondents (Nos. 1,11) say the humans seem superior to the humanoids in rank, but Nos. 10 and 12 find just the opposite. Nordic beings seem especially kind and protective. Reports of positive behavior from 60% of abductees in the British sample corresponds to a larger number of Nordic and human entities than in samples from North America. The place of the Nordics is complex and often unclear. Two respondents (Nos. 7,10) report them in wise-man roles, while three (Nos. 6,10,11) find instances of Nordics directing the activities of humanoid beings. One respondent finds evidence that good and bad types of aliens engage in abduction operations and treat their captives accordingly, while the two groups manifest hostility toward one another.

One humanoid sometimes stands out as different from his impersonal crewmates. The exceptional quality of this being is either familiarity from previous encounters, or his treatment of the abductee in a caring manner while all other beings remain indifferent. The familiarity of a being does not guarantee that he is also compassionate, but the two qualities often go hand in hand. Eleven respondents note at least a few cases of a friendly being, and five (Nos. 1,2,3,5,8) find him in reports from half or more of their abductees. He often accompanies the abductee throughout the experience and seems more sensitive, more aware of emotional states and concerned with the abductee's wellbeing amid the otherwise impersonal procedures of the abduction. This being may return from abduction to abduction to establish continuity among the encounters and build a special relationship with the abductee.

Table 13. Behavior of Beings Toward Abductees.

No. respondents (n=13) indicating	0	1-10%	11-25%	26-64%	65-99%	Tnd	Dst
Beings always considerate	1	5	4	1		Lo	+
Beings compassionate and warm	1	3	2			Lo	+
Beings always cold, businesslike			3	1	9	Hi	+
Begin businesslike, become warm	2	2	5	1		Lo	-
One being more familiar, caring	1	2	2	4	3	Mid	+

Entering the Craft

After the UFO and its occupants intrude on abductees, they leave their familiar surroundings in home, car, or out-of-doors, and approach the craft as it hovers in the air or sits parked on the ground. Beings often provide an escort, and most reports of this part of the encounter emerge under hypnosis. The respondents' descriptions of various means for transit and entry appear in Table 14. Some of these descriptions apply to a single case; together they illustrate how extraordinary this passage may be, yet how recurrent within a narrow range of variation. The table identifies five patterns among descriptions of entry.

The most typical way to enter the craft leaves no recollection of a detailed sequence of events, but happens as a more or less unconscious transition. Twelve respondents report some version of uncertain entry, and for eight (Nos. 1,4,6,7,9,10,11,12) it surpasses all other means. Arrival on board may be sudden or accomplished literally in a flash of light. Such descriptions sound like claims for instantaneous transfer, but more accounts frame this descriptive gap as a lapse of consciousness, when abductees find themselves in the interior of a strange place without memory of how they left their everyday environment, or have only fragmentary memories, or cannot or do not describe how they arrived.

This failure of memory at entry contrasts with vividness of recall during capture and again once inside. Cases from the literature up to 1985 also include many instances of "doorway amnesia," where abductees seldom report how they get inside from outside even while under hypnosis. How deeply investigators probe for memories of this segment under hypnosis does make a difference in how much detail abductees recall, but some deficit in description at this point in the story seems undeniable in the survey responses, whatever the reason. Even aside from random failures to remember, investigate, or record this part of the abduction, uncertain passage seems to deserve its place as a separate modality of entry and not a mere default.

The second most common pattern is even more striking for its inclusion of a defiance of gravity. Whenever abductees recall their passage in any detail, floating, flying, or a sensation of flotation usually plays a part. Ten respondents find this sense among their reports, and eight (Nos. 2,3,4,5,6,8,10,12) count flotation in some form as the primary means of entry, or second in frequency only to uncertainty. An escort of entities may provide the necessary lift, or a beam of light may suck the captive upward into the craft. Captives may skim along the ground toward a landed UFO, rise into the air, or fly along curled in a fetal position. An entire car may levitate on board the UFO. For eight respondents flotation assumes a ghostly quality as abductees and their

escorts pass through solid walls and ceilings, or closed doors and windows. Three respondents (Nos. 1,8,13) find this phenomenon in up to a quarter of their reports, and No. 2 finds it in most. One graphic reference that demonstrates these crossings are meant to be taken literally tells that an abductee saw cobwebs while passing between the inner and outer walls of a house.

A beam of light figures prominently in several means of entry, when a light strikes abductees and they find themselves within the craft, or when they levitate along or within the beam. Nine respondents describe entry by beam as a distinctive mode. In these cases the light seems to wrap the captive, provide a tube or tunnel for ascent, or offer a moving ramp. The light may bear a lifting force, or possess liquid qualities that allow it to serve as a medium for flotation or flight, or even act as solid matter along which the abductee walks or climbs.

The two scarcest means of entry are also the most mundane. Seven respondents find cases of abductees simply walking on board, perhaps climbing a ladder or ramp to enter a side door, but these cases are scarce in all samples. Rarer still are reports that the beings carry abductees on board in any conventional manner. An escort of beings is common and they may help captives along, holding or even lifting them by the arms, but only two respondents (Nos. 8,13) note instances where the beings carry abductees inside by main strength, or on a stretcher or gurney. In this sense entry fails to reflect conventional hospital experiences.

These five patterns overlap in many reports. Entry by beam or by flotation often seems alike except for the presence of the beam itself. A light may accompany instantaneous entry, or provide a ramp for walk-ons. When beings escort their captives, often with one being holding each arm, a form of mental impairment or a somnambulistic state may fall over the abductees from these beings' touch or presence. They may carry or cajole their captives along and bequeath a sense of flotation even when the captives actually walk--such was the case with Barney Hill, who kept his eyes closed most of the way to the craft and felt as if he floated, though Betty saw that he walked with some assistance from his escorts. These overlaps tighten the relationships among the five patterns until differences become fewer than they first appear, though enough pure examples exist to warrant the five distinctions.

Passage schemes are bizarre, but limited in variety. Exceptions to these five schemes are rare. They include an abductee who travels up a tunnel, and cases of pseudo-abductions resembling near-death and out-of-body experiences. Actual entry usually takes place through a hatchway in the bottom of the craft or a door in the side. Respondent No. 5 cites cases where the abductee does not pass a door, but seems "absorbed" through the wall of the craft. Other investigators in the literature have described a similar passage through a barrier or "membrane" (e.g., Fowler 1993:129-130,140-141). Descriptions repeat the same basic alphabet of elements without borrowing such accessible alternatives as the "beam-me-up" teleportations of "Star Trek" fame.

Table 14. Respondents' Descriptions of Means of Passage to the Craft.

No. respondents indicating:		n=	Lo	Md	Hi	Dtb
Pattern 1: Uncertain		12	3	5	3	-
Not described (4)						
Fragmentary recall, difficulty in describing						
Suddenly there, instantaneous (2)						
Taken in flash of light, no other memories						
Hit by beam and entered craft somehow						
Floating sensation, loss of consciousness						
Find self inside with no memory of how arrived (2)						
Pattern 2: Flotation		10	5	3	2	+
Float (3), floating sensation, float out & upward						
Float from house to craft						
Float in fetal position						
Float along ground to UFO, up ladder or ramp						
Float out with entity on one or both arms						
Fly with 3 beings from bedroom to UFO						
Float up to UFO with beings						
Pass from bedroom to UFO by "walking up to sky"						
Float through solid window up to UFO						
Float in beam, float in beam to bottom opening						
Levitation in auto						
Pattern 3: Light beam		9	6	2	1	-
Go up in light beam, ascend beam (2)						
Travel up light beam or wrapped in light						
Light beam transport						
Exit window, rise to craft in orange light						
Float from car in light beam						
Float up in beam to bottom opening						
Move up beam with or without entities						
Beings escort up "liquid light"						
Beam strikes, abductee finds self inside craft (2)						
Taken in flash of light, no other memories						
Pattern 4: Walk-in		7	7			+
Walk (2), just walk into UFO						
Walk along ground to UFO, up ladder or ramp						
Walk through a barrier to landed craft, then up ladder or ramp						
"Walk up to sky"						
Pattern 5: Carried in		2	2			+
Carried from car/campsite up ramp to landed craft						
Carried through doorway						
Miscellaneous means		3	3			+
Travel through tunnel from bedroom						
Pseudo-abductions (near-death, out-of-body)						
Drawn by force						
Associated phenomena:						
Beings escort, help along		9	5	1	3	-
Passage through solid barrier		8	7		1	-

The Craft

Capture removes abductees from their everyday surroundings to the abduction environment. Two respondents (No. 8,13) report instances when

captives enter a cavern-like, subterranean, or otherworldly environment directly after capture, but this alternative is rare. The usual destination of the captive is an aerial craft of unconventional design--a UFO. It either waits on the ground or hovers in the air, and abductees have a chance to see the metallic exterior of the craft as they approach it. In eleven samples (Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,13) half or more of the abductees observe the UFO prior to entry. Those people taken while on the road or in open air usually observe the UFO for some time before it intercepts them. Less likely to observe the exterior of the craft are abductees taken from their bedroom or house. They may see only a light, or observe the craft for the first time once they are outdoors and approaching it. Bedroom captives and people who enter instantaneously may miss sight of the exterior altogether. Respondent No. 11 reports that 70% of his abductees were bedroom captives and saw no craft, while a total of four respondents (Nos. 2,4,7,11) specify a portion of their abductees could not describe the appearance of the craft.

What the exterior looks like comes as no surprise (Table 15). Of the ten respondents describing the shape of the craft, nine (Nos. 2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11,12) specify a disk, saucer, or some close approximation, like the shape of a hamburger or the planet Saturn. Four respondents (Nos. 2,5,7,10) add that the craft is often a domed disk. Other shapes include triangular objects, some of them likened to the UFOs reported over Belgium in the early 1990s, or a four-sided "manta ray" shape. Cigars, bullets, squares, barrels, spheres, and balls of light round out a list of alternatives that occupies as much as 25-30% of five samples (Nos. 3,5,7,12,13).

The respondents sometimes describe external features as well as the basic shape. Some craft are entirely luminous, some have an orange glow on the underside, or emit light beams. Other craft have rings of lights on or near the circumference. Portholes, windows, or vents appear on occasion, and landing gear, ramps, or stairways are sometimes present. Two respondents (Nos. 7,12) report symbols or insignia on the exterior. Doorways are the commonest external feature, though respondents may differ considerably over their frequency--No. 4 finds them in all cases, while No. 10 finds none. The location of the door may be in the side of the ship, where it opens up and down with a whooshing sound, or in the bottom as a hatchway where abductees enter via light beams. Respondent No. 10 notes that rotation around an axis is common for the craft.

Table 15. Descriptions of the Exterior of the Craft.

No. respondents (n=10) indicating	Yes	0-10%	11-25%	26-64%	65-100%
Disk, domed disk, saucer	9		2	2	2
Other (sphere, cigar, triangle)	6		2	3	
No shape specified, saw no craft	4		1	2	1
Doorway, bottom opening	4	2			2

Yes = affirmation that the trait is present in sample, but the percentage was not specified

Most abductees who undergo hypnosis describe the interior in some detail. Unhypnotized subjects bring less vivid recollections from inside, if any at all. Without hypnosis, about 80% of the reports in the

sample of respondent No. 7 contained no reference to specific rooms. Two respondents (Nos. 7,13) found two cases where the ship seemed larger inside than out, a rare but recurrent description in abduction reports. Respondents identified several types of rooms (Table 16), but seldom specified quantities.

Most abductees recall the examination room if they remember anything about the interior. This room is commonest by far in every sample, with five respondents (Nos. 1,2,5,8,12) specifying its presence in almost every report. Five respondents (Nos. 1,2,3,5,8) also note rooms with instrument panels or computers ("control rooms"), and four (Nos. 2, 6,8,12) identify hallways or corridors, often curving as if along the circumference of a circular craft. In four samples (Nos. 1,3,5,10) a distinct room may serve as a conference area, consultation room, auditorium, or "movie projection" theater. Three respondents (Nos. 3,5,10) identify a small room that abductees visit when they first arrive as an antechamber, entrance hall, or holding room. One respondent (No. 2) finds a nursery facility with hybrid infants a common feature of the craft, while another (No. 3) finds specimen rooms for flora and fauna, and a third (No. 1) identifies an engine room where abductees see the propulsion system.

If abductees describe the shape of the rooms, they are most often circular, less often wedge or pie-shaped, rarely four-sided. Respondent No. 4 notes the rooms are round, well-lit, and sparsely furnished 60% of the time, but cold, dimly lit, and with indistinct features in the other 40%. Respondent No. 5 describes entry rooms as round and drab, and a drab, spartan quality characterizes the typical room aboard the craft. The respondents seldom indicate how many levels the ship contains, though it sometimes has more than one floor level. Abductees almost never describe living space--sleeping rooms, restrooms, recreation areas, galleys, mess halls, and similar utility areas for the comfort and maintenance of the crew seem entirely lacking.

Table 16. Rooms Inside the Craft.

No. respondents (n=10) indicating	Yes	0-10%	11-25%	26-64%	65-100%
Examination room	10				5
Control room	5	1	2	1	1
Corridors	4				2
Auditorium, conference room	4	1			1
Entrance or waiting room	3			1	
Engine room	2	1			1
Subterranean location	2				

Like many other parts of abduction reports, descriptions of the craft vary, but only within limited range. The same shapes, the same floorplan, the same designs recur time and again. One investigator usually reports a range of descriptions instead of the same forms with monotonous--and suspect--regularity. At the same time his colleagues find the same range of variety. This narrow variation within overall similarity therefore seems to be abductee generated and not an imposition of the investigator's will.

What Happens Aboard the Craft

After capture and entry into the ship, abductees undergo one or more distinctive experiences while on board (Table 17). These experiences recur often enough to qualify as distinctive episodes, and seven of them appear in the survey responses. Ranked according to the number of respondents acknowledging them, these episodes are a physical examination (12), conference or lesson (12), journey in the ship to some peculiar place (11), tour of the ship (10), visit to a nursery or room with incubators (10), greeting or orientation (3), and theophany, a spiritual experience with symbolic scenes or apocalyptic messages (3). At this point no concern is given to the sequence of the episodes, and the richness of detail in the examination and conference episodes will also require later elaboration.

The centerpiece of onboard experiences is a harrowing physical examination at the hands of the beings. Both respondents and their subjects recognize this episode as the most common. All twelve respondents who identify any onboard episodes cite examination, and eight (Nos. 1,2,3,5,6,10,11,12; and possibly 8) find it in 60-99% of their cases. Large samples and frequent use of hypnosis go hand in hand with numerous instances of examination. Of three respondents who abstain from hypnosis, one has only fragmentary reports of any onboard incidents (No. 9), another has 70% examinations (No. 12), and the third has 6 cases (18%) with definite examination and 1-2 definitely without (No. 7). A North American sample (No. 4) with hypnosis used about one-third of the time contains 40% examinations, while the Australian (No. 11) and British (No. 10) samples, with hypnosis applied in about half the cases, have 60-70% and 70-90% examinations respectively. Only one respondent (No. 8) who relies frequently on hypnosis states that many abductions in his sample omit the examination, though he reports elsewhere that this episode appears in 98% of his cases.

The second most common episode brings together an abductee with one or more beings for formal communication or schooling. Twelve respondents identify some form of this conference episode, but its contents and circumstances vary considerably, as do estimates of its frequency. Once again the number of conferences corresponds to use of hypnosis, with respondents who use no hypnosis reporting no examples (No. 9) or few (Nos. 7,9), and those whose usage is partial reporting conferences in roughly corresponding proportions to that use (Nos. 4,10). The Australian sample (No. 11) fell short, with only 10% conferences despite half the subjects receiving hypnosis. Among the biggest samples, respondents Nos. 1 and 3 find a larger number of conferences than No. 2.

Reports that the UFO flies abductees to some place on earth or to an otherworld are generally few in number, but widespread enough for 11 respondents to affirm examples. The journey may amount to use of a shuttle craft to transport abductees to a larger craft or mother ship (respondents Nos. 2,13), a visit to an underground facility on or off the earth (Nos. 3,6,8,12,13), the sense of traveling among the stars (No. 4), the sight of unusual landscapes (Nos. 3,5,6,8,13), and a trip to another planet (Nos. 1,2,10,13). Without hypnosis this episode is rare--respondents Nos. 9 and 11 cite no examples, No. 7 finds one, No. 4 has 5%, and No. 12 has several.

Most journeys take abductees to another world in the broad sense of an unusual and unfamiliar environment. These journeys may last for days of the abductees' time, but only hours of earthly clock time elapse. The otherworld may be desertlike and barren with an oddly colored sky (No. 3), or have pink trees, land, and sky (No. 13). Another sort of environment is a beautiful garden lush with vegetation, but seemingly subterranean or artificial (Nos. 5,6,8). The environment may contain buildings in geometric shapes such as pyramids (Nos. 3,5,6,8), or have its location underground in a cave or cavern (Nos. 3,8,13). This unusual place may be somewhere on earth (Nos. 2,12) or apparently so, with rocks, a city, and an ocean visible (No. 7). In one case an abductee recognized the moon (No. 13), but most otherworlds are apparent but unidentified other planets. An otherworldly facility may include laboratories, examination rooms, living areas for hybrids, and maintenance or work projects carried on by crews of beings. Examination or education programs may occur on the otherworld rather than aboard the craft.

Several respondents question just how literal these otherworldly journeys are, even on the scale of abduction realities. Two of them (Nos. 2,3) deny any actual visit and find instead that abductees view otherworldly scenes on a screen. Another respondent (No. 10) learned that an abductee who described flying to see an alien zoo actually had a visionary experience, since the abductee's mother saw her in deep sleep throughout the time of the supposed visit.

Ten respondents record a tour of the ship as an occasional experience among their abductees. This episode tends toward scarcity, but respondents diverge considerably over their estimates of its frequency. One reason may be that the survey does not distinguish between courtesy tours for the information or pleasure of abductees and informal situations that allow viewing of the craft, such as instances when abductees roam freely through the ship, or incidental sightseeing while the beings move captives from one room to another. On rare occasions abductees see a greenhouse or vivarium with exotic flora and fauna, or examine the propulsion system, or view a control room where beings operate instrument panels.

Another sight for abductees to see on occasion is an incubator or nursery room, though visits to this area seem more purposeful than any visit to satisfy abductees' curiosity. Ten respondents (see Table 7), some old hands and some new at the game, have examples of abductees who report the nursery motif. It may take the form of seeing fetuses in bottles, frail babies in incubators, or hybrid children presented by alien attendants. Two out of three non-hypnotic samples include instances, and only the smaller samples have no cases at all. Yet in only four samples (Nos. 1,2,5,12) do the numbers rise above 10%, and then not far, with the exception of respondent No. 2 who declares this episode widespread. The survey cannot answer whether nursery scenes belong strictly or mainly to reports from female abductees.

Captives enjoy little hospitality during their stay. Three respondents (Nos. 1,2,3) note an exception to this rule when the beings greet, welcome, or reassure abductees as they enter the ship, though only Nos. 1 and 3 suggest that this event recurs often enough to comprise a distinct episode. The greeting may expand into an orientation, or an

alternative to a formal greeting is a period when captives wait or sit in an antechamber while beings stand silently by.

Another rare episode is the "theophany," a message or scene with a strong spiritual dimension. These situations may inspire the abductee with a sense of mysticism or reverence, or the beings may seem to attach deep significance to some ritual-like practice. The message or scene often carries some apocalyptic significance. Only three respondents (Nos. 6,8,12) identify this episode, but without elaboration.

Table 17. Onboard Events between Entry and Return.

No. respondents indicating	n=	0-10%	11-25%	26-64%	65-100%	Tnd	Dst
Examination	12		1	3	8	Hi	+
Conference, lecture, training	12	2	3	2	3	Mid	-
Journey/otherworldly journey	11	9	1	1	1	Lo	+
Tour of ship	10	5	1	1	2	Lo	-
Nursery, see babies/hybrids	10	8	3		1	Lo	+
Welcome, reassurance	3		1		2	Hi	-
Theophany, apocalyptic vision	3	2	1			Lo	+

Most abductees find themselves the sole captive on board, but not always. One way the beings bring more than one individual to the ship is through a multiple abduction, when they net several captives from the same car or household at once. At other times the abductee discovers himself in the company of neighbors or strangers. Eleven respondents (excepting only Nos. 9 and 11) have at least a few cases where an abductee observes other humans in alien custody during the course of his own abduction. Six say observations of others is rare and three do not specify frequencies, while No. 1 indicates additional people in 10-25% of his cases and No. 2 says such examples are many. The number of additional captives is typically low, from one to half a dozen; but five respondents (Nos. 1,2,3,5,13) report instances of 20 to 100 or more people.

These parties of captives may stand outside the ship in a zombie-like state, passive as they await their turn to enter. A common place for an abductee to notice others once aboard is in the antechamber, which serves as a waiting room for seated or standing captives. Other abductees may appear in large examination rooms during the process of their examination, or as part of the audience in auditorium-like conference rooms, or passing here or there in the ship. Interaction among captives is rare and limited, though in one case while a group of abductees gathered for the return home, one admonished another to remember that the event was not a dream.

The Sequence of Onboard Episodes

Onboard episodes follow a typical sequence throughout the abduction cases published in the literature (Bullard 1987:48). The usual order is Examination, Conference, Tour of the Ship, Otherworldly Journey, and Theophany. In recent years some investigators have identified the nursery visit or meeting with hybrid children as a full and recurrent episode, usually following examination and sometimes linked to it. Others promote an initial greeting or orientation as another episode

distinctive in its own right. Knowing how thoroughly the respondents' cases share this order would offer valuable evidence about the coherency of the abduction phenomenon, but a fixed sequence is perhaps not as striking in their samples. For whatever reason, the survey results are regrettably vague about the order of onboard events and how frequently a given order occurs. Even the respondents who commit themselves admit that they rely on few cases or generalize broadly, but Table 18 summarizes the available information.

Examination is not only the most common onboard episode, but usually the first. Three respondents (Nos. 5,10,11) describe no other recurrent pattern than capture-examination-return. No. 10 adds that examination always happens first if the abduction includes other onboard events. The only predecessor events are greetings and orientations in two samples (Nos. 1,3), transportation in two others (Nos. 3,13), and one example of a tour prior to examination (No. 6). Transport means an extensive earthly journey or even an otherworldly journey for No. 13, while No. 3 may include transfer from bedroom or car to the ship as examples of transport. No. 3 declares that the sequence of greeting, examination, and any subsequent episodes is very rigid in his sample.

One other certainty among the respondents' sequences is that the conference episode always follows examination. The only exception is when conference supplants examination as the primary onboard episode. Respondent No. 4 finds a capture-conference pattern as often as a capture-examination-tour pattern. No. 8 finds many examples of examination, but stresses that it is not all-important, and notes a conference-tour-journey sequence as common in his sample.

The remaining episodes hold to one fixed position with less reliability. Respondent No. 1 locates a tour and journey between examination and conference, and further separates a formal conference from an instruction session. No. 12 places the tour before a staged event and apocalyptic vision, while No. 8 follows the conference with a tour and journey. How many of these "tours" are really just movement from one room to another remains uncertain. Respondent No. 3 identifies several possible post-examination episodes--tour, journey, screen displays, nursery visits, council meetings, free roaming about the ship, and instruction sessions. They occur with varying frequencies, 10-25% or less, but he specifies no order. Two elaborate cases from No. 6 insert a theophany prior to a second examination in one instance, and a late conference in the second.

Table 18. Typical Sequence of Episodes Between Capture and Return.

Sample		Greet	Exam	Tour	Jny	Conf			Inst		Frequency
1.			Exam			Conf		or		Vision	
2.			Exam			Conf					
3.	Jny	Greet	Exam	(...post...)							
4a.			Exam	Tour							30%
4b.						Conf					30%
5.			Exam								Most
6a.			Exam		Jny				Theo/Exam		1 case
6b.		Tour	Exam		Jny				Theo/Conf		1 case
7.			Exam			Conf		Jny			1 case
8.						Conf	Tour	Jny			
10.			Exam						Inst		
11.			Exam								
12.			Exam	Tour						Vision	
13a.	Jny		Exam								2 cases
13b.	Jny		Exam						Inst		2 cases

The Examination.

The beings may usher their captives directly aboard ship and into the examination room, or leave them waiting outside the ship or in the antechamber before bringing them to examination. In any case an examination is the inescapable fate of most abductees. This examination dominates abduction stories as their most dramatic and complex episode. If abductees recall any experiences from aboard the ship, examinations come most often to mind with or without hypnosis. They typically occur first in sequence and preoccupy most of the abductee's time, demoting any subsequent episodes to the status of afterthoughts. The richest descriptions and strongest emotional responses of abductees center on this episode, as do the most adventurous explanatory theories of researchers.

Examination takes place in an environment dedicated to this purpose. A rough-hewn subterranean chamber or cavernous area serves as the setting in a few cases, but the great majority of examinations happen in a room aboard the ship. The respondents concur with considerable unanimity about the usual description (Table 19): This room is a circular enclosure with a domed ceiling and smooth, seamless walls, free of corners or sharp angles. Lighting is soft and diffuse, coming from an indirect source as though the ceiling and walls were fluorescent, and casting no shadows. The temperature is cool, even cold, and the air moist, musty, or heavy and hard to breathe.

No respondent admits many exceptions to this rule and overall variety is scarce. One room is the norm, but some ships may have several. The rooms vary somewhat in size, with respondents estimating the smaller ones at 15-30 feet in diameter and the larger from 30-50 feet. An occasional alternative to the round room is a triangular or pie-slice shape, though only three respondents (Nos. 1,2,7) note examples of this type. Square or rectangular rooms seem essentially nonexistent. A ledge, counter, or second level breaks the monotony of a few rounded examination rooms (No. 5).

Lighting is usually uniform and mild but ranges from dim to bright, soft to harsh. Sometimes the source is specific, perhaps overhead,

perhaps even shining into the face of the abductee. In one case the light was pulsing. Temperatures also range from cold or cool to warm, though the warmer temperatures seem rare. One respondent (No. 8) estimates 60-80 degrees F., and two others (Nos. 2,11) indicate that temperatures closer to the normal range are common and extremes of heat and cold are rare. The air may be normal and easy to breathe as well as moist or heavy, and misty or clear. One respondent (No. 5) notes sweet smells in the room and compares them to odors in a doctor's office--or in the snake house at the zoo.

These examination rooms have the spartan, sterile quality of a medical facility. Colors are seldom mentioned in the survey, though one respondent (No. 5) describes the room as drab gray and the light as white or pinkish orange; another (No. 7) says pale. Respondent No. 5 also remarks on the quietness of the room.

The one almost universal feature of the room is an examination table. A single table is typical, but nine respondents (Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,13) have at least a few cases of two or more, or suspect tables in separate rooms. Respondent No. 2 indicates one table in 50% of his cases, two in 30%, and more than two in the remaining 20%. Nos. 1,2,3, and 13 report cases with more than two, and the maximum number can be startling--50 to 250, perhaps holding multiple captives undergoing examination at the same time.

Examination tables often rest on one leg or a pedestal, but two or more legs are also common. The material of construction may be silvery and metallic or plastic, either hard or soft. Restraints for the limbs are present on occasion. The table is often slablike, but in some cases it acquires the more comfortable qualities of a bed, and enough flexibility to bend, tilt, or contour itself to fit the body. Two respondents (Nos. 7,13) mention an object like a dentist's chair used for examinations in a few cases.

Any furnishings besides a table are spare and utilitarian. The room may have additional seating in the form of chairs or benches, sometimes occupied by the beings, sometimes by captives while they wait. The benches are usually built-in, molded designs rather than free-standing furniture. Other equipment includes consoles, computers, and viewing screens. One respondent (No. 4) estimates tables in 99% of cases, chairs in 50%, and consoles with blinking lights in 20%. Two respondents (Nos. 3,6) report cabinets or compartments built into the walls. Examination equipment attached to the wall or ceiling is common and includes probes, needles, tubes, and scanning devices. These latter may ride on a bar or rail just above the abductee.

Abductees recognize an examination more often than the examination room itself, even with hypnosis. Respondent No. 11 states that the Australian abductees in his sample know they are in a room, but most of them focus on the table surface and examination procedures rather than their physical surroundings. Some abductees report a bright light shining in their face or a glowing, misty atmosphere that prevents them from taking a good look around. In the British sample (No. 10) the abductees rarely see more than one room, and seldom recall any details because recollections of this room prove emotionally distressful.

Table 19. Descriptions of the Examination Room.

No. respondents (n=12) indicating	0-10%	11-25%	26-64%	65-100%	Tnd	Dst
Shape round, domed		1		8	Hi	+
Curved, smooth				5	Hi	+
Lighting indirect, diffuse		1		7	Hi	+
Cool temperature				8	Hi	+
Misty, damp, stuffy air				5	Hi	-
Table				12	Hi	+

The examination typically begins soon after the captive enters the craft and follows a rapid, efficient, even ruthless course. One respondent (No. 11) finds abductees vague about examination procedures, while another (No. 10) explores them only occasionally because abductees often react emotionally to the episode, especially the sample-taking. Any detailed recall of examination is rare without hypnosis. Several categories of procedures recur among abductees who describe the episode in detail. These procedures include (though not necessarily in this order): preparation, a manual or non-instrumental examination, instrumental probes, implants, sample taking, genital or reproductive procedures, and the nursery scenario (Table 20).

The examination is an orderly process, but the respondents find various orderings. Eight respondents affirm that the examination proceeds according to a regular sequence. Only one respondent (No. 13) says no, and the remainder (Nos. 3,9,10,11) plead insufficient information or uncertainty. What that sequence may be is less certain. Only three respondents (Nos. 1,5,6) agree that most examinations follow the manual-instrumental-sampling sequence common throughout the literature. Another respondent (No. 8) says the examination progresses from head to toe with emphasis on the neurological system. For another (No. 7) the course varies, and three respondents (Nos. 1,2,12) add memory retrievals, visualizations, and displays of illusory scenes as regular parts of the examination episode. No. 2 finds that implants and egg or sperm removal often come before the use of examination machinery, followed by visualization; while No. 9 says the procedures include a combination of well-known features.

Examinations sometimes vary in sequence because they differ in focus. Respondent No. 4's sample includes emphasis on instrumental aspects in 25% of the cases and on reproduction in 5%. No. 1 recognizes that an important part of the procedure may be the emergence of memories from past or future lives, and identifies two typical patterns of examination. In one, several beings perform a detailed and intensive body exam, while in the other type, a few beings give the abductee a routine or perfunctory inspection. The respondents only occasionally cite frequencies for any examination events.

Just four respondents (Nos. 2,5,6,8) name activities like undressing, changing into a gown, and lying down on the table as recurrent parts of the preparation for examination. These events are probably tacit in other samples and more widespread than the survey suggests. In four samples (Nos. 2,3,6,8) the beings sometimes swab abductees with a liquid or expose them to a light at the onset of the examination, but these "cleansing" activities seem uncommon.

Drawing from typical descriptions in the literature, one or two beings suffice to steer a captive into the examination room and carry out the preparatory processes. A party of beings then surrounds an abductee as he lies on the table, sometimes a small group of two or three, sometimes a larger crew. Survey responses do not address the composition and command structure of examination teams, but six respondents (Nos. 1,2,5,8,10,11) remark that several beings participate, and several responses suggest that one gray or a Nordic plays a leading role, comforts the abductee, or performs specialized procedures. The leader may be taller or dressed differently, and acts as a "doctor" while the smaller beings serve menial functions.

Eight respondents identify a series of non-instrumental, "poke and peer" procedures. They include manual probing of the body, especially the head and spine, and in rare instances the painful contortion of limbs and joints. David Jacobs gives a vivid description of staring procedures in his book, and five respondents (Nos. 2,4,5,11,13) mention that a being stares intently into the abductee's eyes, its face sometimes close to the abductee's own. Where one respondent (No. 2) with a large sample finds the staring procedure almost universal, another (No. 11) finds it in only one case out of ten.

Instrumental procedures appear in nine samples. In five (Nos. 2,6,8,10,13) for certain and in others by implication, the beings take up handheld instruments and prod the abductee, or attach electrodes and probes with wires to his skin, or insert needles with tubes into his body. The wires and tubes may connect to machinery overhead or beneath the table. In a few cases the invasive procedures amount to more than needle insertions as the beings open the body cavity or head of abductees, perform some sort of operation on the internal organs or brain, then close the body again without scar or pain. An eyelike scanning device lowered from the ceiling, extended from the wall, or moved on rails passes over the abductee's body in seven samples. Sometimes a light scans the body.

A familiar abduction motif represented in six samples (Nos. 2,3,4,5,6,8) is insertion of a tiny device into the nasal cavity, behind the eye, or into the ear or spine of the abductee. Several other respondents mention pain or pressure in the head region, a common sensation accompanying the implant procedure. Along with the insertion of implants go instances of their removal, whether permanently or for maintenance is uncertain. Respondents disagree a great deal over the frequency of the implant incident--No. 2 finds it in most reports, No. 4 in 50%, and No. 8 in only a few.

Sample collecting may arise out of instrumental procedures as the beings clip hair or nails, rub off fragments of skin, or scrape the inner lining of the mouth with a small metallic instrument. A rectal probe occasionally samples fecal material. Body fluids such as tears and saliva, as well as any other removable parts of the body, seem like fair game, and the beings sometimes cut the skin to gather blood or tissue. Seven respondents report cases of non-genital sample collection.

Examinations of the reproductive organs occur in eleven samples. These procedures involve manual or instrumental exploration of the geni-

tals in seven samples (Nos. 1,2,4,5,7,8,13, probably 12), and collection of reproductive materials in seven (Nos. 2,3,4,5,6,8,10, probably 13). These procedures range from cursory manual or instrumental inspection of male and female genitals, to a more specific interest that leads to manipulation for extraction purposes, to instigation of overt sexual behavior. The latter includes sex acts with other captives, hybrids, or disguised aliens.

Eight respondents recognize differences in examination procedures for males and females, all based on these genital procedures. Male genital examinations usually include semen removal, by means of artificially induced erection and orgasm, or use of a cuplike device over the penis. Unromantic seduction by a female being occurs on occasion. The procedures for women includes genital or gynecological examinations, while a long needle inserted into the abdomen serves as an apparent laparoscope to collect ova. Poking around the ovaries, embryo or fetus removal, and sex acts with male beings or hybrids with long thin penises also occur as part of the examination routine for female abductees. Frequencies again vary greatly from one respondent to another--one finds gynecological exams and sperm sampling in all cases, where another finds these procedures in only 5%.

Table 20. Examination Procedures.

No. respondents (n=12) indicating	Yes	0-10%	11-25%	26-64%	65-100%
Preparation	5				2
Manual/non-instrumental	8		2	1	1
Poke, touch body	8		2	1	1
Stare, peer	5	1		1	1
Instrumental	9				
Wires, tubes, probes	5			2	
Scanning device	7	2		1	
Implant	6	1		1	1
Sample taking	7		1	2	
Sexual/reproductive	11				
Genital examination	7		2	1	1
Semen/ova removal	7	1			1
Nursery experiences	10				

Yes = affirmation that trait is present in sample, including cases with percentage specified.

The respondents add several miscellaneous events or results of examination to their replies. On occasion the beings heal an abductee's illness or injury, and awaken psychic centers leading to future psychic experiences (No. 3). Images may appear on a screen during the actual examination to distract or instruct the abductee (No. 5). Various tests the beings impose on abductees include a request to fly the ship while wearing a headband (No. 5), operate a console (Nos. 2,6), fire a beam-like weapon (No. 13), walk up and down, even to suggest ways to repair a hole (No. 10). Emotional tests and training make up part of the abduction experience for some abductees of respondent No. 5.

Reproductive interest entered into the examination from the first abduction reports on record, but it was Budd Hopkins who first called

attention to how important this aspect seemed to be within the examination scheme. He also introduced the nursery scene, while David Jacobs and other investigators have since emphasized it as a widespread part of abduction reports. Ten respondents in this survey also confirm one or more elements of the nursery scene (Tables 20,21). Its presence corresponds to sample size, with small or medium samples containing only one or a few examples and the three largest samples holding larger numbers. Respondent No. 2 finds these reports among most of his female subjects.

The roots of the nursery episode lie in the examination, though abductees do not know it at first. Five respondents (Nos. 2,3,5,6,12) report cases of abductees who find themselves inexplicably pregnant, then confront a double mystery when the pregnancy suddenly disappears. Hypnosis exposes a surprising solution: In an initial abduction the beings impregnate an abductee either by artificial insemination, or by intercourse with a being or hybrid. A rare alternate scenario employs insemination outside the body, where the beings fertilize an egg with sperm, then raise an embryo to the implantation stage before inserting it into the abductee. A second abduction brings the now-pregnant abductee back to the examination room after several weeks or a few months. In this followup abduction the beings remove the fetus and place it in a jar or some similar container of liquid.

Four respondents (Nos. 2,3,6,8) report that an abductee may see small, frail fetus-like creatures, often inside bottles, tanks, or similar containers. Banks of them may fill an entire room, with fetuses in various stages of development floating in the liquid. This incubatorium tour may follow directly after removal of a fetus from the abductee, or during a later abduction. Readers of Ray Fowler's The Watchers may remember a woman who gave birth to twins, one human in form, one more like a gray being. When the aliens cut away the eyelids of the humanoid infant, its eyes assumed the huge, staring appearance characteristic of gray beings. The aliens place some infants in liquid-filled glass containers and discard others (1990:20-30).

An abductee's association with her offspring continues past the removal of the fetus. Seven respondents (Nos. 1,2,4,5,6,11,12) find accounts where the beings take an abductee to a nursery room and present her with a tiny, listless, and extremely fragile infant. In four samples (Nos. 2,5,11,12) the beings insist that the abductee touch, hold, "nurture," or even nurse the infant, sometimes claiming that the infant is the abductee's offspring. Abductees often resist, but come to feel the infant is their own and perhaps bond with a powerful sense of attachment. The infant seems to gain vitality from human contact, and this process satisfies the beings. Baby presentations are not the exclusive domain of female abductees, since a report in one sample (No. 12) tells of a male who held sickly twin infants. Not all infants are sickly--Betty Luca described a vivarium where extraordinarily tiny human and gray infants played together (Fowler 1990:104), and not all respondents find any examples of baby holding (e.g., Nos. 8,10). Another (No. 4) began to find these cases only in 1991-1992 among people who had read accounts of similar experiences.

This presentation episode may recur years later when the beings present the abductee with an older child of hybrid appearance. This

scene often repeats the earlier presentation, as the beings bring in a child with thin hair and other characteristic hybrid features, and want the abductee to touch, nurture, or play with the child. It often seems shy, afraid, unsmiling, and listless, more attached to the beings than to the abductee, though the child seems to gain a degree of emotional expression from human contact. Six respondents (Nos. 2,3,4,5,7,12) cite instances of meeting with older children. No. 12 relates that the man who held the twins met a fearful hybrid child years later, while the beings presented a hybrid child to another abductee years after she lost a fetus. An abductee of respondent No. 7 learned that a frail hybrid child was her 14-year old daughter, while another informant dreamed of frail hybrid children located in an underground setting.

Table 21. Nursery Experiences.

No. respondents (n=10) indicating	1-10%	11-25%	26-64%	65-100%
Missing fetus*	2	2		1
Fetal beings in jars, containers	2	2		
Baby presentation, sight of baby	4	2		1
Hold or nurture a baby	2	1		1
Sight of older hybrid child	3	3		

* = frequencies uncertain or conjectural.

The Conference

Although the examination episode provides both the dramatic highlight of the abduction story and the apparent primary purpose for the abduction itself, the conference deserves consideration as an important runner-up. Several respondents (e.g., Nos. 1,3) find conferences of great importance, and suggest that the educational aspects of abduction compare with examination as a vital focus of the experience.

The conference as an episode typically follows the examination and marks a turning point in the beings' treatment of the abductee. Once examination tasks are out of the way, the beings seem to relax and become more friendly, at least more responsive and communicative. One or a few of the beings may converse with their captive (Nos. 1,3,4,6,7,10,13), sometimes in a room set aside for conferences. In other cases the occasion may be less personal and perhaps in some sense a continuation of the examination. The abductee may view images or movie-like presentations on a viewscreen for apparent educational purposes (Nos. 2,3,4,10,11), or attend a lecture in an auditorium along with other captives (Nos. 1,2,6). A staged performance or ritual-like activity offers another alternative combining overtones of conference, examination, and theophany (Nos. 2,6,12).

Not all communication occurs during a distinctive conference episode. A greeting may begin the abductee's stay on board, and extended discussions sometimes conclude the encounter, but most communication outside the context of the conference is largely utilitarian, a matter of instruction and reassurance. From capture onward the beings direct the actions of abductees with requests or commands for a specific purpose, for example, to undress for examination. Throughout the course of the experience, the beings also reassure abductees that no harm will

come to them or no pain will result from a procedure. The beings resort to threats on rare occasions as a means of control--in one case threatening to cut off a man's penis if he did not cooperate (No. 7). Toward the end of the abduction the beings may instruct abductees to forget their encounter, sometimes hinting that doing so is for the abductee's own good, sometimes adding as a veiled threat that remembrance could be harmful. A promise to return or meet again is another statement attributed to the beings and widespread enough to appear in eleven samples.

The conference episode lacks the complex and repetitive internal structure of examination, but several topics of communication recur in the accounts (Table 22). The general category of schooling or education appears in eight responses (Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,12,13), with the three largest samples being particularly rich with examples. Sometimes the instruction takes the form of programming or imparting information directly into the head of the abductee, sometimes the process is like conventional teaching. Abductees learn about space and time travel, science and philosophy (No. 1), or how to cure a disease (Nos. 4,13). Some of the schooling may have a spiritual import. The purpose of this education may not be immediately obvious to the abductees. Some of it bears on a future mission or task that the abductee will perform, but the implanted information may not be triggered until the time is right (No. 12, 50% in the sample of respondent No. 10). Nine respondents find examples of this mission, and three (Nos. 1,10,13) find it in 60% or more of their reports.

A question and answer session when the beings interrogate the witness and accept questions in turn appears from time to time. In one case (No. 7) the beings asked how earth people would react to knowledge that aliens were coming to earth. On occasion the beings explain their origins and purposes, but the answers may be misleading, fantastic, or false. Many questions the beings simply refuse to answer (No. 4). Such explanations seem like obvious topics, and they should be common if abduction stories were products of imagination. In fact the beings rarely confide this information to their guests. Only one respondent (No. 4) reports a sample with explanations in up to half the reports, all other respondents see them far less often or not at all. In one case (No. 10) the beings explained that they were working on a genetic experiment underway for 10,000 years, and while they did not interfere with the course of events on earth, they guided humans toward self-improvement. Another respondent (No. 12) finds two cases in which the beings assert they have the right to carry out their abduction program, whatever its purpose. All in all, satisfaction of the abductee's curiosity seems to rate a low priority.

Messages of personal importance are common enough to appear in eleven samples. The most widespread message of this type is a reassurance that the abductee is special or chosen, a claim sometimes expressed in connection with a mission. In isolated cases the beings warn the abductee of an unsuspected disease (No. 4), foretell an earthquake or future life events, some of which come true (Nos. 7,11). The beings may take an interest in reviewing the abductee's progress or development toward some uncertain goal (Nos. 1,3), or use a screen presentation to remind the abductee of his alien ties and perhaps otherworldly origin (No. 3).

Every sample with any record of messages includes examples of one final category. It consists of prophetic warnings that a catastrophe or time of tribulation is coming for the people of earth, due to natural disaster, cumulative ecological damage, or general human wickedness. This warning may take the form of apocalyptic visions and holographic or two-dimensional scenes of destruction displayed on a viewscreen (Nos. 1, 3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11,12), or teachings about ecological harm to the earth (Nos. 4,10). Most of these apocalyptic scenes relate to coming events on earth, but the beings may show the fate of their own planet (No. 11). Reports in the literature include cases of the beings explaining that they are refugees from a dead or dying planet, or suffer reproductive difficulties because of some disaster. Only five respondents (Nos. 1,5, 6,10,11) record any instances of these claims, and only No. 1 finds many of them. The mission of abductees sometimes bears on helping the aliens in rescue operations or amelioration of the effects of this approaching catastrophe.

The "distribution" column of Table 22 makes clear that respondents usually disagree about the frequency of these messages. More uncertainty enters into this area of the abduction story than almost any other part. No. 3 states that he never asked about dying planets or reproductive difficulties, and his subjects never volunteered any information on these topics. This admission suggests that the variability in frequencies depends in part on the respondents, methods of investigation, or the questions investigators ask. No. 5 comments that abductees typically receive information, but its content is rarely alike from case to case. This hint throws the uncertainty back onto the reports themselves, where messages may depend more on subjective and personal or personalized influences than do matters of straightforward description.

Table 22. Subjects of Communications from the Beings.

No. respondents (n=13) indicating	0	1-10%	11-25%	26-64%	65-100%	Tnd	Dst
Instructional	1	2	3	3	2	Mid	-
Reassurances	1		3	5	3	Mid	+
Explanation of purpose, origin	4	6	1	1		Lo	+
Abductee is special and chosen		5	2	2	2	Lo	-
Assignment of task, mission	2	3	2	2	2	Lo	-
Warnings of coming catastrophe		5	2	3	2	Mid	-
Threats, order to forget	1	5	1	4	1	Mid	-
Promise to return	1	7	1	2	1	Lo	-

Sensations, Emotions, and Control

Abductees do not necessarily submit willingly to capture, examination, and the rest of the abduction experience. They spend the duration of their captivity in a discrete "abduction state of mind," with volition and clear thought impaired, submissive to the control of the beings. The sensations that characterize capture include anxiety, creeping paralysis, time lapse, and flotation. These sensations seem to mark the onset of a state of mind that persists throughout the onboard experiences. Paralysis, heaviness, numbness, or prickling (No. 6) may add a physical dimension to the unique state of abductees during their onboard experiences

A common initial reaction on entry into the ship is outrage, violation, anger, terror, and anxiety (Nos. 1,4). Others feel an unnatural calm from the start, and most abductees soon experience a feeling described as trancelike, somnambulistic, euphoric, or "on valium" that shortcircuits the will to resist (Nos. 1,2,4,5,6,7,12,13). Abductees find themselves able to observe, but too sluggish or volitionless to act against or refuse the beings. As one respondent (No. 7) puts it, the beings have total control.

Maintenance of this control requires an active effort from the beings. The euphoric state wears off from time to time and alternates with sensations of terror, until the beings pacify the abductee again. Their methods are repeated assurances, admonitions not to be afraid, repetition of requests or instructions, and occasions of eye contact. These reassurances have a seemingly artificial power to calm the abductee, while repetitions continue with hypnotic persistence, and eye contact almost instantly saps the abductee's resistance (Nos. 2,6). On rare occasions the beings resort to orders and threats (No. 7) or mechanical devices like a glowing sphere (No. 6) to exercise control, but more subtle methods are the norm. Abductees seem most docile while on the examination table, where paralysis may insure their cooperation. The familiar being plays an important part in manipulating abductees, sometimes diverting their attention from unpleasant procedures to more pleasant thoughts or scenes (No. 5), or promising no paralysis if the abductee cooperates willingly (No. 7).

Negative feelings are not inevitable. Some abductees have positive feelings from the start, others reverse from negative to positive during the course of the abduction. Awe and curiosity may substitute for rage and terror (Nos. 3,4), while love, longing, acceptance, and joy (No. 3) further expand the range of emotions abductees describe. These favorable emotions may emerge without apparent due cause, following unpleasant experiences without time or reason for transformation. The strength of these emotions is undeniable, and some abductees describe it as inexplicable. Abductees often find comfort, even pleasure in meeting the familiar entity again, or in recalling a sense of oneness with the beings. One respondent (No. 1) speculates that the higher the spiritual development of abductees, the more readily they cooperate with the beings, perhaps seeing beyond immediate discomfort to recognize larger purposes behind the experience.

A question of interest in any discussion of control over abductees is whether they are able to free themselves from its blanketing influence at any time during the abduction. Are they ever able to resist, refuse, or fight? Can they choose any of their movements, initiate communication, or contact the beings between encounters?

Survey responses (Table 23) point clearly toward the negative direction. Abductees seldom resist successfully, seldom exercise a free hand during their captivity. Ann Druffel (1988, 1992) describes instances of abductees breaking off capture attempts by meditative or concentration techniques, and David Jacobs (1992:258-279) discusses various means to stave off intrusions, such as video cameras operating through the night. Yet these writers and the survey respondents affirm that such preventatives have limited efficacy and even less currency in the

practice of abductees. By and large the beings always get their way. Respondent No. 8 looks at the sparsity of successful resistance in his sample and sees a disturbing trend. Only No. 1 finds many instances of resistance in his large sample, and he also finds many encounters to be friendly.

If abductees have little hope of preventing capture or refusing mind control at the outset of abduction, their record grows even more dismal once they step into the craft. Rare are the abductees who manage to fight against their captors. Resistance during the examination seems least feasible of all. Travis Walton was able to leave the examination table and threaten the party of small humanoids surrounding him, and a few others have reported similar acts of defiance. One respondent (No. 3) cautions that escape or free roaming occurs only after the examination, when perhaps the beings are less cautious, or as David Jacobs points out, occurs only in connection with some experimental interest of the beings. An occasional report hints nevertheless that their control falls short of absolute. Respondent No. 7 tells of a shotgun-wielding candidate who drove off a party of beings, and again of a woman who apparently killed a being when she seized and snapped its neck. Two companions looked surprised and carried off the remains by backing away along the path of their approach.

The beings only sometimes respond to inquiries, and appear to extend this courtesy only at their convenience. Even so, abductees have more success in opening communication with their captors than in any other form of free behavior. Seven respondents note cases of abductees who can contact and communicate with the beings between abductions, sometimes almost at will, and perhaps in this way abduction overlaps with channeling.

Table 23. Abductee Control During the Abduction.

No. investigators (n=12) indicating	0	1-10%	11-25%	26-64%	65-100%
Drive beings away, resist summons	5	5	1	1	
Resist takeover of thoughts, volition	4	5	2	1	
Physically fight against beings	1	9	2		
Escape table or escorts, wander free	7	4	1		
Successfully refuse exam procedure	8	3	1		
Initiate contact or communication	3	3	2	1	1

Departure and Return

Going home from the ship largely reverses entry procedures without introducing new surprises. Respondents provided few quantities for the incidents comprising this episode (Table 24), but a sketch of the normative return is easy to draw: The beings may tell the abductee that it is time to go, or usher a group of abductees into line for departure. A room of the ship may be set aside for this purpose, perhaps the ante-chamber or a room similar to it. Like entry, the return is often abrupt, instantaneous, or not remembered. Abductees find themselves back where they were when capture began, in bed or in their cars, with recollection of the encounter fading to a residue of vague unease.

Beyond this bare outline lie some variations and elaborations to enliven the exit experience. A common element of the latter minutes aboard ship is some final words with one of the beings, usually the leader or a familiar entity. Messages are by no means inevitable at this time and abductees often find themselves herded unceremoniously back to their interrupted journey or sleep. The range of messages is wide, stretching from the simple and utilitarian to elaborate, conference-like discussions. The beings may leave abductees with farewells and even indications that they are pleased and grateful (Nos. 2,3,4,5, 6). Abductees may receive instructions to forget (No. 6), at least until "the time is right." All twelve respondents reporting any messages from the beings note a promise to return or meet again--No. 10 finds this message in 60% of reports and No. 1 finds it in all of them, though abductees may receive this message earlier in the encounter.

Departure is most often abrupt or poorly recalled, but some abductees report an escort of beings, flotation, or travel through a beam of light (Nos. 4,6). In this sense the means of return simply reverse those of capture, though No. 3 adds that the return is easier than capture. A few hints of the exit process at work include a luminous membrane-like barrier through which abductees pass to leave the ship (No. 6), and traversal of a light beam that allows passage through walls of a house or the frame of a car (No. 4).

Most abductees find themselves back where they started. They may simply be back in bed or in the car, where seemingly an instant before they were inside a room in the ship. The beings may replace abductees where they belong, or in one case brought the abductee to the ground and let him run a short distance back to his car (No. 13). This replacement goes without a hitch in most cases, but four respondents (Nos. 2,3,5,8) cite instances of minor errors like abductees turned the wrong way in bed or their clothing askew, and more drastic mistakes like abductees replaced in the wrong beds or even left locked outside their houses.

Table 24. Departure and Return Incidents.

No. respondents (n=12) indicating	Yes	1-10%	11-25%	26-64%	65-100%
Goodbyes, messages, will return	12	7	1	2	1
Abrupt return or no recall	6			1	2
Escort floats, replaces subject	5				
Return to place of departure	10				7
Return to wrong place, position	4	1	1	1	

Departure evokes powerful feelings among abductees (Table 25). It may mark a time of strong emotional shifts, with adrenalin flows or sudden tiredness striking the abductee (No. 5). If an emotional metamorphosis from initial fear to something more positive occurs over the course of the encounter, the change completes itself by departure and the favorable feelings usually crest in intensity at that time.

A straightforward sense of puzzlement, confusion, curiosity, or amazement is one common reaction from returning captives. Respondents find this emotional middle ground less common than sharp polarities of feelings; where abductees express reactions in strongly negative or strongly positive terms. The fear and outrage that began the encounter

may persist to the end and beyond, with seven respondents acknowledging that abductees return with a sense of deception, violation, anger, or mistreatment. Unpleasant reactions include fright, uneasiness, and agitation (Nos. 9,12), other abductees report themselves ready forget or glad to leave (Nos. 3,5,12). Polarities also exist among the respondents--Nos. 2 and 9 find negative emotions the most common, but others (Nos. 3,8,10) find just the opposite, since none of their abductees associate rage, abuse, or relief with their release from captivity.

Ten respondents find abductees who respond in a positive way to the experience. They leave reluctantly, wishing to stay and learn more, or feel sad that they must go. Abductees sometimes find the experience joyous, even rapturous (No. 8), and feel love for their captors (No. 12). The sense of a reunion may charge abductees with a desire never to return to their everyday lives (No. 3). A wide range of frequencies for these positive emotions divides the respondents. A sense of sadness characterizes the majority of abductees in several samples (Nos. 8,10), a minority in others (Nos. 1,3,7,12), but still present even in samples where negative responses are more common (Nos. 2,4).

Several respondents describe nuances of complexity in the emotional dynamics of departure. Respondent No. 1 describes abductees taking away a puzzle to solve tailored to their individual personalities, with people inclined to be thinkers receiving strong feelings, while feelers receive thoughts. Two respondents (Nos. 4,6) report that conscious recall of feelings at departure is rare, and No. 6 adds that any positive sense converts into feelings of mistreatment during subsequent recall. Yet No. 3 finds just the opposite--that no abductees feel mistreated even after they remember agonizing experiences.

Table 25. Abductees' Emotions at Departure.

No. respondents (n=13) indicating	Yes	0	1-10%	11-25%	26-64%	65-100%
Used, mistreated, angry	7	3		2	1	2
Puzzled, confused	8				1	2
Awed, amazed, curious	3			1		
Sad, reluctant to leave	9		1	5	1	1
Happy, loving, rapturous	4			3	1	

Aftereffects

The return to everyday life and normal consciousness after leaving the abduction environment is often a gradual process, accomplished in stages. An example is the case of Barney and Betty Hill, who watched the UFO take off and resumed driving while still under the influence of the abduction state of mind. They gradually lost memory of the abduction events even as they slipped back into normal consciousness by slow degrees. For people who awaken after an abduction, recollection of it may fade like a dream. The abduction further intermingles with everyday life through aftereffects, a long list of physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual conditions abductees attribute to their extraordinary experience (Table 26).

The aftermath of an abduction plays out in short, intermediate, and long-term effects. Some consequences of abduction follow immediately or soon after the encounter, and last only a short time, from a few days to a week or two. Intermediate aftereffects gear up over the following weeks or months, while long-term aftereffects unfold over a span of years. For some abductees the consequences are negative and bear similarities to Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder; for others the experience marks a change for the better in their lives, accompanied by profound changes in attitudes, habits, and personality.

Short-term aftereffects are mostly physical in nature. They come home with the abductee or develop within a few days, and last no longer than the normal course of bodily healing. A sense that something happened may linger like an afterimage, leaving the Hills and other abductees to feel dirty or in need of a bath without knowing why. Intense thirst on return came to prominence in the Travis Walton case, and examples recur among the samples of seven respondents. One sign of a nocturnal abduction is a nosebleed, sometimes copious, that stains the bedclothes during the night. Gastrointestinal upset, prolonged dizziness, inner-ear problems, headache, or difficulties with balance may trouble the abductee within a day or two. Eye irritation, redness, watering, or a burning sensation is a common early aftereffect, also skin rash or a condition resembling sunburn. Some abductees claim puncture wounds supposedly left by examination procedures, or discover cuts or scoop marks, though years may pass before the victim recognizes or associates these clues with abduction. These wounds may be prone to unusually rapid healing. One respondent (No. 6) adds buzzing in the ears to this list.

Intermediate aftereffects are mental or emotional in nature, and set in some days, weeks, or even months after the abduction. Sleep disturbances and nightmares fraught with images of strange beings and places are the commonest aftereffects in this category--all respondents have examples and eight report many cases. Anxieties also begin to afflict abductees in the wake of an abduction. The provocation may be a specific situation, where a doctor's office or a particular stretch of highway triggers unreasonable fear or panic. Even more common are vague and generalized anxieties like fear of the dark or periodic dread with no apparent source. Seven samples include anywhere from 30% to 70% of their abductees with reactions of this sort. Abductees also report phobias or strong fear responses when exposed to certain objects or images, like large-eyed animals or the cover illustration of Whitley Strieber's Communion.

Months or years pass before long-term aftereffects reveal themselves. They include both an expanded experience of paranormal phenomena and profound personal changes. Abductees may undergo hauntings, either observing apparitional figures or experiencing poltergeist-like phenomena. Another form of "haunting" includes the occasional appearance of mysterious lights and shadows about the house in circumstances apparently unconnected with the onset of abduction. More physical presences take the form of visitations by Men in Black (MIB) or unmarked helicopters. One respondent (No. 7) reports extensive MIB harassment after two abductions. These men had plastic-like white or tan faces, dark clothing, and automobiles.

One of the more common claims of abductees is that they develop or increase their powers of extrasensory perception after an encounter. Ten respondents find reports of this change in 35% or more of abductees in their samples. Kenneth Ring (1992:164-172) discusses kundalini awakening associated with abductions and near-death experiences, a phenomenon he describes as the arousal of latent energies that alter physiological processes and stimulate psychic abilities. Where he finds significant evidence for this change, only two survey respondents (Nos. 1,8) report it in more than a few of their abductees. Only four others (Nos. 2,5, 10,13) note a low number of cases, though one respondent (No. 3) admits he never asked about this phenomenon, and the low figures may reflect lack of inquiry or recognition rather than lack of presence. Related types of physiological changes arising after abduction include increased growth of hair and nails or rapid healing of injuries and illnesses, but these reports are low in number. Only a little more common is a reported power or effect on streetlights and electronic equipment, but again the evidence offers little support that this change is widespread.

Changes of a more subjective nature, affecting personality, interests, values, and habits, draw stronger affirmations from the survey respondents. All of them find at least a few subjects who report an enlargement of their spiritual awareness and concerns, a finding Ring also reports. This spiritual change does not necessarily take conventional religious form. An increased interest or involvement in religion scores low figures for this survey. Eleven respondents note that abductees report positive shifts in personal habits, interests, and lifestyle, often toward more intellectual, artistic, and humane living. Negative aftereffects including mental breakdown or personality deterioration are also possible, but fortunately rare. One respondent adds that abduction may not be the cause of a decline, since abductions may happen to people already mentally disturbed.

Table 26 makes clear that abductees describe a wide variety of aftereffects, but most of them occur at low frequencies. No short-term and only three long-term aftereffects appear at middling frequencies among the respondents. The intermediate aftereffects fare better, with all four entries rising to middle frequencies, but no higher. The respondents also disagree among themselves over those frequencies to a degree not found in any other part of the abduction story. Some of this disagreement lies in the less "standardized" investigation of this aspect of abduction. The findings agree more over objective physical effects than over subjective consequences, an indication that findings are sensitive to investigator interests. Shorter term effects show more homogeneity among respondents than long-term effects, suggesting that how long a relationship the investigator maintains with an abductee bears on the emergence or recognition of long-term effects. How soon after abduction the investigation begins also makes a potential difference in the aftereffects freshest in the informant's mind. The usual claim for aftereffects amounts to personal testimony long after the fact, without unequivocal supporting evidence.

Table 26. Aftereffects Attributed to Abduction.

No. respondents (n=13) indicating	0	1-10%	11-25%	26-64%	65-100%	Tnd	Dst
Immediate/Short-term							
Exceptional thirst	5	4	2		1	Lo	+
Dirty, need shower	4	5	2		1	Lo	+
Nausea, upset stomach, diarrhea	2	2	4	3		Lo	+
Dizziness, headache	1	5	3	2		Lo	+
Nosebleed	3	4	5			Lo	-
Watering, irritated eyes		4	5	2		Lo	+
Sunburn, skin rash	1	5	4	2		Lo	+
Puncture wounds	1	5	5	1		Lo	+
Wounds heal unusually fast	4	5	2	1		Lo	-
No mention	1	2	1	1		Lo	-
Intermediate (few days-months)							
Sleep disturbance, nightmares		2	3	7	1	Mid	-
Situational anxieties	1	1	4	4	2	Mid	-
Vague anxieties	1	2	3	5	2	Mid	-
Fears, phobias	2		6	4	1	Mid	+
No mention	2	2	2	1		Lo	+
Long-term (6 months +)							
MIBs	4	5	3	1		Lo	-
Unmarked helicopters	3	6	2	2		Lo	-
Apparitions, poltergeists	1	3	6	3		Lo	-
Mysterious lights, shadows	3	6	2	1	1	Lo	-
Increased psychic abilities	1	1	1	9	1	Mid	-
Kundalini awakening	4	4		2		Lo	-
Effect streetlights, electronics	2	6	3	2		Lo	-
Healing of illness or injury	9	2		1		Lo	-
Rapid healing, fast hair growth	7	2		1		Lo	-
Enhanced spiritual awareness		5	4	2	2	Mid	-
Increased interest in religion	5	3	2	1		Lo	+
Change in interests, habits		1	4	5	1	Mid	+
Personality deterioration	4	5	1			Lo	+
Guilt for revealing abduction	2	4	4		1	Lo	+
Receipt of channeled messages	4	5	1		1	Lo	-
Repeated abductions			1	6	6	Hi	+
No mention	2	1		2			

A Lifetime of Abductions

All respondents agree that the abduction aftereffect most likely to occur is another abduction. The single-encounter abductee belongs to a minority, whereas a majority of abductees find themselves enmeshed in long-term, continuing relationships with UFOs and strange beings (Table 26). Abductees reporting recurrent abductions outnumber single-incident claimants in eight samples (Nos. 2,3,4,5,7,8,12,13) and perhaps two more (Nos. 1,9), while the numbers range from 20% to 40% in the three remaining samples. Two respondents (Nos. 3,13) find that nearly all of their abductees report multiple experiences. Along with repeated abductions, abductees sometimes receive messages from apparent external sources, though only one respondent (No. 1) finds large numbers of these channeled messages. A sense of shame or reluctance to reveal the encounter may strike abductees who enter into an investigation of their

experiences. All samples but the three smallest contain examples of this feeling, though it usually appears in low numbers.

Abductions can last for a lifetime. They happen at any age, to young and old alike. At the same time a noteworthy dynamism characterizes the scheduling and content of abduction from one time of life to another. Not all ages seem equally vulnerable, and this survey confirms a trend apparent in the literature for some years to be abduction-prone while others pass in relative quiescence. Encounters typically begin and recur during childhood, sometimes starting with infancy. They diminish in frequency during adolescence, increase again in the 20s, then taper off through the 30s and become scarce thereafter. Six respondents (Nos. 1,3,5,6,11,13) concur that their respondents report childhood as a busy era on the abduction calendar. Another eight (Nos. 1,4,5,6,7,10,11,12) identify a part or all of the sexually mature years as a period of vigorous activity.

One of the more persistent patterns in the abduction phenomenon is a decrease in encounters with increasing age. Six respondents (Nos. 4,5,7,10,11,12) note that abductions diminish as an individual grows older. They continue into the 50s and 60s, but 35-40 seems to be a watershed age, and beyond it encounters become fewer as well as altered in focus. Most people who have an experience after 35 also report previous experiences. The beings recruit few new abductees from the ranks of the middle-aged or beyond. Even people with long histories of abduction report fewer visits at this stage of life. Only No. 6 finds a majority (60%) of older abductees who claim a single experience, while Nos. 3 and 13 find that all older abductees report earlier experiences.

A note of caution must accompany any discussion of repeated encounters: Abductees account their histories in retrospect and perhaps many years after the fact, a process always fraught with dangers of faulty memory and distortion. Not surprising, then, is some difference of opinion among the respondents. Nos. 8 and 9 see no pattern of preference across the life cycle. Four respondents (Nos. 4,7,10,12) fail to find extensive childhood activity, while Nos. 1,3, and 13 find it the busiest period of life. Nos. 1 and 12 find adolescence an active time, Nos. 3,4,10, and 11 identify this period as sluggish.

Recurrent abductions introduce another opportunity to search for patterns. Two respondents (Nos. 9,11) recognize no age-specific events, but the rest identify noteworthy differences in abduction procedures and activities during various stages of life. A recurrent life cycle of abduction experiences emerges from these descriptions (Table 27).

The examination that dominates so many abductions is prominent even among children (age from birth to 11). It may be a full examination or include only general interest in body formation (Nos. 1,3), or be a time for implants and the sort of sample-taking that leaves scars (Nos. 2,7,8). Use of a helmet on a child's head suggests a concern with mental as well as physical development (No. 3). Important as it is, the examination seems less central at this time of life than later. A simple process of acquaintance-making pervades childhood encounters, as though the beings were laying the foundations for a prolonged relationship. Childhood encounters may be limited to the appearance of beings and the

sort of "hauntings" sometimes reported as aftereffects in later life. Two respondents (Nos. 4,10) mention a ball of light that hangs near the cradle or bed. The beings' interactions with a child often seem intended to establish trust, familiarity, and a positive attitude toward the visitors. They may lure or fascinate a child with their tricks, or engage in play activities with the child (Nos. 5,8,10,12). In some cases the playmates are hybrids (Nos. 2,8). Some sort of educational activities may accompany these early abductions--schooling (No. 13), visual presentations on a screen (No. 3), or encouragement to study and learn (No. 1).

A sharp and noteworthy shift toward physical examination marks the adolescent years (age 12-18). The beings continue with general examinations, insert or remove implants, and take samples (Nos. 1,2,5,6,7,12,13). One respondent (No. 1) describes the examinations of this period as opportunities to check on development and growth, another (No. 3) speaks of "body tuneups." But a new and specific pursuit enters into the examination program at this time--a "sudden turn to physical intrusion" (No. 5) with the reproductive system as its apparent target. Genital examinations and procedures with a sexual focus become commonplace (Nos. 2,3,5,6,8,12). The adolescent years seem rather quiet aside from examination. The abductee may recall previous encounters in terms of "invisible friends" from childhood (No. 4), and the beings may remind captives that they have an alien origin (No. 3). Schooling activities receive little emphasis during these years, with only one respondent (No. 3) noting cases where abductees prepare for some as-yet unspecified future task or mission.

Examinations with a genital focus become even more intensive with the advent of young adulthood (age 19-25). At least nine respondents (Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,12,13) report examinations as characteristic of this age, while eight (Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,12) find a strong sexual and genetic preoccupation in these examinations. The beings may even take special interest in capturing couples engaged in sexual activity, using lights or devices to paralyze them (No. 4). Not only do the beings examine the genitals, but they extract eggs and semen, arrange sexual activities, and impregnate women (Nos. 2,8). Reports of mysterious pregnancies and missing fetuses also proliferate at this time (Nos. 1,2), and abductees begin to report that the beings present them with babies or introduce them to hybrid children (Nos. 2,5). Schooling (No. 13), reminders of alien origin (No. 3), and preparation for a mission (No. 3) continue, while some abductees feel some initial sense of a mission to perform (No. 10) and claim that they develop some unusual powers (No. 3).

When abductees pass into mature adulthood (age 26-39), the physical examination and genetic procedures remain an important part of the abduction experience, but with a somewhat lessened intensity. The respondents describe a slightly more varied itinerary at this time of life, with examinations (Nos. 3,6,13), a check on development (No. 1), and such reproductive procedures as genital examination, egg or semen removal, and sexual activity (Nos. 2,3,8) going on as before. Experiences with mysterious pregnancies, disappearing fetuses, baby presentations, and hybrid interactions (Nos. 2,8) also continue.

What is new during this period is an increasing awareness among abductees, and a growing emphasis on missions. Children, adolescents, and young adults have only partial recollection of their abduction history or even a specific encounter, but mature adults are more likely to realize that something strange has happened to them over the years and seek help in understanding. Memories may return spontaneously and open the door on the strange world of abduction, if only a crack, or abductees may waken in the night and be aware of intruders in the bedroom, only to react with a feeling of "not again." In any case the life-long veil begins to wear thin (Nos. 4,5). Schooling continues at this stage, but communication and guidance concentrates on a mission or task, its nature becoming more or less accessible to the conscious mind of the abductee (Nos. 1,3,13). The activation of paranormal powers may continue (No. 3), and the frequency of abduction may begin to lessen (No. 7).

Significant changes mark the continuation of abduction activity into middle and old age (age 40 and above). The trend toward a diminishing frequency of abduction accelerates with the passing years. An element of rejection becomes typical when older people encounter the beings (No. 10), but awareness of the phenomenon continues to increase (No. 4,5). This heightened awareness of abduction helps some people gain a measure of control over the situation and successfully resist capture (No. 4). No. 3 mentions difficulty in working with people aged 50 and above, where poor memory perhaps begins to interfere with recollection.

The complexion of the experience also changes for older captives. The examination program goes on (No. 6), and genetic work continues (No. 3), but at a declining pace and without the central position these procedures held in earlier years. Not only do examinations diminish in number, but one respondent (No. 8) reports a shift of focus to physical exercise tests, perhaps in keeping with an interest in the effects of the aging process. As the physical side of the experience loses importance, the mission aspect advances to the fore. Abductees discover paranormal powers and receive communications for mission guidance (No. 3). Some abductees begin to perform their mission by teaching, guiding, or helping others, often working on ecological or social issues (No. 1). Research has only begun to fill the blanks in our knowledge of abduction and its effects at this stage of life.

An overview of abduction throughout a lifetime suggests a process attuned to the physical and mental development of the subject. These experiences serve two apparent purposes--one concerns the physical body and especially its reproductive functions, the other concerns education for some mission or task. Childhood events are numerous and seem largely preparatory, as though the abductors expect to monitor the individual for many years to come. A favorable initial contact with children seems important. Abduction builds trust, friendship, even a sense of kinship. Interest in the body at this stage remains general, though implants may serve practical purposes, and education at this time also keeps an unspecified or unspecific character.

With the onset of puberty a realignment of abduction activities to concentrate on physical examination is sudden and dramatic. The playful spirit vanishes; abductions become all business. It is a business with little concern for the body as a whole, but zeroes in on the genital

area instead, where a concentration of interest remains unmistakable throughout the years of sexual maturity. A pattern of reproductive interests, expressed in sexual activity and extraction procedures, continues through the 20s and 30s but tapers off as the abductee ages. Reports of missing pregnancy and baby presentations during the most fertile years become meetings with hybrid children or adolescents in subsequent years. By about age 40 a dwindling interest in genetic matters characterizes the reports, along with diminishing interest in the abductee, if a reduced rate of contact is any measure. The physical examination aspect of abductions clearly follows the sexual life cycle of the individual.

While educational functions appear to sit out adolescence on the back burner, they slowly move forward as abductees grow older. Abductees become aware of the experience, even gain control over it, and perhaps come to feel themselves partners in the program rather than victims. Just what that program is, and where an individual fits into it starts out vague and seldom becomes entirely clear. Yet schooling and preparation remain an integral part of the experience from start to finish, and in maturity abductees may feel that they set out on a specific mission or task, often to help others, to impart information, to make the world a better place, or even to save it from destruction. These mission-oriented changes and the emergence of paranormal powers tie in with so-called aftereffects, a concept that becomes a chicken-or-egg problem in the context of lifelong abductions. These effects may not follow so much from one abduction as from the fulfillment of long-term preparations when, as the beings say, "the time is right." The mission gains importance as the body loses its worth.

Table 27. Common Abduction Experience at Different Ages.

Childhood = pre-puberty Young Adulthood = age 19-25 Middle-Old
Adolescence = age 12-18 Mature Adulthood = age 26-39 Age = 40+

No. respondents (n=12) indicating	Chld	Adol	Y.A.	M.A.	Mid-Old
Trust-building, play	5				
Schooling, mission preparation	3	2	3	2	
Commencement, realization of mission				2	2
Physical examination	5	8	4	3	2
Genital examination		6	8	4	1
Experience with babies, hybrids	2		2	2	

Changes in the Abduction Story Over Time

When the abduction phenomenon began and how it has changed since then are matters of abiding interest. The 1957 report of Brazilian Antonio Villas Boas was the earliest detailed account to go on record, but the general public first learned of the phenomenon through the case of Barney and Betty Hill. Documentation for this case began soon after it occurred in 1961, but five years passed before it became widely known as the "first" abduction through publication of John Fuller's book, The Interrupted Journey, in 1966. Abductees have come forward in recent years to claim earlier abductions, a few as early as the 1920s. Respondents to this survey report their earliest claims from the 1930s (Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7), 1940s (Nos. 1, 8, 10, 13), 1950s (Nos. 4, 9, 12), and 1960s (No. 11).

These respondents also bring the perspective of investigators having up to thirty years' experience with abduction reports, a familiarity spanning almost the full history of abduction as a recognized phenomenon.

The respondents indicate considerable similarity among reports in their samples. A recurrence of content and sequence of events portrays the abduction story as stable from one narrator and one investigator to another. On the assumption that this answer reflects restricted, present-day impressions, the possibility remains that a historical perspective will show cause to amend or overthrow them. How do abduction reports today compare with reports in earlier years? Have descriptions remained the same or changed over time? Questions in the survey ask respondents if they notice any change from their earliest reports to their latest, or any change from the earliest dates the abduction supposedly occurs to the present, irrespective of the date when the abductee actually reports the abduction. Other questions inquire about any new episodes emerging over time, and any changes in descriptions of the entities or messages.

Table 28 summarizes the answers to these questions in raw numbers. The order of respondents ranks them according to how long they have investigated abductions, with initial investigations ranging from 1965 (No. 4) to 1989 (Nos. 5,13). An unsurprising result of this ranking shows investigators with more years of experience observing more changes than investigators with fewer years. Ten respondents cite at least one difference, though on the whole they acknowledge few changes. The nature and importance of those changes differ considerably from one respondent to another, leaving this quantitative data too uncertain a criterion to settle the question of stability. A look at the responses in qualitative terms is more suggestive.

Some types of change remain outside the story itself and may have external or social causes. Respondent No. 1 finds that subjects are now more willing to talk about their experiences, perhaps reflecting a greater social awareness and acceptability. No. 3 points out that investigators have shaken off some of their initial prejudices and pay more attention to what abductees have to say. He also finds that abductees in their 30s and 40s may enter into an investigation of their experiences with a strong sense of anxiety, but they soon undergo an abrupt shift in their views, arriving at a more positive sense of their relationship with the phenomenon. This shift seems spontaneous and needs no suggestion from the investigator. Awareness of the phenomenon among people who have experienced it also seems to be building at an explosive rate, and he suspects the next few years will prove critical.

The circumstances of abduction have altered, according to one respondent (No. 7) who finds capture from automobiles largely replaced by bedroom intrusions in the 1980s. He also notes a rise in "instant" abductions, claims in which the subject lacks any specific abduction memories and offers no other evidence of abduction than missing time. No. 8 sees an increasing number of individuals taken at one time.

In a few respects the stories reflect alterations in the abductors' methods or concerns. One respondent (No. 5) finds more testing of emotions in recent years, another (No. 13) sees growth in the spiritual

aspects of the experience, and a third (No. 1) reports the emergence of more ESP and reincarnation themes. Abductions supposed to have occurred at earlier dates tend to include more machine exams (No. 2), though five respondents note no differences in actual procedures (Nos. 1,3,5,6,11). A respondent who does not use hypnosis (No. 7) believes that mental messages from aliens both during and after the abduction have increased over the years.

These observations of differences depend on the impressions of single respondents and fail to stake out an unmistakable pattern. Clearer tendencies appear in the four categories of entity descriptions, reproductive interests, baby presentations, and message content. Two long-term investigators (Nos. 4,10) notice that gray humanoids dominate descriptions of beings in recent reports, while more varied descriptions characterize the past. This diversity is most apparent in abductions reported before 1985, for example a case dated in the early 1950s includes thin humanoids five feet tall with flattened oval heads and black clothing. This description is similar to the "standard gray" but not identical, whereas abductees from the late 1980s onward report big-eyed grays almost exclusively. In Britain tall blond Nordics usually manned the ship prior to about 1988, but since then small gray humanoids have all but supplanted the more human occupants. These same two respondents associate the change in staffing with a change in program since the grays usually practice invasive surgery on their captives, while the medical examination itself, once only occasional in British reports, has now become almost universal.

Continuing this search for a change in program, five respondents (Nos. 3,4,6,10,12) identify babies and hybrids as recent innovations. Reproductive concerns are nothing new. They trace back to the first abductions on record, and one respondent (No. 10) notes genetic motifs and aliens expressing a desire to produce hybrids as early as the 1960s. Overt sexual elements enter the story in the late 1970s and now constitute a common theme. No. 11 reports finding no evidence for genetic procedures entering the story.

What is different about recent reports is the prominence and number of reproductive or hybrid motifs. Several respondents (Nos. 1,3,4,10) see an innocence lost among their abductees. Gone are the days when people knew nothing about abduction, now people come forward who have read about it and want to learn if their own puzzling experiences relate to this phenomenon. More people seek help now that abduction is well known, but the down side of this familiarity is the possibility of expectations shaping the story.

The fear of contamination seems to have become a reality with baby and hybrid accounts. Budd Hopkins gives vivid descriptions of baby presentations in his 1987 book, Intruders, and before this year reports of babies, fetuses, nurseries, and hybrid beings were few in number and vague at best in the abduction literature. Hereafter the picture changes. Baby presentations emerge as standard features of the abduction story, a metamorphosis apparent in David Jacobs' 1992 book, Secret Life, where this once indefinite and incidental part of a few reports becomes a concrete, central, and frequent episode. Respondent No. 3 specifies that alien babies are rare in his sample prior to Intruders and the

contents of this book seem responsible for the subsequent increase in reports. Whitley Strieber's Communion (1987) also falls under suspicion as a seminal influence on the descriptions of aliens, at least in Britain.

Another story element that seems responsive to social or media influence is the message aliens pass along to abductees. The "space brothers" of the 1950s warned contactees against nuclear testing and the development of atomic weapons. This same concern preoccupies the conversationally prone aliens of early abduction reports, but times as well as messages have changed. Warnings have persisted as a fixed theme in abduction reports, but the threat has shifted from nuclear holocaust to ecological disaster. The ecological and reproductive themes unite in a case (No. 6) where the beings tell an abductee that mankind will become sterile and fetuses removed from humans will become part of the alien species after growing in artificial wombs. Three respondents (Nos. 3, 6, 10) note an ecological turn, though No. 10 cautions that the change depends on considerable interpretation by the abductee or investigator and may seem less clear-cut in an independent reading of the messages themselves. No. 1 sees more abductees naming the aliens' place of origin, but otherwise new messages are scarce. Eight respondents (Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13) recognize little or nothing different in the messages over time.

Table 28. Long-Term Changes in the Abduction Story.

Investigation began in	1960s				'70s		1980s							
Respondent no. _____	4	7	1	6	3	10	11	8	2	12	9	5	13	
Changes from first reports to latest _____	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	
Changes from oldest claims to latest _____	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		N	Y	
New episodes _____		Y	Y	N	Y		N	N						
Change in description of entities _____	Y			N	N	Y	N	N	N	N		N	N	
Changes in messages _____	N		N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N		N	N	
Other changes _____			Y		Y									
Total affirmatives _____	3	3	3	0	4	4	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	

IV. SURVEY RESULTS: BELIEFS, ATTITUDES, AND OPINIONS

Opinions of Abductees

Investigators usually satisfy themselves with reporting events as abductees describe them. Less often do investigators relay the abductees' point of view on these events, thereby leaving the reader with bare bones of fact without allowing the experient to flesh them out with feelings, interpretations, and reflections. The survey respondents compensate with some remarks on this neglected dimension. Table 29 summarizes abductees' opinions about the reality and nature of abduction, their place in it, also their feelings about the beings and the experience. The distribution column in Table 28 shows a disagreement among respondents on 14 out of 25 questions, especially over reactions to the beings and attitudes toward the experience. These questions belong on the subjective side of the survey, where responses seem more volatile than when the questions deal with factual matters.

Beliefs about the reality of the experience are generally uniform. Eleven respondents find that a majority of abductees accept the experience as a real event. The percentages range from 50-100%, while only the two respondents from outside North America (Nos. 10,11) see levels less than 25%. Outright denials of reality are correspondingly few, but abductees may resist admitting to themselves or others that the experience actually happened, and may vacillate in their opinions. Both these behaviors point to a degree of inner conflict.

The respondents also report consistent answers when the subject is explanations. Twelve respondents find from 40% to 70% or more of their abductees believe they encountered aliens. Only one respondent (No. 7) has no examples of this explanation, but 31 of his 33 abductees express no opinions of any sort. Abductees also demonstrate considerable unanimity over what abductions are not: Explanations of abduction in terms of dreams, fantasies, or personal psychological aberrations win very few adherents. The religious traditions of angelic or demonic intervention still draw occasional support, though no response exceeds 25%, and six samples contain no examples. Only five respondents (Nos. 1,8,9,10,12) report cases attributed to government agents or secret military experiments, though No. 12 lists three reports out of nine in this category. In two of those reports, the military is supposed to be in league with the aliens.

The explanation second in popularity after alien intervention is paranormal phenomena of an unspecified nature. Seven respondents (Nos. 1,3,4,5,7,8,10) find abductees who turn to this solution, and three (Nos. 3,4,10) tally some 40-45% of their abductees in this category. The rest count much smaller numbers. Some mixture of paranormal and alien categories, such as aliens with paranormal powers or visitors from other dimensions, muddles any clean separation of the two categories. A size-

ble minority in six samples (Nos. 5,7,9,10,11,13) express no opinion, and in two samples (Nos. 7,10) the number reaches or exceeds 50%. No. 3 says that arriving at an explanation depends on how deeply abductees explore their experiences.

The sharpest differences among respondents center around how abductees react to the experience and its perpetrators. A polarization shows with especial clarity in the question about abductee attitude toward the experience. Abductees divide about equally between positive and negative attitudes in three samples (Nos. 6,7,11). In six samples (Nos. 2,4,5,9,12,13) the attitude is negative, strongly so in Nos. 2,9,12; while four samples (Nos. 1,3,8,10) reflect a positive attitude, all strongly so. Nos. 1 and 3 indicate that unfavorable reaction is common at first, but this reaction swings around eventually to acceptance.

Straightforward disfavor characterizes the prevailing abductee reaction to the beings. Seven respondents (Nos. 2,4,6,7,9,11,12) find the largest number of their abductees hate and distrust the beings. In five samples (Nos. 1,5,7,10,13) one-fourth or more abductees describe the beings as cold, indifferent, or businesslike. Add these two negative responses together and nine samples (Nos. 1,2,4,5,6,7,9,11,12) tilt in an unfavorable direction. Only in No. 10 do abductees describe the beings as friendly in a majority of cases (60%), though this sample is rich in Nordic or human entities rather than gray humanoids. Sample No. 13 splits evenly between favorable and unfavorable descriptions, while No. 3 lists only few responses for each category.

An argument often repeated states that investigators impose their personalities and opinions on their subjects. In this light the diversity within samples is worth noting--No. 1 includes approximately equal numbers of responses for positive, neutral, and negative, while positive reactions in four samples (Nos. 1,4,7,12) range from 15% to 33% or so, despite a predominance of negative reactions. All twelve respondents who answer this question find at least a few positive reactions. Either the investigator holds divided opinions or some abductees make up their own minds and refuse to be swayed.

How abductees describe themselves in relation to the experience also ranges across the board from positive to negative. Abductees most often prefer to describe themselves as victims or survivors, the terms sometimes overlapping. In four samples (Nos. 2,4,7,9) the leading description is victim, survivor prevails in three (Nos. 2,3,5). The idea that they were taken as experimental subjects gains acceptance from half or more of the abductees in four samples (Nos. 5,6,10,13), but this same notion proves unpopular in seven others (Nos. 1,2,3,4,7,8,11). These identities reflect purpose, and abductees seem to prefer purposefulness to accident, since the number of those who describe themselves as chance pickups never exceeds one-fourth in any sample.

Positive roles fare poorer in the survey. In two samples (Nos. 1,3), many abductees see themselves as somehow partners with their captors, but less than 10% express this opinion in the samples of the other respondents. Even fewer abductees regard themselves as chosen for their experiences by reason of exceptional personal qualities or through a special dispensation of the alien powers. Though eleven samples include

this opinion, the examples never exceed one-fourth of the total. Other opinions abductees express include a sense that they have become cosmic citizens (No. 1), an identity as members of the alien species (No. 3), a feeling that they have contacted another order of creation (No. 4), and simple bewilderment (No. 7).

Table 29. Abductee Responses and Attitudes Toward Abduction.

No. respondents (n=13) reporting	0	1-10%	11-25%	26-64%	65-100%	Tnd	Dst
Abductees							
Deny experience, resist admissn	3	5	3		1	Lo	+
Vacillate betw. deny & accept	1	2	4	4	2	Mid	-
Accept experience as real event		1	1	8	3	Hi	+
No response	5		1				
Abductee attitude tow. experience							
Strong positive	1	2	5	1	2	Lo	-
Generally positive	1	4	3	3		Lo	-
Neutral		4	4	3		Lo	-
Generally negative		5	4	4		Lo	-
Strong negative	2	3	3	3	2	Mid	-
No attitude expressed	2	3		1			
Abductees react to beings							
With sense they are friendly		7	2	3		Lo	-
With hate, distrust		2	2	5	3	Hi	-
With indifference, curiosity	1	3	1	4		Lo	-
Abductees describe selves as							
Victim		3	4	2	2	Lo	-
Survivor	1	3	2	2	1	Mid	-
Chance pickup	3	5	2			Lo	+
Experimental subject	2	3	2	3	1	Lo	+
Partner	5	2	1	2		Lo	-
Chosen one	1	6	5			Lo	+
Abductees attribute experience to							
Dreams or fantasies	4	6	2			Lo	+
Personal psychologcl aberratns	9	3				Lo	+
Alien intervention	1			4	8	Hi	+
Angelic visitation	6	4	2			Lo	+
Demonic harassment	6	4	1			Lo	+
Paranormal phenomena	5	2	2	3		Lo	-
Military experiments	7	3	1	1		Lo	+
Don't know	2	1	1	4	1	Mid	-

What the Investigators Think

A twofold interest attaches to the opinions of the investigators: Their familiarity with abductees and abduction reports lends weight to their judgments or gut feelings about the phenomenon, and the expectations of investigators frame their investigations with biases the reader must take into account. The survey includes questions asking respondents for their opinion about the nature of the phenomenon, and their reasons to accept or reject the physical reality of some abductions. Table 30 summarizes the answers.

Ten respondents affirm that abductions are a physical reality, or at least a phenomenon with physical dimensions. On this issue the respondents come closer to unanimity than on any other. The reasons for this acceptance include

- 1) physical evidence that corresponds with the abductee's story, such as landing traces, body scars, strange residues, medical anomalies, power outages, animal reactions, absence of abductee during the abduction (Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,12);

- 2) testimonial evidence from stable, reliable people who react with strong emotion, in ways psychologically appropriate for an odd encounter, and identify their experiences as real situations replete with sensations of touch, pressure, pain (Nos. 2,3,4,5,6,8,9);

- 3) consistencies and correlations among stories, recurrent obscure details (Nos. 5,6,8,9);

- 4) multiple-witness experiences or supporting testimony from secondary witnesses (Nos. 2,5,12);

- 5) preponderance of evidence, collective pattern, and success of a physical explanation in accounting for all the evidence (Nos. 2,9,12).

One respondent (No. 3) argues that the physical reality of UFOs seems well established, and abductees link their images to physical UFO craft. Another (No. 2) points out that no psychological explanation or model fits the experiences, and only an assumption of objective reality matches all the evidence.

Three respondents speak out against physical reality, though in qualified terms. Respondent No. 13 says he has found no positive proof of a physical event and must rely solely on witness testimony, with all the misgivings that accompany this sort of evidence. No. 11 echoes this complaint, saying Australian cases have not offered physical evidence and he cannot not conclude a physical reality based on his sample. He adds that overseas cases with physical evidence lend support to a physically real phenomenon, and the limited psychological testing carried out so far seems to rule out internal generation of the accounts.

The most critical remarks come from No. 10. This respondent sees the existing physical evidence as soft and inconclusive, while some abductees are undeniably present during the time of their supposed captivity. This fact alone proves some abduction-like experiences originate in the mind. An enhanced power of creative visualization in some abductees points another finger in this same direction. The strange effects and unusual mental states associated with abduction too closely parallel the phenomenology of near-death experiences and other extraordinary encounters for the similarities to seem entirely coincidental. An experience stemming from altered states of consciousness better suits the evidence than a physical event.

Several respondents who generally regard abduction as a real experience also express doubts and cautions. Three respondents (Nos. 4,11,12) join No. 10 in recognizing the correspondences between abduction and

altered states of consciousness as reason against too hastily embracing a physical solution. No. 12 pauses before the body markings, since he finds them always associated with altered states of consciousness and too doubtful in origin to prove anything when taken individually. Only when taken collectively do these markings seem to fit a pattern suggestive of physical reality. The ghostlike passage of bodies through solid walls troubles No. 7, while No. 4 wonders about images projected into the mind as an alternative explanation for some of the bizarre sights and experiences of abductees.

Some respondents hedge their support for the realness of abductions by enlarging the concept of reality. Abductions combine physical and parapsychical aspects and the two need not be incompatible, though difficult to understand. No. 1 proposes that abductions combine physical and psychic intervention, as interdimensional aliens interact with humans in a physical manner in some instances, and by psychic means in others. No. 4 expresses a similar interpretation. The beings are real while in our space-time, as tangible as any other physical beings; but they inhabit some interdimensional zone coexistent with the earth and pass in and out of our physical sphere. The abduction experience is real, but it occurs in some unknown altered state of consciousness whereby the normally imperceptible alien plane merges temporarily with the mind and material world of the abductee. This notion of coexisting presences or parapsychical aliens also appeals to Nos. 6 and 7.

Conventional psychological solutions fall on deaf ears in this company. Two respondents (Nos. 5,8) with psychological credentials recognize that psychological reactions of abductees are appropriate for a strange experience and not at all characteristic of neurotic manifestations. Failure of psychological tests to reveal fantasy-proneness among abductees has caused one respondent (No. 11) to abandon the psychological solution he once favored. The fact that abductees cannot define this phenomenon in terms of their conventional understanding, but treat it as a distinctive and independent reality instead, persuades No. 3 that abductions exceed the scope of fantasy in both subtlety and complexity.

Respondents' comments on reality necessarily entangle with opinions on the nature of abductions. What comes as a surprise is the kaleidoscope of variety in respondent explanations. As Table 30 shows, only three of them favor an extraterrestrial solution, and only one of those (No. 2) regards the beings as strictly physical aliens. The other two have something less straightforward in mind: No. 6 describes the aliens as parapsychological; No. 9 opts for the alien hypothesis because it is as good as any other, yet allows the "aliens" may be interdimensional.

Four other respondents side with a parapsychical or interdimensional source for the abductors. No. 1 sees aliens that travel through space-time being invisible under normal circumstances, then interact with humans as both physical and psychic entities. Nos. 4 and 7 regard abductions as visits from intradimensional beings who share the earth with us and manifest themselves in physical or mental form whenever they wish. No. 12 speculates that a non-human intelligence has interacted with humans throughout history, and the extraterrestrial facade is only the most recent manifestation. Both Nos. 7 and 12 wonder about the present home base of these intelligences. No. 12 says that if they are

aliens, the number of abduction cases rules out long-distance travel and argues that the home base must now be on earth, while No. 7 thinks they may have arrived from the cosmos though now they inhabit the folds of interdimensional space.

The six remaining respondents are undecided or cautious. For Nos. 5 and 8 the reports are real or at least psychologically valid, but neither respondent commits himself to a particular explanation. Both Nos. 3 and 13 admit they do not know what abductions are and prefer to leave the question open, though No. 3 feels certain enough about what they are not to venture that science fiction aliens are "baloney." No. 11 has given up a previous opinion that abductions are simply fantasies, but he offers no current preference except to say that altered states of consciousness seem to accompany the experience, and our current knowledge of human mental capacities is too incomplete to rule out solutions from this quarter. Another undecided respondent is No. 10, who straddles the fence between alien intervention and perception of a false reality triggered by real phenomena. Not all cases are hallucinations or simple delusions, but any real alien presence must undergo considerable distortion from expectations and the influence of imagery from popular culture. The available evidence points to an experience related to altered states of consciousness.

So much uncertainty precludes most speculations beyond perennial questions of reality and nature, but a few comments touch on purposes and intentions behind abductions. Respondent No. 1 suggests that the goal is cosmic consciousness conditioning for the people of earth, an education program to prepare humans for space/time travel and interaction with various galactic civilizations. No. 2 proposes a succinct and darker aim: Abduction is an extraterrestrial program of physical and mental exploitation of humans to fulfill an alien agenda.

Table 30. Summaries of Respondents' Opinions.

Respondent no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
Physical evidence exists	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		10
Real, physical experience		Y	Y		Y				Y		Y			5
Combination of physical and psychic	Y			Y		Y	Y					Y		5
Inter/Intra-dimensional	Y			Y		Y			Y					4
Extraterrestrial		Y				Y			Y					3
Unknown/undecided			Y							Y			Y	3
Once ET, now share the earth							Y					Y		2
Real to the abductee								Y				Y		2
Altered states of consciousness				Y						Y				2

(Y indicates an affirmative answer.)

V. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The preceding pages have introduced the principal survey results. They provide the evidence as exposition now turns to analysis, and comparisons draw together a meaningful case from scattered clues. The goal of this effort is to answer whether respondents discover a consistent phenomenon or a grab-bag of weird tales, reports of fantasies or reports of something more substantial. Where descriptions and their frequency of appearance dominate the previous chapters, this section reflects back on the respondents who provide that data. What matters now is the respondent as variable. Sample sizes recede in importance, all respondents become equal units. How do respondents concur or differ in their findings, and which respondent finds more or less of an element than another? If the question of reality in abduction stories eludes this study, the role of investigators in shaping that story does not, even though we may remain unable to specify whether the means is confabulating influence over the subject, selection bias in the sample, or editorial slanting in the presentation of findings. In this roundabout way the reliability of abduction reports also comes to trial.

Where Respondents Agree and Disagree

A rough checklist of where respondents agree and disagree comprises Table 31. It lists 70 descriptive items, divided into four groups according to a descending scale of agreement. In the first group, everyone agrees that 13 items appear in many or most cases, while 9 other items appear in only a few or some cases. The second group introduces a dissenting minority, but at least ten respondents still agree on the frequency of occurrence for 19 items, 10 of which appear in many or most reports, 9 in some or a few. The third group retreats further from consensus as eight or nine respondents agree on another 17 items, 4 of high incidence and 13 of low. The respondents meet at loggerheads in the final group, since about as many find the 11 items numerous as find them scarce.

The respondents present a solid front of agreement on many key elements of the abduction story: Night, bedroom, and solo experiences characterize the circumstances of abduction. Most respondents note an age barrier, with people seldom beginning the experience in middle age or beyond. UFOs, paralysis, and beings are staple components of the capture episode, while full consciousness and buzzing or humming noises are rare.

Another charmed circle of agreement surrounds the entities. Humanoids predominate, alternatives are few, but a mixture of types in the same crew is common. Respondents concur on the typical physical features and clothing style of humanoids, as well as their use of telepathy to communicate with captives. The presence of an examination room and its

description as round and smooth earn more unanimous votes, though examinations do not always occur. All other onboard episodes are scarcer. Reassurances are the most common messages, reports of increased psychic abilities and repeated abductions the most frequent aftereffects.

Table 31. Agreement and Disagreement in Findings.

Findings in Which All Respondents Agree	
Many/Most Cases	Few/Some Cases
Nocturnal abduction	Three or more persons abducted
One person abducted	Reptilian or exotic beings
Humanoid eyes are large, dark, slanted	Small or circular humanoid eyes
Humanoid mouth is slitlike	Mouth large, round, or normal
Humanoid nose is vestigial	Long, large, or pointed nose
Humanoid ears are vestigial	Large or pointed ears
Humanoid skin is gray, white	Tan or other skin colors
Humanoids are hairless	Humanoids have hair, wear wig
Humanoids have no sex'l identity or no visible sexual characteristics	
Humanoids wear tight uniforms, or skin-tight dress, seemingly naked	Robes or loose gowns (Nordics and humans)
Examination room present, is round and smooth	
Communication telepathic, nonverbal	
Findings in Which Ten or More Respondents Agree	
Many/Most Cases	Few/Some Cases
Abductees taken from bedroom	Daylight abduction
UFO present during capture	Two persons taken
	First abduction past age 35
Beings present during capture	Abductee fully conscious throughout the experience
Beings are humanoids	Buzz or drone heard at capture
Beings are standard gray humanoids	Nordic beings
Examination occurs	Abductee feels he is an alien or has otherworldly origins
Examination room has table	Abductee visits nursery, sees fetuses or hybrid children
Increased psychic abilities after abduction	Examination room wedge-shaped
Repeated abductions	

Findings in Which Eight to Nine Respondents Agree	
Many/Most Cases	Few/Some Cases
	Number of abductions from a car
	Duration less than 1 hour or more than 2
	Capture free of noise, traffic
	Abductee behaves oddly during capture
Multiple types of beings in crew	
Sudden or uncertain entry	
	Taken aboard but not examined
	Journey, otherworldly journey
	Tour of ship
Messages of reassurance	Task assignments
	Scenes of cataclysm shown
	Threats, orders to forget
	Abductee resists physically or mentally at some point
Aftereffects: Nightmares, sleep disturbances	Aftereffects: Nausea, diarrhea, sore, watery eyes
Mixed Responses (Fewer Than Eight Respondents Agree)	
Abduction from open air	
Duration 1-2 hours	
Restlessness or anxiety prior to capture	
Beam of light seen during capture	
Missing time	
Flotation or levitation by light beam during entry	
Conference, lecture, or schooling episode	
Messages containing prophetic warnings	
Aftereffects: Vague anxieties	
Change of habits	
Body marks, scars	

This comparison demonstrates widespread correspondences between the samples of survey respondents and familiar abduction cases in the literature, with the scarcity of missing-time reports the only real surprise. The respondents also agree with one another more often than they disagree. At least two-thirds of them report similar quantities, in the broad sense of high versus low, in 84% of 70 items. This coarse comparison overlooks the finer differences that are, if lesser in magnitude, still important clues for understanding this phenomenon. A closer look at the differences--and who finds them--may uncover subtle but telltale patterns.

A restatement of previous findings in terms of quantities from each respondent provides a handy tool for sorting out the differences. Appendix 1 records quantitative answers to 63 descriptive items and 12 opinion or attitude questions. This tabulation provides a master list for comparing the respondents. Each respondent's reported quantity

appears in letter terms, then follows a calculation of the mean quantity for each feature at the end of the row. This mean is expressed as a percentage, based on exact figures when the respondent gives them (see Appendix 2), and on a value midway through the range for each letter (few=5%, some=18%, many=45%, most=83%) when the respondent provides letters alone.

The next column to the right furnishes the standard deviation, or measure of dispersion from the mean among the thirteen respondents [see note 1]. This value sets a limit on how far a quantity can differ from the mean and still count as significantly similar to it. Findings within one standard deviation above or below the mean qualify as similar, those outside these bounds as deviant. The adjacent column to the right records how many responses differ from the mean by more than one standard deviation.

A general overview of Appendix 1 reveals a bumpy ride, with sharper differences in responses than Table 31 suggests. The contrast between the lowest and highest values in any given row is sizable, for example, from 0 to 83% for beam of light and 5% to 83% for missing time. Even when respondents agree by and large, as over the largeness of humanoid eyes, the gap is still 45% to 83%. Standard deviations run large as a consequence. Their magnitude usually spreads from 15-30 points, and cautions that the findings of several respondents (an average of three) scatter far from the mean in almost every description. Even for items like humanoids and examinations, where means are high and respondents nearly unanimous that these features are numerous, the standard deviation still amounts to about one-third the value of the mean. In visual terms, the findings lie along a flattened bell curve without a sharp, well-defined peak where most values cluster. The letter values distort this picture because they pull the distribution to specific and arbitrary points, but some responsibility belongs with the respondents. Either they find genuine differences among their reports, or report their findings in incompatible ways.

Another feature of Appendix 1 is a comparison with Bullard's 1987 findings. The column headed "B." records percentages taken from 103 high-information, high-reliability cases drawn from the literature of 1985 or before. Fifty different investigators or investigative teams contribute the cases in this sample, four of them included in this survey. The small number of cases involved, and the fact that Bullard culls the features from the text for his treatment, minimizes any distortion this overlap could introduce. To the right of the "B." column is a "C" column to indicate compatibility. A (+) shows that Bullard's findings fall within one standard deviation of survey respondents' mean findings, a (-) shows that his findings do not, and are therefore incompatible.

The similarities between the survey and Bullard's sample are noteworthy. Out of 60 comparable descriptive features in Appendix 1, 54 compare within the bounds of one standard deviation. Of those 54, 19 are so close that Bullard's findings differ in value by no more than 10% of the mean for the respondents' results (Table 32). Another 15 descriptions fall within one-fourth the value of the mean, while the remaining 20 stray farther from the mean but still keep within the value of one standard deviation. Only two responses from the list of attitudes

and beliefs allow comparison, but abductees' reactions to the entities compare favorably in both studies.

Critical readers may complain that this conclusion takes undue liberties with the concept of similarity. Several circumstances oblige some latitude: Bullard judges reports from diverse sources, whereas survey respondents judge their own material, but judge collectively in thirteen different ways. Different biases, personal application of terms, and numerical estimates mean that the quantities will not apply to identical traits similarly construed. Confusion over what makes a tour has already arisen. The small number of respondents who provide useful counts for examination procedures mean the figures depend on as few as three or four estimates. Compatibility among aftereffects is not strong (2 incompatible, 4 marginal), but this failure is not surprising. Many abduction reports published in the 1970s and early 1980s reached print soon after investigation, often with little followup to pursue consequences of the experience, leaving Bullard's figures low in this category. Older reports are not always informative about certain issues like the shape of the examination room, whereas the survey requests quantities for specific traits. These shortcomings in the data spell inevitable distortion, and reemphasize how remarkable so many likenesses in findings really are.

Some traits of close numerical correspondence in both the survey and Bullard's study are paralysis, examination, the presence of an examination table, telepathy, and eye irritation. Similarities in findings related to the entities are especially striking. Their appearance is alike in both studies, and the number of alternatives to standard humanoids is uniformly low. The survey respondents record more examination rooms than Bullard, yet agreement on the number of examinations is close--perhaps stronger testimony to the imperfections of published sources than to the incompatibility of abduction reports. Bedroom abductions are more numerous in the respondents' samples, manual examinations more common and instrumental examinations fewer.

Sudden entry is widespread in the survey sample, comparable in number with Bullard's instances of "doorway amnesia." Whether these two phenomena truly compare is disputable. The ideal case of "doorway amnesia" finds the abductee losing memory, even under hypnosis, of a brief period while crossing the threshold of the craft. Sudden entry covers a longer span of time, and may eliminate any recall of approaching the ship or transition into it. The published accounts often blur this distinction and leave uncertain the duration of this secondary time lapse during entry. For this reason a comparison seems justifiable, if problematical.

Table 32. Summary of Similarities in Findings, Respondents vs. Bullard.

Very Close (10%)	Close (11-25%)	Marginal	Not Similar
Inapprop. behavr.	Open air	Car	Bedroom
Drone	Less than 1 hr.	After 35	Missing time
Paralysis	1-2 hrs.	> 2 hrs.	Exam room
Sudden entry	Silence	Restless	Instr. exam
Humanoids	Beings present	UFO present	Psychic abil.
Std gray hmnds	Mult. types in crew	Beam of light	Scars
Large eyes	Disk	Full conscnss	
Slit mouth	Round room	Float	
Vestigial nose	Indirect light	Cool interior	
Vestigial ears	No exam	Manual exam	
Pear head	Otherworld Journey	Implant	
Tall humanoids	Reassurance	Sample-taking	
Nordics	Task assignment	Genital exam	
Wedge-shaped room	Warnings	Conference	
Table present	Repeat abductions	Tour	
Examination	Beings businesslike	Threat	
Cataclysmic image		Nausea	
Telepathy		Nightmares	
Eye irritation		Anxieties	
		Change habits	
		Beings cordial	
Totals: 19	16	21	6

Dan Wright was kind enough to furnish an additional set of comparative data from the MUFON Abduction Transcription Project. These figures and an evaluation of their compatibility with the mean of survey responses appear in the final two columns of Appendix 1. A base of 154 reports provides findings for 42 descriptive elements and three attitudes. Of the descriptions, 27 fall within one standard deviation of the survey mean and 7 do not. Some confusion beclouds an accurate comparison in the remaining 8. Of the attitudes, one agrees with the survey findings while the other two pose problems.

Similarities between the respondents and Wright are numerous, but more likely to be marginal than close (Table 33). In this respect the Wright sample differs from Bullard's. One striking difference between Wright and the survey sample concerns the site of capture--bedroom abductions increase to nearly 99% in Wright's cases, marking an apparent progression that climbs from Bullard's sample to the survey respondents to Wright. Captures from a vehicle or open air diminish in proportion. Missing time is almost universal in Wright's sample, exceeding Bullard's findings and much exceeding the survey mean.

An interpretation of comparisons with Wright's data obliges a hefty dose of precautions. The subject of comparison may not be equivalent, the terms not defined or cases counted in the same way, with serious distortion the result. Fully compatible comparison requires a breakdown of cases into those specifying, for example, telepathic communication, non-telepathic communication, no communication, and means of communica-

tion unknown. Only with numbers for this full array of possibilities can the samples stand on an equal footing. This information is sometimes unavailable or uncertain in the data Wright supplies. A list of uncertainties includes the following:

Capture and entry: Reports of UFOs present includes UFOs seen at some point in the abductee's life, not necessarily at the time of capture for an abduction. The total count for paralysis includes cases while aboard the craft and not just during capture. Full consciousness is almost nonexistent in Wright's sample. No subject is aware for the whole experience, but some have full awareness through part of it. Most, in fact nearly all abductees report beings immediately present, a situation befitting the high number of bedroom captures. Wright's data separates levitation by light and levitation by other means, thereby complicating comparison with the survey sample.

Beings: Serious incompatibilities in the basis of comparison afflict this category. Tall humanoids and Nordics appear in similar proportions for Wright and the survey sample, but the place of humanoids remains uncertain. Without a breakdown of occupants into types and a sense of how many cases include no mention of type or reference only to vague forms, no accurate reckoning of the proportion of standard humanoids to other types is possible. He states that all but a handful of cases include short gray- or white-skinned beings among the crew, but only with further refinement of the database will firm percentages become available. Humanoid ears appear to be always vestigial or nonexistent, with no large or normal alternatives. This finding sets Wright's sample slightly but significantly in excess of findings from the respondents and Bullard. Wright's figure for a slit mouth seems low, but some uncertainties confuse the issue.

Examination room: Wright cannot give a number, but these rooms are present in nearly all cases. In only a few instances does an informant mention a corner. The number of cases for cool temperature includes reports of the floor or some item of furnishing feeling cold, but does not factor the total of reports into hot, normal, or unknown temperatures. Informants specify the presence of a table in 74 cases, but imply a table in most of the rest.

Examination: The count for genital examinations excludes overtly sexual experiences, and the count for implants is conservative, with possible but indefinite instances excluded.

Aftermath: Cases of nausea include this sensation while aboard the craft and not just after the abduction. The figure for nightmares includes dreams of aliens at some point, but not necessarily soon after an abduction. Although the Project does not count repeated abductions, most subjects have experienced them.

Attitudes and opinions: Most subjects in Wright's sample accept the experience as real and alien in origin. Few subjects have wholly positive reactions toward the beings or the experience, though one being seems caring or familiar.

Table 33. Summary of Similarities in Findings, Respondents vs. Wright.

Very Close (10%)	Close (11-25%)	Marginal	Not Similar
Paralysis Sudden entry Identity as alien Familiar entity Large eyes Telepathy	Vestigial nose Disk Round room Reassurance	Car Restless Beam of light Silence Full conscness Tall humanoids Nordics Manual exam Implant Genital exam Nursery Otherworld Jrny Conference Task Cataclysm Resistance Scars	Bedroom Open air Missing time Sample-taking Warnings Sore eyes Vestig'l ears
Totals: 6	4	17	7

A summary of deviant findings in Appendix 1 permits a more manageable diagnosis of where the differences lie. Table 34 reduces the descriptive responses to seven general categories and opinion responses to three, then records the number of findings greater or lesser than one standard deviation for each respondent. The last column displays these deviant findings as a percentage of all responses given for a category. At the bottom are totals of deviant and consistent findings for each respondent, how many of 63 questions a respondent answers for descriptions and how many of 12 questions for opinions, and what percentage of these answers are deviant.

All respondents omit one or more descriptive answers, or answer without providing quantities. For No. 9 the omissions are extensive, since a scarcity of reports for onboard experiences in his sample voids most answers in that category. Many omissions seem accidental. The structure of the questionnaire requires quantified answers for capture and aftereffects, but leaves more freedom for respondents to describe beings, the craft, and onboard events. Fewer quantities accompany those latter categories. Seven respondents answer all the opinion questions, and no apparent pattern characterizes the omissions.

Responses outside the bounds of one standard deviation maintain a narrow range between 21% and 34% across the ten categories of descriptions and attitudes. No one category attracts notably more deviancy than another. A limited and consistent level of difference seems to accompany abduction reports, perhaps the collective "background noise" of confusion and error that blurs the report signal.

Table 34. Summary of Deviant Findings from Appendix 1.

(Note: Findings greater than 1 SD are on the left of each column, those less than 1 SD on the right.)

%d = deviant responses as a percentage of all responses per category

Respondent:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	%d
Descriptions														
Circumstances	1	3	1	1,1	2	3,2	2	1,1		2,2				26
Capture	2	5,1	2	4	1,1	1,3	2	2,2	2,5	5,1	4,1	3,1	1,2	34
Beings	4,1	1	1,2	1	4	2,1	4	2		1,3	1	3	3,1	27
Craft	1,1	1			1		1	2			1	1	3,3	21
Onboard	4	5,2		1,1	2,1	1,1	4	3,2	2,1	1	1,1	1	1	31
Messages	5	1	1,1	2			2			3		3	1,1	28
Aftereffects	1	2	2,1			5	1,1		1	4	4	4	2,2	30
Responses >1 SD	18	17	7	8	10	7	1	10	4	12	5	12	13	
Responses <1 SD	2	4	4	3	2	12	16	5	7	10	11	3	9	
Responses =1 SD	37	38	48	48	49	38	40	47	18	33	42	38	37	
Total responses	57	59	59	59	61	57	57	62	29	55	58	53	59	
% deviant	35	36	19	19	20	33	30	24	38	40	28	28	37	
Attitudes														
Explanations	1		1	1			1,1			1,1	1			21
Feel positive	3	1,1	3			1		1		2		1	1,2	28
Feel negative	1	3	2				1	2	3	3		1		33
Responses >1 SD	4	4	4	1			1	1	3	3		1	1	
Responses <1 SD	1	1	2			1	2	2		4	1	1	2	
Responses =1 SD	7	7	6	11	12	10	8	7	6	5	11	8	6	
Total responses	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	10	9	12	12	10	9	
% deviant	42	42	50	8	0	9	27	30	33	58	8	20	33	

Explaining the Differences: Individual and Circumstantial Factors

Differences matter as much as similarities in understanding the abduction phenomenon. Those differences and any patterns they reveal may drop important hints about the nature of abduction reports. Are these differences circumstantial, a mere clutter of accidental variation unavoidable in the investigation and description of abductions, perhaps inherent in the inexactitudes of this survey? Or are those differences systematic, the consequences of the investigator's mindset and techniques? Then the differences devalue the similarities and compromise the claim that abduction is an independent phenomenon. In the former case consistencies reside in the reports and perhaps in the phenomenon itself; in the latter case it is the investigator who forms the stories into a fictitious consistency. Why differences exist in the survey results is clearly a vital question.

One source of inconsistency lies in the very effort to gather data. By its nature this survey magnifies differences at the expense of similarities. Each respondent answers the questions in a vacuum, without a chance to know how other respondents define a story element or estimate

its frequency; while I in my role as compiler must simply tally the answers, without a chance to compare the sources and evaluate thirteen separate judgments for compatibility. A lack of checks and balances means that uneven nomenclature and unstandardized estimates spread unwanted diversity among the respondents. The size of the problem remains uncertain; its existence is sure.

Individual differences. A reading of Table 34 in terms of respondents tells a more pointed story than a reading of overall averages. Respondents deviate with individuality, the differences varying outside one standard deviation from 19% to 40% of total descriptive responses and from 0% to 58% for attitudes. These wide swings, and their scatter across the categories in idiosyncratic configurations, prove beyond doubt that investigators differ as individuals in their findings.

Table 35 harkens back to Appendix 1 and summarizes each respondent's choices of the four quantitative designations. What percentage of responses from each respondent estimates traits as most, many, some, or few? The respondents vary over a wide range of choices and the extremes prove especially volatile, with "mosts" differing as much as 39% and "fews" up to 47%. No clear patterns of preference appear and the differences depend on the respondent. Whether they derive from variety in the samples or idiosyncrasies in judgment remains an open question.

Specific estimates are sensitive to personal interpretations and a more lenient standard may improve the fairness of this comparison. In place of particular letters, Table 35 also expresses the tendency of estimates by combining the "most" and "many" responses into a total of high tendencies, while "many" and "some" comprise the middle tendencies, and "some" along with "few" make up the low tendencies. In these terms, eight respondents (Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,8,12,13) report most features as high in number, while four (Nos. 6,7,9,11) find the most features low in number. Only No. 10 registers the most estimates in the middle zone. Nos. 8 and 9 find the quantities nearly equal across all three categories. Individual distinctions are once again apparent, but no obvious reason for them surfaces from this rather indiscriminating search for preference.

Table 35. Respondents' Preferences in Quantitative Estimates.

> = high o = middle < = low

Double signs mean "very much"; "=" means the adjacent sign is nearly equal to the other sign with an "=" in the same column.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Response quantities (%):													
Most (M)	31	47	28	22	31	31	8	30	19	18	16	41	32
Many (N)	47	12	30	48	25	18	32	21	29	44	22	23	25
Some (S)	20	22	16	12	14	2	26	25	19	14	14	20	26
Few (F)	2	19	26	17	30	49	34	24	33	24	48	16	17
Tendency:													
High (M+N)	>>	>>	>>	>>	>>	o=	<<	>=	==	o	o=	>>	>
Middle (N+S)	o	<	o=	o	<	<	o=	<=	==	>	<=	o	o
Low (S+F)	<<	o	<=	<<	o	>=	>=	o=	>=	<<	>>	<<	<

A further exploration of personal differences appears in Table 36. It engages another lenient standard of comparison, the mode of responses for a given feature. The mode is the majority or prevailing response for a feature, as recorded in Appendix 1, again reduced to three categories of high (M+N), middle (N+S), and low (S+F). In seven cases the mode is equally divided between middle and low or middle and high. The table includes only 51 descriptions instead of 63, since no one deviates from the mode in the remaining 12.

The purpose of this comparison is to discover where individual respondents stand apart from their peers. In terms of raw totals, seven respondents (Nos. 1,4,6,10,11,12,13) disagree with the modal estimate for descriptions on 12-17 occasions (24-33%), three (Nos. 2,3,7) differ 8-10 times (17-20%), and three (Nos. 5,8,9) hold closest to the mode with 4-7 deviations (8-14%). For opinions, two respondents (Nos. 1,10) diverge in 5-6 indications (42-50%), four (Nos. 3,7,11,14) in 3-4 (25-33%), and seven (Nos. 2,4,5,6,8,9,12) in 1-2 (8-17%), again demonstrating that opinions vary more from one respondent to another than descriptions.

Table 36 also offers a way to discriminate which differences are idiosyncratic and which owe their existence to problems inherent in the feature itself. When a respondent stands alone or with small company, the difference seems likely to have a personal origin. When several respondents disagree in their estimates for a feature, the feature itself falls under suspicion as a troublemaker. One or two dissents from the mode occur in 5-6 descriptions for two respondents (Nos. 10,13) and 3-4 instances for three (Nos. 2,4,6). Four to six respondents disagree over 7-11 descriptions in five samples (Nos. 1,4,6,11,12). If more disagreements mean the feature itself is problematical, five of the seven respondents who dissent from the mode most often redeem themselves somewhat. Their dissensions mirror problems with the feature rather than personal preference. By this same criterion samples 10 and 13 remain as idiosyncratic. The numbers for opinions are so small that this comparison offers no useful clues.

An average of the differences in Tables 34 and 36 provide a rough sense of how much the personal factor influences response quantities. For the mode this average is 21% for descriptions and 25% for opinions. By the severer criterion of standard deviation, the average is 30% and 28%, respectively. Average inconsistencies of 20-30% accompany the responses to this survey.

Circumstantial explanations. Table 34 shows that descriptive elements grouped into classes vary little from class to class. When they stand as individuals, certain elements in Table 36 attract much dissent where others attract little. Particular features deserve recognition as generous contributors to the survey's overall fund of variation. Descriptions of the beings and the craft prove least controversial, place of capture and duration of captivity a little more so. Aftermath and on-board events other than examination reach a slightly higher level of disagreement, while capture and entry events rise higher and messages climb highest of all, with 31% of all responses deviating from the mode. For reasons inherent in the feature or the investigator, individual respondents diverge from their peers over certain descriptive features.

Several individual differences lend themselves to explanation in strictly human terms. The prevailing deviation among descriptions is toward excess, with nine respondents in Table 33 (Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,8,10,12,13) exceeding the mean more often than they undershoot it. Eight respondents in Table 35 (Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,8,12,13) prefer responses higher than the mode. An explanation may lie in a typical tendency to exaggerate, aided and abetted by the demands of the survey to assign frequencies to specific story elements. Another understandable human weakness intrudes if personal interest in a story element leads respondents to overemphasize it in their samples. From Table 36, I can identify at least 14 excessive and three below-average descriptive responses for respondents Nos. 1,2,3,4, and 10 due to this cause. Seven attitude responses also reflect the stated opinions and interests of the respondents. A personal factor undeniably exists, but with minor and scattered consequences.

Table 36. Comparison of Respondents for Descriptive and Opinion Responses Above and Below the Mode for Each Element.

> = responses higher than the mode; < = responses lower than the mode
 * = more than one mode exists

Respondent No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Abduction from bedroom	Mode													
	High								<					
	vehicle				<		<	<				<		
	open air				<		<				<		<	
1st abd. after age 35	Low				>		>							
Duration less than 1 hour	Low			>							>			
	1-2 hours					>	>							
	more than 2 hours		>		>									
Capture:	Restlessness	Mid*		>					<	<	<	>		
	UFO present	Mid.									>			
	Beam of light	Mid.	>							<		<	<	
	Silence	Mid*		<	<		<					<		
	Inapprop. behavr	Mid.					<				<	<		
	Drone	Mid.			>		<			<		<		
	Paralysis	High								<				<
	Missing time	Mid.		>		>		<	>					
	Full consciousness	Low										>		
	Beings present	High							<		<			<
Entry sudden or uncertain	High		<			<			<					
	Float, lift by light	Mid*		>			>	>	<		<		<	
Beings are humanoids	High										<			
	Std. gray humanoids	High									<			
	Pear-shaped head	High			<									
	Tall humanoids	Low				>								>
	Nordic	Low									>			
	Multiple types	Mid.					<	<	>					>
Identify self as alien	Low	>		>										
Craft is disk-shaped	High												<	<
Exam. room wedge-shaped	Low	>												>
Cool temperature	High		<									<		
Indirect light	High													<
Table present	High							<						

	Mode	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Taken aboard, no exam.	Low	>			>					>		>		
Examination	High							<						
Nursery/hybrid scenario	Low		>											
Otherworldly journey	Low	>							>				>	>
Conference, schooling	Mid*	>					<	<	>			<		
Tour of ship	Low	>			>				>					
Messages of reassurance	Mid*	>	>										<	>
Task assignment	Low	>									>		>	>
Warnings of catastroph.	Low	>		>	>						>		>	
Images of cataclysm	Low	>		>							>			
Threat, forget	Low	>			>		>						>	>
Abductee resists	Low	>			>								>	
Aftermath: Nausea	Low*							>			>		>	
Sore, watery eyes	Low				>						>			
Nightmares	Mid.			<								<	>	
Vague anxieties	Mid.			>			<	<				<		
More psychic abils.	Mid*	>					<			<				
Change of habits	Mid.						<						>	
Repeated abductions	High						<							
Body marks, scars	Mid.		>				<					<		>
Exper'ce real to abductee	High										<	<		
Attrib. to aliens	High							<						
to paranormal phen'a	Low			>	>						>			
Abductee a partner	Low	>		>										
Feel positive	High	<				<							<	<
Positive abt beings	Low	>									>			>
Beings warm, cordial	Low										>			
1 B. familiar, caring	High						<	<				<	<	<
Abductee a victim	Low		>		>			>		>				
Feel negative	High	<		<					<		<	<		
Hate, distrust beings	High			<		<					<			<
B's cold, businesslike	High	<					<	<						
Descriptions: Total above mode:		14	6	6	10	3	4	2	4	1	8	3	8	7
Total below mode:		0	3	2	3	1	13	8	3	6	6	11	4	5
Opinions: Total above mode:		2	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	1
Total below mode:		3	0	2	0	2	2	3	1	0	3	3	2	3
Descriptions:														
Elements with 1 deviation (12)		0	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	4	1	0	1
" " 2 " (12)		2	2	2	3	2	3	0	0	1	2	1	2	4
" " 3 " (9)		4	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	4	2	3	1
" " 4 " (13)		5	4	2	5	0	8	4	2	3	2	7	5	5
" " 5 " (4)		3	0	2	2	0	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1
" " 6 " (1)		0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Opinions:														
Elements with 1 deviation (2)								1			1			
" " 2 " (2)		1		1							1	1		
" " 3 " (3)		2		1	1		1	1			2			1
" " 4 " (3)		1	1	1	1	2		1		1	1		1	2
" " 5 " (2)		1		1			1	1	1		1	2	1	1

Explaining the Differences: Systematic Factors

Circumstantial reasons account for some differences, but surely not all. A hypothetical explanation for the rest must look for systematic causes, and implicate investigators as active agents in the creation of differences. The search for systematic causes will consider 1) sample size, 2) national origin, 3) investigator attitude, 4) use of hypnosis, 5) historical changes. Table 37 displays comparisons of 63 descriptive and 12 attitude questions in terms of the first four of these characteristics, while Table 38 sums up the findings.

Sample Size. A search for the effects of sample size on responses begins with division of the samples into large, medium, and small (see Table 1). A comparison of means for the three groups allows judgment of whether they lie close in value (+) or distant (-). For example, three pluses indicate all three means lie within about 20% of one another; two pluses and a minus indicate two groups with similar means while the third slips more than 20% away from the other two. Three minuses point to large differences in all three means.

The totals from Table 38 make clear that any differences associated with sample size are small in magnitude and consistent across the three groups. Incompatible findings for descriptions range from 6% to 11% of total findings, for a mere 5% difference between the samples. The incompatible findings for attitudes are about the same, and range from 9% to 12%. Not even the reasonable expectation that smaller samples might swing to extremes more often than the larger holds up under examination. Reference to Table 36 for samples with high deviation from the mode turns up examples from across the size spectrum (Nos. 1,4,6,10,11,12,13), though four of five small samples appear in this list and lend slight support to a supposition that fewer cases lead to pronounced variation. The number of deviations separating this "high" list from the "moderate" list (Nos. 2,3,7) is small, however, and any trend related to sample size shrinks almost to the vanishing point with the two lists combined. Sample size appears to make no significant systematic difference in respondents' findings.

National Origin. By contrast the variable of national origin appears to have an important bearing on the outcome. A comparison of the mean from eleven North American respondents with the findings of the British and Australian respondents, first treated individually and then averaged, discloses more differences than similarities. The British sample differs substantially from the North American average two-thirds of the time for descriptions, and over 80% for attitudes. The Australian findings disagree a little more for descriptions, a little less for attitudes.

The idiosyncrasies of individual investigators and a relatively small number of cases endanger the reliability of these one-sample comparisons. Averaging the two samples offers the only amelioration possible within the survey, and this means of softening the individual factor does narrow the gap between the North American and non-North American samples. Yet the narrowing is only slight. It reduces the percentage of incompatible descriptions to 55% from 66% for the British sample and 72% for the Australian, and attitudes to 67% from 83% for the

British sample. The Australian percentage for attitudes actually fares worse, growing from 58% to 67%.

A comparison based on mode largely undercuts this showing. The two non-North American samples prove high in deviations--14 each for descriptions, while for opinions the British sample registers six, the Australian sample three. More revealing is the fact that six British deviations are unique or shared with only one other respondent--a further demonstration that sample No. 10 is the most individualistic in the survey. Other respondents share most of the Australian deviations and thereby locate responsibility for them with the elements rather than with the respondent. Where the significance of geography comes into question is in the magnitude of the differences. One North American sample equals the 14 deviations in these two non-North American samples, and one surpasses them. As long as the range of individual variation surpasses variation in the non-North American samples, no way remains to separate personal from geographic variables.

Any comparison based on two samples includes too many uncertainties to judge whether the results stem from a personal or a national influence. Quantitative comparisons are ambiguous. A qualitative comparison, which shows British abductions richer in Nordics than North American reports, keeps alive the suspicion that national differences do exist. How sharp the geographic differences really are is an important issue, but meaningful decisions require a broader base of data than this survey provides.

Respondent Attitudes. Any trace that respondents' attitudes leave on their results holds a special interest. Skeptics have argued that the predispositions of investigators color, perhaps even determine their findings (Klass 1988:169), with a kindly investigator likely to hear of friendly aliens, whereas unfriendly visitors reflect not the experience of the subject but the investigator's frame of mind. This article of faith pervades many arguments against abduction as an independent phenomenon. A search for the origin of abduction content in the personality and expectations of the investigator certainly belongs at the forefront of any inquiry. If the hypothesis proves true that attitude shapes reports, the case for a psychological origin of the phenomenon gains considerable ground.

A direct test of investigator attitudes is not possible because respondents never declare an opinion outright. An alternative and more persuasive clue to the prevailing attitude of a sample comes from abductees' expressions of positive or negative feelings about the experience. These expressions allow the inference that four respondents (Nos. 1,3,8,10) hold a generally favorable attitude toward abduction, while a negative attitude predominates among three (Nos. 2,9,13). The remaining six qualify as ambivalent, since they find a mixture of responses among their subjects, with numbers of favorable and unfavorable reactions about equal.

A comparison of the means for these three groups should reveal any systematic differences through directional tendencies. That is, a hierarchy of means ranked according to attitude value should appear, if attitude truly influences the findings. The samples with positive and

negative attitudes should stand farthest apart in their means, while the ambivalent sample should fall somewhere in between. The attitude comparison in Table 37 displays the influence of a positive attitude when the highest mean lies in the column of the "positive" respondents and lowest mean in the "negative" column and an intermediate value in the "mixed" column ($>0<$). An arrangement of values in the opposite direction ($<0>$) exemplifies the influence of negative attitude. Two or three intermediate values (0) indicate that the means are too nearly equal to show a direction. A fourth column in the attitude comparison of Table 37 ignores the intermediate value and indicates any tendency at all, even when differences between positive and negative are very small.

The correspondence works for attitudes but not descriptions. Positive-minded respondents and positive adductee reactions go together, as do the respective negatives. No such straightforward picture emerges from the descriptive elements. A count of tendencies in Table 37 shows approximately equal values (000) for 18 descriptions (29%), while another 14 descriptions (22%) make no sense at all from a standpoint of consistency, since the value for mixed attitudes is the extreme of the three instead of the middle. Thirty-one descriptions (49%) reveal a tendency, though 17 of these fail to sustain the tendency across all three samples. For example, "taken from bedroom" shows a distinct lowering of the mean for positive attitude, but approximately equal values for mixed and negative attitudes. The means align in a consistent hierarchical rank according to attitude in only 14 descriptions (22%).

The meaning of any relationship between attitude and description escapes ready comprehension. Capture events and aftereffects coincide with more positives, onboard experiences with negatives. The disturbing examination procedures fulfill an intuitive expectation that they will draw the least favorable responses, but convincing patterns prove elusive for general categories and specific elements alike. Tours, images of cataclysm, increased psychic abilities, and a change of habits rate positive responses. This tendency makes sense, since these traits show the beings as kindly or helpful, and the experience as beneficial. On the negative side, humanoids and short gray humanoids perhaps inspire fear, while implants, genital examinations, and threatening messages evoke unpleasant responses in anyone.

Most other relationships combine sense and nonsense to bedevil any attempt at interpretation. Descriptive elements like circumstances would seem to carry neutral emotional value, yet these elements show direction as readily as any other. Even strongly directed results may seem hard to understand. The positive response to sounds associated with capture, as well as a disk-shaped craft and soft light inside, perhaps reflect the beauty of these experiences, but the reaction is otherwise difficult to explain. Stranger still is a positive response to paralysis, a loss of volition that seems more frightening than pleasant. Entry without examination falls farther on the negative side than examination itself, and sample-taking leans to the positive for further counterintuitive results. If the examination is not so bad, the conference scores less favorably than we might expect, and Nordic beings, more human in appearance and considerate in manner, ought to provoke a stronger positive reaction than they do. Even nausea, of all things, tips in the positive direction.

No noteworthy differences in response appear when mode is the basis of comparison and attitude the variable in question. Twice over, then, this survey warrants the conclusion that respondents' attitudes have little effect on respondents' descriptive findings. Some elements seem to increase or decrease in favor according to predispositions of the investigator, but no overwhelming trend sweeps into view. What is lacking is any strong, convincing pattern. Elements appear to lean toward positive or negative attitudes at random. Tendencies fail to appear where they should, and appear where they should not. The uncertainties and inconsistencies inherent in these tests dilute even the existing differences to a level of minor significance, seldom distinguishable from accident. Something in abduction reports appears more defiant of attitude than pliant before it.

Hypnosis. The fourth comparison in Tables 37 and 38 turns to hypnosis, the villain in many skeptical arguments. How does its use relate to responses? Seven respondents include hypnosis in most of their investigations (see Table 1), three never use it, while three others are part-time users (No. 4=25%, No. 10=50%, No. 11=60%). The mean values for these three groups of respondents appear in comparative format indicating values higher (>) or lower (<) than an intermediate value (o). An underlying assumption here is that hypnosis reveals more details and its usage should correspond with the highest values, non-usage with the lowest, and partial usage somewhere in between. The fourth or "tendency" column carries this hypothesis to the extreme by comparing only the hypnosis and non-hypnosis values to indicate whether the usage or the non-usage value is highest, even if the margin is as narrow as two points. A (+) indicates highest values for users, a (-) indicates highest values for non-users.

The consequences of hypnosis are immediately visible. It makes a clear difference, with users reporting more descriptive elements in 65% of 63 responses and non-users ahead in only 21%. Users lead in every category but aftereffects, where most recall is conscious anyway. The scores for attitudes are more evenly divided, 58% to 42%, with non-users ahead only for negative reactions. Here again abductees often recall these elements without need of hypnosis. It is in recovery of descriptions of circumstances and capture, the beings and their messages, the craft and onboard events that hypnosis proves to be a significant variable. Investigations without hypnosis recover fewer details, especially for examination procedures. Hypnosis also appears to contribute to the "resolution" of events such as entry, where non-users report more sudden transferences while users find a series of details like flotation.

Several reservations apply to these conclusions. If only consistent responses count, where the hypnosis side is considerably higher and the non-hypnosis side considerably lower and the middle value intermediate between the two, then the lead of hypnosis users for descriptions drops to 38%. Of the rest, responses are nearly equal in 16% and fail to follow expectations in 46%, where the non-hypnosis or middle values are higher. Such an arrangement makes no sense under the hypothesis that hypnosis plays a straightforward causal role. An effort to weight the values for partial users according to the proportion of hypnotic cases in each sample results in more variance than similarity, and affirms that individual differences in the samples or among the investigators

outstrip the importance of hypnosis as a variable. Above all else, the reader should consider that a sample of 13 divided three ways can lead to considerable distortion.

A look at responses in comparison to the mode also implicates personal influences rather than the systematic effects of hypnosis. Samples Nos. 7 and 9 score more differences below the mode, as we might expect when investigators do not use hypnosis, but No. 12 breaks with this apparent trend by scoring more differences above the mode. None of these three differences exceed scores for difference posted by other respondents who use hypnosis. This less rigorous comparison reemphasizes the importance of individual variation, and weakens the argument that hypnosis alone serves as a significant variable.

Table 37. Effects of Sample Size, Investigator Attitudes, National Origin, and Use of Hypnosis on Survey Responses.

Sample Size--read: The means of respondents' findings in large (L), medium (M), and small (S) samples are close (+) in value when those means differ by 20% or less; or distant (-) in value when one or more means differ by more than 20%.

National Origin--read: Findings (expressed as means) of British (B) and Australian (A) respondents, and the average (B+A) of these two values (a), are close (+) or distant (-) from the mean of the 11 North American respondents.

Attitude--read: The means of findings of respondents with positive (P), mixed (M), or negative (N) attitudes show a higher (>) or lower (<) frequency of occurrence from the middle value (o) for description and opinion features listed to the left.

t = tendency + = positive direction - = negative direction
x = inconsistent direction

Note: For tendency (t), + indicates findings for a positive attitude are higher than findings for a negative attitude; x indicates findings for positive and negative are similar or they reveal no trend.

Hypnosis--read: The means of findings for respondents who use hypnosis in most (Y), some (S), or none (N) of their investigations indicate that a feature appears more (>) or less (<) frequently than a middle value (o).

t = tendency
+ = highest values associated with use of hypnosis
- = highest values associated with no use of hypnosis
x = no trend related to hypnosis

No. respondents/category:	Smpl. Size			Natl. Or.			Attitude				Hypnosis			
	3	5	5	1	1	2	4	6	3		7	3	3	
	L	M	S	B	A	a	P	M	N	t	Y	S	N	t
Circumstances:														
Taken from bedroom	+	+	+	-	-	+	<	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
Taken from car	+	-	+	-	-	+	0	<	0	x	0	0	<	+
Taken from open air	+	+	-	-	+	-	0	0	0	-	>	<	0	+
1st abduction after age 35	+	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	<	+	0	0	<	+
Duration:														
Less than 1 hour	-	-	-	-	+	-	>	<	0	+	0	>	<	+
1-2 hours	+	-	+	-	+	+	<	0	0	-	>	0	<	+
More than 2 hours	-	+	+	-	+	-	0	0	>	-	0	0	<	+
Capture:														
Restlessness, anxiety	-	+	+	-	-	-	0	0	<	+	0	0	0	+
UFO present	+	+	+	-	-	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
Beam of light	-	+	+	-	-	+	0	<	0	+	>	0	<	+
Silence, traffic absent	+	+	-	-	-	+	>	<	0	+	0	0	0	+
Inappropriate behavior	+	+	+	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
Drone or musical sound	+	+	+	-	-	+	>	0	<	+	0	>	<	+
Paralysis	+	+	-	+	-	+	>	0	<	+	0	0	<	+
Missing time	+	+	+	-	-	+	<	0	0	-	>	0	<	+
Full consciousness	+	+	+	+	-	-	0	0	0	+	0	>	0	x
Beings present	-	+	+	-	+	-	0	0	0	x	0	0	<	+
Entry:														
Sudden or uncertain	+	+	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	x	<	0	0	-
Float, lifted by light	+	+	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	x	>	0	<	+
Beings:														
Humanoids	+	+	+	-	-	-	<	0	>	-	0	<	0	+
Standard gray humanoids	+	+	+	-	+	-	<	0	>	-	0	<	0	+
Eyes large, slanted	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+
Slit mouth	+	+	+	+	-	+	0	0	0	+	0	<	0	+
Vestigial nose	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	<	+	0	0	0	-
Vestigial ears	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	x	0	<	0	-
Pear-shaped head	+	+	-	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	0	<	0	-
Tall humanoids	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	>	-	>	0	0	+
Nordic	+	+	-	-	+	-	>	0	0	+	0	>	0	+
Multiple types in crew	+	+	-	+	+	+	0	<	0	+	0	0	<	+
Identify self as alien	-	+	+	+	-	-	>	0	0	+	0	<	0	x
Craft:														
Is disk-shaped	+	+	-	-	+	-	>	0	<	+	0	>	<	+
Has examination room	+	+	+	-	+	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+
Round, smooth	+	+	+	-	-	-	0	0	0	+	0	<	0	-
Wedge or rectangle	+	-	+	-	-	-	0	<	>	-	>	<	0	+
Cool temperature	+	-	+	-	-	-	>	0	0	+	>	0		
Indirect light	+	+	-	-	-	-	>	0	<	+	0	<	0	+
Table present	+	+	+	+	+	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	<	+
Onboard episodes:														
Taken aboard, no exam.	+	-	+	-	-	+	<	0	>	-	<	>	0	-
Examination	-	+	+	+	-	+	>	0	0	+	>	0	0	+
Manual	-	-	-	-	-	-	<	0	>	-	>	0		
Instrumental	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	<	0	x	>	0		
Implant	-	-	-	-	-	-	<	0	>	-	0	0		
Sample-taking	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	<	+	<	0		
Genital	-	-	-	-	-	-	<	0	>	-	>	0		
Nursery/hybrid scenario	-	+	+	-	-	-	0	0	>	-	>	<	0	+

	L	M	S	B	A	a	P	M	N	t	Y	S	N	t
Otherworldly journey	+	-	+	-	-	-	o	<	>	-	>	<	o	+
Conference, schooling	-	+	+	+	-	-	>	<	o	+	>	o	<	+
Tour of ship	+	+	-	-	-	-	>	o	<	+	>	o	<	+
Messages:														
Reassurance	-	+	+	+	-	-	o	<	>	-	>	o	<	+
Task assignment	+	-	+	-	-	+	o	<	o	x	>	o	o	+
Warnings of catastrophe	+	-	+	-	-	-	>	o	o	+	o	>	<	+
Images of cataclysm	-	+	+	-	-	+	>	o	<	+	o	o	<	+
Threat, order to forget	+	+	-	-	-	-	<	o	>	-	o	<	o	-
Telepathic communication	+	+	+	+	-	-	o	o	o	-	>	o	o	+
Abductee resists	+	+	+	-	-	-	o	o	o	+	o	o	>	-
Aftermath:														
Nausea, diarrhea	+	+	+	-	-	+	o	o	<	+	o	o	>	-
Sore, watery eyes	+	+	+	-	-	-	o	o	o	+	o	>	o	x
Nightmares	-	+	+	+	-	-	o	>	o	-	o	<	>	-
Vague anxieties	+	-	+	+	-	-	>	<	o	+	o	o	o	-
More psychic abilities	-	+	+	+	+	+	>	o	<	+	o	o	<	+
Change of habits	+	+	+	-	-	+	o	o	<	+	<	o	>	-
Repeated abductions	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	-	>	o	o	+
Body marks, scars	-	-	-	+	-	-	o	<	>	-	o	<	o	+
Abductees' explanations:														
Accept exper'ce as real	+	+	-	-	-	-	o	o	o	-	o	<	o	-
Attrb. exper. to aliens	-	+	+	-	+	+	o	o	o	+	o	<	o	-
to paranormal phenom.	+	+	+	-	-	-	>	o	<	+	o	>	<	+
Abductees' + reactions:														
See selves as partners	-	-	-	-	-	-	>	o	o	+	>	o	o	+
Feel + about experience	-	-	-	+	+	+	>	o	<	+	o	o	<	+
Reaction to beings is +	+	-	+	-	-	-	>	<	o	+	o	o	o	+
Beings warm, cordial	+	+	-	-	+	-	>	<	o	+	<	>	o	-
1 B. familiar, caring	-	-	-	+	-	+	>	<	o	+	>	o	<	+
Abductees' - reactions:														
See selves as victims	+	-	+	-	-	-	<	o	>	-	o	o	>	-
Feel - about experience	+	+	-	-	-	-	<	o	>	-	o	<	>	-
Hate, distrust beings	+	+	+	-	+	-	<	o	>	-	o	o	>	-
B's cold, businesslike	+	+	+	-	+	+	<	o	>	-	o	o	o	+

Table 38. Summary of Findings from Table 36.

Sample size, National origin--read: the number of incompatible findings for large, medium, and small samples (or British, Australian, and the mean of the two).

Attitude, Hypnosis--read: the number of highest values for positive, negative, and mixed attitudes (or users, non-users, and partial users of hypnosis).

	Sample Size				Natnl. Origin				Attitude			Hypnosis		
	L	M	S	%	Br	Au	mn	%	+	-	?	Y	N	?
Descriptions:														
Circumstances	2	4	2	11	6	2	3	52	2	4	1	6	1	0
Capture	3	0	4	5	9	11	5	76	7	2	3	9	2	1
Beings	2	1	4	6	3	4	4	42	5	5	1	8	2	1
Craft	0	2	2	6	2	3	2	70	4	3	0	5	1	1
Onboard	8	7	6	23	5	9	5	83	4	6	1	5	1	5
Messages	2	2	1	6	5	7	5	81	3	3	1	5	2	0
Aftereffects	3	2	1	6	3	5	3	50	5	3	0	3	4	1
Totals	20	18	20		33	41	27		30	26	7	41	13	9
%	11	6	8		66	72	55		48	41	11	65	21	14
Attitudes:														
Explanations	1	0	1	5	3	2	2	78	2	1	0	2	1	0
Feel positive	3	4	4	20	3	3	3	60	5	0	0	4	1	0
Feel negative	0	1	1	4	4	2	3	75	0	4	0	1	3	0
Totals	4	5	6		10	7	8		7	5	0	7	5	0
%	11	9	12		83	58	67		58	42	0	58	42	0

Historical Changes. A final comparative dimension is historical, and allows respondents to draw on their years of experience to recognize any evolution of the abduction story. How do abduction reports today stack up against reports from ten or twenty years ago? This question holds clues to how stable the abduction story is, and whether cultural influences take a hand in remodeling it over time.

Most aspects have stayed the same over time, according to a consensus of respondents. Eleven of them (Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,12,13) then go on to identify at least one minor change, while five (Nos. 1,3,4,7,10) find several differences. A comparative test can show if history is a systematic correlate of inconsistencies among the samples. Inconsistencies should build up over time if history matters. Respondents who investigate abductions from the 1960s till the present should witness more mutations in content than respondents whose efforts begin in the 1980s. Table 39 orders respondents according to the length of their investigative careers, then assigns them their percentage of deviant responses according to two norms, standard deviation and mode. Long-term changes will reveal themselves if the percentages increase only among the veteran investigators.

In fact the numbers disclose no such pattern. The percentages vary across the table, the highs and lows scatter without any sign of historical alignment. Historical changes strike individual story elements, but do not combine in sufficient numbers, at least in the recollections of these respondents, to reveal a pronounced contrast between abduction

stories past and present. Again the differences are individual rather than systematic.

Table 39. Deviant Responses Compared to Length of Respondents' Investigative Careers.

Respondent no.	4	7	1	6	3	10	11	2	9	8	12	5	13
Yr. of 1st invest.	'65	'66	'67	'68	'78	'78	'81	'84	80s	'85	'88	'89	'89
% deviant from std. deviation	19	30	35	33	19	40	28	36	38	24	28	20	37
mode	25	20	27	33	16	27	27	18	14	14	24	8	24

The Classification of Respondent Differences

One aspect of differences not yet examined is their unequal importance to the coherency of the story. Raw numbers tell only half truths. Some differences mark a serious inconsistency in the story, others owe their existence to circumstances outside the story and reconcile easily with a presupposition of coherency at the heart. What we have to know in addition to quantity is the quality, weight, and context of those contentious elements, which ones really matter and in what ways they matter. Then and only then do the differences among respondents assume their proper proportions.

Respondents differ over a variety of matters. The following list attempts to gather together the types of issues over which respondents disagree, and evaluate the significance of these issues for coherency in the story:

1. "Hard" elements, prolonged contact. Abductees observe or sense these elements directly for an extended period of time, or repeatedly during the abduction. Examples include the physical appearance of the beings or a strong bodily sensation like paralysis. Also into this category fall complex events like examination that a word or two cannot sum up, that require a lengthy and multi-faceted description.

2. "Hard" elements, fleeting contact. Here again the elements are observable and subject to description without undue interpretation, but the observations are brief or difficult and opportunities occasional. A glimpse of the engine room or the experience of implant procedures provide examples of this category.

3. Details vs. larger forms. Descriptions of complex elements like the face of the beings or the examination episode may show overall similarities, but still leave room to differ in individual parts like eye structure or particular procedures.

4. "Soft" elements. This term refers to impressions and evaluations over and above a straightforward description, such as a conclusion about the kindness or coldness of the beings. Other elements with high subjective potential fit this designation. These include messages and meanings, also judgments of consciousness in a phenomenon where the mental state of the subject is open to dispute. Self-evaluation of subjective states like anxiety, and introspective reports of changes like increased psychic abilities also gather into the "soft" category.

5. Primary vs. alternative patterns. One pattern dominates the majority of events and descriptions, but alternatives exist. Some of them are more than aberrations, and show a consistent pattern of their own throughout a minority of reports. Circular examination rooms and humanoid beings exemplify primary patterns, wedge-shaped rooms and Nordics represent recurrent alternatives.

Further sources of difference work their mischief on abduction reports, but they must remain hypothetical, or have been the subject of previous discussion:

6. Occurrence vs. inclusion. More happens during abduction than abductees include in their descriptions. A report always falls short of completeness, and of the ideal to tell the whole and objective truth, even if such a truth exists for witnesses to observe. Loss and distortion are sure to reduce the full story to a partial, modified version between any event and the narrator's description of it, and again between this primary report and the version an investigator passes on to the public.

7. Quantities. Qualitative concurrences between investigators still have leeway to vary in quantity.

8. Emergent differences. Innovation or modification over time introduce further changes in reports.

9. Investigator-specific differences. These are the variations introduced by investigators through their techniques, opinions, biases, or interpretations.

10. Abductee-specific differences. This category applies to variations specific to the idiosyncrasies or personal needs of the narrator.

Of all possible variables, descriptive features stand at the top of the ladder for relative importance. Descriptions of events and objects are the core of the abduction story, especially the hard elements available for observation, and observed at length. These elements should remain stable if abductions reflect a similar experience shared by diverse individuals. Fleeting observations should leave a weaker trace through the record, and greater variation should reflect this heightened uncertainty. Details and subjective elements also raise reasonable expectations for increased variation. Both major and minor patterns should vary little when their subjects are hard elements, though minor patterns might occur rarely enough to leave a distorted image in the minds of respondents.

A comparative test of all these hypotheses stretches the survey data to an unconvincing thinness, but enough responses are available to test the broad proposition that hard elements vary less than soft elements. The decision to classify an element as hard or soft requires some arbitrariness. Circumstances and the observational elements of capture, beings, craft, and onboard episodes seem reassuringly substantial, while messages and the mental or emotional aspects of capture and aftermath fit the definition of soft. In between lie some problems. Where mental impairment or confusion clouds observation, a ruling in favor of

softness seems appropriate. Duration, missing time, and entry fall into this category, and so do body marks, on the grounds that the association with abduction is subjective. Resistance and abduction without examination also leave enough questions in my mind to land on the soft side. Not everyone may agree with my choices, but I recognize 39 elements as hard and 24 as soft.

Comparison of the primary pattern and its alternates depends on a mere nine pairs: bedroom or other capture site, 1-2 hours duration or others, sudden entry or flotation, missing time or conscious recall, humanoids or Nordics, standard or tall humanoids, round or wedge-shaped examination room, examination or abduction without examination. This is a narrow data base, but worth a trial effort.

Table 40 presents these two comparisons, hard vs. soft and primary vs. alternative features, against the standards of mean and mode. The rows express as a percentage of responses the number of deviations for each respondent, either in excess of one standard deviation from the mean, or outside the prevailing mode, reduced to high, middle, or low frequencies. The average percentage of deviations appears at the far right.

This comparison confirms that hard elements demonstrate greater stability than soft elements. The difference is not pronounced, only 8% when the standard is the mean, 16% by the more lenient modal standard. In individual terms, nine and ten respondents, respectively, concur with this tendency. It is not strong enough to be unanimous. For primary and alternative elements any difference is weak at best, with deviant findings split equally between the two categories in terms of the mean, while a little more volatility distinguishes alternatives from primary elements in terms of mode. Though these findings confirm expectations, the success is hardly rousing. The slightness of contrast argues that the differences may be random or individualistic rather than consequences of observational uncertainty. Without some measure of error in everyday observation for a control, how important the slightness of these differences really is remains uncertain.

Table 40. Deviant Findings in 39 "Hard" vs. 24 "Soft" Content Elements, and 9 Primary vs. Alternative Descriptions.

(Results expressed in percentages)

	Respondent no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Av
Mean															
Hard		24	29	13	29	0	21	30	21	23	32	24	18	24	22
Soft		38	33	32	21	13	39	17	8	43	23	46	44	29	30
Primary		0	38	0	25	25	67	14	25	25	14	29	33	0	23
Alternative		29	25	13	33	25	17	29	13	25	33	38	17	0	23
Mode															
Hard		15	3	0	17	3	21	23	13	23	29	15	15	24	15
Soft		38	38	36	29	13	48	30	9	29	27	38	50	19	31
Primary		0	25	0	13	25	33	29	25	0	29	0	0	0	14
Alternative		29	25	13	50	25	33	29	0	50	50	50	17	14	29

VI. EXPLAINING THE ABDUCTION STORY

The Investigator as Variable

Do investigators play an active role in creating abduction stories? Are they co-authors who contrive a bizarre but perversely consistent tale out of abductee fantasies and cultural content, or are they mere facilitators who help abductees express a strange and disturbing experience? Respondents to this survey describe stories that probably impress the ufologist with their uniformity, while the critic sees differences in sharp relief. David Chandler's statement that prefaces this paper expresses skepticism about the consistency of abductions because their narrators describe a variety of entities and reactions. Other critics emphasize a range of plots and entity types (Rogerson 1992:2), or differences in humanoid features, such as webbed, clawed, or featherlike hands (Klass 1988:41-42). In fact both proponent and skeptic concentrate on whether the cup is half empty or half full, when a meaningful answer requires a less absolute perspective.

Investigators certainly do make a difference. Some of them get more consistent results than others, and Appendix 1 demonstrates with abundant clarity that respondents declare different--sometimes radically different--quantities for the story elements in their samples. Consistency or lack of it must be investigator- or investigation-dependent to some degree. These respondents do not describe an identical, carbon-copy phenomenon, if we read their answers on a point-by-point basis, and any other result would be more amazing than alien visitation. The investigator is necessarily more than a passive relay for the abductee's report, and serves as an active variable in the story as we read it. How and how much the investigator acts are the problems explored most directly through this survey.

At the same time skeptics are mistaken if they conclude that the abduction phenomenon is a hodgepodge of dissimilar stories, mere fantasies of unfettered imaginations or reflections of investigators' pet interests. Survey results say otherwise. They portray abduction stories as remarkably similar, with descriptions 70-80% alike on the average. This finding stands through hundreds of reports from 13 independent investigators, with additional reinforcement from the studies of Wright and Bullard. The fact that a bizarre story with much potential for variation fails to vary very much calls for an explanation. After the comparative analysis rounds up the usual suspects, the mystery of this consistency remains mysterious.

Do reports vary because of hypnosis? They do, but not enough. Several respondents stress that nearly every abductee brings them a collection of images and flashbacks, not a fully articulated narrative. Hypnosis fills out these fragments and vignettes into a full story with

content beyond the grasp of spontaneous memory, for better or worse. This tendency is unmistakable, and comes as no surprise. Ufologists trouble to use hypnosis only because it rewards them with additional memories.

Hypnosis recovers details about allegedly unconscious experiences. In qualitative terms, those recovered memories embellish the story with much of its surreal character--accounts of missing time, flotation, telepathy, and onboard experiences multiply under hypnotic inquiry. In this limited sense investigators and their techniques influence the abduction story, and skeptics draw legitimate ammunition from this link between hypnosis and the most dreamlike aspects of these reports.

The utility of hypnosis for enlarging the story goes without saying, but the key issue is really confabulation. Where do those memories originate? Is the abduction a genuine experience, and hypnosis a benign tool that breaks through a mental block to retrieve hidden memories for conscious recall? Or is the abduction a confabulation and hypnosis no more than fantasy's little helper, inducing suggestibility and role-playing in subjects while allowing the unwitting investigators to stamp their personalities, beliefs, and wishes onto the story?

The respondents affirm that their abductees are easily hypnotized, yet resistant to leading questions and stubborn enough to adhere to their own claims. For all these statements tell us, abductees are susceptible to hypnosis but unmoved by leading questions, clay and steel at the same time. Such contradictory indications cancel one another, and leave unanswered the question of how prone to confabulation abductees really are. The only alternative route in a search for answers about confabulation is through the stories.

Specific proposals about the effects of confabulation on the story are testable, but the outcomes are negative. The survey suggests that some users apply hypnosis with more skill or insistence than others to obtain more details than their peers, but the numbers demonstrate no commanding relationship between one respondent's beliefs or attitudes and his findings. Likenesses in the story persist from investigator to investigator even when opinions differ, and stories recovered without hypnosis resemble the stories recovered with its use. The survey hypnotists appear to be poor leaders; their subjects rarely follow. Whatever numerical difference hypnosis makes also diminishes beside the individual differences between respondents. The survey findings attenuate any significance hypnosis can have, and seem to acquit it entirely of the stronger charge that it serves as a shaping agent with widespread consequences for the abduction story.

Some of the strongest evidence for hypnotic influence derives from a series of experiments with hypnotized non-abductees. The skeptics never tire of pointing out that these subjects with no claim of an abduction experience told a convincing abduction story. Only hypnosis and a minimum of prompting sufficed to elicit many familiar details of abductee reports. At the same time these subjects showed no emotional involvement, and each subject described a distinct entity type (Lawson 1980:206-207). These experiments compare only here and there with "genuine" abduction stories, and lack their deeper congruence.

By any judicious reckoning of this evidence, the survey refutes only pretensions to certitude and cannot offer a final word on hypnosis. Skeptics can continue to hiss it as the villain, but they must search for its imprint outside of story content, where any observable consequences are subtle and ghostly enough to escape all predictions formulated so far. If hypnosis is causative, it cannot be the sole cause. Its effects on the story are too haphazard and inconsistent to carry the skeptics' full burden of blame. At the same time, proponents rely for their evidence on a technique deep in the shadow of scientific doubt. The potential of hypnosis to create false memories, and the interaction of hypnosis with personality and psychological variables of abductees remain largely unexplored territory.

Do differing attitudes lead to differing results? One of the genuine surprises to come out of this survey is the variety of opinions the respondents express. Let the skeptics know that abduction investigators do not march in lockstep to a single interpretation. The skeptics have portrayed abduction investigators as true believers zealous to impose a single-minded interpretation on their subjects, and just as likely to expect identical content. If investigators look for the same content, they do so for reasons other than shared beliefs. Instead of a fanatical cabal with a uniform agenda, abduction investigators prove to be independent of mind as well as largely isolated in their investigations.

The extraterrestrial hypothesis actually fares poorly within this group. Only one voice rises in favor of alien visitation, other respondents reject it outright, some hedge or qualify it, and many of them are flexible enough in their thinking to entertain several explanations without settling on one as dogma. A few others find the experience real or feel that the beings may be extraterrestrial in some sense, but suspect a paranormal dimension along with the physical. The 13 respondents have reflected on the phenomenon and reached 13 independent conclusions--conclusions which should result in a plurality of consequences in story content if investigators truly impose their beliefs on abductees. Evidence for that plurality is nowhere in sight.

Do reports vary from nation to nation? Good anecdotal evidence identifies geography as a variable that makes a difference. The survey confirms that British and Australian samples differ from their North American counterparts, since humans and humanoids appear in approximately equal proportions in Australia, while British reports contain 40% humans, 40% Nordics and only 15% gray humanoids. Following extensive publicity about abductions, the numbers of gray humanoids and examinations have increased. The Nordics prefer silver uniforms in the Old World, but favor loose robes in the New.

Extraterrestrials are one type of alien with no need for passports. Any respect they show for national borders is therefore surprising, and suspect. The discovery of some variation along political or cultural lines belies a wholly objective phenomenon and points to some subjectivity in abduction stories. An overall quantitative comparison ends up too ambiguous to validate a large-scale geographic variable, since the single samples from only two countries combine geographic and personal differences too closely for this survey to untangle. Nevertheless geographical differences look like a vulnerability in the case for an

objective phenomenon, and deserve further exploration.

Do abduction reports alter through time? The steady facade of abduction reports slips here and there over the thirty years since publication of the Barney and Betty Hill case. The changes are few, but their implication lends them an importance out of proportion to their number. What matters about these changes is their suggestion of media influence. Abductions were once rare events familiar to a few; now media publicity spreads acquaintance with the phenomenon around the world and retails abduction content so widely that much of it is now common knowledge. Several respondents contend that notable changes stem from 1987, the year Budd Hopkins planted the baby presentation idea through Intruders and Whitley Strieber imported the North American alien to British audiences through Communion.

Other themes and messages from the abduction story parallel various beliefs and popular cultural concerns. Abductees sometimes report that the aliens are refugees from an infertile or destroyed planet. The dying planet motif began its celebrated career in the 1890s when astronomer Percival Lowell speculated that an advanced civilization inhabited Mars, and constructed networks of canals to distribute the last water on a planet in its ecological old age, where all oceans and rivers had dried up to leave only deserts behind. This survival urge motivated the martians to invade earth in H. G. Wells' novel, The War of the Worlds (1897), and science fiction movies of the 1950s revitalized the notion. When aliens prophesy a coming catastrophe, their message to abductees suits the spirit of the times, since widespread interest in apocalyptic prophecy rose in America during the 1970s and continued at a high pitch in the 1980s (Boyer 1992:11). Similar dark visions haunt future-life progressions revealed under hypnosis (Snow 1989:4-16), and some near-death experiences (Ring 1985:195-206).

The content of these prophecies betrays its cultural origin by adopting the fear currently in vogue. Nuclear holocaust preoccupied 1950s contactees and carried over into abduction prophecies, but the catastrophe of choice has since shifted toward ecological concerns. Instead of nuclear destruction, natural disaster and failure of the ecosystem loom in the near future. No better example exists of the flexibility of the abduction story, though here the variation lies in soft content where we expect more susceptibility to cultural influences.

How readily abductions follow a cultural lead sometimes defies prediction. Exotic aliens fill popular Hollywood images of extraterrestrials, but seldom take a bow in abduction reports. The science fiction literature of the 1960s dwells on overpopulation as the coming threat, exemplified in Harry Harrison's 1966 novel, Make Room! Make Room! and its movie version, Soylent Green. That preoccupation has turned completely around, according to a commentator who speaks of a current "obsession with infertility" in science fiction (Gribben 1993). Margaret Atwood's The Handmaid's Tale (1986) and its subsequent cinematic adaptation offer popular examples of this trend. The infertility theme has maintained a deep and abiding place in the abduction story from its onset to the present, but overpopulation seems to have missed its inning. In this case abduction reports fail to register cultural currents with the immediate and mechanical sensitivity of a barometer.

In another example, Whitley Strieber describes his passage from cabin to UFO on a stretcher-like object. He "infects" millions of readers with this idea, but very few abductees before or after publication of Communion report transport to the craft on stretchers or gurneys. Their scarcity contrasts with the real-life hospital experiences of many people, and poses another embarrassment for cultural explanations. One respondent with the medical background to know (No. 12) says that abduction examinations follow no usual medical protocols. At the same time these examinations are not medical gibberish. They follow their own apparent logic, or at least abductees describe them in similar ways, when multiple descriptions richly contrived should result from fantasy origins. Neither medical experience nor reasonable expectation controls descriptions of the examination.

The missing time motif stars in the titles of two well-known books about abduction, The Interrupted Journey and Missing Time. It surely rates as one of the most familiar and striking oddities connected with the phenomenon, yet the respondents find time lapses occurring with only a middling frequency. Even allowing for confusion among the respondents, the very fact that such a well-publicized aspect of the story could fall so far from prominence underscores that neither respondents nor their subjects create an abduction story solely out of blind servitude to cultural or media influences.

The critic also errs who equates the existence of parallels with proof of a cultural origin for abductions. Similar content may have independent origins and the similarity by no means proves borrowing, a case in point being the separate invention of pyramids in Egypt and Mesoamerica. The full panoply of culture includes so much variety that a search is bound to discover parallels, but they are meaningless in themselves, and gain explanatory force only from careful demonstration that the cultural element has in fact borne influence, in this case on the abduction story. A causal relationship is not self-evident from mere analogy. Omissions matter too, and why some influences fail to be influential is a question any consistent argument must answer. Proponents of cultural explanations commit a foul when they consider only the favorable evidence and ignore the rest.

A few elements of the abduction story appear to change under the influence of media portrayals of the phenomenon, though no clues hint at whether the investigator or the abductee is chief agent for this influence. If cultural concerns creep into the story and some descriptions settle into stereotype with increasing publicity, the fact remains that much of the story resists equally beguiling influences and continues unchanged after three decades.

What parts vary in the abduction story? Abduction reports vary in some degree, but not all variations are created equal. A case for the investigator as a shaping force must consider the relative importance of those story elements that change against those that remain stable. The core of the story is its descriptive content, primarily the "hard" descriptive features that abductees observe longest and cite most often. Here stability is the rule, no matter who investigates. Even when respondents differ on quantities, all of them find similar content such as short humanoids with typical facial features, examinations, telepathic

communication, and craft of similar configuration inside and out.

Most discrepancies cluster around soft content and details. The most volatile parts of the story are those elements conducive to subjectivity, observational error, or misunderstandings in transmission--in other words, abduction reports suffer the same shortcomings of all accounts based on fallible human testimony. Variation in these soft elements is more important for understanding how distortions enter the story than for understanding its ultimate nature.

Disagreements thrive in the fertile soil of subjectivity, where abductees and investigators express feelings or opinions rather than straightforward observations. One exception is the emotional tenor of the beings, with a sense of coldness so prevalent and any sense of warmth so strictly a minority view that this emotionlessness almost qualifies as objective. Otherwise the results for this soft content bend from respondent to respondent--messages vary, also conclusions about the sex of beings and recognition of one occupant as more friendly and caring. Opinions about the nature and purpose of abductions necessarily reflect personal judgments.

The place of details is seldom a happy one in any sort of witness testimony. It comes as no surprise that respondents differ most often when the subject is a small, subtle, poorly observed, or infrequently reported detail, and these variations largely escape quantitative examination in this study. Entities may have eyes that are entirely black or possessed of distinct pupils, a variety of head shapes or webbed and clawed fingers on occasion. These differences add variety to the description, but they modify the general plan in degree rather than in kind. The overall description of short hairless humanoids with large eyes remains intact and appropriate. Abductees may know they lie on a table without seeing much else of the room around them, or be aware of a UFO and paralysis but not other common aspects of capture. Not every report reiterates the same minutiae as every other, and expectations that it will are unreasonable. A fitting analogy with eyewitness descriptions of an automobile accident comes to mind. No two versions are exactly alike, and the finer points of some accounts even contradict, yet they all agree on the central fact that two cars came to smash.

A similar argument applies to elements briefly observed. An abductee who glimpses a control panel, examination implement, or shoulder emblem may be certain of seeing something and convey a vague impression to the investigator; but this putative witness would not likely observe with greater clarity under the unsettling conditions of abduction than under normal circumstances, and no one would expect an accurate description of any complex sight after a fleeting look. Even if one abductee succeeds, others will fail and for purposes of comparison an inconsistency results.

To shuffle differences into categories according to their importance shrinks the scope of variation in respondent results. Some differences then appear to be the residue of confusion and uncertainty inevitable in the processes of observation, description, and interpretation, with little overall consequence for evaluating the coherency of abduction reports. The case for a consistent story rests on the main

observational features, and they persist from respondent to respondent with only a low level of variation in quantity. Skeptics might object that the most prominent features are also the most widely publicized, but this generalization oversimplifies the facts. Obscure elements also recur.

How important is personal variation? It proves to be the most significant variable of all. Some investigators get more consistent results than others, meaning consistency is partly investigator- or investigation-dependent. Every systematic source turns out to be minor in its consequences--the distortion predicted for hypnosis and attitude fails to appear, the expected distortions for sample size and history also make a weak showing, while the meaning of geographical differences remains uncertain. With these sources eliminated, the most dependable source of inconsistency for the abduction story lies in individual variations among the respondents.

Descriptive differences in the samples range from 19% to 40% with the mean for a standard, and 8% to 33% by the mode. The respondents disagree with one another over about one fourth to one third of the descriptive content. These personal differences cut across all other categories, whatever the respondent's sample size, attitude, means of investigation, or length of time as an investigator. No systematic variable much exceeds this range and few ever reach such a magnitude. Personal differences overshadow the already negligible evidence for technique or opinion as a significant variable, and raise the possibility that all genuine variation in the abduction story has an idiosyncratic source. Isolated elements may alter as a result of cultural influences, national differences, or investigative processes, but these causes appear to retouch only small corners of the overall picture.

Most variation in the abduction story seems limited to unavoidable incompatibilities among 13 individuals who face the challenges of observational error, language imprecision, and judgment differences as they pursue and report their findings in 13 separate ways. Some investigators take greater interest than others in certain aspects of the phenomenon, perhaps its spiritual significance, familiar entities, reptilian beings, or incidents related to reproduction. In this pursuit the investigator may emphasize a feature and overrepresent its place in the whole. Direct questioning may enrich the sample, interest may sharpen recognition, preoccupation may lead to increased response in the survey. Faults like these score nothing against the consistency of the story, but remind us that the human investigator is an imperfect instrument.

How significant is selection bias in stabilizing the reports? One insidious problem difficult to assess from the survey is selection bias, investigators' preclusion of reports that break with an accepted image of abductions. The survey respondents share a keen interest in this phenomenon--the fact that they fill out this arduous questionnaire attests to their motivation. They open or close the gate on what counts as an abduction report, shutting out some percentage of reports as unsuitable according to personal criteria, and perhaps as some skeptics suspect, an overzealous personal agenda. Though practical and necessary, this selectivity may also concentrate stories of a certain configuration into the abduction sample. The full array of abduction or alien encoun-

ter claims thus never stands at the bar for comparative judgment. The hand-picked remainder may appear consistent, but falsely so.

Though the issue of selective distortion lies largely outside the scope of survey inquiry, the responses on hand offer three reassurances that the problem is minor. In the first place, respondents admit little sifting of claimants. They take whoever steps through the door, by and large, and reject the person rather than the story. That is, they drop a claimant who seems erratic or unreliable, and usually before the investigation advances to a stage where the investigator hears any detailed story to accept or reject. In the second place, the diversity of viewpoints among respondents argues that they bring a variety of expectations to the investigation, not a united front.

The third consideration is a story that remains a puzzling commodity even if it is hand-picked. Thirteen investigators comb hundreds of reports and concur on similarities from the first survey question to the last. To find even this many consistent reports is a wonder in its own right, no matter how many inconsistent reports the investigators cast aside. The likelihood seems small that hundreds of fantasizers manage to tell a story without pressing it to serve obvious personal needs, and not only discipline themselves to limit their imaginative invention, but limit it in the same way. Equally unlikely is the prospect that hundreds of tale-bearers merely repeat a popular story, since they repeat it with a fidelity that sets this story apart from rumors, urban legends, and belief narratives. The narrative dynamics familiar to the folklorist seem in abeyance for abduction reports. So many dynamically uncharacteristic narratives suggest either a remarkable singleness of purpose among both narrators and respondents, or an internal consistency that owes little to improprieties of selection.

Even if many deviant encounter stories exist, the respondents' sample of narratives stands apart as a mystery in itself. This fraction of all encounter stories qualifies as a distinct unit and merits careful inquiry, because it demonstrates consistency against expectations to the contrary. This puzzlement emerges from the narratives themselves and spares us the need to take respondents at their word about how they choose their narrators. Careful or careless, the respondents still bring forth an anomaly. The unusual nature of the story also annuls in part the objection that claimants seek out abduction investigators only when they have prepared an abduction story. Few folk narrators treat any source with enough loyalty to repeat a slavish copy, and for this reason a large pool of abductees ready to duplicate even minor details strikes a false note against common practice and common sense.

Other sources of difference in the story. Not all blame for inconsistency in the abduction story must fall on the investigator. Even if abductions are literal events and always exact duplicates, abductees will not furnish identical reports. Differences are sure to arise from personal uncertainties and the fallibility of any human observer under trying circumstances. The confusion can only increase as the description passes from abductee to investigator to survey response. The survey allows no quantification for these effects, but this background noise must exist, and probably introduces as large a margin of error as bedevils any anecdotal testimony about unusual observations.

Some variation seems inherent in the abduction story and irreconcilable with observational error or terminological uncertainties. One group belonging in this category might be identified as mission-related differences. Respondents note a variation in procedures in some abductions, for example where one includes the insertion of an implant while the beings remove it in a subsequent encounter. Abductions also vary to follow the life cycle of the abductee with age-specific routines and activities. Infrequent alternative patterns seem to be a fixed part of the phenomenon. Nordics are uncommon but a persistent minority in most samples, and so are wedge-shaped examination rooms and craft with shapes other than a disk. Whether the occupants are intelligent beings or pure fantasies, we should expect some independence and adaptation to the situation at hand in their behavior.

What to make of these differences remains up in the air. A boomerang-shaped craft or a triangular examination room spells variation in a fictitious yarn to skeptics, but simple variety in UFO models to proponents, Chevrolet versus Plymouth. Walking aboard as an alternative to floating could be a fabricator's unimaginative choice, or just another option for the beings. Changes over time could mean the evolution of a story or a change in alien procedures. These inconsistencies cut with impartial force one way or the other. They also represent a small fraction of abduction content, and by any proper sense of proportion they scarcely challenge the overall impression of likeness, or support a case for investigator influence.

David Jacobs (1992:143-150) introduces a possibility that illusions to deceive abductees are a regular part of the abduction experience. The beings stage certain scenes for some experimental or educational purpose, and human-like occupants resolve into gray humanoids at the end of the performance or during the investigation. The skeptic will have none of this deception and brand it a resort to conspiracy theory. He will argue that the "resolution" is mere confabulation, the outcome when a prejudiced investigator badgers the fantasy of a perfectly good Nordic into the requisite humanoid. The truth remains in doubt, but illusions with a purpose add one other potential source of variation to consider.

These possibilities enlarge the variability of the story without implicating the investigator. They are likely causes for some of the variety reported in this survey, and lift a portion of suspicion off the shoulders of respondents. When all contributing causes pass review, the role of investigator bias and expectation in shaping the story diminishes to a minor concern. The investigator's influence appears accidental rather than active, and certainly not energetic.

The Abduction Story as Constant

Too much attention to differences emphasizes a minor portion of respondents' findings at the expense of a larger truth: It is the likenesses that predominate, and for this reason alone investigators can play only a small role in forming reports. The survey portrays the abduction story as largely consistent throughout the 13 samples, despite respondents' incompatibilities in sample size, attitude, nationality, techniques, or any other variable. Even if investigator selectivity limits the range of stories to consider, the resulting sample is still a

large one, and the respondents individualistic enough to select in idiosyncratic ways. Not every abduction report duplicates every other, but most differences trace to personal origins combined with minor contributions from systematic causes and variation inherent in the story. Most differences seem to fall within bounds of reasonable expectation, considering the train of uncertainties between the abductee and the survey responses. Little evidence points to the investigator or any other external influence as responsible for the consistency of the stories, whereas good evidence suggests that abduction is an independent phenomenon and intrinsic causes shape the reports.

The most persuasive exhibit from this survey is agreement among the respondents. Their range of differences for the major features and main patterns is quite narrow, and even the differences sometimes reflect a "limited liability" toward the story as a whole. For example, if Nordics replace humanoids, the Nordics often fulfill the same role as they carry out the usual examination or impart the same messages as humanoids. Widening the comparative base to include Bullard's 1987 sample of 50 investigators and Wright's sample of 16 shows that findings from these independent studies square to a considerable, sometimes even remarkable degree with findings from this survey. Differences of opinion, approach, and abductee ought to guarantee extreme diversity if the human links in the reporting chain are especially active variables. A persistent low level of disagreement says they are not. When averaging suppresses the individual factor, abduction reports converge toward a unity of content irrespective of the investigator, suggesting a story consistent from abductee to abductee passes through investigators with little distortion.

What makes this unity so noteworthy are the creative forces working against it. The abduction story is almost too tempting to leave alone. It is long, fantastic, and loosely constructed. No demand of narrative logic restrains variation--that is, events could exchange places and one description replace another without having the slightest effect on the overall meaning of the story. Variants should be many if fantasy lends a hand in formulating these narratives, yet variants are few.

Abductions serve for examination and instruction but little else, despite the many plots and descriptions that Hollywood and other cultural influences have associated with extraterrestrial contact. Some reports do in fact take advantage of the imaginative possibilities the abduction situation opens up--see the saga of Dan the Space Marine (Fiore 1989:237-273) as an example of how a narrator might elaborate the basic idea to satisfy personal needs. Such fantasies exist, but they stand distinct from the usual reports of perplexed abductees.

Narrator-specific elements seem rare in reports from this survey. Exotic creatures are scarce, extraterrestrial adventures or Harlequin romances or meetings with Jesus from space nearly nonexistent. In this regard abductions differ markedly from 1950s contactee claims, and reaffirm that if abductees are fantasizers, they practice an unexpected restraint in their creativity. The ultimate nature of abductions may be an inaccessible mystery, but abduction stories pose a mystery all their own in plot and content that maintain stability from investigator to investigator.

This stability best reveals its exceptional quality in contrast to the fluid innovation, recombination, and adaptation of folk narratives (Bullard 1991:19-28). Change is rampant even within the confining plot of urban legends, and media sources, rather than imposing fixity on folk narrators, simply provide a springboard for immediate and creative variation. The concrete imagery and stubborn sequence recurrent in abduction reports stand a world apart from the broad generalities of supposed archetypes and patterns of myth, or the vague symbolism of dreams. What persists throughout abduction reports has a specificity--and sometimes an obscurity--that distinguishes these narratives from familiar folklore.

Abductions present many qualitative characteristics of an autonomous phenomenon. Similarities excel among the most prominent, observable types of event or object in the reports. Onboard experiences are key events, both in focus of attention, duration, and emotional impact. The beings spend much time with the abductee, arouse keen curiosity, and engage emotions. These visual and dramatic aspects would hold a central place in reports of real or imaginary origin, but these very aspects are also complex enough to require prolonged and variegated descriptions. Single adjectives simply do not suffice. The more description a narrator must give, the greater the opportunity for diversity and the personal touch to enter in. Yet these core elements of the story recur with remarkable stability, on the whole. A few of them show proneness to vary, but only a few, and most often in details alone.

The behavior of abductees toward this phenomenon befits experiences rather than fantasists or hoaxers. One respondent comments that the beings leave messages with abductees, but restrict the recipients' understanding or recall of these messages and missions "until the time is right." The results are mystified, frustrated people who feel they carry a great secret hidden even from themselves. Typical contactees, schizophrenics, and religious zealots not only remember their messages, but share them with everyone in earshot.

Another respondent notes that many abductees have read about the phenomenon before they seek help these days, but they approach the investigator genuinely puzzled and looking for answers, not for an audience to listen to a story contrived more or less from reading. A respondent says that in the course of his medical experience he has cultivated a feeling for patients who feign illness to gain attention or some other ulterior motive, but abductees are quite different. Few investigators have ever had reason to doubt the sincerity of abductees. Their fear or strong visceral response toward memories of the beings and examination further suggest experience as the source of those feelings.

A depth of integration holds the themes of the abduction story together in a plausible whole. The experience lasts a lifetime, and shifts focus in keeping with changes in the life cycle, especially the reproductive cycle. If the nursery motif is recent, a thematic concern with reproduction and fertility spans the history of this phenomenon. A genital examination for male and female abductees is the most common manifestation of this interest, but just one of several. This theme gains new depths when the beings reject elderly or sterile subjects. It resounds in the apocalyptic prophecies of the beings and their barren

otherworlds as well. It even emerges in a negative image when we see what the examiners fail to do. If simple scientific curiosity motivated them, or common medical experience pulled their strings in a fantasy, other systems of vital organs should attract more or less equal attention; but no, it is the uro-genital system that preoccupies the beings, not with leering prurient interest, but with dispassionate and business-like efficiency.

This integration runs deeply enough to suggest careful authorship, if the story is in fact an imaginative product, and not the sort of superficial garnish a casual fantasizer or hoaxer might add. Nor does this complexity and discipline conform to the notion of a flexible story bending to suit the wishes of one investigator after another. A form of interpersonal integration comes from multiple witnesses and further complicates any argument for the investigator as a controlling influence. When several people provide complementary accounts of a shared experience, the story fulfills most everyday qualifications for description of an objective event.

The Origin of the Abduction Story

Where do abduction stories come from? The survey offers no clear answer to this, the most important question. What we find is a story of surprising consistency, and little reason to credit that stability to investigators and their techniques. Another explanation to account for the consistency allows that different people experience a similar phenomenon, and as eyewitnesses they describe an objective event as best they can. This answer overthrows too much conventional thinking to accept without a searching look for shortcomings and alternatives.

The simple fact that differences are few and similarities many does not prove an objective abduction phenomenon. Evidence for objectivity is scarce and elusive. No one has ever demonstrated an alien origin for any of the few implants in captivity. Body scars and landing traces attributed to abductions prove ambiguous, with other origins possible. Even multiple witnesses are not unimpeachable.

Baby presentations and vanishing pregnancies mark something new in the abduction story, and perhaps something borrowed. The proliferation of these reports coincides with media publicity to foster suspicion of cultural influence in at least one element of the abduction story. These claims of missing fetuses rate no better than a doubtful status for other reasons as well. Ann Druffel (1991) investigated a persuasive report of abduction leading to fetus loss, but the story unravelled under close inquiry as the narrator misunderstood her doctor's explanation of a natural condition, and incorporated her hospital experiences into an imaginary abduction. Dr. Richard Neal (1992), a practicing obstetrician and gynecologist, challenges missing-fetus claims as hearsay and finds no verified case of a pregnancy loss outside the scope of medical knowledge. He also warns that false pregnancy is more common than the lay public imagines.

Some descriptions simply cry out for subjective interpretation. Prominent features of the story like flotation, telepathy, and tranquilization cast a surrealist, dreamlike aura around the account, which

its associations with night and sleep only enhance. In these respects the experience compares with altered states of consciousness. Motifs like time lapse, a UFO that seems larger inside than out, and visionary otherworldly journeys link the abduction story with dream imagery and fairy tales. In some cases investigators have caught the narrator in the process of fantasizing. Respondent No. 10 cites the case of a woman undergoing an abduction experience while physically present and under observation by her mother. Other examples of an abduction fantasized under the eyes of witnesses who see that it could not have happened in a literal sense appear in the literature (Magee 1978, Ring 1992:109). Abductees who see perfectly well when taken in the night without their glasses enter more evidence into the subjective side of the ledger.

Other descriptions open themselves to opposing interpretations. The "switched off" effect, where one person undergoes abduction while others stay behind unconscious, could belong in the realm of alien powers but could also represent human subjective rationalization--if they didn't see what happened to me, they must have been unconscious. Family involvement in abductions could spell alien interest in whole families, or an hereditary propensity for vivid fantasies. Messages, onboard experiences, and descriptions of the beings may vary because of actual changes in abductions and their perpetrators, but these same changes may prove that some parts of the story are susceptible to cultural influences. National preferences are unlikely for aliens but typical of folk narratives.

Consistent content is a notable aspect of abduction reports, but abduction is not the only extraordinary experience to possess this quality. David Hufford's studies of the Old Hag phenomenon demonstrate that it afflicts its victims with an experience of similar phenomenology, whether they are familiar with the tradition or not (Hufford 1982:25). Even Herman Melville describes a recognizable case in the fourth chapter of Moby Dick, though to him the sensations remained inexplicable. Near-death experiences also follow a set pattern (Ring 1982:23-24), and the accounts lend themselves to a rich, complex expansion (e.g., Eadie 1992).

The least familiar variables in the story are the abductees themselves. They remain a vast unknown, and the survey explores only the fringes of this area. A few respondents note strong visualization powers, vivid memories of early life, and proneness to altered states of consciousness among their abductees. Several respondents agree that their abductees are readily hypnotizable and voluble under hypnosis. A literal reading of these findings hints of suggestible subjects able to confabulate or fantasize more freely than the average person. Too literal a reading could also stray from the truth, since claims of hypnotic fluency are relative and the respondents' meaning too vague to evaluate. More precise studies have refuted the hypothesis of fantasy-prone personalities among abductees (e.g., Ring 1992:126-127), but limiting the search for a personality factor to this one profile may restrict the search unduly.

Our knowledge of the interaction between investigator and investigated likewise remains all too elementary. This survey reflects only what the investigator says, and all conclusions lie in the shadow of

this limitation. Some findings about claims of child abuse and satanic ritual abuse raise alarming questions about the truth of certain memories, no matter how vivid or emotionally charged they may be. Adults under the well-meaning guidance of mental health professionals have accused their parents of bizarre abuse dating back to childhood. These discoveries helped resolve mental conflicts of the patients, and led to lawsuits, trials, even convictions of the bewildered parents, even without a shred of evidence to confirm these claims. Some of them were demonstrably erroneous. Suspicion has fallen on a false memory syndrome in which confabulation lends verisimilitude and conviction to fantasies (for an introduction to this emerging area of inquiry, see Gottlib 1993, Victor 1993, Loftus and Ketcham 1994).

These reasons cast doubt on the objective nature of the abduction phenomenon, but their overemphasis risks too hasty a conclusion. A gulf of many differences separates abduction reports from sexual or satanic abuse accounts. In the latter all experience belongs to the past as an adult recalls supposed childhood events. Abductees often remember a lifetime of encounters, and report some of them immediately after they occur. Children also claim ongoing abductions. Abuse stories are intensely personal and uniquely configured, traits they share with past-life and future-life memories revealed through hypnosis. Abductions on the other hand show an impersonal face. They are less than pleasant but less than depraved as well. Their instigators run the captive through a fixed and mechanical sequence of events with emotionless efficiency, while the captive feels strong emotions ranging from rage to wonderment, but the course of events stays the same whatever the subject's emotional polarity may be. Even intense feelings seem powerless to reshape the general content into an expression of individual personality or needs.

However promising certain superficial parallels appear, the fact remains that certain uniquenesses differentiate abduction from other phenomena. The spontaneity of abduction sets it apart from the physiological crisis associated with near-death experiences, and a typical duration of an hour or more far exceeds even the most prolonged Old Hag attack or sleep paralysis episode. The ties between abduction and the life cycle bespeak a phenomenon fine-tuned to the changing physical and psychological states of the abductee, in a way not immediately obvious in these other phenomena. The limited variation and impersonal character of abduction stories contrast them with the varied and individualized content of abuse stories. Multiple witnesses add a wrinkle unknown to these phenomena and most altered states of consciousness.

Even if an aspect of the abduction story resembles some element of a science fiction movie or an out-of-body experience, explanations based on cultural influence or altered states of consciousness do not automatically inherit the phenomenon. Puzzling elements may result from alien technology, after all, or some conventional cause as yet unimplicated in abductions. A familiar answer cannot succeed by default, but requires justification as surely as the extraterrestrial hypothesis. A reckoning with all the evidence--favorable and unfavorable alike--must precede any persuasive conclusion about the origin of abduction reports.

VII. CONCLUSION

The respondents affirm previous findings of consistency in the abduction story. Does this result show that many individuals on separate occasions undergo a similar experience? The answer is yes and no.

If consistency means rigid and identical narratives unchanging over time and distance, oblivious to investigator or investigative techniques, independent of the narrator's personal needs and fallibilities, impervious to cultural and media influences, then the negative answer is appropriate. Many aspects of the story vary in quality or quantity from time to time, and differences like reptilian occupants, cavern-like examination areas, abductions without examinations, or captures without light beams or flotation accumulate into a sizable list. Missing fetus reports demonstrate that innovations are possible, and the standardization of occupant descriptions suggests the story evolves over the years, whether the beings do or not. An inescapable shadow of inconsistencies accompanies the abduction story, representing the cumulative contributions of investigator, abductee, and culture. Some reports have a demonstrably subjective origin, no proof confirms that any report describes an objective event.

For some readers this tally of negatives adds up to a conclusion that the no's win out. The inconsistencies and surreal character of the reports seem to land these UFOs in the realm of fantasy narrative, but in fact this conclusion would mark an unearned triumph for the seductive exception. Any reader who weighs the evidence in its proper proportions sees an impressive predominance of similarities over differences. In no way do abduction reports vary this way and that, blown along on the whims of fantasy. True, every respondent finds distinctive reports, and most respondents disagree over one point or another, but a firm thread of likenesses runs through the abduction story in all samples. It varies little from respondent to respondent, a surprising result given how much variation we should expect from investigators who bring individual perspectives to the phenomenon, and whose hundreds of subjects report as unconventional a matter as alien kidnap.

This coherency is all the more remarkable because the survey favors disarray. Each respondent must answer without sharing definitions with the rest, and judge responses by personal impression. The considerable methodological weaknesses of this survey should accent unlikes rather than likes, yet the likes win out hands down. The real cause for wonder is that any similarities turn up at all.

A consideration of which parts vary demonstrates still further that certain elements are liable to variation or subjectivity, others are not. Fleeting details prove flexible, but most core elements remain stable beyond any reasonable expectation for fantasy, hoax, or confabu-

lation. The survey indicates that some cultural influence does occur, and certain elements of the story reflect the spirit of the times or perhaps acquired notions of what should happen in an abduction. Any story in circulation will do as much, be it truth or fiction, and we should hardly feel surprise that abductions are no exception.

Perhaps the most surprising aspect of this coherency is its persistence side by side with the potential for variation inherent in a story with alien kidnap for its theme and alien beings for its actors. The media have introduced a rich and variegated imagery to the public, but respondents find a clientele that confronts this tempting spread of influences and says, sorry, no takers. Abductees choose more or less the same fare over and over, and rather plain stuff, overall.

This lack of creative initiative among abductees gives due cause for surprise, unless something beyond imagination holds them back. In this light the abduction story appears to describe an experience of some sort. If the ultimate nature of that experience remains obscure, its transpersonal properties are hard to ignore. In this indirect way the survey points in the direction of an origin more substantial than fantasy for abductions.

Look for final answers in this survey and the result will be disappointment. Alien visitation, paranormal contact, confabulated fantasy, false memory phenomenon, electromagnetically induced hallucination--the possibilities still swirl around without a settlement in sight. The solution is not here, the abduction mystery remains mysterious. This survey concerns not solutions but evidence, the necessary basis for any explanation, and in this regard the survey has done its duty. Tried by comparison, no explanation comes through unscathed; both objective and subjective solutions prove full of holes. Like any good mystery, abduction guards its secrets jealously, and gives them up only in the guise of riddles.

If a final answer eludes us, an intermediate one sounds off loud and clear. Investigators seem to be negligible variables in story content. Every test of investigator influence shows, at least for the respondents who participate in this survey, that most of their influence melts down to a modest level of personal differences. The big losers in this study are those oft-repeated skeptical claims that investigators shape the story to suit their beliefs; the evidence is simply not here. Differences among the respondents prove too limited and the source of those differences too personal to implicate any systematic cause like hypnosis or expectation as important influences. The opportunities for investigator-induced variation are many, the lack of it even more remarkable for that reason.

Suspensions of investigator influence and faulty investigative techniques overshadow abduction research and deserve more attention. The efforts of abduction investigators are by no means perfect, if only for the reason that no one knows what a perfect investigation would be. The previous literature is largely silent about investigative techniques, and the survey results gain added value by touching on this topic. The respondents seem to take a sensible approach to a difficult problem. They explore abductee background and stability, physical evidence and

any claims that allow an independent check, conscious recollections and, at the end, hidden memories. All in all the respondents follow a practical course. For all the survey can suggest, they work to get the most out of limited non-anecdotal evidence, seem aware of the dangers of leading the witness, and take pains against corrupting the testimonials of their subjects.

An acquittal of investigators should drive nails into the coffin of some favorite skeptical explanations. No one can argue that the survey results are definitive. Subjective responses and comparison of verbal descriptions measure the evidence against too coarse a standard to settle the broad issues of false memory, fantasy proneness, and confabulation as the culprits behind abductions. What falls are the specific predictions for investigator effects on the story, and those predictions fall hard. In any dispassionate court of science, sufficient refuting evidence obliges their supporters to get a better answer. A subjective explanation may hold true, but the skeptics must reopen the search for it, now that the old standbys have proven inadequate.

If the place of investigators has become clearer, a cloud of uncertainties still surrounds the abductees themselves. What abilities and debilities, inclinations and personal baggage these people bring to the investigator hold unreckoned consequences for the story they tell. This survey is two-dimensional, better able to comment on narratives than narrators. A folklorist sees the consistency of these stories as unexpected, out of keeping with scholarly findings about the dynamics of oral narratives. At the same time we know too little about the human imagination and its capabilities, and have every reason to expect the unexpected from this quarter. The human side of the abduction mystery remains as hidden as the far side of the moon.

Opponents of abduction as a serious issue may take comfort in the margin of inconsistency revealed by this survey, or worse, they may choose to acknowledge only the differences and thereby distort these findings altogether. This evidence confronts these opponents with a problem. The easy answers--that consistency scarcely exists, that hypnosis is to blame, that the reports bear some one-to-one correspondence to investigator expectations or media influence--garner few points and many penalties here. The time for simple solutions has come and gone. Opponents must answer evidence with evidence, not with proclamations of faith. This survey will more than repay all the efforts invested in it if a few skeptics trade their pat answers for a scientific curiosity. their preconceptions for a spirit of inquiry--or, God forbid, ever make actual contact with an abductee. Doubters owe that basic debt to reason.

These results call on proponents to take stock as well. Their elaborate structure of testimonial evidence is a house of cards. Proof of a physical phenomenon depends on physical evidence, a commodity in vanishingly short supply at present. Even the strong evidence of multiple-witness and multi-generational cases sometimes lacks the testimony and documentation necessary to support them. The degree of flexibility that the reports have, the apparent danger of creating vivid and emotionally compelling false memories, the sensitivity of at least some parts of the story to cultural influences, stand as warnings that not every word of testimony reflects the gospel truth. Even if the reports

begin in a genuine event, they describe a distorted version. An investigator's task is difficult enough under the best of circumstances. To expect investigators to serve as truth police for every word exceeds all reasonable expectation, but recognition that they count on a shaky foundation of evidence to support a heavy edifice of theory is a simple debt they owe to humility, and to good sense.

While few certainties and no final solutions conclude this study, it leaves the reader with one enduring fact: There is a genuine mystery in the abduction phenomenon. The stories resist any simple psychological or sociocultural solution, their complexity requires pursuit of many leads. Something worthy of careful and serious study is going on, whatever its nature and origin. It deserves the attention of an open-minded inquiry, both for the sake of knowledge and for the wellbeing of perplexed experiencers.

Note 1. The Meaning of Standard Deviation.

Standard deviation is a measure of the scatter of data points around a mean. Averaging a set of findings gives their mean value, as we speak of the average age of a population or the mean test score on a midterm exam. The mean tells where the middle lies in a sum of findings, and this middle provides an important generalization, a sense of the center in the range of values under consideration. At the same time this mean value can be misleading. If the findings concentrate at the extremes of the range, all large and small values, the mean falls into a middle where no actual values lie. In this situation important differences may level out and become apparent but deceptive similarities. The mean tells only half the story; the other half is where each quantity stands in relation to the mean. This role belongs to standard deviation.

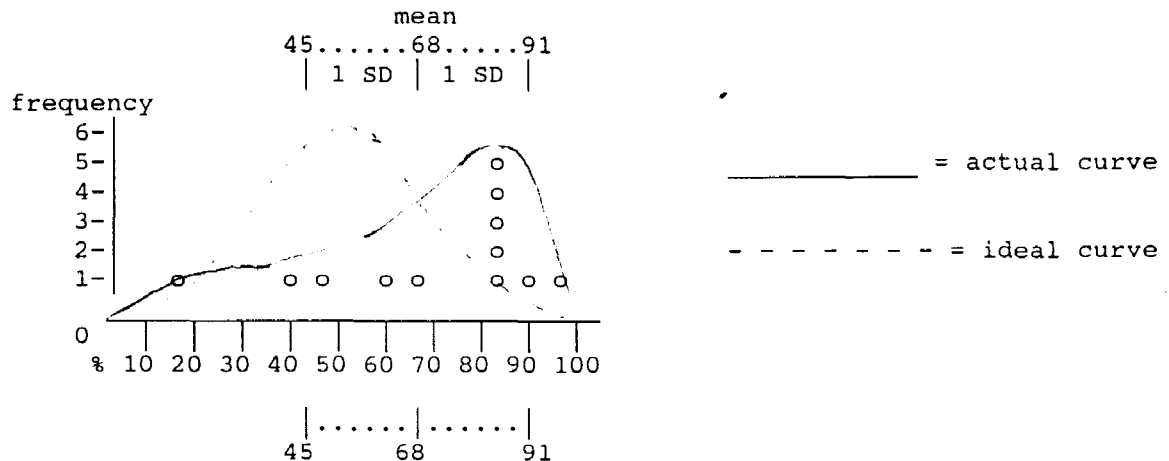
Standard deviation serves as a benchmark to separate similar from dissimilar values in the survey results. It shows how close together the respondents are, who draws near the mean and who strays far from it. This value sets a limit that says a finding within bounds is significantly close to the mean, but a finding out of bounds is not. Standard deviation derives from the quantities reported by the respondents, and depends on their collective results. It reflects the scatter inherent in the sample, without imposing an arbitrary criterion. With standard deviation as the measure, judgments of similarity or difference in a comparison acquire a meaningful basis tied to probability distributions.

Computing the standard deviation for the survey findings requires six steps: 1) determine the mean of the values reported for a feature, 2) subtract the mean from each reported value for that feature, 3) square each result, 4) add the squares, 5) divide this total by the number of findings reported for that feature, and 6) take the square root of the result. For the feature "examination" in Appendix 1, twelve respondents provide quantities (all but No. 9). The procedure for calculating the standard deviation (=23) looks like this (with M=83, N=45, and S=18, unless respondents provide specific numbers):

Example of Calculating Standard Deviation for the Feature "Examination" in Appendix 1.

Respondent #	x	x-68	(x-68)	$12 \overline{)6219} = 518$ $\sqrt{518} = 23$ Standard deviation = 23
1	83	15	225	
2	83	15	225	
3	83	15	225	
4	40	-28	784	
5	95	27	729	
6	83	15	225	
7	18	-50	2500	
8	83	15	225	
10	90	22	484	
11	60	-8	64	
12	70	2	4	
13	45	-23	529	
	68=mean		6219	

What standard deviation means becomes easier to visualize by plotting the survey values for this example on a graph. Five respondents cite 83% for the number of examinations in their samples, making this value the most common, but three low values pull down the mean to 68. A standard deviation of 23 sets limits of 45% and 91% (23 below and 23 above the mean, respectively), within which nine findings fall. The three remaining values--two below and one above--indicate values considerably out of line with the overall tendency of the majority.



In an ideal distribution of values, or normal curve (most familiar as the bell curve of grade distribution around a "C" average or IQ scores around 100), approximately two thirds of the data points fall within one standard deviation on either side of the mean. Most values cluster near the mean--they are densest there, and rarify with increasing distance until extreme values are scarce. The curve in this example is skewed toward the left and does not qualify as a normal curve, but the standard deviation still sets useful bounds for describing where the data lie. Most findings do indeed fall between 45% and 91%. Knowing who differs most may offer useful leads to explore--for example, the lowest score for examination comes from an investigator who does not use hypnosis.

A standard deviation of 23 is quite large and points to wide scattering in responses for the presence of examination. Similar broad dispersion afflicts most features in Appendix 1. The small number of responses handicaps any effort to establish a meaningful pattern of distributions, and the arbitrary value imposed on letter responses adds further uncertainty. Steep distribution curves with all values clustered near the mean support the hypothesis that all participants describe the same thing, but such clear-cut evidence seldom appears in this survey. Greater scattering softens the incisiveness of these comparisons, and opens them to doubts about whether similarities are real or apparent, inherent or circumstantial. Standard deviations reduce uncertainty only by a degree, but even this first approximation increases the value of the survey results.

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Appendix 1. Comparison of Respondents for 63 Descriptive Story Elements, and 12 Abductee Attitudes and Beliefs.

A = agree or acknowledge presence of feature, without frequency estimate
 mn = mean (%) SD = standard deviation
 # = no. respondents with findings more or less than 1 standard deviation
 B. = Bullard's 1987 findings W. = Wright's Transcription Project findings
 C = compatibility between 1) Bullard & respondents, 2) Wright & respondents
 + = compatible within 1 SD - = not compatible within 1 SD
 ? = uncertainty over numbers or basis of comparison

Respondent No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	mn	SD	#	B.	C	W.	C
Circumstances:																				
Taken from bedroom	N	M	N	M	N	M	N	S	-	N	M	M	N	57	20	5	23	-	99	-
Taken from vehicle	N	N	S	F	N	F	F	S	-	N	F	S	S	26	18	3	43	+	10	+
Taken from open air	N	N	S	F	N	F	N	N	-	F	S	F	S	26	17	7	33	+	8	-
1st abductn. after age 35	S		O	N	F	N	F	F	F	S	F	O	O	14	17	1	21	+		
Duration:																				
Less than 1 hour	S	S	N	S	F	O	F	F	-	M	S	-	A	20	21	2	25	+	-	-
1-2 hours	S	N	S	N	M	M	S	N	-	S	N	-	A	43	24	3	36	+	-	-
More than 2 hours	S	M	F	N	F	F	F	S	-	F	S	-	A	21	23	1	39	+	-	-
Capture:																				
Restlessness, anxiety	N	S	M	N	N	-	S	F	F	S	F	M	S	32	25	4	13	+	11	+
UFO present	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	M	S	S	S	45	15	3	60	+	58	?
Beam of light	N	M	N	S	S	N	S	S	F	N	O	F	N	32	23	4	47	+	41	+
Silence, traffic absent	N	F	F	S	S	F	F	N	S	N	O	N	N	24	21	3	18	+	3	+
Inappropriate behavior	N	S	S	N	S	F	S	S	N	F	O	N	S	23	16	5	22	+	-	-
Drone or musical sound	N	S	N	M	S	F	S	N	F	N	F	N	S	32	22	5	29	+	-	-
Paralysis	N	M	M	M	N	N	N	M	S	N	N	N	S	55	24	5	50	+	51	+
Missing time	N	M	S	M	N	F	M	S	S	N	S	-	N	44	28	4	88	-	99	-
Full consciousness	S	F	O	F	O	F	S	F	F	F	N	O	O	7	8	2	12	+	0	+
Beings present	N	M	M	M	N	N	S	N	N	S	N	M	S	50	22	6	62	+	?	-
Entry:																				
Sudden or uncertain	N	F	-	N	F	N	N	F	M	M	M	M	-	48	31	6	46	+	51	+
Float, lifted by light	S	M	N	N	M	M	F	N	F	A	F	S	S	37	29	5	47	+	49	?
Beings:																				
Humanoids	N	M	M	M	M	M	N	M	M	S	N	M	M	76	24	4	80	+	-	-
Standard gray humanoids	N	M	N	N	M	-	N	M	M	S	N	M	M	66	29	5	67	+	40	?
Eyes large, slanted	M	M	N	M	M	M	N	M	M	N	M	M	M	81	16	6	85	+	83	+
Slit mouth	M	M	M	-	M	M	M	M	-	M	M	M	M	92	9	0	90	+	61	?
Vestigial nose	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	-	M	M	M	N	81	12	5	81	+	91	+
Vestigial ears	M	M	M	M	M	M	-	M	-	-	M	M	M	84	4	1	82	+	99	-
Pear-shaped head	M	M	N	F	M	M	M	M	-	-	M	M	M	74	25	2	69	+	-	-
Tall humanoids	-	F	A	-	N	-	-	F	-	-	O	F	N	20	24	1	22	+	11	+
Nordic	F	O	O	-	F	F	F	F	O	N	F	-	S	10	12	2	8	+	14	+
Multiple types in crew	N	S	N	N	S	F	F	M	S	N	N	N	M	38	27	4	29	+	?	+
Identify self as alien	N	O	N	F	O	O	S	F	O	F	O	-	O	10	15	2			10	+
Craft:																				
Is disk-shaped	-	N	M	M	M	M	N	-	-	M	M	S	O	59	28	2	71	+	74	+
Has examination room	M	M	M	M	M	M	A	M	-	A	M	M	M	86	6	2	69	-	?	-
Round, smooth	N	M	M	N	M	-	A	M	-	-	-	M	N	75	19	3	87	+	83	+
Wedge or rectangle	N	S	F	F	F	A	F	O	-	O	O	S	N	14	17	2	13	+	?	-
Cool temperature	M	F	-	N	M	M	-	M	-	-	F	-	M	56	34	3	81	+	23	?
Indirect light	M	M	-	-	M	M	N	M	-	-	N	M	S	67	23	2	79	+	-	-
Table present	M	M	M	M	M	M	S	M	-	A	M	M	M	82	21	1	87	+	48	?

Respondent No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	mn	SD	#	B.	C	W.	C
Onboard episodes:																				
Taken aboard, no exam.	N	S	F	N	F	F	F	F	N	F	N	S	S	21	16	4	18	+		
Examination	M	M	M	N	M	M	S	M		M	N	M	N	68	28	3	70	+		
Manual		M	N	A	A	A		S		A	S		A	42	27	1	15	+	18	+
Instrumental		N	A	S	A	A		N		A	F		A	30	17	1	68	-	?	
Implant		M	A	N	A			F						45	32	2	22	+	20	+
Sample-taking		S	A	N		A	A	N					A	31	11	2	22	+	19	-
Genital	S	M	A	N	A	A	A	F		F	O	A	F	24	28	1	33	+	36	+
Nursery/hybrid scenario	S	M	F	F	S	A	F	F		O	F	S	O	16	23	1			24	+
Otherworldly journey	M	S	F	F	F	F	F	N		F	O	N	M	24	30	2	27	+	12	+
Conference, schooling	M	N	N	N	S	F	F	M		N	F	S	N	38	27	4	49	+	20	+
Tour of ship	M		F	N		F	F	M		S	F	F		28	31	2	13	+		
Messages:																				
Reassurance	M	M	S	N	N	N	S	N	A	N	S	F	M	48	26	7	54	+	39	+
Task assignment	M	O	S	F	F	F	O	S		N	F	N	M	26	30	3	32	+	9	+
Warnings of catastrophe	M	F	N	N	F	F	F	S		M	F	N	S	29	28	2	23	+	0	-
Images of cataclysm	N		N	S	F	F	F	S		N	F	S	O	19	16	4	17	+	8	+
Threat, order to forget	N	O	F	N	F	N	S	F	A	F	F	N	M	26	27	2	35	+	17	?
Telepathic communication	M	M	M	M	M	M	N	M	M	M	N	M	M	84	22	2	83	+	81	+
Abductee resists	N	F	F	N	F	F	S	F		F	O	N	S	19	21	3			3	+
Aftermath:																				
Nausea, diarrhea	S	S	S	F	F		N	S		N	O	N	O	18	14	5	9	+	17	?
Sore, watery eyes	S	S	F	N	F	F	S	S		N		F	S	18	13	1	16	+	1	-
Nightmares	N	S	F	S	N	N	N	S	N	N	F	M	N	36	20	4	20	+	34	?
Vague anxieties	N	S	M	N	S	O	F	S	N	N	F	M	N	31	24	4	11	+		
More psychic abilities	M	S	N	N	N	N	F	N	N	O	N	N	N	39	21	3	16	-		
Change of habits	N		S	N	N	F	N	S	S	N	S	M	F	28	19	3	14	+		
Repeated abductions	N	M	M	N	M	S	N	M	N	N	N	M	M	62	25	3	47	+	?	
Body marks, scars	S	M	N	S	N	F	N	S	N	N	O	S	M	37	28	4	8	-	18	+
Abductees' explanations:																				
Accept exper'ce as real	M	N	N	M	N	N	M	N	N	F	S	N	M	52	24	4			?	
Attrb. exper. to aliens	M	M	M	N	M	M	O	M	N	N	M	M	N	64	25	1			?	
to paranormal phenom.	S	O	N	N	S	O	F	F	O	N	O	O		15	18	3				
Abductees' + reactions:																				
See selves as partners	N	F	N	F	O		N	S		O	O	O		13	18	2				
Feel + about experience	M	F	M	N	S	N	N	N		N	N	O	O	38	27	5			?	
Reaction to beings is +	N	F	F	F	F	F	S		F	N	F	S	N	20	19	3				
Beings warm, cordial	S	S	O	F	F	F	S	F		M	F		S	17	18	1	11	+	32	?
1 B. familiar, caring	N	M	M	N	N	F	F	M		N	S	S	F	39	29	5			40	+
Abductees' - reactions:																				
See selves as victims	S	M	F	N	S	S	N	F	M	F	S			29	27	2				
Feel - about experience	S	M	F	N	N	N	N	F	M	F	S	M	N	41	28	5			?	
Hate, distrust beings	N	M	F	N	S	N	N		M	F	N	M	S	43	27	5				
B's cold, businesslike	S	M	M	M	M	M	S	S	M	N	M	M	M	62	27	4	48	+	17	?

Appendix 2. Percentage Estimates Differing From Letter Values.

Respondent no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nocturnal		65		90			66	95		85	90	80	75
Taken from bedroom				85			50			35	70	70	50
Taken from car				10						60	10	20	25
Taken from open air							40				20	10	25
1st abd. after 35				30		60	3			20	10		
Duration < 1 hour				15						70			
Duration 1-2 hours							15			25			
Duration > 2 hours				40									
Restlessness, anx.				50			21			15	10	70	
UFO present				50			52			80	20	20	
Beam of light				15			15			60		10	25
Silence, no traffic				15						60			25
Inappropriate behav				40			12			10		50	25
Drone, buzz				40			20			60	10	30	25
Paralysis				95			60			60	40	50	
Missing time				90			85			60	20		50
Full consciousness							12			10	30		
Beings present				80			20			25	50	70	
Sudden entry				50							80		
Float, light beam				30							10		
Humanoid beings	50	99		90	90					20	50	100	100
Std. gray humanoids	50	99		40	90		33			15	50	100	100
Large slanted eyes	100				99		60	100		60	90		
Slit mouth	100				99	100		100		100	40	100	
Vestigial nose					99						80		
Vestigial ears					95								
Pear-shaped head												100	
Tall humanoids					60								
Nordics	10				10					40	10		25
Multiple types				50						33	50	33	100
Alien self-identity			33				24			10			
Familiar entity				30			10			30		30	
Beings friendly				10			12			60	10		25
Beings cold, evasive				70						30		78	75
Discoidal craft					75		55				66		
Has exam. room					95								100
Round, smooth room				60	95			100					50
Wedge or rectangle												22	50
Cool temperature				40	95						10		100
Table present				99	95								100
Taken, no exam.				40			3			10	40	25	25
Examination		99		40	95		20	98		70	60	70	
Manual examination				50									
Instrumental exam.				25									
Implant				50									
Sample-taking				30									
Genital exam.				40									
Otherworld journey							3			10			
Conference				40			3			60	10	15	
Tour of ship				40		10				20	10	10	
Telepathy		100	100		99		33			85	40	100	
Reassurances				0			12			60			100

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Task assignment										60		33	100
Warnings of catast.				50						75			
Scenes of cataclysm				15						40	10	25	
Threats, forget				60			12						
Abd'tee resists				55			20			7		60	
Nausea, diarrhea							35			40		60	
Sore, watery eyes				30			12			50			
Nightmares				20			52			60		70	
Vague anxieties				30						40		70	
More psychic abils.				35						60		40	
Change of habits				30			30			30		78	
Body marks, scars				20			52			30		22	100
Repeated abductions			90	60			52			30	40	88	100
Exper. seen as real				65			100			10		50	75
Feel - abt. beings				40			40					80	25
Feel + abt. beings				7			20			60	10	22	50
Ab'tee as victim				40			28			10			
Feel - abt. experce		90		60			40			10		67	50
Feel + abt. experce				35			35			60			
Alien explanation				40						50	70	78	
Paranormal explan.				45			3			40			50

Appendix 3. Sequence of Abduction Reports As Reported in the Literature.

Bullard (1987)	Haines	Nyman(1988)	Randles(1990)	Sprinkle(1988)
I. Capture Alien intrusn Strangeness Time lapse Procurement Beam Drawing force Beings appear Conversation Controls Escort, Float Doorway amnesia	Pre-event Ongoing activs Alerting-orienting stimulus/Capture Travel to 1st environment Tour of 1st environment	Forewarning Transitn of conscsness Psychophys-ical imposition and interaction	UFO seen Oz Factor Missing time Non-human entities seen	Loss of time/ amnesia Taken aboard
II.Examination Preparation Manual Scan Instrumental Sample taking Reproductive Behavioral	Personal exam.			
III.Conference Interrogation Explanation Task assignmt Warning Prophecy	Communication and messages	Overlay of positive feelings, sense of source and purpose given		
IV. Tour				
V.Otherworldly Journey Preparation Travel Underground Landscape Museum	Travel to 2nd environment Tour of 2nd environment			
VI. Theophany				
VII. Return Farewell Exit, Depart Reentry	Return to original location			
VIII.Aftermath Physical Mental Paranormal Personality change Further encounters	Aftermath Post-event		Envir effects Injuries Dreams,phobia Psychic abils Worldview change Disclosure apprehension, desire explanation	Scars Emotnl reactns ESP, precogntn Personality change Sense of being monitored,perform mission

Appendix 4. Abduction Scenario Sequence (Jacobs 1992:330).

	Primary	Secondary	Ancillary	Bullard
Physical procedures	Examination Tissue samples Implants	Machine Enveloping Scanning Light Misc.	Misc. physical Surgery Pool Cures Pain [Proto-people]	Examination Sample-taking Instrumental Scan (prep. for OW journey)
Mental procedures	Staring Mindscan Onset Calmative End-pain Sexual arousal	Visualization Imaging Envisioning Staging Testing	Misc. Mental Media display Knowledge Information transfer	Procurement controls Behavioral examination Otherworld Conference
Reproductive procedures	Urological- Gynecological Egg-sperm collection Embryo implant Fetal extractn	Child Presen- tation Incubatorium Nursery Baby, toddler, youth, adul.	Sex'l Activity Involuntary- compulsive w. Humans w. Hybrids	Reproduc- tive exam. Repeat ab- ductions
Decreasing frequency of occurrence ----->				

Appendix 5. The Survey Questionnaire.

1. What criteria do you use to identify an abduction?
2. What criteria do you use to reject a claim of abduction?
3. How many reports of UFO abduction, by your stated criteria, have you investigated A. In a full and thorough study? B. Partially or incompletely?
4. How many reports have you investigated A. In which contact and communication are the primary thrust, rather than physical examination? B. Which consist only of suggestive initial phenomena, like missing time, beings in the bedroom, or a sudden feeling of silence or isolation, even after investigation? C. In which the experiencer is taken inside a UFO or other strange environment, but not given an examination? D. That are classic abductions, that is, entities take the experiencer from familiar surroundings to the interior of a UFO or other strange environment, and subject him to a table examination before returning him?
5. Your abductees are of what A. Nationality (citizenship)? B. Race? C. Ethnic background?
6. When did you investigate your first abduction report?
7. What is the earliest date that one of your abductees has claimed for an abduction?
8. How many abductees have you found to be, in your opinion, mentally unstable and unreliable on psychological grounds?
9. In how many instances do you suspect that a report is A. A hoax? B. A fantasy?
10. How many abductions suspected by you or a claimant turned out to have no evidence for abduction despite a careful investigation, including hypnosis?
11. In what fraction of your reports does no physical event seem to occur, but the experiencer has an abduction-like experience while physically present in an unconscious state or trance, out of body, or in some other altered state of consciousness?
12. What fraction of your reports are backed by additional evidence, such as A. Outside observers who witness the abduction? B. Confirmation that the abductee was absent when he claimed to be? C. Markings on the ground, house, vehicle, etc., attributed to a UFO? D. Body marks attributed to abduction, notably hairline or scoopmark scars? E. Presence of unidentifiable substances on body or surroundings? F. X-ray images or discharges of objects attributable to implants? G. Other?
13. A. In what fraction of your reports is one person abducted? B. Two (simultaneously)? C. Three or more (simultaneously)?
14. In what fraction of your reports are additional people present, but left asleep, unconscious, or "switched off" while another person is actually abducted?
15. What fraction of your abductees report repeated abductions?
16. What fraction of your abductees give testimony suggestive of A. Multiple family generations involved in abductions? B. Friends or neighbors also caught up in abduction or UFO-related experiences?
17. What is the male-to-female ratio of your abductees?
18. What is their age range A. At the time of abduction? B. At the time they report to you?
19. At what ages are your abductees A. Most often abducted (i.e., have you noticed a pattern of abduction-prone years? B. Least often abducted (i.e., is there a cutoff age, or tendency for certain periods of life to be abduction-free)?
20. For people abducted when over age 35, what fraction A. Report only this one abduction? B. Report earlier encounters?

21. What fraction of your abductees A. Have a high-school education or less? B. Have a college education? C. Are blue-collar workers? D. Are white-collar workers or professionals?
22. What fraction of your abductees feel they have some personal identity as an alien, either during an abduction or in recollections of a prior alien life?
23. Do you notice any notable recurrent characteristics among your abductees, like A. American Indian ancestry or left-handedness? B. Uncommon powers of visualization (non-psychic), vivid memories of early life? C. Proneness to enter altered states of consciousness? D. Reports of seeing clearly during nighttime abductions when not wearing contacts or glasses?
24. What are your typical procedures for investigating an abduction?
25. Do you work alone in your investigation, or with others?
26. If you work with others, how are the tasks divided?
27. What fraction of your investigations involve hypnotic regression?
28. Who carries out the hypnosis, and what qualifications, training, and experience does the hypnotist have?
29. During hypnosis sessions, A. How many investigators are typically present in addition to the hypnotist? B. Does anyone besides the hypnotist ask questions?
30. What fraction of your hypnotized abductees are A. Easily hypnotized? B. Capable of achieving deep trance? C. Talkative? D. Unresponsive, needful of prodding? E. Pliant, easily led? F. Resistant to leading, insistent on their version despite suggestions from the hypnotist? G. Fearful of certain memories, unwilling to explore them? H. Inclined to give equal emotional emphasis to all memories described? I. Prone to emotional outbursts, or outbreaks of emotionally charged memories? J. Able to tell their story as a connected, sequential narrative? K. Prone to describe events as isolated incidents, with little sense of sequence?
31. What fraction of your abductees A. Recall their abduction from the time of its occurrence, without hypnosis? B. Recover memories in flashbacks or dreams some time after the event? C. Remember large parts of the experience without hypnosis? D. Require hypnosis to recall most of the abduction?
32. List the types of entities your abductees describe (human, "Nordic," humanoid, monstrous, reptilian, vague forms, etc.), and their height. Also indicate the numerical prevalence of each type within your sample.
33. In what fraction of your reports are the entities "standard gray humanoids," that is, described as short with large heads and eyes, gray hairless skin, slit mouths and vestigial noses?
34. A. What fraction of your abductees report beings with male sexual characteristics? B. Female characteristics? C. No sexual characteristics described? D. A sense of sexual distinctions though no sexual clues are apparent?
35. What fraction of your abductees report more than one type of entity during the same encounter?
36. If so, what combinations do they report, and is there a sense of rank?
37. Do you have reports of humans aboard, not as captives but as helpers or apparent residents? If so, are these people ordinary or in any respect odd or noteworthy?
38. Describe the eyes of the entities (include shape, color, presence or absence of pupil; also which eye features go with which type of entity, and numerical prevalence of the features).
39. Describe the mouth (again include which features go with which sort of entity, and numerical prevalence).
40. Describe the nose.
41. Describe the ears.
42. Describe the skin.

43. Describe the shape of the head (if possible, draw an outline sketch of the types, and describe any hair or lack of it).
44. Describe the hands.
45. Describe any noteworthy characteristics of the way the beings move or walk.
46. Describe the clothing of the entities (and again indicate which entities wear which types of dress).
47. What sort of symbols or insignia do the entities wear (illustrate if possible)?
48. The behavior of the entities toward the abductee is A. Cordial and considerate from start to finish? B. Compassionate and warm? C. Cold and businesslike from start to finish? D. Businesslike at first, later cordial? E. Not described?
49. If an abductee reports more than one type of entity, do behaviors differ according to type?
50. How often do abductees react to entities A. With a sense that they are friendly and loving? B. With hate, suspicion, and distrust? C. With indifference but curiosity?
51. In what fraction of reports does one entity seem familiar or more caring than the rest?
52. How do entities communicate A. With abductees? B. With one another?
53. In what fraction of reports are messages from entities to abductees A. Merely instructional? B. Reassurances that the beings mean no harm or will cause no pain? C. Informative of the purposes and origins of the beings? D. Assurances that the abductee is special and chosen? E. Instructive of some subsequent task the beings wish performed? F. Warnings about some future catastrophic events, or concerned with ecological damage? G. Threats or requests that the abductee will forget the abduction? H. Promises to return or find the abductee again? I. Other?
54. Describe the external appearance of the UFOs reported by your abductees (including shape, lighting, doorways, any external features, and the prevalence of these characteristics).
55. List the types of rooms reported by your abductees, and indicate their prevalence.
56. If your abductees report an examination room, describe it (consider shape, size, lighting, temperature, atmosphere, furnishings, and indicate their prevalence).
57. What fraction of your reports describe an abduction A. At night? B. During daylight? C. No time of day specified?
58. What fraction of your abductees are captured A. From their car or other vehicle? B. From a house or bedroom? C. Outside in the open air? D. Uncertain?
59. In what fraction of your reports is the duration of an abduction A. Less than half an hour? B. One-half to one hour? C. From one to two hours? D. Between two and three hours? E. More than three hours? F. A full day or more? G. Uncertain?
60. When the capture procedure begins, what fraction of your abductees report A. A premonition that something is going to happen? B. Unaccountable restlessness, anxiety? C. A UFO approaches or is present? D. A beam of light coming from the UFO? E. A light coming through the window or a pervasive luminosity? F. Balls of light or small luminous objects in the bedroom or near the car? G. "Oz Factor" phenomena (e.g., a sudden silence, lack of traffic)? H. Inappropriate behaviors (e.g., driving off the highway as if under external control or denying an impulse to fight)? I. A buzzing or droning sound? J. A musical sound or tone patterns? K. Paralysis? L. Missing time? M. Full consciousness at all times? N. Beings that approach, or stand by the bed or car? O. No descriptions given? P. Other precursor phenomena?
61. How do your abductees describe the passage from their house, car, etc., to the UFO (include how they got out of the house or car, how they traveled, any companions along the way, how they entered the craft, and how often these descriptions were cited)?

62. What happens between entering the craft and return? List the distinctive episodes or events (e.g., examination, tour, journey), and indicate their prevalence.
63. Describe the examination procedure (include equipment, procedures, personnel present, and actions of the entities; also prevalence of each feature or event).
64. Are any procedures limited to A. Male abductees? B. Female abductees?
65. How many tables do your abductees report?
66. How many other people do your abductees report, either waiting to enter the ship, waiting in an anteroom, or undergoing examination?
67. Do abductees commonly report any notable sensations or emotional states while aboard the craft?
68. As best you remember, does the examination progress according to a regular sequence of events? Yes/No/Don't know.
69. If so, does that sequence move from manual to instrumental examination, then to sampling, reproductive concerns, implant or brain and memory exams?
70. Describe any other distinctive patterns among your reports?
71. Describe any observations of fetuses, babies or children reported by your abductees while aboard the craft or in a strange environment.
72. Describe any apparent efforts by the entities to control, manipulate, test, or educate the abductee.
73. Do any of your reports include a classic capture and one or more onboard episodes, but omit the examination?
74. Can you identify one or more regular sequences of episodes (e.g., examination-conference-journey) among your reports, and if so, what are those sequences and how frequently do they appear?
75. Describe any conference, meetings, lectures, or presentations your abductees report while with the entities.
76. Describe any journeys or otherworldly environments reported by your abductees, and how they arrived there.
77. In what fraction of reports do the beings A. Claim to be refugees from a dead or dying planet? B. Claim difficulty with reproduction or with the fertility of their planet? C. Show scenes of catastrophe or destruction?
78. Are certain incidents or episodes of the abduction most common at a certain age-- A. Childhood (pre-puberty): B. Adolescence (12-18): C. Young adulthood (19-25): D. Mature adulthood (26-39): E. Middle or old age (40+)?
79. Have you noticed any shifting trends in the pattern or procedures of abductions (please specify if possible): A. From the first reports you investigated to the latest? B. From the earliest dates when the abductions were supposed to have occurred until the present? C. Any emergent incidents or episodes? D. Any notable changes over time in the description of entities? E. Any changes in their messages (e.g., warnings of nuclear disaster replaced by warnings of ecological disaster)? F. Other?
80. Describe the departure from the craft and return of the abductee (include any farewell messages and whether the abductee returns exactly to the place and condition from whence he departed, or is misplaced in some way).
81. How do your abductees feel on departure (e.g., sad to leave, mistreated, puzzled)?
82. What fraction of your abductees report any time during the experience when they could control the situation, by A. Successfully refusing to go with the entities, or driving them away? B. Resisting efforts to take over their thoughts or volition? C. Physically fighting against the entities? D. Getting off an examination table before the entities were finished, escaping escorts, or wandering at large about the ship or

otherworld? E. Successfully refused to allow the entities to perform a procedure? F. Initiating contact or communication during or between encounters? G. Other?

83. In what fraction of your reports do the immediate aftereffects of abduction include A. Overpowering thirst? B. A feeling of dirtiness? C. Nausea, upset stomach, diarrhea? D. Dizziness, headache, balance problems? E. Nosebleed? F. Watering, reddened eyes? G. Sunburn or skin rash? H. Puncture wounds? I. Wounds apparently from the abduction that heal or disappear with unusual speed? J. No mention?

84. In what fraction of your reports do aftereffects a few days or weeks after the encounter include A. Sleep disturbances and nightmares? B. Anxieties related to certain circumstances, like a doctor's office, a particular stretch of highway, or passing aircraft? C. Vague anxieties like fear of the dark? D. Unfocused memories or fears of large-eyed animals, or inexplicable phobias (e.g., dolls or the Communion cover)? E. No mention?

85. In what fraction of your reports do aftereffects over a long period of time (6 mos. to a year +) include A. Encounters with Men in Black (MIBs)? B. Surveillance by unmarked helicopters? C. Apparition or poltergeist phenomena? D. Observation of mysterious lights or shadows in everyday surroundings (unrelated to abduction onset)? E. Increased psychic abilities? F. Evidence for Kundalini awakening (e.g., increased sensory sensitivity, body energy, mental functioning, decreased metabolic rate, body temperature, sleep time)? G. Effects on streetlights or electronic equipment? H. Enhanced spiritual awareness, concern for others? I. Increased interest or involvement in religion? J. Changes in interests, habits, lifestyle? K. Deterioration of personality, mental breakdown? L. Healing of an illness or injury not acquired during the abduction? M. Rapid healing of all cuts, faster hair or nail growth? N. A sense of shame or betrayal for revealing the abduction, or an inability to reveal parts of it? O. Receipt of channeled messages or automatic writing? P. No mention? Q. Any other aftereffects?

86. What fraction of your abductees A. Deny the experience or resist admitting it? B. Vacillate between denial and acceptance? C. Accept the experience as a real event? D. No response?

87. What fraction of your abductees A. Take a strong positive attitude toward the experience, and consider it of great importance in their lives? B. Take a generally positive attitude, but have no desire for further contact? C. Take a neutral attitude, or see a balance of good and bad aspects in the experience? D. Take a generally negative attitude, feeling victimized but not actively resentful? E. Take a strong negative attitude, feeling abused and traumatized as a result of a terrifying experience or experiences? F. No attitude expressed?

88. What fraction of your abductees describe themselves as A. Victim? B. Survivor? C. Chance pickup? D. Experimental subject? E. Partner? F. Chosen one? G. Anything else?

89. What fraction of your abductees attribute their experiences to A. Dreams or fantasies? B. Personal psychological aberrations? C. Alien intervention? D. Angelic visitation? E. Demonic harassment? F. Paranormal phenomena, such as contact with spirit beings or an alternate universe? G. Government agents, military experiments? H. Don't know? I. Other?

90. What is your opinion as an investigator regarding the nature of the experiences?

91. If you accept some abductions as physical realities, what is your reason, or best argument, to support this acceptance?

92. If you deny the physical reality of abductions, what is your best argument for this denial?

Your name/sex/age/professional training, years and nature of experience as investigator.

about 1:00. When the dispatcher asked me what time it was at the restaurant, I had to look at the clock on the wall. It was about 4:00 AM.

I found out that someone did just move in [to the house on Winslow Drive.] He was a graduate student at RPI in Troy, NY. I met with him. He told me he was not there because a friend took him that night to the airport.

Under hypnosis, by a certified hypnotist, I was able to retrieve the following after the two glowing objects started coming toward the window. The creatures went through the window to the car. One of them stood in front of the car, the other at the back. The car started to spin around on its axis, which made me feel dizzy. The creatures went around and around with the car, so they seemed to be standing still, but the street lights were spinning in a circle. Then I could see nothing. Everything was dark.

Then it started to get bright again and then the spinning stopped. I was still in the car, but the car was now inside of something. There was a bright light to the left side of the car. Both creatures were at the front of the car, talking to each other (I heard no sound, but I could see their mouths move). One of them opened the car door and took me out of the car. They both carried me from under the arm.

I was in a big room. In front of me was a funny looking chair. It was a standard looking chair from the seat to the floor, but it had no back. On the back of this chair were two bars that took the place of the back. Each had a crossing bar that formed a "T." This held my arms out from near the armpits. Although the chair had no back, I was sitting upright.

One of the creatures wrapped a piece of cloth around my chest. It was so tight I could hardly breathe. The other creature was behind me, pushing something on my back. It might have been connected to the wires which were on the floor.

Now they were standing at the bench talking to each other. The wrapping was still tight around my chest. All I could see were wavy lines displayed on a TV screen. One of them came back to me and unwrapped my chest.

They took me back to the car and put me in. I was slouched over the seat. One of them went to the front of the car, which then started to spin. Even though it was night time and dark out, it was bright.

Then I was back. The car, with me in it, was parked across the street from the house. The creature that was in front of the car pointed his finger at me. This hurt my right shoulder. Then they were gone.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ABDUCTION REPORTS UPDATE

Thomas E. Bullard, Ph.D. Folklore

I closed my first catalogue of UFO abduction reports in 1985, just before the floodgates opened. Once the subject began to receive widespread attention, reports multiplied in the literature. I knew the past half-dozen years had been active, but I realized just how active only after I tried to catalogue the post-1985 cases. The first catalogue contains 270 entries; the update adds 451 cases, with more still to come.

The sex ratio among these new cases is almost exactly fifty-fifty. Males predominate in highway and outdoor abductions, females in household and repeat abductions. Once again abductions are an affliction of the young, with few people over the age of 35 reporting an initial encounter, but many witnesses recalling a childhood experience as their first.

The geographical pattern of the first catalogue repeats itself in the second, with 276 cases from the United States and 24 from Canada, so two-thirds of the reports come from North America. The English-speaking world accounts for much of the remainder, with 23 new cases from Britain and 36 from Australia. Some hint of the scale of the phenomenon comes to us from an Australian endeavor. Investigators there carried out a low-key but systematic request for abduction-like experiences through the media, and the 36 cases they found, out of a population of about 17 million, amount to almost exactly twice as many abductions per capita as the 276 cases out of a U.S. population of 250 million.

South America continues to produce some of the most bizarre cases, about two dozen for this catalogue.

Twelve from Russia sustain its position as the most prolific area of continental Europe. Otherwise Italy, France, Spain, Sweden, Finland, and Poland offer a handful of reports, but nothing approaching a quantity commensurate with the European population. Cynthia Hind has published nine cases from South Africa and Zimbabwe, but with one exception the witnesses were of European descent. Asia fares even worse, with one report each from Japan and India, and three from China.

Clearly the abduction phenomenon is not evenly distributed, or communication and investigation lag behind in much of the world. Cases outside of North America also tend to be lower grade; that is, the stories are simpler, less detailed, less descriptive of seemingly physical events. A repeat of the Australian experiment in other areas might help resolve the continuing conundrum of whether the abduction phenomenon, in the form we know it, is universal or culture-specific.

Significant changes are apparent in the types of abductions most often reported in the literature. The isolated event is not an endangered species, but cases of repeat abductions and abduction complexes are definitely on the rise. Entries in which witnesses reported multiple abductions numbered only 12 in the first catalogue; now they number 114, while complexes have doubled from 10 to 20. The combined number of highway and open-air captures just slightly exceeds the 39 household intrusions that I catalogued. The rare episodes like otherworldly journey and theophany remain rare in this new sample.

Any effort to catalogue abduction reports runs the cataloguer square into the problem of what is an abduction. Of course we all know one when we see it, or think we do, but how far to the side should we let our vision stray? Too narrow a definition necessarily stacks the deck in favor of one theory to explain the reports, when the theory is the real question. Too broad a definition complicates any effort at analysis or explanation because the database becomes a hodgepodge of unusual experiences related perhaps to many different underlying causes.

The UFO literature from the past six years, like the earlier literature, contains mostly classic abductions, the kind that begin on the road, in the bedroom, or out in the open, and lead to examination by strange beings on board an unusual craft. The familiar episodes and contents continue to appear and lend a sense of continuity to the reports, though the baby presentation, familiar from Budd Hopkins's book, *Intruders*, is mostly new and now appears in a number of cases. The jump in number of repeat abductions is also new. These differences and any others I might identify later may reflect changes in an evolving story,

developments in the phenomenon underlying the stories, or investigators getting the story straight or more nearly so as they learn more. My impression is that the stability I found before has returned again, but I admit that reliable impressions are hard to sustain over 450 cases.

Out on the edge is another common sort of report, 80 strong, where the content is a simple time lapse or the lapse along with a few other distinctive occurrences. These cases begin and end with little more than the description of one event that also occurs in the course of a classic abduction. Sometimes a UFO sighting precedes the lapse, sometimes strange beings appear. Sometimes the witness cites only a strange light or a humming sound. Do these cases represent latent abductions, with the content being fragmentary initial scenes from a much longer and largely forgotten encounter? Certain elements certainly match, as far as the comparison can go. On the other hand a number of other extranormal experiences share these same characteristics with considerable fidelity -- for example, out-of-body experiences and ghostly visitations often begin with luminous and auditory phenomena. The long tradition of ghost lore seems unlikely to have been inspired by aliens, but have people stopped seeing ghosts these days, or have some people alienized their ghosts to keep them in step with modern times? In any case the dilemma for classification of time lapse reports lies in their potential mixture of diverse phenomena and uncertain relationship with mainstream abduction reports.

If the problem stayed behind with these borderline cases, it would remain insignificant. Instead the problem follows into the very heart of abduction reports, and shows itself most clearly in what I call "psychic abductions." These 30 cases are not brief fragments but often long narratives. They also parallel classic abductions in many aspects, but in others they veer off into a world of their own. The psychic abduction is rife with surreal and dreamlike elements, with the witness traveling out-of-body or in an altered state of consciousness. A witness might recall a physical abduction through filters of surrealistic imagery, but in the case of some psychic abductions we know more -- we know the experience does not have a physical referent.

Kenneth Ring (1992:109) cites the case of a woman who passed out before her husband. While visible to her husband in this unconscious state she experienced the following: she looked out a round window on darkness, then found herself on an operating table surrounded by several tall, thin figures. She received telepathic messages, then saw the earth and rushed toward it before re-entering her body. A

medical problem corrected itself and she became more spiritual in the aftermath of this incident. Close ties to abduction events are apparent in this report, but this woman was not carried into a spaceship. An outrageous combination of similarities and differences often sets psychic abductions apart from the classic narratives, but also cautions us that abduction-like narratives can result from experiences that are definitely not physical.

Other problems come with the category of voluntary entries. Does the witness really go aboard of his own free will, do the beings sometimes give prospects a choice, or is the choice only an illusion? In any case this small category of eight cases shades into the more troublesome realm of contacts. The 1950s lecture-circuit contactees were easy enough to classify. They were largely good-natured fakers and their stories concocted from pleasant fantasies and mystical platitudes. The ten contactees in my sample are another matter altogether. They maintain long-term, non-profit relationships with entities and receive messages not significantly different from those received by the people whose encounters take them inside a UFO. Widening the gyre from contactees brings in channellers and practitioners of automatic writing. Sometimes they communicate with aliens, but these practices have a longer and more diverse history, with spirits and angels also willing to say hello.

At the more physical end of reports about people taken into UFOs are disappearances, with the witness literally taken away never to return. The case of Australian pilot Fred Valentich is the most familiar example of this type. [This case is discussed in more detail by John Altshuler pp. 169-73.] A steady stream of reports describing crude attempts at kidnap appear in the literature. In another Australian case, the Knowles family was driving across the desert when a UFO swooped down on them and pulled them off the road with what seemed to be sucker devices attached to the top of the car. Reports from South America and the former Soviet Union tell of low-tech methods of capture like grappling hooks, nooses, and a tube like a vacuum cleaner. I count 23 cases in this grab-bag category. Some are undeniably sincere, some are almost comical. They represent a different modality of abduction, but whether a difference on the part of a physical phenomenon or on the part of the storyteller's imagination remains unanswered.

Not surprisingly, some reports are outright hoaxes. As the abduction phenomenon becomes more and more familiar, people with both the desire and the ability to hoax a report are certain to come forward. A few experiments have been carried out using hypnosis, and they have demonstrated that an individual familiar with

abduction reports can tell a convincing abduction story. Yet some of the sensations and phenomena associated with abduction reports also turn up in these experiments. Once again multiple causes cloud the evidence.

More troubling than outright hoaxes are the personal fantasies that also crop up in the sample. The skeptics have blamed abduction reports on wish fulfillment, though the wish is hard to square with its sometimes unhappy realization. In other cases the fantasy process is clearly at work. Encounters with aliens become an opportunity for romance or adventure, and the story clearly exploits these possibilities. Idiosyncratic and incredible, these stories are usually easy to spot. They are even valuable as illustrations of how the imagination turns a fertile premise into a thriving story line, and by contrast, of what the classic abduction reports should do if imagination alone was responsible for them. The fantasy encounter still adds its share of noise to confuse the signal.

Exposure to the mass of reports that could describe UFO abductions is a sometimes painful, sometimes humorous, always amazing experience. The reader comes away certain that not every report of abduction really describes one. The reports mix apples and oranges, and the continuum of similarities extends far beyond the narrow confines of "abduction" in even its broadest sense. Many UFO sightings or close encounters where no apparent abduction figures in also include some of the same "Oz Factor" phenomena as the best abduction cases. So does the folklore of ghosts, fairies, or religious experience.

At the same time this reader comes away convinced that a persistent core phenomenon underlies the body of classic abduction reports, those accounts that usually come to mind in connection with UFO abductions. Whatever that core phenomenon may be, its existence seems hard to dismiss. Too many witnesses have reported too nearly the same thing to too diverse a body of investigators for anyone to round up the usual denials and feel satisfied with them. Many different human experiences may call on the same alphabet of human emotions, sensations, and behaviors. The result may be somewhat similar stories with altogether different causes, hardly a welcome complication, but perhaps inescapable.

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WHAT'S NEW IN UFO ABDUCTIONS? HAS THE STORY CHANGED IN 30 YEARS?

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ABSTRACT

The apparent consistency of UFO abduction reports from one abductee to another remains a key argument for abduction being a genuine mysterious phenomenon. Critics see many examples of deviation and argue that any consistency owes its existence to influences of culture and investigators, or phenomena like sleep paralysis and hallucinations. The historical dimension has received little attention in this dispute. To redress this neglect, the current study compares 437 abduction reports, divided into 52 cases published between 1966 and 1977, 131 from the period 1978-1986, and 254 from 1987 to the present. Of the 64 content features examined, 42 appear in approximately the same proportions in all three periods while 12 change significantly, though only four of these offer strong support for the hypothesis that abduction reports have altered over time. So little change belies suppositions that cultural influences like Close Encounters of the Third Kind or Whitley Strieber's *Communion* revolutionized the abduction story, and reinforces the hypothesis that abduction reports are consistent because they have an experiential basis of some sort. Such a finding challenges the political agendas and intellectual comfort zones of critics, but it also raises disquieting issues for proponents.

INTRODUCTION

The last year of the 20th century also marks a milestone in the history of the UFO abduction phenomenon. A third of a century has passed since 1966, when John G. Fuller introduced the story of Barney and Betty Hill in his book, *The Interrupted Journey*. Since Fuller first brought abduction to public attention, a trickle of cases has grown to a torrent, with more than a thousand reports published to date and countless others held in the files of investigators. Once considered the rarest of UFO experiences, abduction is now the close encounter of the most frequent kind.

Where the Hills were driving along a remote highway when the UFO descended on them, the aliens have since taken other people from out of doors, still others from their beds in the course of a house call. The abduction record now presents a rich texture of reports, different in situation, diverse in their means of recall. Some abductees remember the entire experience from the start, others recover it over time or in bits and pieces through dreams or flashbacks, still others find out only with help of hypnosis. For some people abduction has the hard edge of an encounter with nuts-and-bolts hardware, other people float through a dreamy and surreal neverland. There is no one way into the abduction experience. It does not require hypnosis or sleep, a long drive or—for all the current psychological tests

reveal—a fantasy-prone personality. The when and where, who and how of abduction betray no obvious correlation with psychology or situation.

If many roads lead toward abduction, they all seem to arrive at the same place. From the earliest days when investigators could count the known cases on their fingers, a striking similarity characterized the reports, a sameness in what happened to abductees and what they saw among the aliens. This pattern continued to build as the reports increased in number. I found about 300 reports in the literature by 1985, and 103 reports carried sufficient information and basic reliability credentials to permit a content analysis (Bullard 1987). The results portrayed a coherent story with recurrent episodes and similar events within the episodes, also comparable descriptions of the entities, the interior of the craft, and sensations accompanying the experience. This coherency contrasted with the wide scatter of sequences and descriptions in the less reliable reports, where hoaxes and fantasies seemed rampant. One outgrowth of the Abduction Study Conference Held at MIT in 1992 was a survey of 13 abduction investigators with about 1700 cases to their credit, and here again consistencies prevailed as one investigator after another reported similar descriptions in similar proportions (Bullard 1995). Dan Wright's MUFON Abduction Transcription Project drew on nearly 150 accounts (as of 1995) taken directly from abductees, and analyzed the content elements in unprecedented detail (Wright 1995). The picture of a coherent phenomenon with consistent content shone through once again, and once adapted to a common footing with my 1987 and 1995 results, most of Wright's findings matched mine with a bewildering closeness (Bullard 1998).

TELLING A DIFFERENT STORY?

These studies underscore sameness, but any critical reader of the literature may well frown on such conclusions and say, wait a minute, light years of difference separate today's story from the reports of 20 or 30 years ago. New elements have shouldered in, old ones dropped out, until today's abductions bear only a partial likeness to their forerunners. Such impressions are strong, and the following list, by no means exhaustive, highlights themes now prominent in the literature but seldom seen ten or twelve years ago.

Alien types have diversified. Yesterday's abduction was usually limited to one type of being per capture, today the abductee witnesses an interplanetary United Nations aboard ship. Tall and short gray humanoids, Nordics, hybrids, reptiles, and insectoids mingle in the same crew. Social relationships among the types have grown more complex, and the answer to who is the boss passes from taller grays to Nordics to mantis-like entities. Relationships between aliens and humans evolve as the hybridization program unfolds, with abductees serving not merely as a materials resource but also as agents of nurture, interaction, and training in human skills. A moral polarity has emerged in the story as good aliens bring help and friendly intentions, while bad aliens intend evil and harm.

The dividing line between human and alien has blurred. Hybrids of differing degrees appear aboard ship and on the streets. The old separation of us versus them has folded into one as many abductees speak of double identity, a sense of living as a human on earth but having alien roots, perhaps even a former life on another world and a longing to return (Nyman 1989, Randles 1994).

Hybrids have taken center stage. Budd Hopkins (1987:108-122,154-163) introduced this theme, David Jacobs (1992:107-131,153-186; 1998a: 128-184) has cultivated it as the ultimate purpose behind the abduction phenomenon. In the process a new episode has muscled into the old lineup, with scenes of interaction with hybrids now dominating the story as the new dramatic climax.

Repeat abductions have become the norm. Once was enough in the old days, but most abductees now discover a string of encounters reaching back to earliest childhood, and for some the experience recurs as often as three times a week. One entity shows up time after time and becomes familiar, a sense of long-term purpose now replaces the original idea that alien explorers gathered an occasional human sample at random in the course of a scientific survey.

Intimations of government involvement have infected the story. Current abductions sometimes lead to an underground place and observations of uniformed soldiers, often in league with aliens, though in some interpretations the whole experience is an experiment in government-sponsored mind control, perhaps a Roswell-inspired offshoot of rumors about pacts between the government and aliens. David Jacobs (1992:149-150) has introduced the idea of staging procedures, where aliens assume human disguises and act out emotion-laden scenes as part of a program to learn the nature of human experience. This idea of staging turns the supposed human involvement in abduction inside out and unmaskes aliens as the sole perpetrators once again, as the story evolves ever more convoluted twists.

New content details trace directly to well-publicized abduction accounts. A look at the 1987 bestseller lists confirm the popularity of Whitley Strieber's *Communion*, and the book infused squat blue beings into the crew, wide hats into alien attire, and a graphic rectal probe into the examination. The cover picture of a large-eyed alien did not originate the image by any means, but spread it far and wide. To Budd Hopkins goes credit for introducing missing fetuses and baby presentations, while David Jacobs has contributed Mindscan and emotional tests to the examination routine. Once introduced, these story elements appear to take on a life of their own.

The spiritualization of abduction has accelerated into a major trend. Ideas of educational and helpful purposes have persisted over the years (e.g., Sprinkle 1980), a sense of mission or an important task to perform has accompanied the experience almost from the beginning, but in the last decade Kenneth Ring (1992:239-246), Michael Grosso (1989), and Keith Thompson (1991:181-195) have implicated abduction in major shifts of human consciousness now underway. John Mack (1994:387-422) has championed the redemptive implications of the experience, and points out the positive consequences of abduction on the lives of the people he has investigated. The entities admonish an end to exploitation of the earth and warn of cataclysms to follow if humans persist in their materialistic rapaciousness. Similar spiritual themes now play a central part in the story, gaining in nuance, sophistication, and emotional power as they seem to exercise more and more transformational leverage on abductees. Apocalyptic warnings increase in number and urgency, a burgeoning rank of abductees approves the experience as beneficial and life-changing rather than terrifying, exploitative, and akin to rape.

Whether or not recent abduction stories break with the supposed continuity of the past depends on impressions, not a close reckoning with the data. The impressions bear persuasive force nonetheless.

They gather added momentum from the apparent effectiveness of Whitley Strieber's *Communion* and other cultural influences in reshaping the abduction story, popularizing it into a modern myth of universal recognition. A stock argument of the critics says the stories reflect little more than shifting influences of popular culture, social concerns, and the imagery of the abduction myth itself (Peebles 1994:241,283-291; Brookesmith 1998:73-159), but these assertions have been long on supposition and short on evidence. The argument remains incomplete because we have not heard from history. How much have abduction stories really changed in a third of a century? A lack of perspective handicapped any earlier efforts to explore the historical question, but that excuse is no longer viable. Enough years have passed and enough cases come to hand for a look along the temporal dimension, and for some answers with evidence to back them up.

THE STUDY

This exploration of abduction history depends on 437 reports from the literature, selected because they include enough information for comparison and pass minimum standards of reliability. These standards do not imply a deep investigation, only confirmation of such basics as the actual existence of the witness as well as an appearance of sincerity and mental competence. Another requirement is that the report describes not just any sort of UFO close encounter, but one with some key characteristics of abduction. An examination is a hallmark episode but not necessary for inclusion; instructional or conference sessions together with involuntary entry, or even characteristic capture events suffice to qualify a report for inclusion in the sample.

I have divided the total sample into three temporal divisions. This partition is not arbitrary, but recognizes two watershed events in the social history of abduction. The first is late 1977 and release of Steven Spielberg's movie, *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*, since skeptics have favored its influence as the source for the "standard" gray humanoid of abduction reports (Peebles 1994:234). The second is 1987, when Budd Hopkins's *Intruders* and Whitley Strieber's *Communion* became best-sellers and abduction acquired household familiarity. The first period covers 52 reports published through 1977, the second 131 reports from 1978 to 1986, and the third 254 reports from 1987 to the present, though the latest went on record about 1996 and rounds out a 30-year period of coverage from 1966 to 1996. For this study the relevant date of a report is its date of publication rather than the alleged time when the abduction occurred, since current expectations might restructure past memories.

The study compares these reports for 64 content features, mostly the usual suspects, like paralysis and missing time, humanoids and large eyes, examinations and reproductive procedures, nightmares and scars¹. The means of comparison is elementary. It asks only what percentage of reports in each of the three divisions includes the feature in question. The resulting percentages show if features have increased, decreased, or stayed the same over the three periods of comparison. These results are not directly comparable with the percentages in my 1998 article, since those figures were adjusted to suit the questions from the 1995 survey. What these present figures show is the general proportions of the content elements, and how those proportions have changed over the three periods of comparison.

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THE TESTIMONY OF HISTORY

A series of graphs depicts the findings and gives away the secret at a glance: Not much has changed throughout this time. Most graphs show a flat line, or at least a line that varies little relative to its scale over the three periods, and indicate that the content elements of abduction reports appear in about the same proportions from start to finish. Few graphs show the strong increasing or decreasing trend necessary to confirm alterations in the accounts over time. The rest of the story lies in the details.

Capture Elements (nos. 1-15). Most abduction reports describe the strange sights and sensations at the onset of the experience in considerable detail, often drawn from conscious memory.

1,2,3. *Circumstances of Capture: Highway, Outdoor, Bedroom.* The first graph shows a changing aspect of the phenomenon. In the early days, almost half of all abductions (49%) began in a car, another third with the abductee out of doors, while only 18% located the witness at home or in bed. Most of these cases from the 1960s and 1970s left conscious memory of a UFO approaching, and the sighting remained as a visible handle to the buried portion of the experience if a time lapse occurred. The period from 1978-1986 corresponds to the rise of missing time as a primary clue to abduction, when a growing troop of witnesses finds aliens in the bedroom as the first sign that an encounter has begun. In this middle period the proportions are almost equally divided, with about a third of the reports beginning on the road, out of doors, and in the home (35%, 31%, 34%). Since 1987 the balance has shifted in favor of the bedroom encounter. Home is now where the action is, and this category accounts for 59% of reports, while outdoor encounters have fallen moderately to 24% and highway captures claim only 17%.

4. *Premonition or Restlessness Prior to Encounter.* This uncommon element has changed little across the three time periods. An apparent slight decline from 17% to 15% to 13% probably falls within the margin for error of this study.

5. *UFO Present during Initial Stages of Capture.* The considerable decline in this aspect of the report, from 78% to 58% to 41%, parallels the decline in highway and outdoor encounters relative to abductions beginning in the bedroom.

6. *Beam of Light.* A beam of light serves multiple purposes in the capture process. Sometimes this beam shines into the bedroom windows, at other times it lifts the abductee into a hovering UFO. Mention of this element has remained steady in about one third of reports over the years (38%-35%-31%).

7. *Beings Present.* The abductee's first awareness of an alien presence may be entities in the bedroom, while highway and outdoor encounters often progress from the approach of a craft to the approach of its occupants. An initial appearance of the beings before the abductee enters the UFO stays almost steady over time at 59%, 55%, and 60%.

8. *"Oz Effect."* Jenny Randles gives this apt designation to the surreal silence, stillness, or absence of traffic that may accompany capture. Specific mention of the Oz Effect occurs in a minority of cases, and the percentage has dropped from 17 to 12 to 8 across the three periods. This decline may again be tied to a diminishing number of outdoor locations.

9. *Inappropriate Behavior.* Target individuals often act in unreasonable or uncharacteristic ways during capture. A driver may turn onto a deserted road or an alarmed individual may surrender a weapon and "decide" not to fight. At 15%, 14%, and 11%, clear references to such behavior are an uncommon but relatively stable fixture of the abduction story.

10. *Drone, Hum, or Musical Sound.* The sounds that sometimes accompany capture seem to help the aliens take control of the abductee. These sounds occur in 24% of the early cases and 21% from the middle years, but the number drops to 13% after 1987. This decline is surprising, since sounds are more common in bedroom cases and should increase with the rise in this type. A genuine change in the story is possible, though recent reports are sometimes careless of details and may understate this feature.

11. *Paralysis.* This familiar accompaniment of capture recurs throughout abduction history in about one third of the reports (35%, 30%, 33%). These figures recognize only paralysis at the capture stage and not immobilization during examination or while aboard the UFO.

12. *Missing Time.* The famous time lapse effect blanks out abductees' memories between the middle stages of capture and the late stages of return. This feature is a stable element of reports and occurs in about three-quarters of all cases (75%, 71%, 74%).

13. *Flotation.* A sense of floating or actual levitation into or through the air is one of the most surreal aspects of capture. This means of transport to the craft holds rather steady through abduction history at 47%, 41%, and 42%. These figures do not include flotation that occurs only aboard the craft.

14,15. *Sudden Entry/Awareness of Entry.* The transition from outside the UFO to inside is a simple matter of walking or being carried inside in 31% of the cases for both the early and middle periods. This number drops to 18% after 1987, again perhaps a consequence of lapses in the published accounts. An alternative motif of common and relatively steady occurrence (40%-31%-40%) has the abductee suddenly pass from outside to inside without awareness of entry. David Jacobs (1998b:41) argues that this "doorway amnesia" is not a genuine aspect of the abduction phenomenon, but this element still remains a recurrent part of the abduction story.

Types of Beings (nos. 16-24). Some of the most detailed descriptions in abduction reports picture the occupants. A variety of beings man the ship and require sorting according to type.

16. *Humanoids.* Beings generally human in form but distinct from normal human appearance comprise all or part of the abduction crew in the great majority of cases. With percentages of 84%-83%-84%, the presence of humanoids qualifies as a constant through the years.

17. *Standard Humanoids.* The familiar "standard" humanoid is short, gray, and hairless, with an enlarged cranium and large, elongated or wraparound eyes, while the mouth is a slit and the ears and nose are small or absent. Descriptions in the literature are often sketchy and omit too many key features to certify the entity as a genuine Standard Gray. The problem has grown more acute as reports appear to take the standard entity for granted. A compromise between assuming too much and accepting too little grants standard status to a humanoid if it registers two or more appropriate features and no deviant

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elements. By this criterion, the familiar humanoid becomes a steady fixture in reports at 65%-64%-71%.

18,19. *Short Humanoids, Tall Humanoids.* The usual humanoid is shorter than average human height, and shortness is a constant description at 63%-59%-62%. Taller humanoids are also constant at 24%-24%-23%, though this group mingles individuals relatively taller than the shortest humanoids and individuals tall by human standards.

20. *Crew with Mixed Types.* Humanoids usually have the ship all to themselves, but in a fifth of the reports these entities share the craft with one or more distinct types. This pluralistic society may include Nordics, humans, hybrids, robots, reptilian beings, insect-like entities, ape or Bigfoot-like creatures, and monstrous forms. At 22%-19%-19%, such mixtures have not changed significantly over the years.

21. *Nordic and Human Types.* The commonest alternative entity is Nordic or human in appearance. The ideal Nordic is tall, blond, blue- (or pink-) eyed, often long-haired and compassionate. In practice, ideal Nordic elements shade into descriptions of normal humans or adult hybrids until any hard-and-fast separation becomes unworkable. Taking the full spectrum of possibilities, Nordic/human entities make up the sole crew of the ship or (more often) share it with humanoids in a steady fraction of reports over the years (22%-23%-19%).

22,23,24. *Robots, Reptiles, Insects.* These alternative types are much rarer than Nordics, and almost always share the ship with humanoids or Nordics. Robots have declined from 9% to 4% to 2% over the three periods of abduction history, while reptilian beings occur in 2% of reports in both the earliest and latest periods, but were absent during the middle years. Since the earliest days some witnesses have described their captors as resembling insects, but a distinct type of mantis-like entity with exaggerated humanoid features has entered the mix only during the latest period. These "insectoids" appear in 5% of reports during this time.

Humanoid Descriptions (nos. 25-34). The facial characteristics of standard humanoids make up a vivid and frequently described cluster of abduction story elements.

25. *Large Eyes.* The percentage of humanoids with large, usually elongated or wraparound eyes has increased by a slight but probably insignificant margin over the years, from 86% to 90% to 94%.

26. *Eyes Dark or Iris Large.* An unmistakable trend marks a change in descriptions of humanoid eyes over 30 years. In the early days these eyes often had irises of human or smaller size. A steady darkening has followed, with only 17% of the eyes described as wholly or almost entirely dark in the first period, while this description grew to 48% in the middle years and then to 71%. Here then is one abduction motif that has changed too dramatically to ignore or to excuse as an accident of faulty reporting.

27. *Staring Eyes.* Descriptions of piercing or staring eyes have been a staple in abduction reports and appear in 14% of descriptions in the early years, 15% in the middle period. David Jacobs

raised the significance of staring with his description of the Mindsan procedure in *Secret Life* (1992), and instances of staring jumped to 24% in the latest period.

28. *Slit Mouth*. Descriptions of the mouth as a lipless slit or small hole remain almost universal 96%-95%-96%.

29. *Vestigial Nose*. A nose described as small, a bump, holes, or nonexistent is also nearly universal and constant, 92%-90%-96%.

30. *Vestigial Ears*. While most descriptions of ears identify them as small, holes without structure, or nonexistent, proportions have grown from 74% to 85% to 95% over the years. The number of reports that neglect to mention this feature casts some doubt on how reliable this trend really is.

31. *Enlarged Cranium*. The familiar large head of the aliens, often shaped like an inverted pear with a narrow or pointed chin, dominates over the years with 88% in the early period, rising to level off at 96% and 95% thereafter. The increase after 1977 is not dramatic enough to deserve much attention.

32. *Hairlessness*. The bald, hairless quality of abductors maintained a steady 82% and 84% during the first two periods, then rose to 94% in the third. This climb may represent a small trend.

33. *Gray Skin*. The gray, pallid, chalky white, or sunless and fungal attributes of alien skin repeats at 87%-81%-86%.

34. *Leader*. Perception of rank among abductors, where one individual seems in charge and others subordinate in some respects has recurred over the years at 27%-23%-23%.

Descriptions of the Craft (nos. 35-40). The shape of the UFO and descriptions of the examination room are staple elements of abduction reports.

35. *Disk-Shaped Craft*. The archetypal flying saucer in some version or other held at 71% and 75% over the first two periods, but dropped to 65% in recent years. No obvious alternative shape accounts for this slight decline and it is probably insignificant, though triangular or boomerang-shaped abduction craft have increased slightly in the most recent period.

36. *Examination Room*. Mention of a specific room set aside for examination continues at about the same level over the years at 89%-85%-92%.

37. *Round Room*. An examination room of round, rather than square or pie-slice shape, held steady at 83% and 81% during the first two periods, then rose to 94% in the third, for a possible trend.

38. *Cool Temperature*. A cold, chilly, or clammy atmosphere in the examination room holds steady at 88%-93%-92%.

39. *Indirect Lighting.* Fluorescent, luminescent, or sourceless lighting in the examination room comprised 63% of descriptions in the early period, with a similar 69% and 63% in the following periods.

40. *Table.* Presence of an examination table, bed, or reclining chair continues at a near-constant 89%-93%-95%.

Examination (nos. 41-48). The central episode of the abduction experience encompasses a distinctive set of procedures recurrent throughout abduction history.

41. *Examination Occurs.* Some people enter the craft but do not undergo—or at least do not recall—an examination. Reports of this episode have remained almost steady at 71%-71%-76%.

42. *Manual Examination.* Reports of examiners manipulating the abductee by hand have remained dead constant at 11% through all three periods.

43. *Instrumental Examination.* Use of handheld instruments or attachment of the abductee to machinery has fluctuated over the years, but kept to a narrow range of 41%-35%-39%.

44. *Scan.* Use of an eyelike device or a machine like an X-ray to examine abductees appears in 44% of early reports, but subsequent figures drop to 25% and then 16% under a strict reading of the scanning device as mechanical. If the reading is loose enough to allow staring or Mindscan during the examination as a substitute for the mechanical scan, numbers for the middle years rise to 32% and 37% for the most recent period. Taking this liberty finds some justification in the inability of many abductees to distinguish organic from mechanical eyes during the confusion of an examination, and confirms some sort of scanning procedure as loosely constant over the years.

45. *Implants.* Insertion of a tiny device into the body of an abductee has grown, either in incidence or in recognition, from 19% to 23% to 29% over the years.

46. *Sample-Taking.* The removal of hair, blood, saliva, skin scrapings, and other non-genital samples from abductees has remained constant at 19%-19%-18%.

47. *Reproductive Examination.* Reproductive procedures—genital manipulation, sperm or egg extraction, needle in the abdomen, sexual activity—remained constant at 25% and 26% during the first two periods, followed by a significant rise to 41% in the most recent period.

48. *Nursery/Hybrid Scenes.* The vivid scenes of an incubatorium with fetuses floating in containers and a nursery where the abductee holds a frail baby or interacts with hybrid children have defined the post-1987 period in abduction history, yet they are not really new. Containers holding undeveloped humanoids, children with a mixture of human and humanoid characteristics aboard the UFO, and adults with clone- or hybrid-like qualities appear throughout abduction history. These antecedents are few, 8% in the early years and 5% in the middle period, but even with all the publicity surrounding hybrids, they occupy only 12% of reports in the latest period.

Other Onboard Episodes and Messages (nos. 49-55). In question here are three of the less frequent episodes an abductee may experience after examination, several recurrent messages the beings may impart, and their means of communicating those messages.

49. *Conference.* A formal meeting for discussion or education has persisted as a distinctive episode at the rather steady rate of 35%-36%-31%.

50. *Otherworldly Journey.* Transport of the abductee to some strange location, perhaps underground, perhaps on another planet or aboard a mother ship, held steady at 23% and 24% during the early and middle periods, before falling to 16% in the most recent period. Whether these journeys are physical, out-of-body, or some sort of screening or visualization process was not considered here.

51. *Tour.* A walk around the ship to see the engine room or control room has never been a very common episode, at 17% in the early days and 11% in the middle period. Since 1987 the episode has returned to its former level at 18%, aided by visits to nurseries and incubatoria.

52. *Task.* A common message abductees report is assignment of some task or mission, with recollection of its specifics postponed "until the time is right." Such messages appear in 21% and 25% of reports during the first two periods, but leap to 45% in the period since 1987.

53. *Cataclysm.* Prophecies or warnings of an impending catastrophe have held steadier over the years at 21% during both early and middle periods, with a modest increase to 27% in the latest period.

54. *Forget.* Instructions to the abductee to forget the abduction have also held the course at 48%-48%, then a slight rise to 55%.

55. *Telepathy.* Many reports fail to specify the means of communication. Among those that do, telepathy dominated at about the same rate during the early and middle periods at 73% and 68%, but increased to 91% in the latest period.

Aftermath (nos. 56-64). The lingering residue of abduction includes short-term physical injuries, intermediate-term psychological effects, and long-term changes in outlook and habits.

56. *Aftereffects of Any Sort.* Percentages of 81%-73%-80% show about the same proportion of reports mentions aftereffects throughout abduction history, though the mixture has changed over time.

57. *Nausea.* Abduction becomes a less sickening experience over the years as reports of nausea, gastrointestinal upset, and general illness immediately after return decline from 19% to 15% to 7%.

58. *Skin and Eye Irritation.* Instances of reddened eyes or sunburned skin have tumbled from 26% to 17% to 9%.

59. *Nightmares.* In contrast to the diminishing reports of short-term physical aftereffects, instances of nightmares hold steady at 33%-31%-33%.

60. *Anxiety.* Onset of anxiety some weeks or months after the experience, either a general sense of dread or fear reactions tied to some specific stimulus like a doctor's office or a large-eyed animal, were most frequent during the earliest period at 24%, then later settled down to 15% and 16%.

61. *Scars.* Bodily markings, whether puncture wounds, linear cuts, or scoop marks, hold constant at 19%-20%-21%.

62. *Increased ESP and Paranormal Experience.* Some abductees report long-term enhancement of psychic powers and increases in paranormal experiences like apparitions or poltergeist activity. Claims for these aftereffects peaked in the early years at 33%, then declined to 17% and finally to 9%.

63. *Changes in Habits.* By contrast, claims for long-term reforms in habits, lifestyle, and outlook remain unchanged at 14%-13%-13%.

64. *Repeated Encounters.* The number of abductees repeating their abductions and encounters with UFOs maintains a healthy growth from 48% to 59% to 76%.

TALLYING THE RESULTS

A simple head count of abduction story elements that have or have not changed over the years leaves a notable impression of continuity. Table 1 sums up the 64 elements according to their tendency to change, and 42 elements turn up in about the same proportion during the beginning, middle, and ending periods of this 30-year history. Not everyone may agree with my choices. After all, tours slipped to 11% during the middle years, didn't they, down a third from the consistent 17% in the early period and 18% in the late? My justification is that the order of magnitude stays similar all the time and uncertainties in the data warrant some flexibility. Among less common elements the apparent difference needs to muster a persuasive significance to count, and in this example the difference achieves no such significance. An irregular profile for graphs of some commoner elements may appear to belie their similarity, but for features appearing in more than 60% of the reports, a variation of 10% or even 15% seems well within the margin for error inherent in this study. The results converge on a surprisingly narrow band of variation.

Of the 22 elements that manifest significant changes, 10 hold the course over two periods then veer off in a third. In fact it is the period from 1987 onward when most of these inconsistencies occur. Four of them—sounds, conventional entry, otherworldly journey, and nausea—are declines more likely to be artifacts than trends, perhaps oversights in data tabulation or the published record. The prominence of anxiety responses in the early period depends on the smallest sample, where a difference of one or two instances swings the percentage over a wide arc. Only the rising elements—insectoids, staring, reproductive procedures, tasks, and telepathy—testify in favor of a genuine change in the story.

The strongest trend appears where the proportions of an element progress up or down across all three periods. These rises or falls occur in 12 elements, though this number is inflated and misleading. Highway, outdoor, and bedroom capture situations are three aspects of a single element, while the initial appearance of a UFO and Oz effects also work in tandem with the situation of capture. An apparent

decline in robot entities relies on a tiny sample, and dwindling reports of physical irritation and paranormal phenomena could be consequences of the haphazard treatment of aftereffects in the literature. All that remain as strong trends are the darkening of alien eyes and diminution of their ears, more repeat abductions and, less distinctly, a climb in nursery/hybrid scenes.

One other shadow of a trend takes shape in the slight drift toward a stereotypical humanoid. The increases—in standard humanoids, large eyes, dark eyes, large heads, no hair, and vestigial nose and ears—mostly lack the support of strong numbers when taken feature by feature. Taken as a whole, these increases suggest the crystallization of a standard pattern, though a close approximation to the ideal short gray humanoid prevails from start to finish.

Table 1. Summary of Changes Among 64 Content Elements.

Features	No Significant Change	Change in 1 Period	Change in 3 Periods
Capture	4,6,7,9,11,12,13,14	10,15	1,2,3,5,8
Types of Beings	16,17,18,19,20,21,23	24	22
Humanoid Descriptions	25,28,29,31,32,33,34	27	26,30
Craft	35,36,37,38,39,40		
Examination	41,42,43,44,45,46	47	48
Other/Communication	49,51,53,54	50,52,55	
Aftermath	56,59,61,63	57,60	58,62,64
Total	42	10	12

BALANCING THE PICTURE

History has weighed in and disposed of the notion of a fluid abduction story. Its consistency in most respects is clear to see for anyone who takes the trouble to look. The argument that Close Encounters of the Third Kind and the popular abduction books of 1987 wrought major changes in subsequent reports takes its place on the dusty shelf of failure where other promising skeptical theories have finished.

A survey of occupant illustrations refutes the claim that the standard humanoid originated with Close Encounters. The familiar image established itself in the published record years before the movie, in the cases of Sgt. Moody, Travis Walton, Betty Andreasson and others. Occupant types and descriptions hold steady before and after 1977, and in fact only one of the 64 content features in this study appears to have altered in response to this movie, despite its popularity. That feature is the darkness of occupant eyes, and if the movie had an influence, it was no more than to start a trend that continues to grow until today. One untested feature that may have responded to Close Encounters imagery is the body build of the occupants. Humanoids tended to have a more robust torso and a head settled square on the shoulders prior to the movie, whereas afterwards spindly limbs, a fragile build and a thin, stem-like neck became more fashionable, in keeping with the being that emerged from the starship. Even here the evidence is tenuous, since the willowy figure of the Tujunga Canyon entities (Druffel and Rogo 1980:244-245) attests to a long-term presence of thin occupants and no sudden innovation.

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The cultural influences of 1987 seem to have left a more concrete mark on the story. The missing fetus motif was almost nonexistent before, at best vague; but it has become a staple though not extensive element in subsequent years. Nursery and hybrid elements have a long pedigree but a low profile before Hopkins and Jacobs elevated the incubatorium visit and baby presentation to the status of major story events. Reproductive matters in general have jumped into prominence during the past dozen years, presumably through the attention paid to this sensational aspect of the story by investigators following the lead of Hopkins and Jacobs.

Evidence for Whitley Strieber's direct influence accumulates in instances of squat blue beings appearing for the first time after 1987, and an increasing record of graphic rectal probes during the same period. To keep these changes in perspective, only seven cases out of 254 mention the blue beings and ten the rectal probe. Abductees reported the taking of fecal samples during the early and middle years as well, though the indelicate nature of this procedure perhaps guaranteed the suppression of details. One abductee repeated Strieber's very words to describe the probe, confirming one instance of borrowing beyond any doubt. The broader reach of his influence may lie in the standardizing image of the humanoid, since the most familiar features have gained ground after circulation of the famous cover picture.

An expansion of the task or mission message in the story may reflect the eloquent advocacy of John Mack and increasing emphasis on spiritual themes by other writers. This evidence for cultural intrusion is far from clear-cut, since conferences and life or habit alterations have stayed the same, reports of paranormal events seem to have decreased, when we might expect the number of these elements to soar. Prophecies of an approaching cataclysm or time of tribulation interest some investigators and share a recent fashion for end-of-the-millennium doom-saying, but the actual increase in such messages is too slight for anyone to worry that the sky is falling. The means of apocalypse has transferred over the years from nuclear to ecological terms, but while the qualities have shifted, the quantities have not. A mixed message comes across here, then, and any spiritualizing trend seems to owe more to the interpretation and emphasis of investigators than to any evolution in the story itself.

An inescapable fact is the growing recognition and popularity of abduction ideas over the years. In the early days a case could be made that such-and-such a fact was known only to a learned priesthood of ufologists, but now the vast majority of abduction motifs have become public knowledge, known at least in principle to everyone but the reclusive and the culturally dead. Books, movies, TV specials, magazine articles, the tabloid press, even cartoons and advertisements have spread the gospel and made it universal property. The story reflects that cultural trend in some spots. Not only have the occupants standardized, but certain descriptions like the roundness of the examination room as well as striking story elements like reproductive exams and telepathic communication have increased.

The headline story behind these tallies is not that a few instances of cultural influence turn up, but rather the changes are so few and so mild. Sweeping alterations such as cultural theorists proclaim are simply nowhere to be found. Missing time has enjoyed the spotlight of publicity, yet this element serves as a steady workhorse in reports, its incidence neither waxes nor wanes over the years. Standard humanoids have acquired popular icon status, but not this expectation of how an alien ought to look, not mention of alternative types such as insects and reptiles or even the usually restless effort of the human

imagination has unsettled the mix of occupant types. Most humanoid features of 1966 recur in similar proportions in 1996, the interior of the ship looks about the same throughout this time. For all the talk about the spiritual significance of the experience, examinations still dominate the itinerary at a level frequency, while conferences and educational sessions likewise hold a steady course over the years. What happens in the early examinations still happens today, what the aliens tell their captives then and now remains largely the same. Many odd effects at capture and characteristics of the aftermath persist unchanged.

REASONS FOR THE APPEARANCE OF CHANGE

If the story has not changed much, why do casual readers come away with gut feelings that it has? Part of the blame lies with the fact that words are leaky vessels to hold and transport intended meanings. I have a drawing of three entity heads side by side. A verbal description of the differences in these heads runs to considerable length, but one glance nullifies the distinctions and confirms that these entities are alike, more so than most three people I pass on the street. No rigorously standard terminology exists, and the words one abductee chooses may not match the words of another, even if both abductees describe an identical sight. The same descriptive terms do not necessarily weigh the same in a hearer's reconstruction of the observation, further distorting the balance between consistency and variety as the reader perceives it.

New discoveries alter the presentation of the story, though not necessarily the content. The initial picture represented only a first approximation of the innate range of the phenomenon. Since then repeat encounters have become the norm and an age-related cycle of encounters come to light, with different activities and procedures for every stage of life. Elements present but unrecognized at one time rise to prominence in another as their significance dawns on investigators over the years. In this way the intent staring of an alien has transformed from an unsettling bad habit in the early days to an integral part of examination, but only after David Jacobs identified the practice as a regular event and called attention to its importance in the abduction scheme of things. If the objective consequences of these discoveries are slight, the subjective impression they leave can be considerable.

Individual investigators emphasize matters of special interest to them in writing up their cases. These specialties include Oz factor events for Jenny Randles, instances of resistance for Ann Druffel, educational experiences for Leo Sprinkle, and evidence of consciousness change for John Mack. David Jacobs emphasizes Mindscan and hybrids, Budd Hopkins has focused on missing time, scars, and disappearing fetuses. The converse is also true as matters of lesser interest suffer from neglect. Instances are not hard to find where investigators downplay a part of the story that contradicts their favored explanation. For example, a harrowing examination may end up a curt summary in the account of an investigator with favorable expectations, while educational and compassionate scenes wither in reports from the investigator with a negative view. Familiar aspects receive shorter and shorter shrift as time goes on, with some writers now condensing their reportage to say only that "a typical examination" occurred, or that the beings were "the usual short humanoids." The story itself runs the same course with the same content, but unequal emphasis leaves lopsided impressions.

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The reader needs to keep in mind the distinction between the facts of the story and their interpretation. Few investigators today are content to serve only as reporters. Reportage goes hand in hand with a reading of what the story means, and the art of persuasion licenses a certain amount of slanting as investigators urge the reader to accept their version. It fills in gaps and connects the dots in a way the stated facts may not warrant, as any interpretation does. No intentional lies or fancies result, but the reader may carry off a distorted view, one where theory masquerades as fact. Abductees also react to the experience in personal ways, some with terror or anger, others with wonder or curiosity—in short, with the whole spectrum of possible human responses. These attitudes color a reader's perception of the report without necessarily altering any of its content. Wide reading offers the best antidote to the illusion of change, since a bulk sample best allows the norms of the story to find their own level. Budd Hopkins and John Mack, for example, take very different tacks on the meaning of the phenomenon, but remove the names and interpretive clues and the stories they find in the course of their investigations read as indistinguishable.

Perhaps the most serious threat to a balanced perspective is the human tendency to magnify exceptions. Whether in the proverbial expression that the squeaky wheel gets the grease, or in the biblical lesson that the one lost sheep means more to the shepherd than the ninety and nine that remain in the fold, the message is the same—attention sharpens its focus on the exceptions. Abductions obey the same rule. Though reptilian and insectoid entities are few in number, they earn an attention premium for being exotic and rare while the gray humanoids, by far the majority of the alien population, suffer as casualties of their own success. Their commonness rates them no more than passing mention and turns proper perspectives upside down. Allegations of military involvement have added a weird new twist to the story, but not necessarily a significant new tangent. My sample includes only two instances, and a full gathering of examples would still leave only a handful. Nevertheless a whole revisionist school of interpretation has sprung out of this small deviation. The very sameness of the abduction story undermines perception of its sameness, since writers dwell on any difference to break the monotony. Where differences loom large when viewed close up, a full and even-handed perspective levels them to their proper size, and that size proves to be a small one after all.

WHY ARE THE STORIES ALIKE?

This study demonstrates consistency in abduction reports over 30 years, at least for a few content elements and within the limitations of a comparison based on my personal evaluation of verbal records. The fact of consistency still does not establish any one explanation as a fact. Why the story appears stable may find an answer in systematic errors of the study. The definition of abduction as an encounter including an examination stacks the deck in favor of a narrow range of events, unconscious exclusion of the more bizarre reports as too hard to codify is also possible. The elements chosen for comparison are obvious candidates, mentioned in report after report and highlighted at some time or another in the literature. Any or all of these factors may lead to false consistency. Against this likelihood is the expectation that more would change even if selection bias did its furtive work, and the differing levels of appearance for the 64 elements of comparison. An argument in favor of overexposure might work if the elements appeared in nearly every report, but in fact their incidence ranges from 90% levels down to 10% levels. For an element to appear in 60% of reports means that 40% of the narrators forbear to include it. This element has not lodged as a necessity in everyone's idea of what an abduction story

should be, and having the same proportion of narrators pass over this item across 30 years still qualifies as unusual, whether the consistency results from recurrent experiences or from similar creative choices.

If consistencies do not originate in the study, the investigation process offers another tempting possibility. Does the investigator manipulate subjects so that they never really tell their story, and in most cases, they have no coherent narrative to relate in the first place? Critics see not a recovery of lost memories but a construction of false ones, either through confabulation under hypnosis or through the investigator imposing an agenda on a pliant, even willing and hopeful candidate. Investigators homogenize the stories by leading the witness to describe a "proper" abduction and then by editing out the deviant material before the report appears in print. In this theory the abduction story really is consistent, but arrives at that state only because investigators impose an ideal image on the inconsistent fantasies of their subjects.

This theory has merit, but some cautions against its wholesale acceptance deserve mention. The 437 reports used here derive from 129 different investigators. When I queried investigators for their attitudes in my 1995 study, the 13 respondents expressed 13 distinct opinions, with only one favoring literal aliens while another called the same idea "baloney". A similar diversity of views seems likely here. Investigators are not single-minded fanatics spreading the same alien-happy agenda, yet the sameness of their reports contrasts with the variety in their interpretations and outlooks. The more investigators that uphold consistency, the shakier becomes the theoretical house of cards that seeks the source of sameness in an unwitting collaboration of investigators on content, when they disagree so readily over so much else. Of those 129 investigators, many contribute one or two cases, but a few claim a larger share—46 cases for Budd Hopkins, 25 for John Mack, 22 for David Jacobs, 20 for Leo Sprinkle. A critic might argue that Hopkins and Jacobs see eye to eye and their portion is large enough to shift the balance in their favor. This argument might work if the study depended on a single time period, but it depends on three. An element earns its stripes for consistency only if its proportions match from the earliest to the latest period, and no Hopkins reports appear in the earliest sample, no Jacobs reports prior to the latest. Somebody or some thing must keep up appearances before 1978, when the usual suspects are unavailable to take the blame.

Hypnosis remains a lightning rod for controversy, and justifiably so in this age of recovered memories and false memory syndrome. All this study can add is my impression from reading the cases contained here, and I come away with a striking sense of how aware abductees often are without any hypnotic assistance. Few people go to an investigator with no strong clues and walk out a card-carrying abductee. Most people bring their conscious recall, dreams, flashbacks, and gradual return of memory to the investigator, and these self-acquired memories often outweigh anything hypnosis eventually adds. Ordinary memory often shortchanges onboard experiences, but abductees recall enough of UFOs, aliens, weird sensations, and strange experiences to leave few surprises for hypnosis to reveal or create.

Cultural influence casts a long shadow over the value of consistency in abduction reports. How significant can it be for hundreds of people to repeat a story when millions know it? Abduction has become common property, a modern myth familiar to all. A total absence of influences would contradict all expectations and discredit the study itself. In fact this study points to unmistakable examples of popular descriptions entering the story stream and a stereotype of the small gray humanoid

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solidifying over the years. Ample evidence attests to the influence of culture on abduction reports, one notable example being the wraparound and telepathic eyes of an alien in a TV series, *The Outer Limits*, that entered Barney Hill's recollections when he underwent hypnosis a week after the episode aired in 1964 (Kottmeyer 1998). Yet neither Close Encounters in 1977 or the books of 1987 marked important turning points in the abduction story. As popular and potentially influential as these two events were, most story elements pass from one era to the next without rounding any turning point or even curving off course enough to notice.

A minor industry flourishes on efforts to trace abduction motifs to their supposed cultural origins, and critics of the "psychosocial" school comb movies, pulp science fiction, mythology, and folklore for apparent similarities. The steadiness of story content actually turns influence theory back on itself. A story subject to influence ought to reciprocate with reflections of the abundant plots and images modern culture has to offer. Abductees have responded to Hollywood's largesse of suggestions for how aliens should look with stingy indifference, and rejected with similar ingratitude the possibilities for adventure, romance, and self-fulfillment inherent in a story of alien kidnap. One narrator after another shuns the wide-open spaces of creative opportunity out of commitment to a narrow plot of unheroic victimization, bland aliens, and unimaginative repetition of a story often retold. Who would have expected it? Such lack of creativity amid so many opportunities converts the cultural influence explanation into the cultural influence paradox. Thirty years is ample time for one story to wear out and others to replace it, but this exchange does not seem to happen, either piece by piece or wholesale, and such stability poses a mystery in its own right.

The most straightforward explanation for how diverse individuals create similar reports is experience, and stability in the abduction story credits the possibility that multiple individuals have experienced a similar event. Experience in this case may mean a literal abduction by aliens, but not necessarily so. Before jumping to such a radical conclusion, other sources of experience deserve attention. A core experience characterizes paranormal encounters like the Mara (or nightmare) experience, near-death experiences, death omens, deathbed visions, visits by certain paranormal entities. That is, reports of each type share a similar phenomenology worldwide in apparent independence from learned traditions (Hufford 1995:34-36). Whether abduction constitutes a distinctive core experience is less certain, since abduction capture events resemble the phenomena of Mara attack, such as paralysis in the night, a sense of presence, and even a floating or out-of-body experience (Hufford 1995:37-38). In other words people may mistake one phenomenon for another, or the phenomena of abduction may be transpersonal and recurrent but still originate in subjective, rather than literal experience.

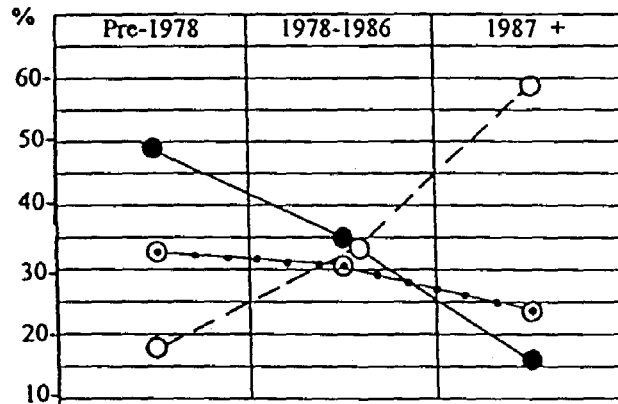
The present study submits one tidbit to consider in reckoning with this entanglement. My findings show that the situation of abduction has altered without any attendant changes in most of the story elements. If critics are right and many abductions begin in frightening but natural sleep phenomena, a rise in bedroom encounters should accompany a parallel rise in reports suggestive of sleep paralysis and hallucinatory phenomena. No such pattern takes shape among the story elements, where suggestive candidates like paralysis, flotation, droning noises, and missing time maintain their frequency or decrease. Here then is an informal test of an explanation for abductions. As far as it goes, and it admittedly does not go very far, unchanging descriptions amid changing situations undercut sleep-related phenomena as a general solution for the abduction experience.

Journalist H. L. Mencken said the job of a newspaper was to comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable. The abduction phenomenon takes an impartial tack and afflicts everyone. Reports that change little over 30 years disappoint critics expecting to see reflections of cultural influence at every turn. Proponents may take comfort in a consistency that appears to vindicate a literal abduction phenomenon, but must reckon with the fact that a mere story, however consistent, is no substitute for convincing physical evidence, a commodity still in notorious short supply. Much research into abductee psychology and alternative solutions is necessary before a literal reading builds persuasive force. With the state of current research still so uncertain, abduction rattles political norms and intellectual comfort zones on both sides of the dispute.

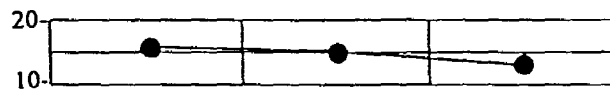
Percentage of UFO Abduction Reports Citing 64 Content Elements, 1966-1996

CAPTURE

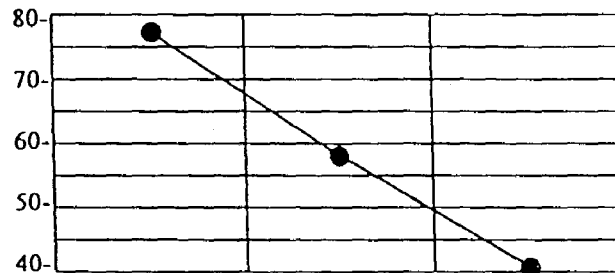
- Highway ●
- Outdoor ⊙
- Bedroom ○



Premonition



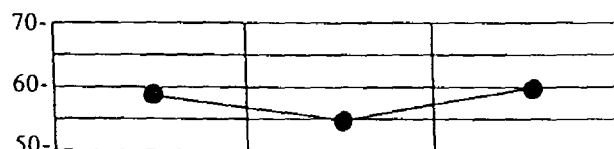
UFO Present



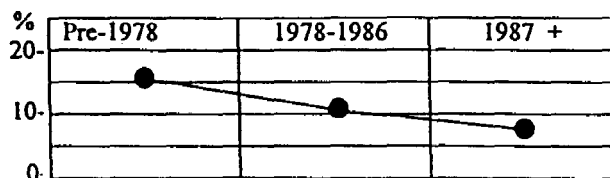
Beam of Light



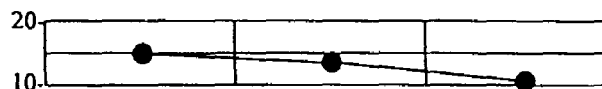
Beings Present



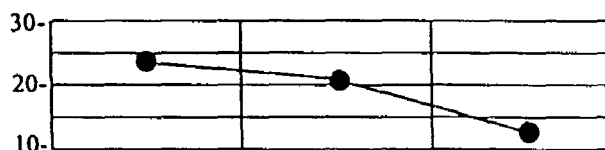
Oz Effect



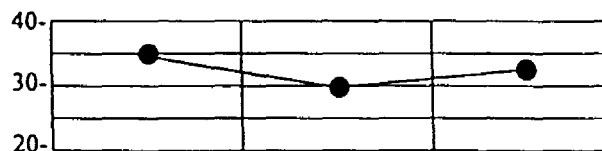
Inappropriate Behavior



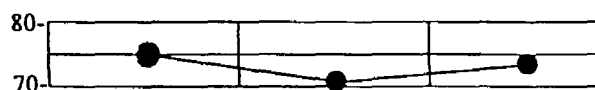
Sound (drone, hum, musical)



Paralysis



Missing Time



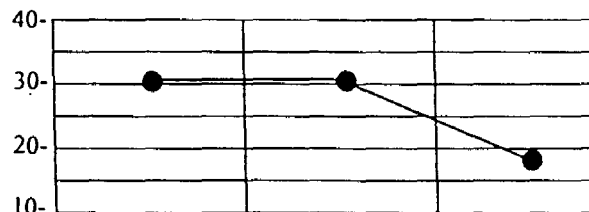
Float



Sudden Entry

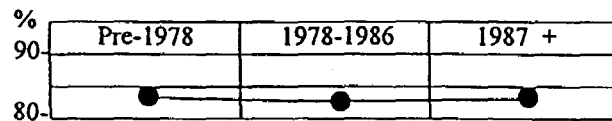


Awareness of Entry
(walk, carried)

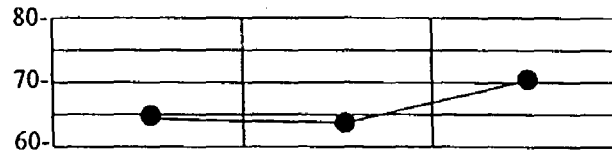


TYPES OF BEINGS

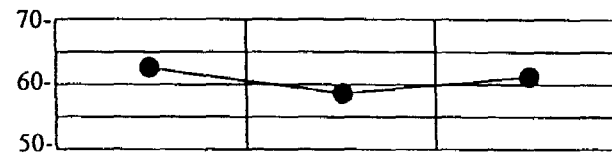
Humanoid



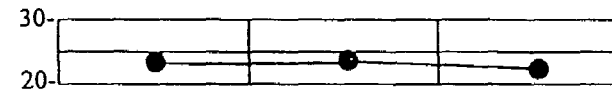
Standard Humanoid



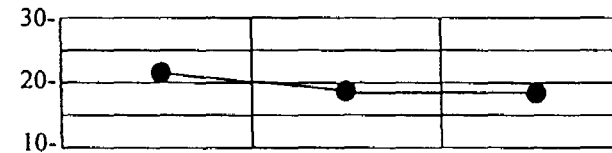
Short Humanoid



Tall Humanoid



Crew with Mixed Types



Human/Nordic



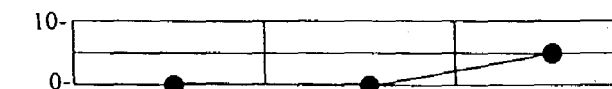
Robot



Reptilian

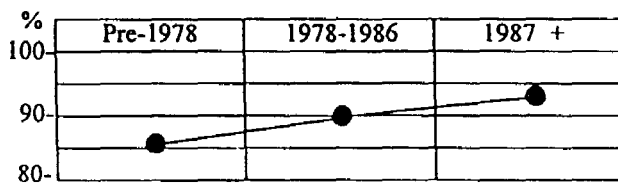


Insectoid

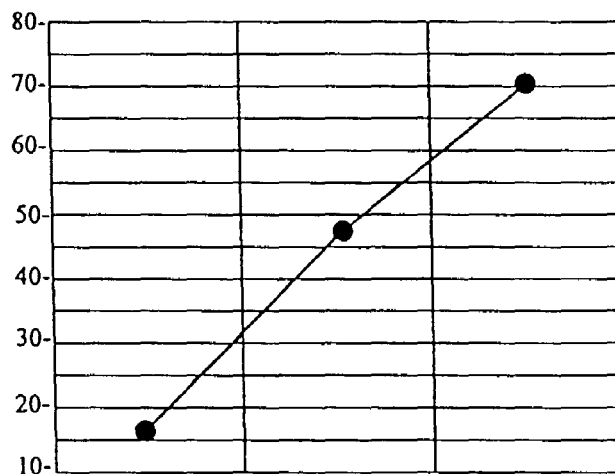


DESCRIPTIONS OF HUMANOIDS

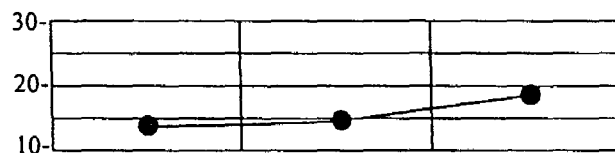
Large Eyes



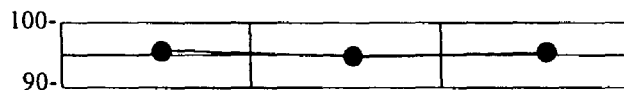
Dark Eyes or Large Iris



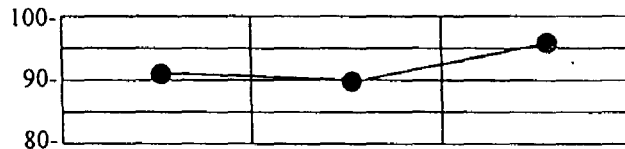
Staring, Piercing Eyes



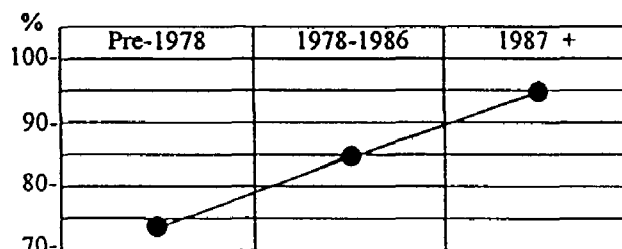
Slit Mouth



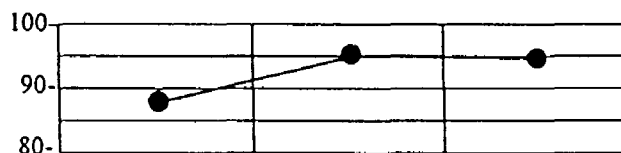
Vestigial Nose



Vestigial Ears



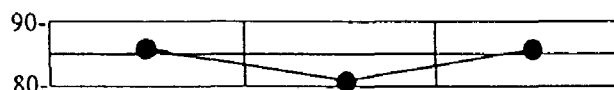
Enlarged Cranium



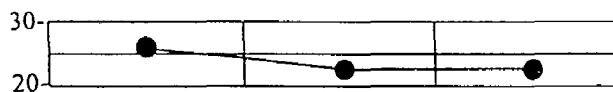
Bald, Hairless



Gray or Pallid Skin

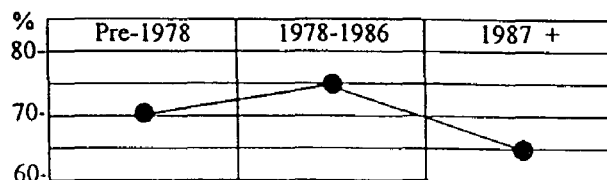


Leader

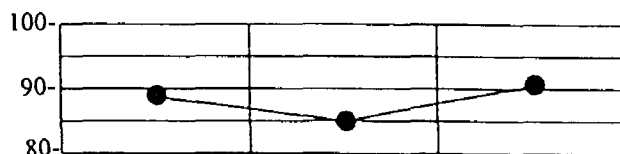


DESCRIPTIONS OF CRAFT

Disk Shape



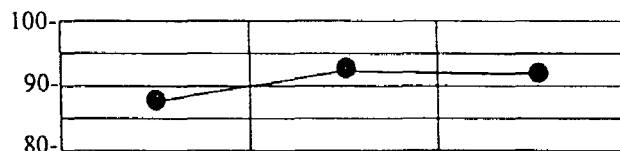
Examination Room



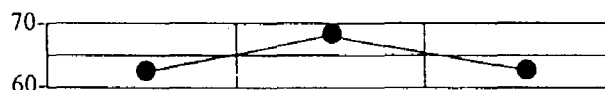
Round



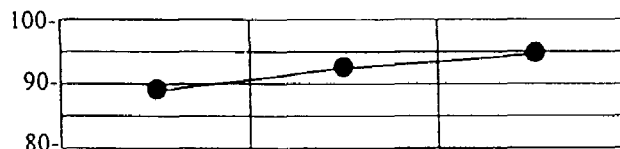
Cool



Indirect Lighting

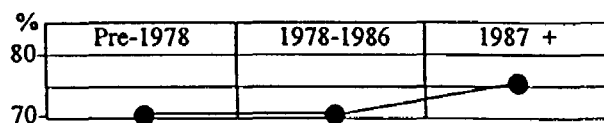


Exam Table

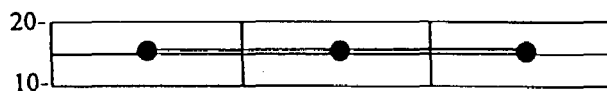


EXAMINATION

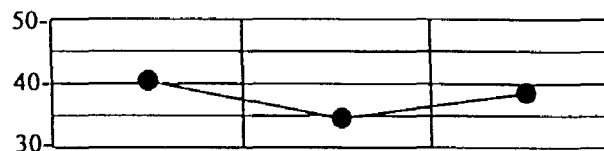
Examination Occurs



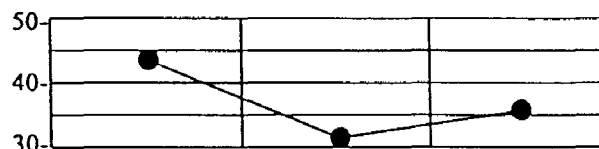
Manual Procedures



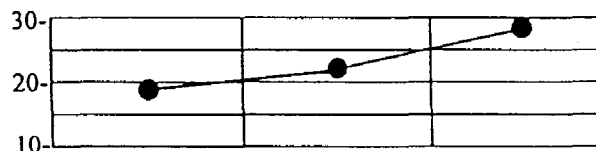
Instrumental Procedures



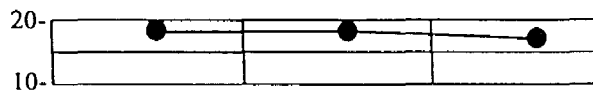
Scanning Device



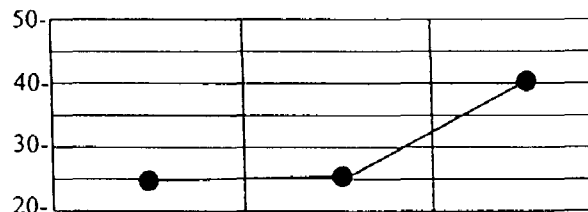
Implant



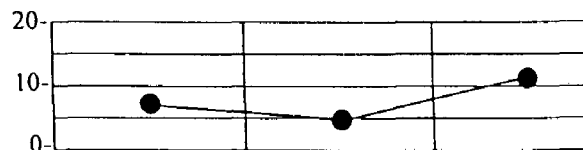
Sample-Taking



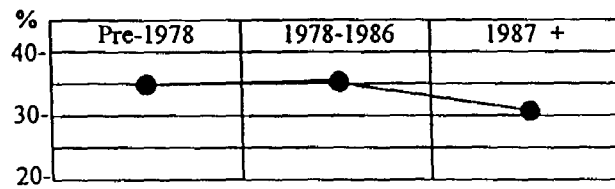
Reproductive Procedures



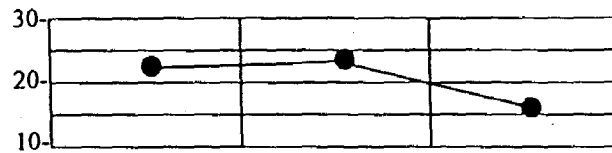
Nursery/Hybrid Interaction



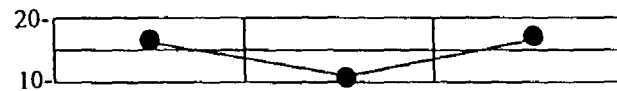
OTHER ONBOARD EPISODES, COMMUNICATION Conference



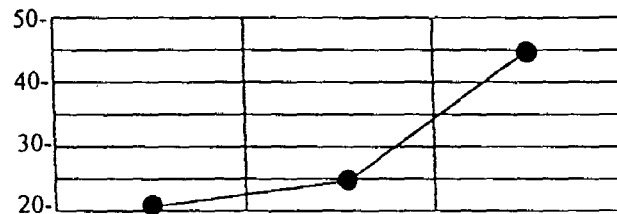
Otherworldly Journey



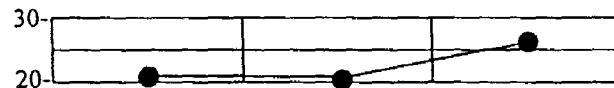
Tour



Messages: Task



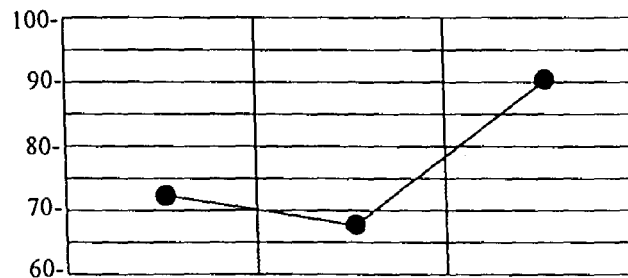
Cataclysm



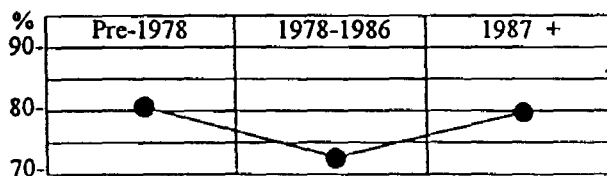
Forget



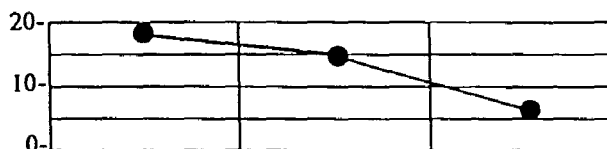
Telepathy



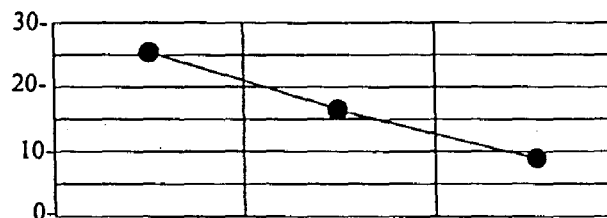
AFTERMATH Aftereffects of Any Sort



Nausea, Sickness



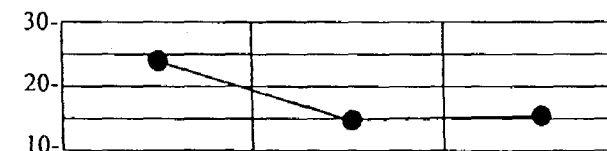
Eye/Skin Irritation



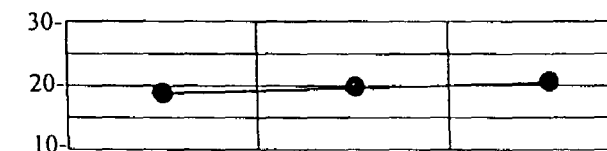
Nightmares



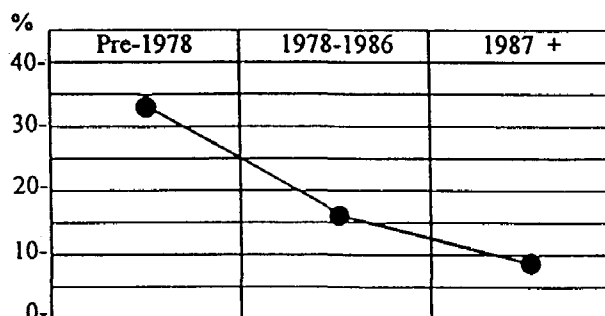
Anxieties, Fears



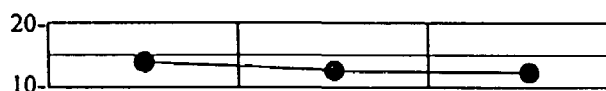
Scars, Skin Markings



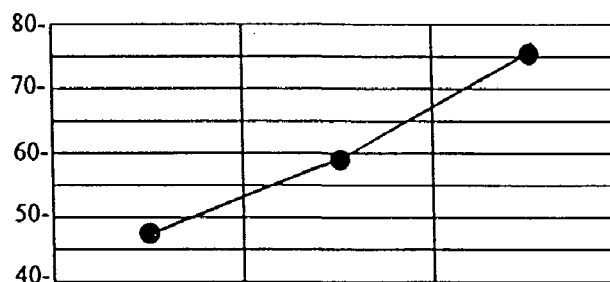
**Increased ESP and
Paranormal Experience**



Change of Habits, Lifestyle



Repeat Encounters



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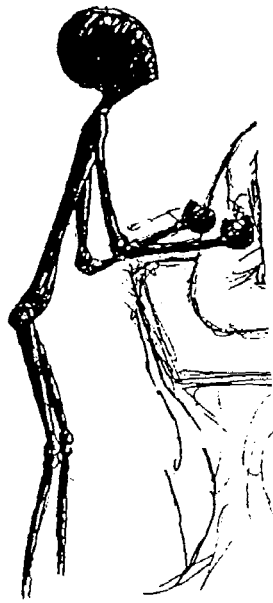
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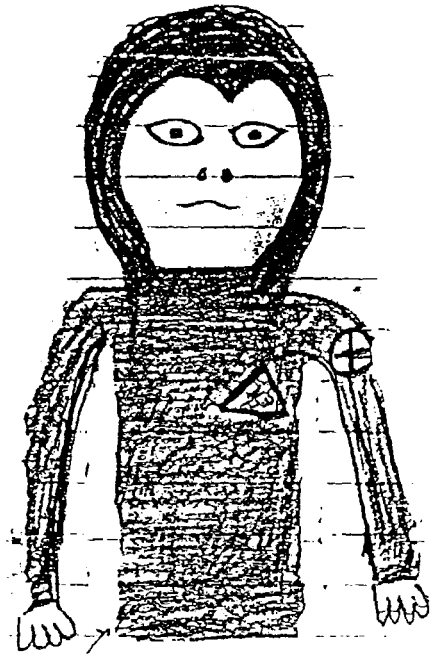
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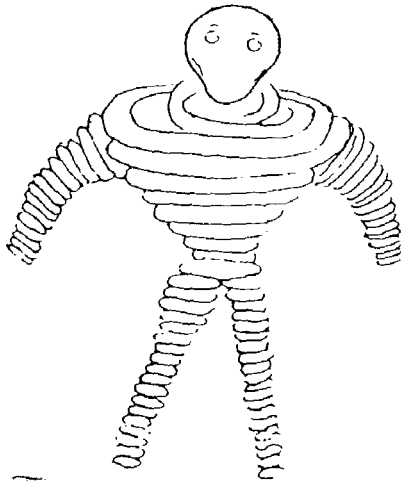
Rod (Native Encntrs, p.65)



Beth (Connections, p. 282)



from Don Worley



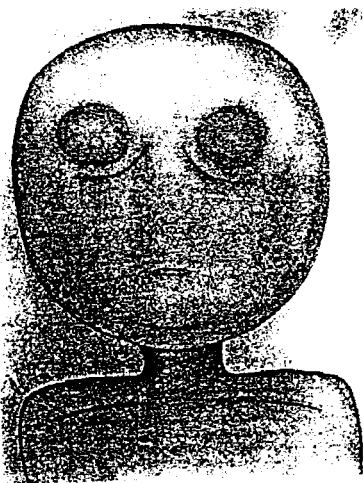
(1976) Joe & Carol (Hendry)



Mike (Alien Discussions, p.172)



Gloria (Fiore)



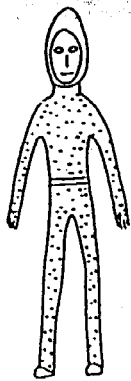
4A



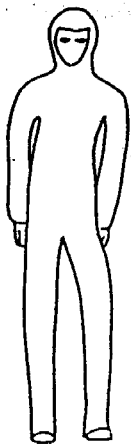
6A



4A



Aucley (179)



Sunderland (199)



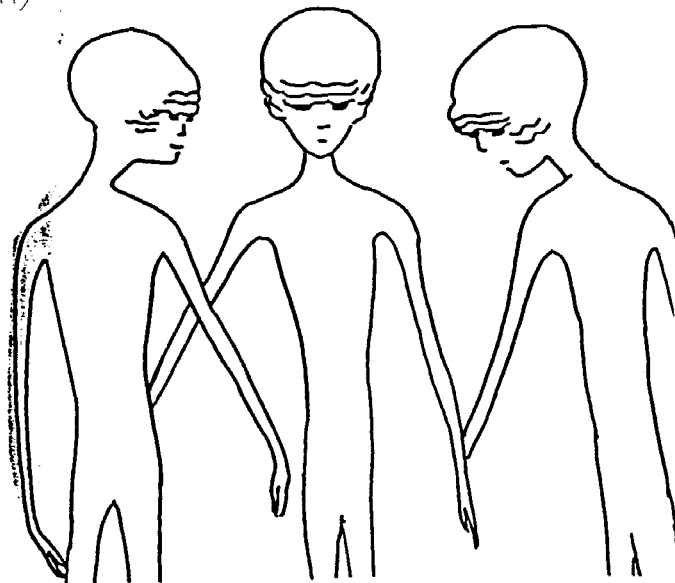
Nine X (FSR 35/2 [1990], p. 23)



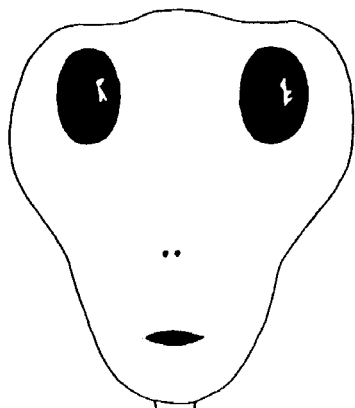
Anon. woman (#160)



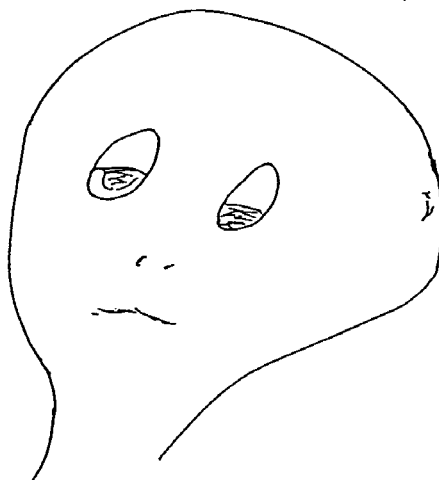
Alien Discussions
p. 95



Polly (Karl Turner, Taken)



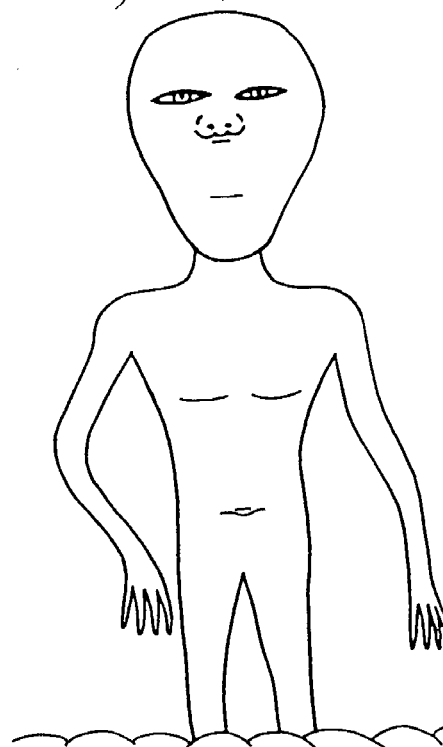
Mark (Fiore)



Keddy (1988)
Jim Holmes,
Alien Discussions
p. 243



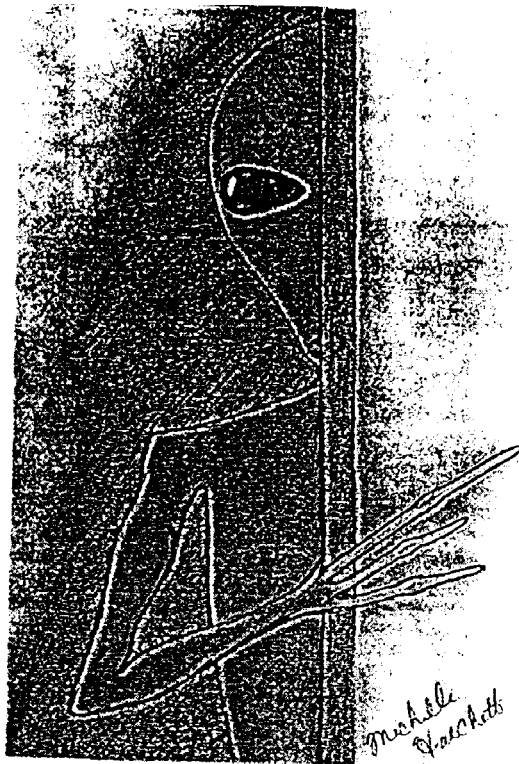
Jennifer
(Carpenter, JAFOS 3, p. 95)



Megan Elliott (196)



White Song Eagle (UFO sightings 5/1, spring '97, p. 50)



"Kelly Robinson"
(UFO Encounters 2/4 [1995], p. 11)



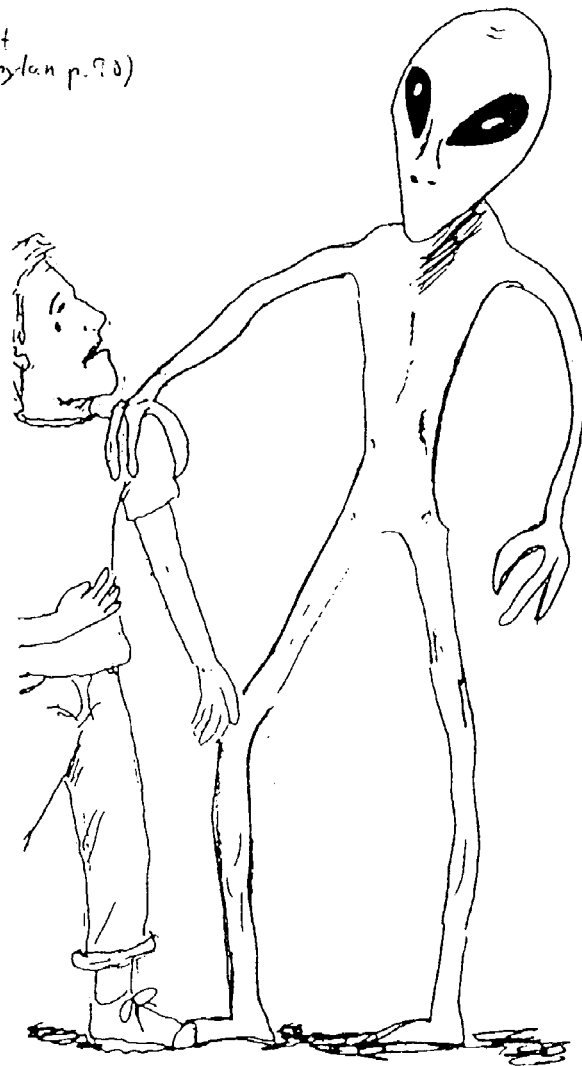
Leah Haley



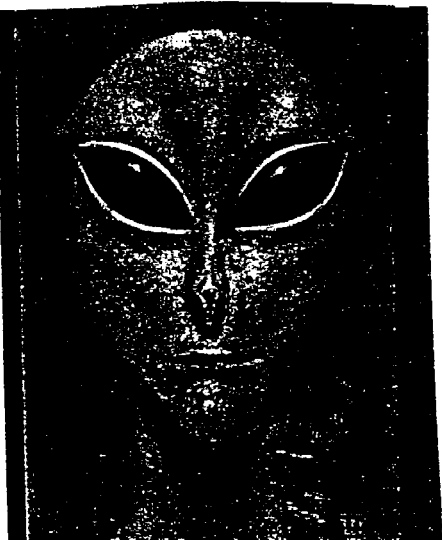
David Huggins
(Howe, Glimpses, p. 262)



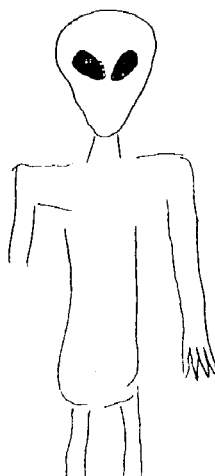
Kurt
(Boylan p. 70)



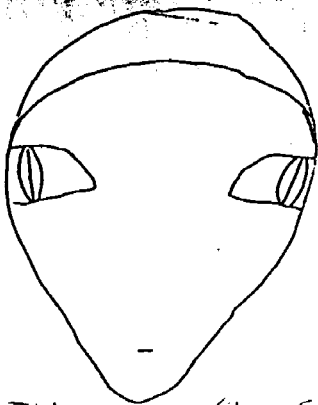
Mike (Boylan, p. 114)



Strieber (Communion)



Susan (Carpenter, JEFFS 3, p. 95)



Judy Doraty (Howe, Glimpses p. 201)



Cindy Tindle
p. 219



Cindy Tindle
(Howe, Glimpses p. 211)

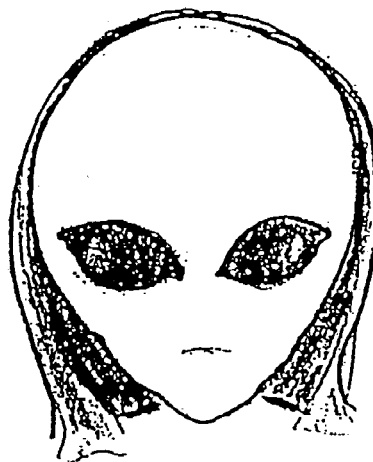


Cindy Tindle
p. 215



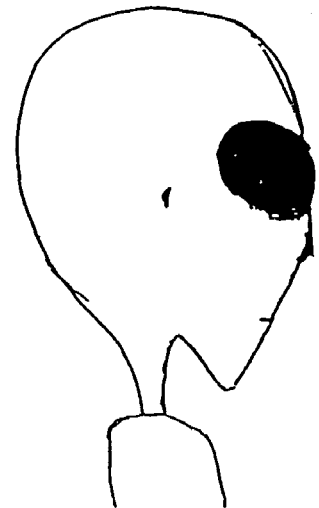
1915

Nyman



Nyman

Alien Discussions



Nyman



Carpenter



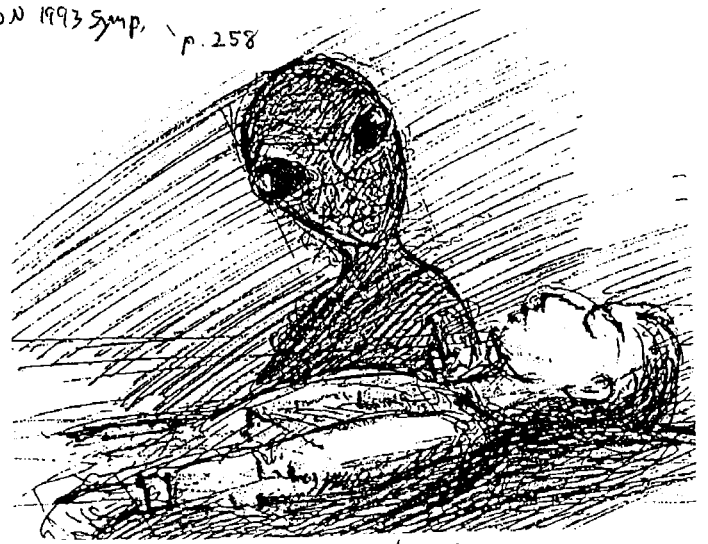
Carpenter



Carpenter



Rolf Fuller



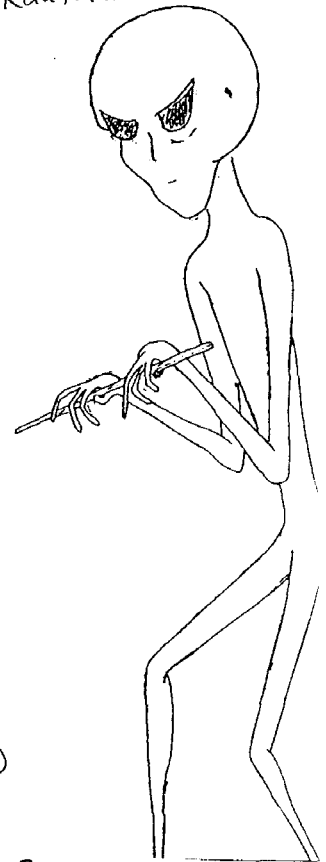
Klaus-Dieter Kaufmann



Jim
Weiner
(Allagash Abds,
p. 52)



Charlie Foltz (Allagash Abds, p. 113)



from Don Worley (ufo Mag
13/8, Dec. 1998, p. 29)



JEFF JACOBS © 1999

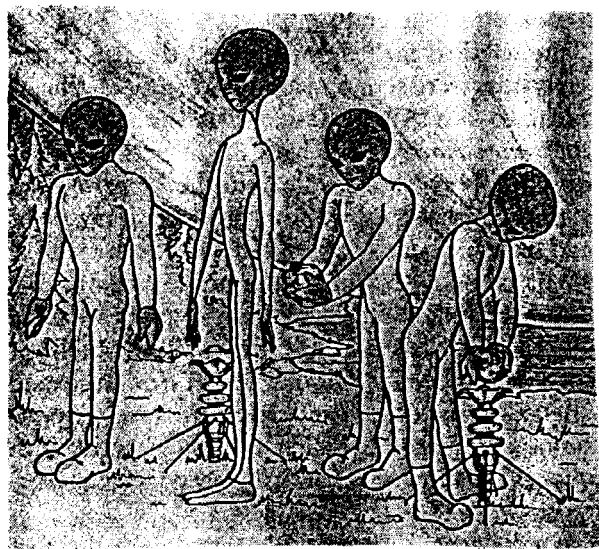
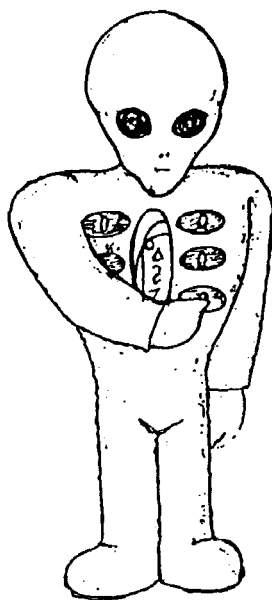
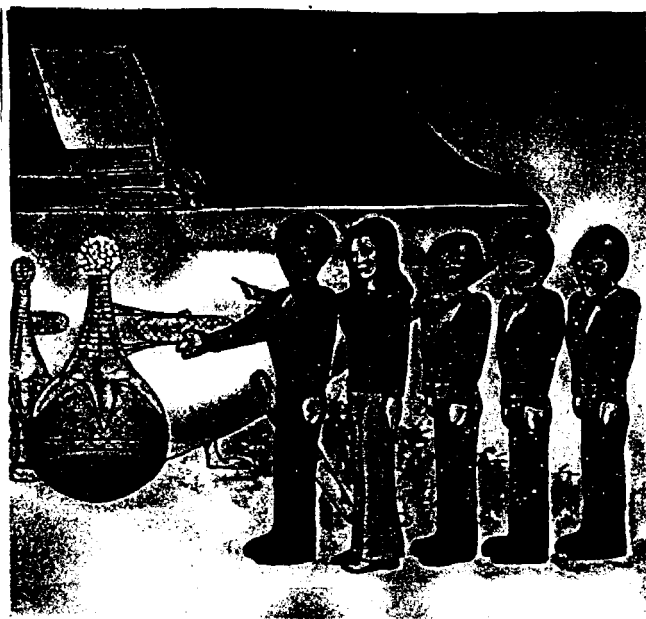
Steven Kilburn (Missing Time)



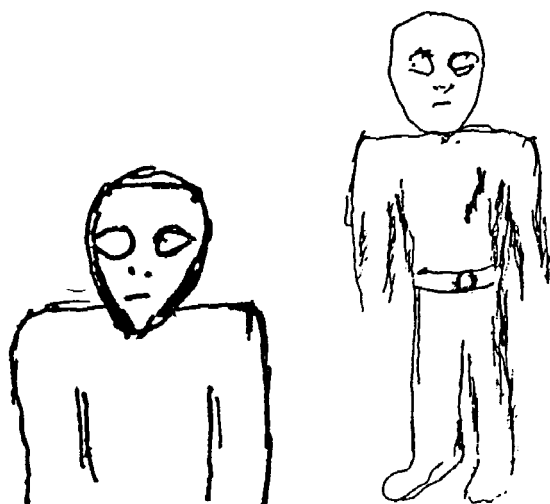
Rosemary Oshato
(Hopkins)
(Intruders)



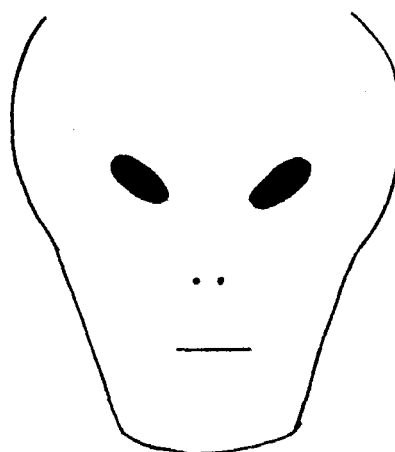
"Kathie Davis"
(Intruders)



Andersson



Bob Luca (Andersson II, p38)



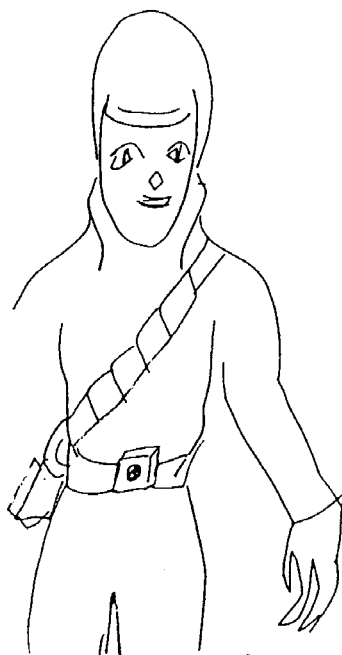
Ray Fowler
(The Watchers)



Linda (Fiore)



From Don Worley (UFO Mag., 13/8 Dec. 78 p. 31)



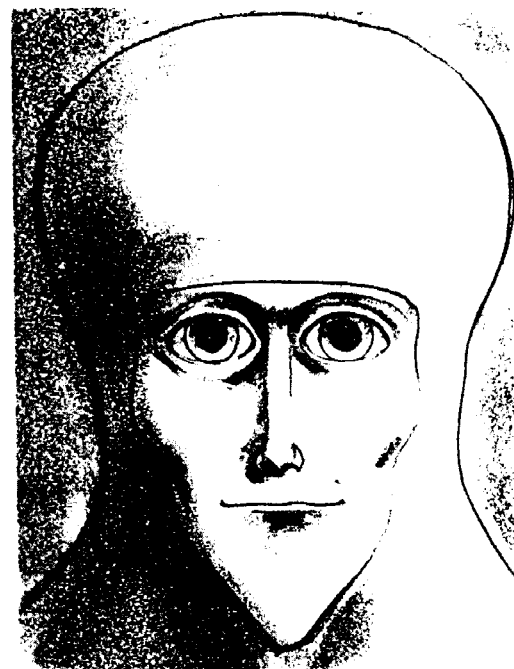
Patty Roach (163)



Christa Tilton



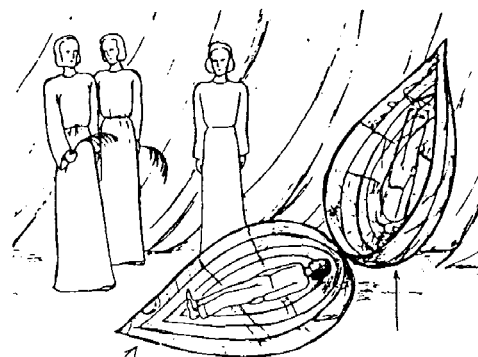
Anna (Connections, p. 220)



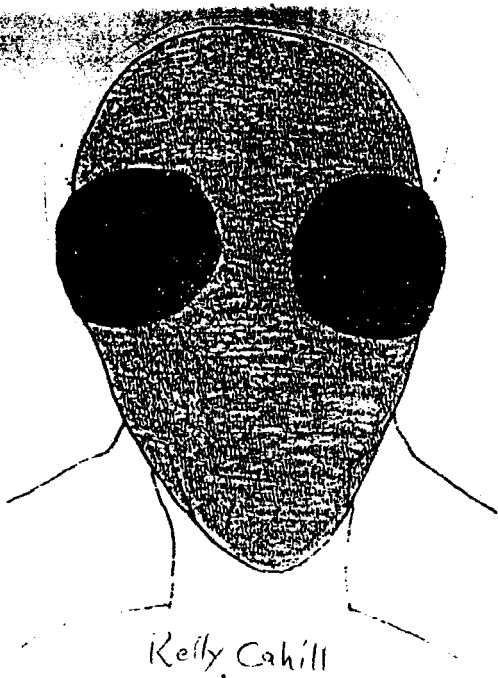
Julio F. (143)



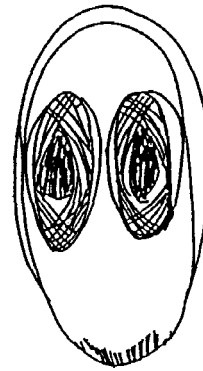
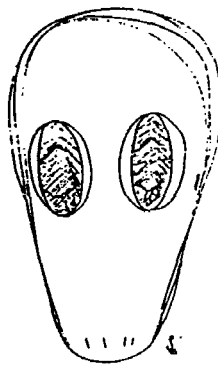
Beth (Connections, p. 296)



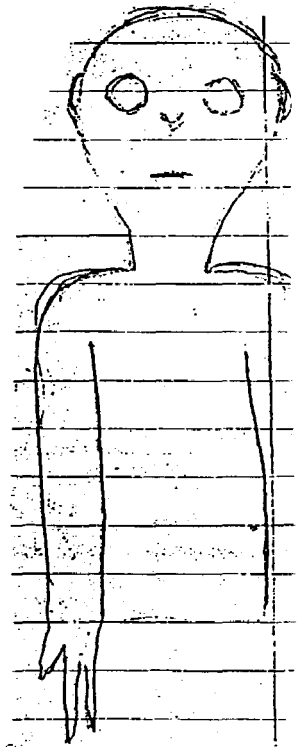
Andersson



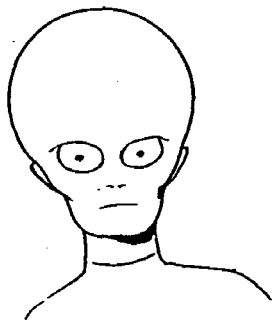
Kelly Cahill



Cahill (other witnesses)



from Don Worley



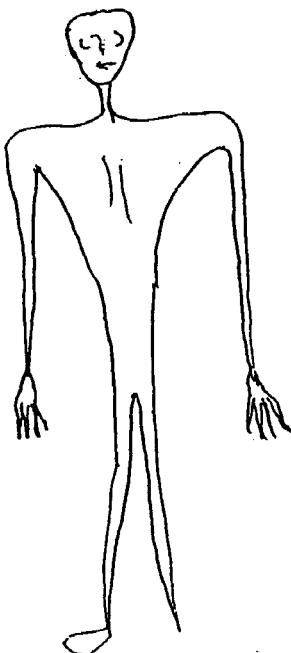
Moody (from Hendry, p. 140)



Wm. Herrmann
(from Stevens & Herrmann)



Chuck Rak (Allagash Abds,
p. 133)



Jindabyne (case 178)



Cindy Tindle
(Howe, Glimpses, p. 258)



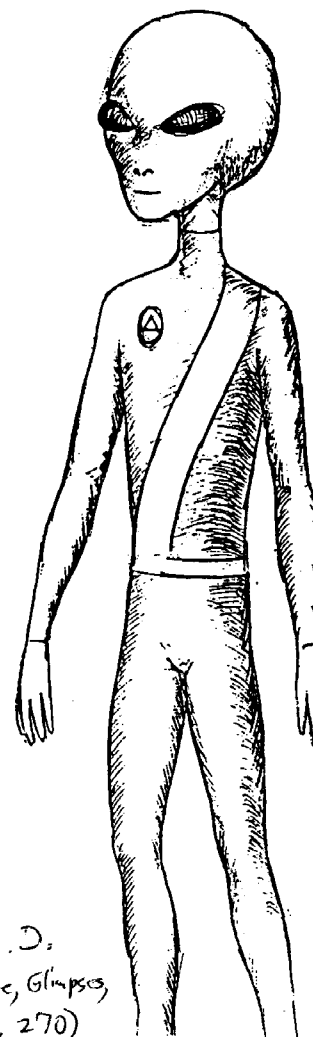
Michael & Mary (case 101)



Beth (Connections, p. 151)



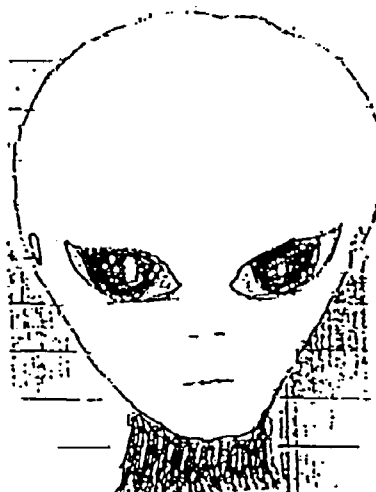
White Song Eagle (from Wiley)
(UFO Sightings 5/1, spring 1997, p. 50)



L.D.
(Howe, Glimpses, p. 270)



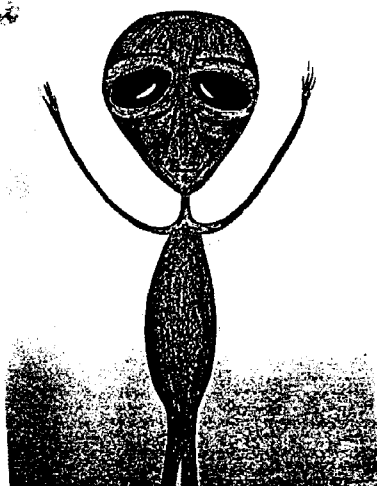
Steven Kilburn
(from Missing Time)



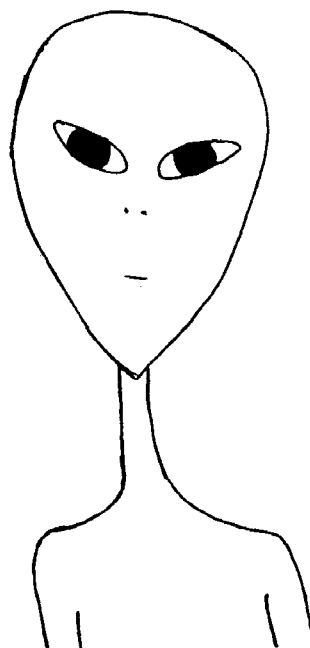
from Nyman, Alien Discussions



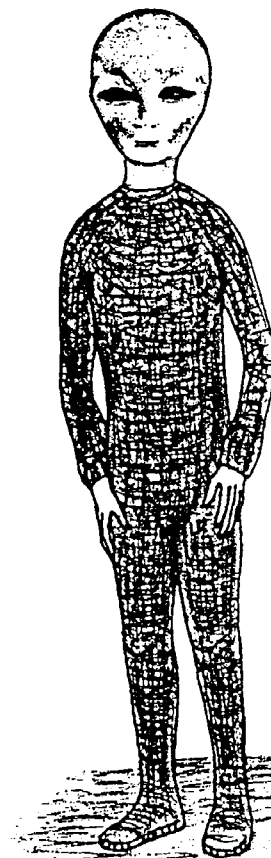
Jeanne Robinson
(Howe, Glimpses, p. 243)



Katherina Wilson,
Alien Jigsaw, 5A



Linda Biefore
(Alternate Perceptions
winter 1994, p. 6)



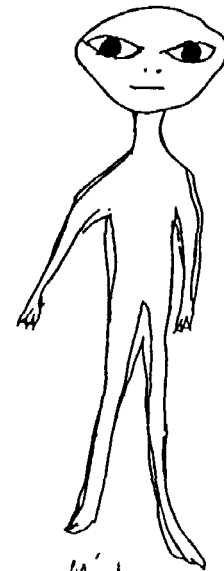
Wm. J. Herrmann
(151)



Katharina Wilson, Alien Jigsaw, SA



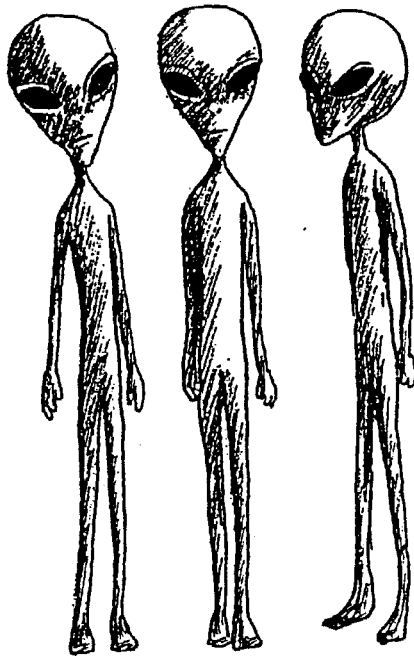
Ron
(Boylan, p.70)



Michael
(Enctr at Buff Ledge, xx)



Janet



Both (Connections, p. 149)



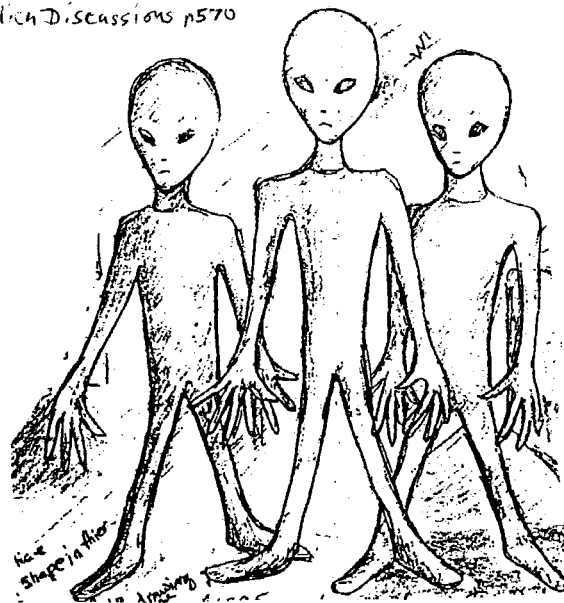
Alien Discussions p570



Tom (Boylan, p.99)



Carrie, from
Dolores Cannon, The Custodians (1998)

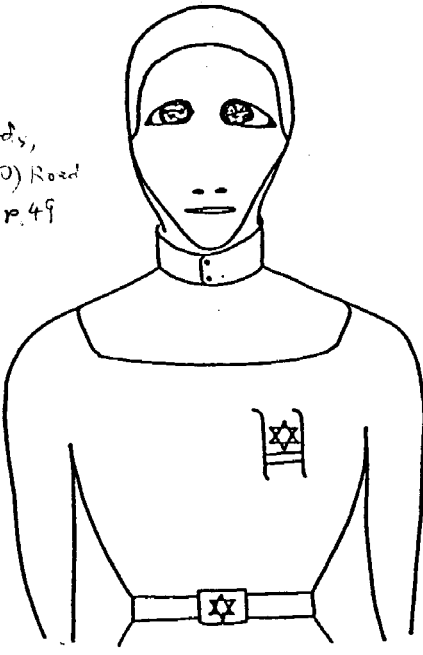


Patgy Wingate (Draffel, How to Defend, p.46)

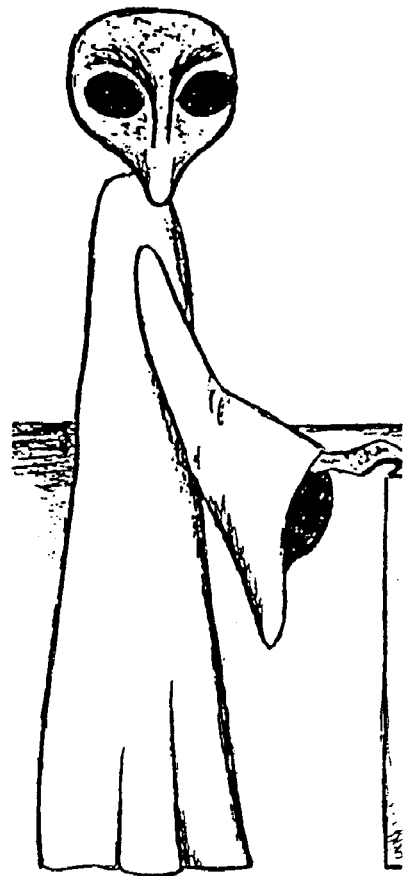


Jane (Karla Turner,
Taken)

Aileen
Edwards,
On the (UFO) Road
Again, p. 49



Katie (UFO universe,
W/spring 1996, p. 58)



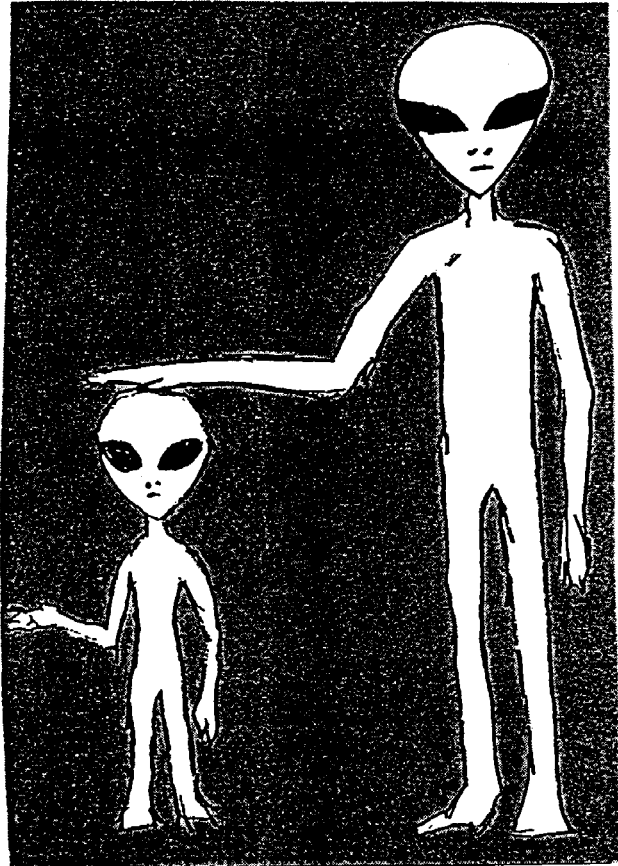
L.D. (Howe, Glimpses, p. 268)



Cindy
Tindle (Howe, Glimpses,
p. 213)



Brown/Jones (Tony Dada) UFOmag. 15/1 p. 46



Helen wheels (UFO
winter 1986, p. 24)

Sightings 3/4,



Emily (Native Encounters, p. 77)



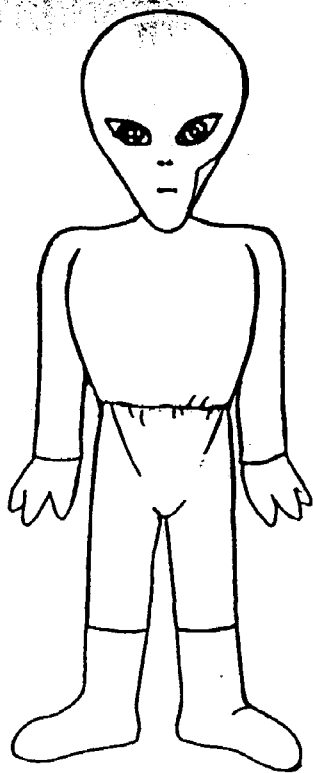
Robert Shawe (Fate sept 98 p. 50)



Angie (Kara Turner,
Taken)



"Elizabeth Hess" (UFO universe 1/6,
winter 1991, p. 5)



Betty Andersson

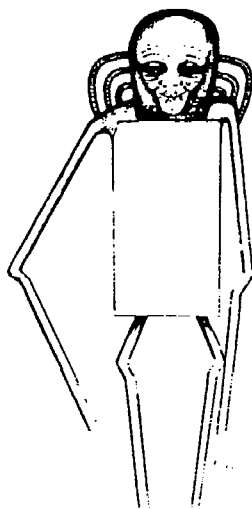


David Stephens (Tripp Pond)

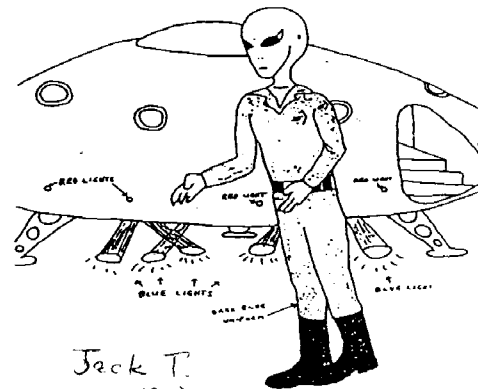


Travis Walton

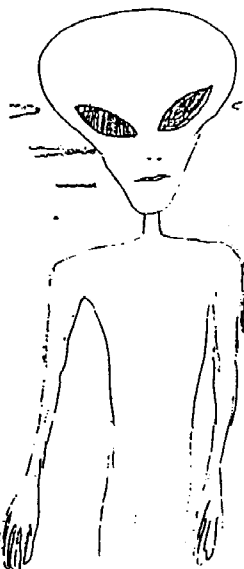
Dr. Rich
(Boylan,
p. 140)



Jim (Gio, case 200)



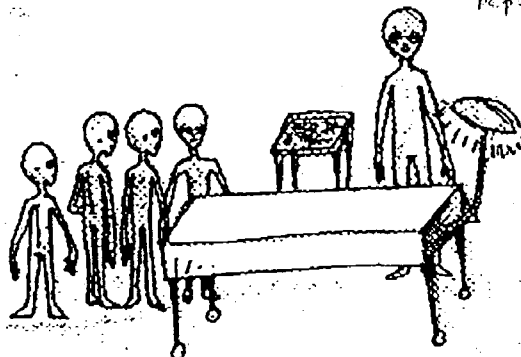
Jack T.
(196)



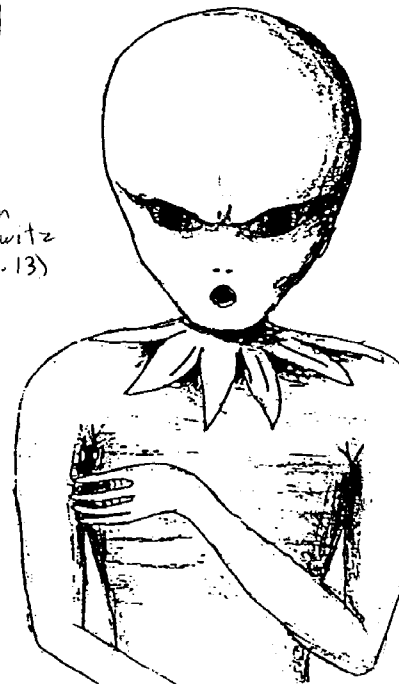
3 Missouri girls (AUFOW
4FO Jnl 282 [1991], p. 20)



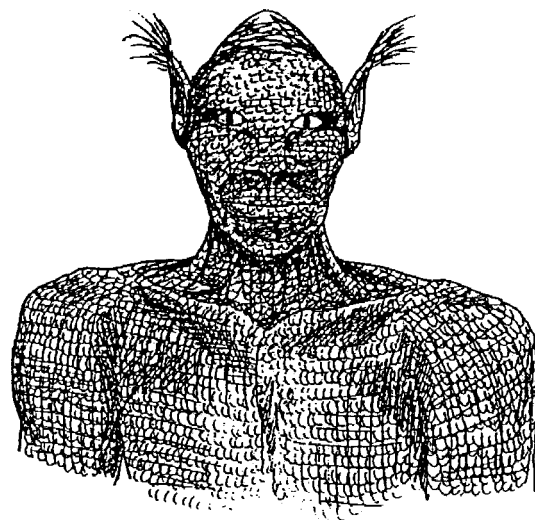
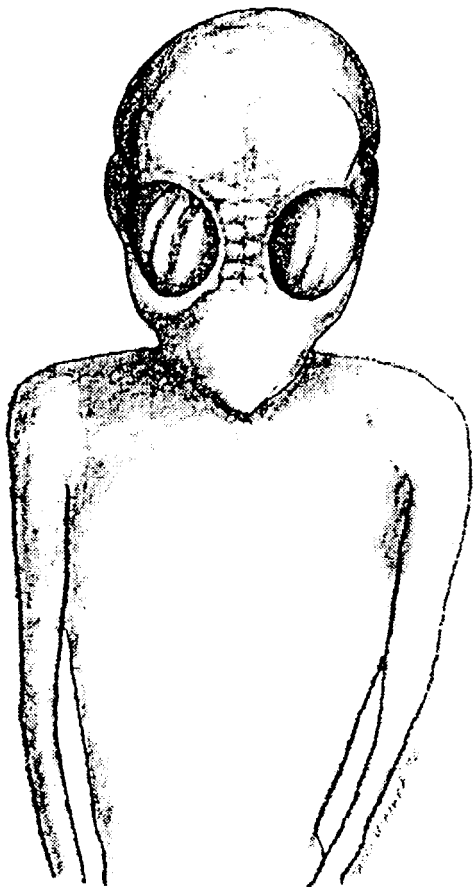
Myrna Hansen
(Tilton, Bennet
papers p. 13)



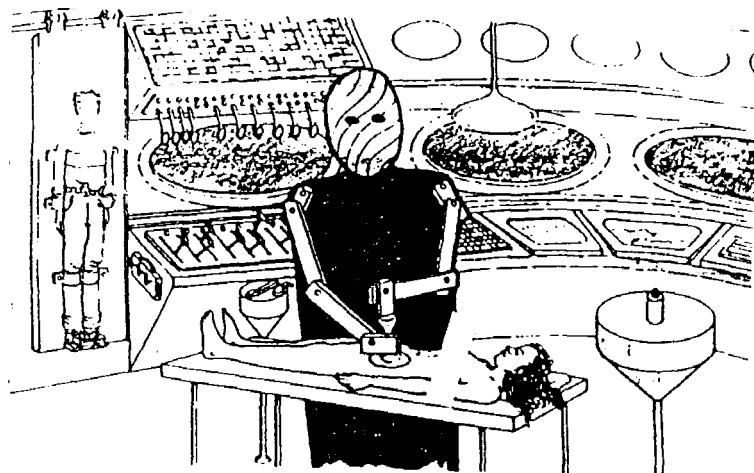
Myriam & Sonia Rivera
(FSR 43/1 [1983], p. 12)



Lothar Schaefer
(von Ludwig, Best UFO Cases
p. 59)



Anna (Connections, p. 216)



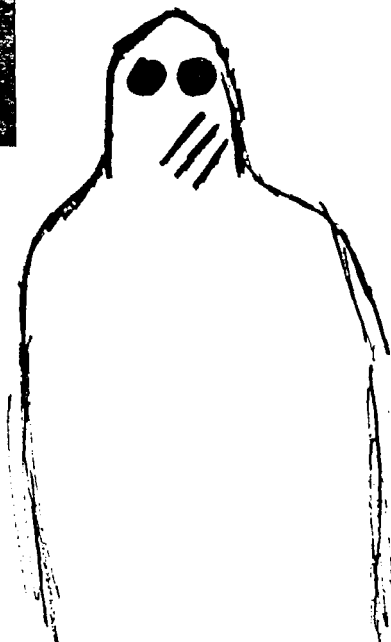
Sandra Larson (188)



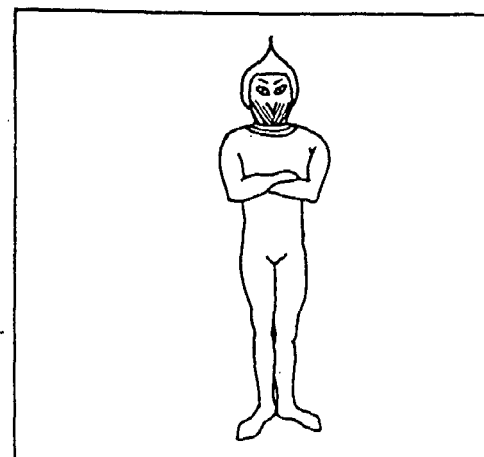
David Huggins
(Howe,
Glimpses,
p. 272)



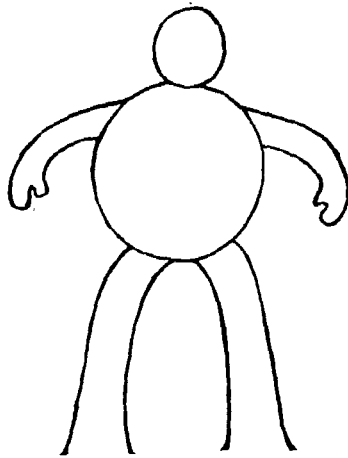
Jan Wolski (221)



John D. (4optius)
(44)

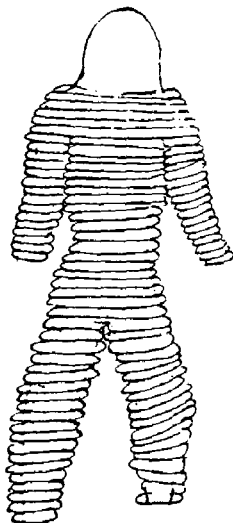
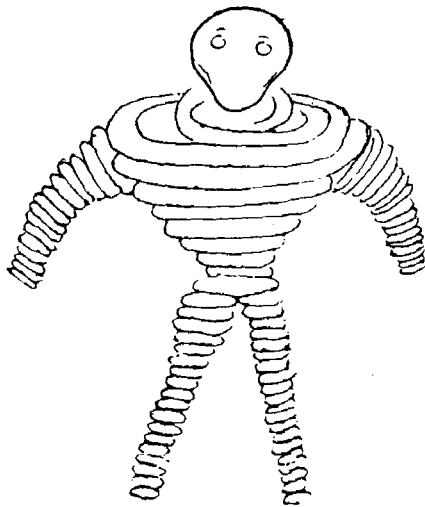


Silveira (185)



The "snowman"

7. McGuire



The UFO-nauts, drawn by Joe (top) and Carol (bottom). Joe has said that his drawing is poor, that the chest should not be so broad, the waist so narrow.



Figure 6. The general shape of the several entities who allegedly abducted Sara and Jan. Most were about five feet high, though at least one was somewhat taller. Compared to humans, their bodies were "very slim"; according to Sara, the shoulders in this sketch are somewhat too broad

26. Shaw

31. Joe & Carol

Figure 18. Emily's sketches of the entities' heads during the Ridge Route encounter. Front view shows large, elongated eyes in a dark, oval face. Side view indicates that head is "flattened" much more than a human's

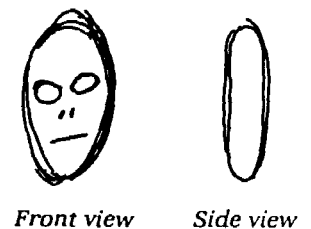
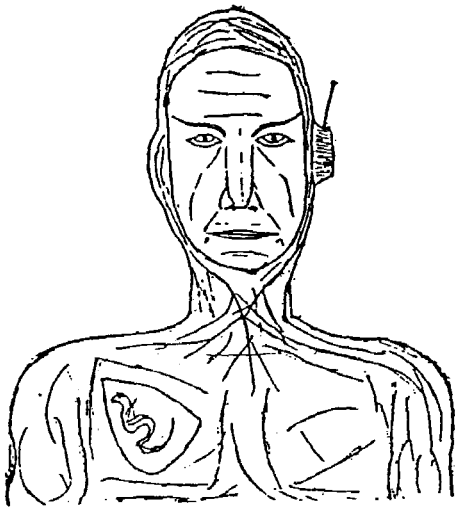


Figure 19. Emily's sketch of the white-skinned, spindly-bodied entities who appeared to her in repeated "dreams" following her 1956 Ridge Road experience

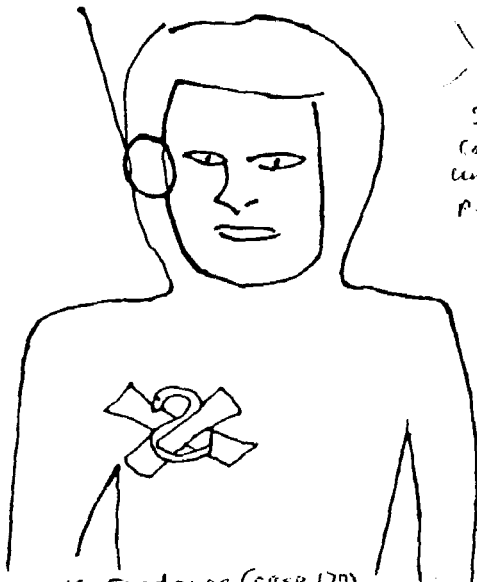


27. Cronin

V:1195-
Boes
(not orig.
drawing)

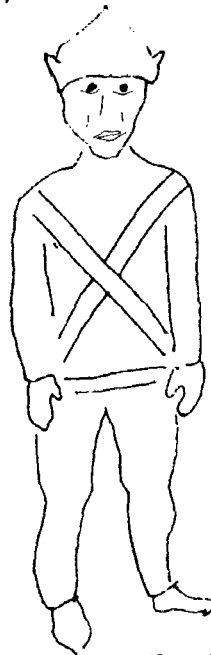


Herbert Schirmer's drawing of the crew leader.

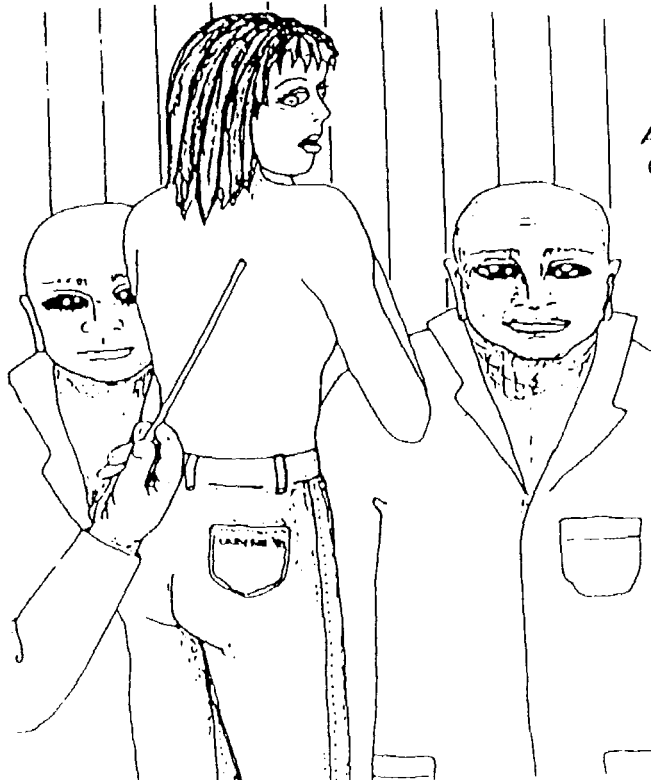


Iris Cardenas (case 170)

from
Santex-Grejo,
Stevens, WFO
Contact from
Undersea,
p. 128



Antonio Alves Ferreira
(FSR 31/2, p. 8)



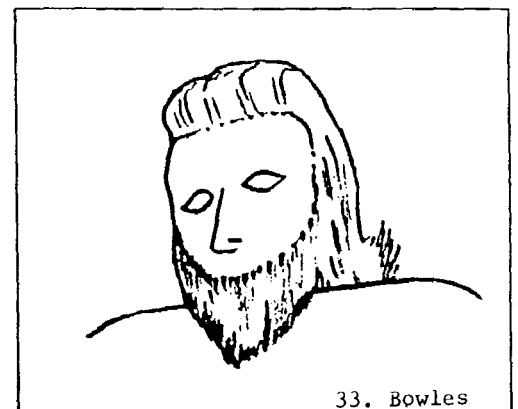
"Elizabeth Hess"
(LAFU Universe 1/6 Winter 1991, p. 5)



Alan Godfrey
102

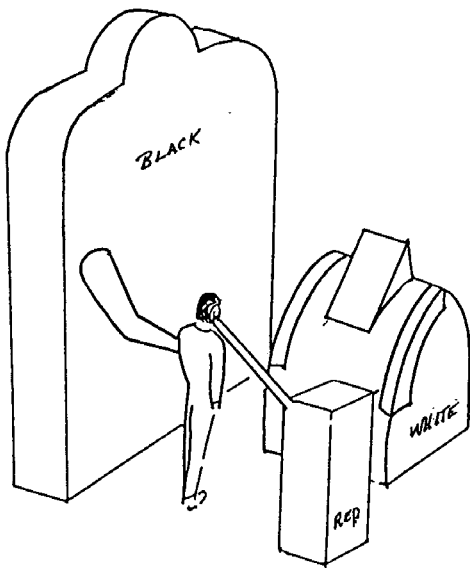


Antonio Car
Ferreira
(case 131)
(FSR 31/6, 1)

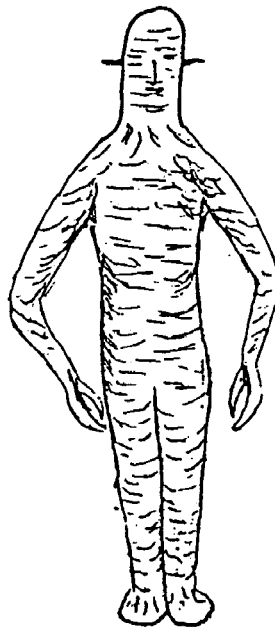


33. Bowles

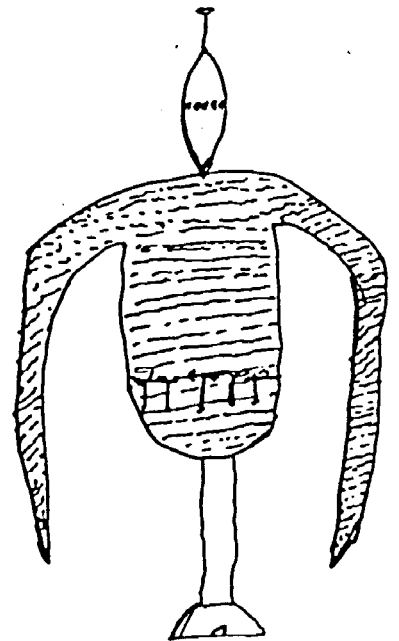
(190)



The Parrish Case (95)



Pascagoula (187)



La Rubia's drawing of one of the "robot" being (121)



Figure 1 Rodriguez' sketch of entity (138)



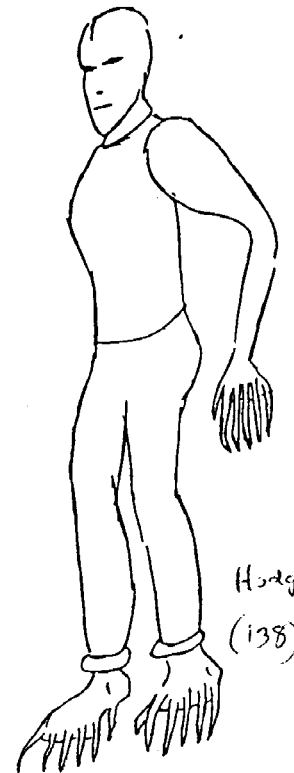
da Silva (176)



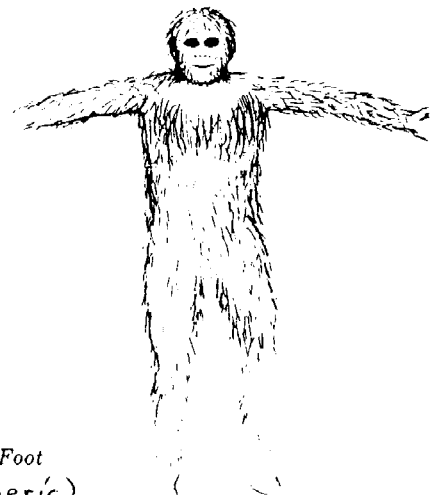
Artist's concept of "Man in Higdon Case" (165)



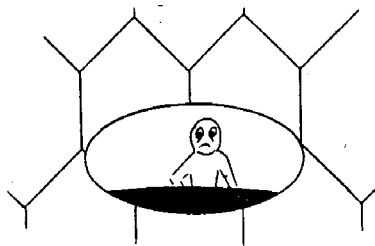
Aveley (179)



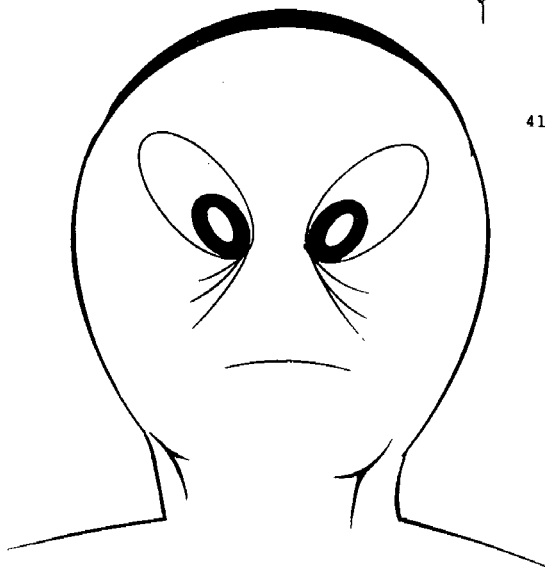
Hodges (138)



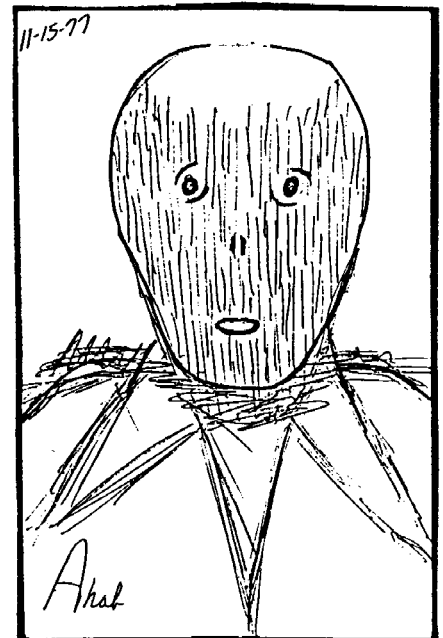
Big Foot
generic)
Case 200



← 11. Morel



41



36. Toni & Darryl M.

24. Smith

35. Jones

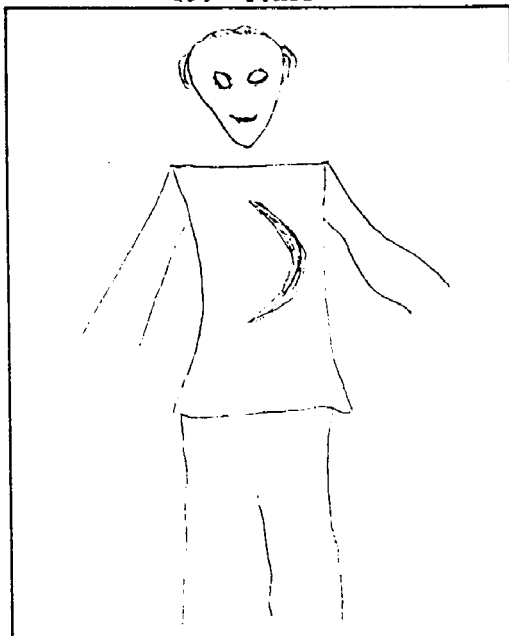
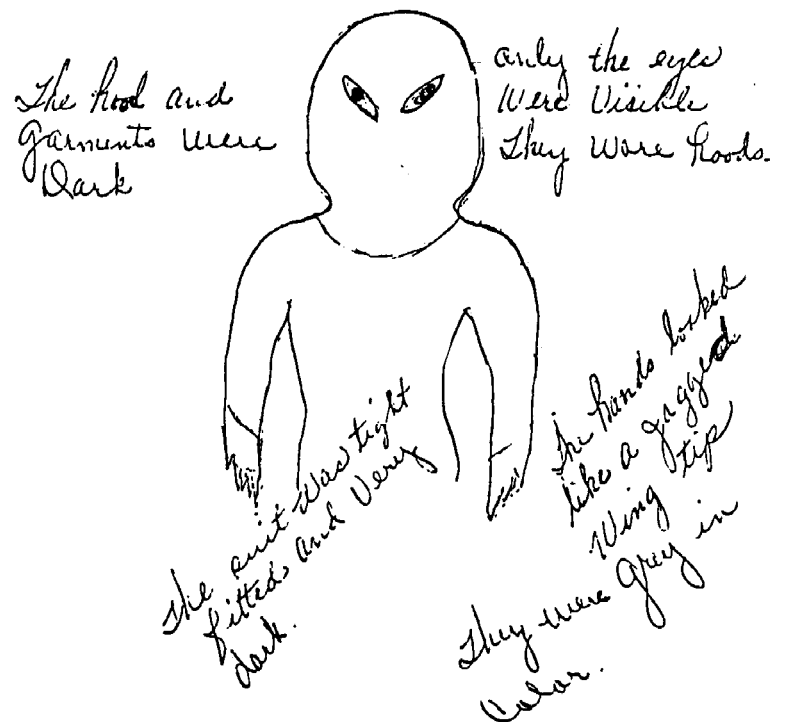


Figure with a "boomerang" on "tunic". No neck perceived. Small ears; not well-developed. Long hands "like ours," with four fingers. Thumb?

Drawings by Rachel during the interview, 10/8/77.



Mary Louise Smith
Oct 1, 1976

Drawing of humanoid occupant recalled by Louise Smith after hypnosis, dated October 1, 1976.

Hill



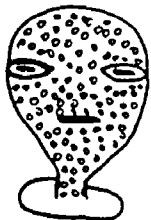
Barney Hill



Barney Hill



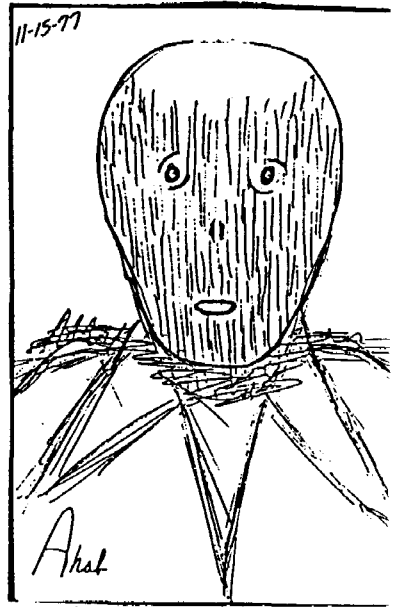
Helene Giulena



David Seewaldt (118)



Lyndia Morel (42)



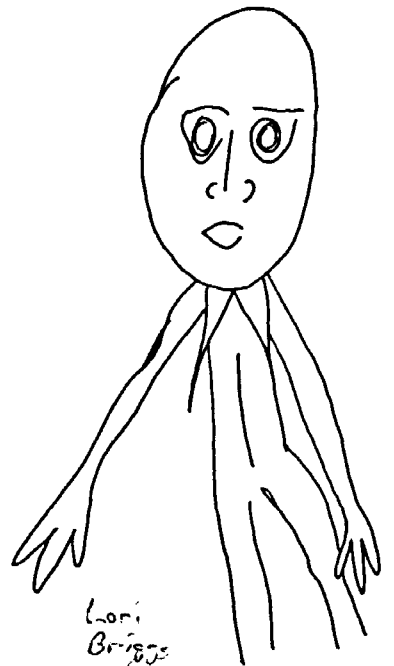
Toni & Darryl M. (88)



Serg Shaw



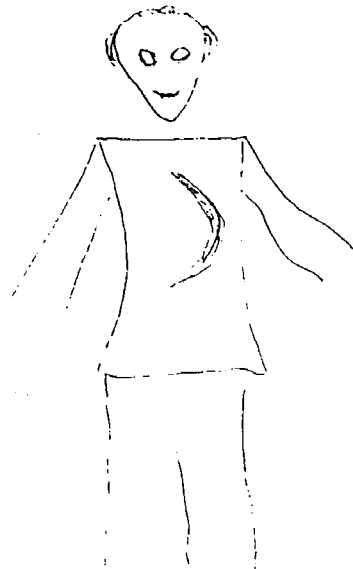
Emily Cronin
(193)



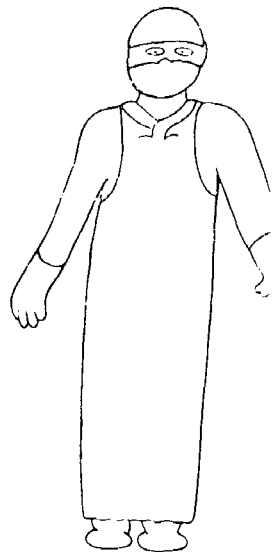
Loni
Briggs
(113)



Casey Cuty, Ky



Rachel Jones
(142)



Mrs. V (case 12?)
(BUFORA Jnl. 8/3/77
p. 19)