

**INVESTIGATION AND ANALYSIS OF SOUND PULSES RECORDED
DURING A PERIOD OF UFO ACTIVITY
IN BRAGG CREEK, ALBERTA, CANADA**

DENNIS R. REGAN AND WILLIAM K. ALLAN

I Introduction

There are a number of cases involving close encounters with unidentified flying objects (UFOs) where witnesses have reported hearing sounds emanating from the UFO. Most often these sounds are described as humming, buzzing, whistling and whirring sounds, but other sounds such as whining, beeping, swishing and hissing have also been reported. (References 1,2,3,4) A summary of the sounds associated with UFOs and their approximate frequency of occurrence is displayed in Fig. 1, along with the individual case numbers for 98 cases taken from Ref. 2 spanning a period of time from 1947 to 1967. Because different witnesses may use different descriptive terminology to describe the same sound, the data in Fig. 1 has been replotted in Fig. 2 by grouping the sounds in terms of relative frequency. The graph displayed in Fig. 2 suggests that sound emanating from UFOs falls into two categories: low-frequency sound (humming, buzzing and whirring) and high-frequency sound (beeping, whistling, whining, hissing, etc). Although the classification of sounds that are used to obtain Fig. 2 are somewhat arbitrary, the existence of low and high-frequency sound groupings implies that perhaps there are at least two different types of sound producing UFOs or two different modes of UFO sound production.

The beeping sound classified in the high-frequency group in Fig. 2 deserves special attention because of its unique characteristics and will be discussed in detail in this paper. A list of UFO cases involving reports of beeping sounds is displayed in Table I. From the witness testimony it appears that there are two types of beeping sounds: One beeping sound is musical or 'electronic' in nature while the other sound is described as an intermittent buzzing. Another interesting feature of the beeping sounds that is sometimes reported concerns the irregular rhythm of the sound pulses. In the Betty and Barney Hill case (case #1 in Table I) the Hill's reported irregular beeping like beep, beep,--beep, beep, beep. In the Norton case (case #5 in Table I) a series of beeps would be heard followed by a pause approximately equal to twice the normal pulse spacing.

There are also several UFO cases where beeping sounds have been heard on standard broadcast and short-wave receivers. One such case in-

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country...

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation...

The third part of the report deals with the social situation...

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation...

The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation...

The sixth part of the report deals with the international situation...

The seventh part of the report deals with the future prospects...

The eighth part of the report deals with the conclusions...

from
UFO
EYEWITNESS
ACCOUNTS

volved Mr. E. Evanson of Taber, Alberta, Canada who pulled his car off the road at night in late September in 1968 after noticing that his engine temperature gauge was indicating a high temperature. After stopping his car, the witness heard a series of loud beeping sounds coming from his car radio, which had been previously turned on. He then noticed a glowing dome-shaped object parked along side of his car on the drivers side. The glowing object remained along side his car for a short time then left, whereupon the beeping ceased.

from above
L.P.

The Norton case mentioned previously is particularly interesting because the principal witness Mr. H. Norton of Bragg Creek, Alberta, Canada tape recorded beeping sounds a few days after he and several other witnesses observed a beeping UFO at close range. Another intriguing feature of the Norton case is that on the same night that Norton made his tape recording (March 6, 1968) another tape recording of beeping sounds was made by Miss F.J. Marshall at Midnapore, a small rural town located about 16 miles east of Bragg Creek. Copies of both of these tape recordings were made in Canada in 1968 by one of the authors (W.K.A.) and an acoustic analysis of the tape recorded beeping sounds was made by D.R.R. in Los Angeles, California in 1975. The results of the investigation of both the Norton and Marshall cases and the results of the acoustic analysis of both tape recordings is the subject of this paper.

Before proceeding with the discussion of the Bragg Creek and Midnapore beeping sound cases, it should be kept in mind that the witnesses were interviewed by W.K.A. in person in 1968 and by D.R.R. by telephone in 1975 and because of the long time interval between interviews some confusion arose regarding the exact times and dates of certain events. Therefore, we have tried to reconstruct the sequence of events that occurred at Bragg Creek and Midnapore as best we can, relying as much as possible on the 1968 interviews. New information that came to light during the 1975 interviews was carefully examined and included if it fit the pattern of events established by the 1968 investigation.

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II The Bragg Creek Incident

On February 29, 1968 at approximately 9pm in the evening Mr. H. Norton and his wife heard a series of loud beeping sounds outside their cabin in Bragg Creek, a small rural town about 21 miles southwest of Calgary in Alberta Canada. The intensity of the beeping sounds was such that they were heard over the background sound produced by a radio. Mr. Norton was disturbed by the beeping sounds and after listening to the beeps for about five minutes stepped outside with his rifle and fired a single shot into the ground, whereupon the beeping sounds immediately ceased. Mr. Norton then stepped back into his cabin. About 45 minutes later the beeping sounds started once more. Mr. Norton maintains that the beeping sounds had a directional quality and were coming from the back of the cabin towards the north fence (see Fig. 3).

The next episode involving beeping sounds occurred in the early

SYNCHRONICITIES 1st sighting:
- MAJESTRO
- TUCKER

MAY 3/92 BRADFORD N.H.
MAY 3/75 ORTON, ONT.

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evening on March 3, 1968 at Norton's Bragg Creek cabin. The beeping sounds started up once more and Norton, becoming quite concerned, placed a telephone call to a friends cabin to find out if the beeping sounds were being heard there. Although the cabin Norton was calling to was approximately 1/8 of a mile away, no beeping sounds were heard. The apparent absence of beeping sounds at the other cabin could be due in part to the fact that a party was in progress at that time and that the sound source was highly directional. Mr. Norton asked if some of the people attending the party could come over to his cabin and help him look for the source of the beeping and several people agreed to come over to Norton's cabin as soon as possible.

At about 9pm that same evening, Mrs. B.A. and Mr. H.V. along with three or four teenagers arrived at Norton's cabin. Mr. Norton took his rifle and a pair of field glasses and proceeded with the rest of the party down the hill towards the reserve fence where the source of the beeping sounds seemed to be. Mr. Norton's wife decided not to follow the party down to the fence and remained in the cabin. Before leaving for the reserve fence, Mr. Norton turned his porch flood lights on to illuminate the area around the cabin.

As the party walked toward the reserve fence an object was sighted hovering above a grove of trees on the west side of the fence. All members of the party are sure that the beeping sounds were coming from the object since the relative bearing of the object and beeping sounds coincided. Mrs. B.A. stated that the trees in the vicinity of the hovering object moved wildly about as if there was a strong wind blowing them, although it was a calm night. Mr. Norton did not recall if the trees were blowing about wildly because he was more interested in watching the strange object than watching the trees. As the party approached the grove of trees, the intensity of the beeping sounds increased supporting their claim that the beeping sounds originated from the object.

⊖ There is some disagreement among the witnesses concerning the size and shape of the object. Mr. Norton described the object as dome shaped with a flat bottom, while Mrs. B.A. described the object as crescent shaped. Both Mr. Norton and Mrs. B.A. observed a glow or 'fire' around the object. Mr. Norton estimated the object to be about six feet in diameter, while Mrs. B.A. and her son stated that the object was about the size of a car. Mrs. B.A. also reported that there was a white light underneath the object that looked like a 'star'. Mr. Norton did not recall if such a light was present.

SIGHTING

The party arrived at the reserve fence and watched the strange hovering object for some minutes while listening to the beeping sounds. At one point Mrs. B.A. and her son noticed that when they stepped out of the shadows the beeping sound seemed to speed up (increased repetition rate). Mr. Norton, however, did not recall any increase in the beeping repetition rate. After a few minutes, Mr. Norton took his rifle and fired a shot into the ground. The beeping sound immediately ceased and the object took off toward the south, down the Turner Valley,

toward the town of High River. As the object headed south, a bright beam of white light shot out of the bottom of the object. The witnesses described the beam as 'pencil like' or like a flashlight beam. Because of the many trees in the area, the witnesses could not tell whether the light beam illuminated the ground. Mr. Norton also reported that as the object departed the area, horses located in a corral about a half mile west of his cabin, began to whinny as if they were disturbed by the unidentified flying object.

During the 1975 interview with Mr. H. Norton it became apparent that there were several discrepancies concerning the exact sequence of events that took place on March 3, 1968. For example in the 1968 interview Mr. Norton states that he fired his rifle into the ground prior to the departure of the UFO. This latter event is corroborated by Mrs. B.A. in both her 1968 and 1975 interviews. However, Mr. Norton states in the 1975 interview that he did not fire his gun and that the UFO took off from the ground within a small grove of trees no farther than fifty feet in front of him immediately after the beeping sound ceased. Mr. Norton further states that the UFO was a dome shaped object approximately six feet in diameter that had a spinning ring of orange fire around its middle. Mr. Norton distinctly recalls hearing a whirring sound made by the UFO as it took off from within the grove of trees that sounded like a large airplane propeller. The next day Mr. Norton went to the very same grove of trees to look for burn marks that he felt should be present because of the ring of orange fire that surrounded the object as it took off from the ground. No burn marks or any indication of scorching was found. However, Norton did find a → circular depression about 1½ yards in diameter where something mashed the grass down at the same location where the object took off the previous night.

Both of the authors feel that Mr. Norton had two encounters with the UFO. The first encounter was probably on March 3, 1968 with Mrs. B.A. and the other witnesses. Norton's second encounter with the UFO most likely occurred after March 3, perhaps on March 4, 1968. It is quite likely that Norton was alone at the time of the second encounter. The date Mr. Norton found the circular depression was most likely March 5, 1968.

In the evening of March 5, 1968 the beeping sounds were once again heard by Mr. Norton and his wife. This time the beeping sounds were louder than ever before; so loud that he believed that the UFO could be as close as 50 feet from his cabin. Because of his experience on March 3, Mr. Norton decided not to go outside his cabin to investigate and, as a result, no UFO sighting was made.

It was at this time Mr. Norton decided to tape record the beeping sounds in order to convince his friends that the beeping was real. On March 6, 1968 Mr. Norton rented a tape recorder from a shop in Calgary and, after receiving a minimal amount of instruction from the dealer, brought the recorder to his Bragg Creek cabin. Mr. Norton set the tape

recorder up in his bedroom (north side of the cabin) placing the microphone on a table near the bedroom window. Mr. Norton could not recall the make and model number of the tape recorder he rented nor could he locate the rental receipt. However, Mr. Norton did recall that the tape recorder was a reel to reel machine that was powered from the 115 volt a.c. line.

Late that night on March 6, 1968, Mr. Norton was awakened by the beeping sounds. Although Mr. Norton is not completely sure about the time, he believes that the beeping started around 11-12pm. After getting out of bed, Mr. Norton turned the tape recorder on and proceeded to record the beeping sounds. Mr. Norton experienced some difficulty with the operation of the tape recorder, sometimes forgetting to turn on the microphone switch. However, in spite of these difficulties Mr. Norton did manage to make at least one recording of the beeping sounds that was subsequently re-recorded and analyzed. It is interesting to note in passing that after March 7, 1968 the beeping sounds were never heard again at Norton's Bragg Creek cabin.

At this point, we must digress for a moment to report a most unusual observation made by Mr. Norton and his wife that may provide important information concerning the nature of possible electromagnetic radiation coming from the UFO. During one of the nights after March 3, 1968 (probably March 4 or 5) Mr. and Mrs. Norton left some food on a plate on the kitchen table consisting of meat, potatoes and canned peas. In addition, some peas were left in a pot partially filled with water on the stove. In the morning, the Nortons found that the peas left on the plate had shrunk to the size of match heads or smaller. The shrunken peas were hard and brittle and when Mr. Norton cracked some of them apart he found the inside of the peas to be discolored with hollow centers. No changes were noticed in the appearance of the meat, potatoes or the peas left in the pot on the stove.

Since the peas left on the plate were dehydrated and the meat and potatoes were not, it is tempting to speculate that because of their size and shape the peas were able to efficiently absorb electromagnetic radiation that may have been produced by the UFO when it passed near the kitchen window of Norton's cabin. It may be possible that the pea formed a crude spherical electromagnetic resonator or, which is probably more likely, the curved surface of the moist pea focused the electromagnetic radiation into the pea's center thereby causing the excessive amount of dehydration that hollowed out the pea. Both of these latter effects would require that the wavelength of the electromagnetic radiation be of the same order of the pea's diameter or smaller. Since the diameter of canned pease ranges from 5-8 millimeters, the lowest frequency one might expect selective dehydration of peas to occur is $3.75 \times 10^{10} \text{ Hz} = 37.5 \text{ GHz}$. It would be interesting to conduct a laboratory experiment to see whether certain frequencies exist that enable peas to increase their absorbtion of electromagnetic energy.

heard over a 2 yr. period

III The Midnapore Recording

Another tape recording of beeping sounds was made on the same night that Mr. Norton made his tape recording in Bragg Creek. This second tape recording was made by Miss F.J. Marshall at her parents farm in Midnapore, a small town located about eight miles south-southwest of Calgary and about sixteen miles east-northeast of Bragg Creek. The Marshall recording was made at 8:47pm on March 6, 1968 using a Sanyo cassette tape recorder. During the time Miss Marshall was tape recording the beeping sounds, she felt that the sound source was moving from the northwest, toward the Sarcee camp area, to the northeast. It is important to note that the beeping sounds were heard by the Marshall family prior to March 6, 1968. The dates and times the beeping sounds were heard were recorded by Mrs. Marshall on a calendar kept in their kitchen and are as follows: May 23, 1967 at 2315; June 2, 1967 at 2200; June 3, 1967 at 2215; June 4, 1967 at 2230 and June 8, 1967, no time given. At no time was a UFO sighted during the time the beeping sounds were heard in either 1967 or 1968.

On the night that Miss Marshall tape recorded the beeping (March 6, 1968) her parents called the police to report the strange sounds. Two police officers arrived at the Marshall residence after the beeping sounds had ceased. Miss Marshall replayed the cassette tape recording of the beeping for the police officers but they could offer no explanation regarding the origin of the sounds. The Marshalls also called several neighbors who verified that they too had heard the beeping sounds earlier that evening. The Marshalls never again heard the beeping sounds after March 6, 1968 and, as of the 1975 interview, are still puzzled about their origin.

IV Sound Analysis

An analysis of both the Norton and Marshall tape recordings was made by one of the authors (D.R.R.) in Los Angeles, California in late 1975 from second generation tape copies provided by W.K.A. Both a Roberts reel to reel recorder and a Sony TC-800 reel to reel recorder were used to make the tape transcriptions. The Norton tape was replayed on the Roberts tape recorder and re-recorded on the Sony TC-800. The Marshall tape was replayed on Miss Marshall's Sanyo cassette recorder and re-recorded on the Sony TC-800. The second generation copies were made by replaying the first generation copies on the Roberts recorder and re-recording them on the Sony TC-800. A brief excerpt of the Marshall tape recording may be heard on a commercially available record UFO Eyewitness Accounts. (Reference 5)

we both have this

A diagram of the experimental setup used to analyze the tape recordings is displayed in Fig. 4. A Hewlett-Packard 3690 instrumentation tape recorder was used to replay the second generation tape recordings. Unwanted noise was rejected using a Kronhite 335 active filter network. All frequency spectrum analysis was made using a Saicor

42 correlator (autocorrelation mode) in conjunction with a Saicor 470 Fourier transform analyzer. Signal level histories were made using a Bruel & Kjaer 2504 graphic level recorder and the filter networks found in a Bruel & Kjaer 2112 octave and third octave band analyzer. Sound pulse shapes were determined using a Tektronix 545 oscilloscope. Permanent recordings of the sound pulses were made using a Sanborn 151 signal recorder. Use of the latter recorder required a 16:1 tape speed reduction in order that the recorded sounds fall within the frequency response of the signal recorder.

The frequency of the recorded sound pulses was analyzed first using the Saicor 42 correlator and Saicor 470 Fourier transform analyzer. One of the advantages of this latter measuring equipment is that the sample time may be adjusted such that the frequency of individual pulses may be determined and stored for averaging purposes if desired. From these frequency measurements it was found that the average frequency of the first ten sound pulses of the Norton and Marshall recordings is 1108 + 8 Hz and 1059 + 11 Hz respectively. These latter two mean frequencies differ by about 4%.

The frequency spectrum of the beeping sounds recorded by Miss Marshall at Midnapore was determined using the Saicor 470 Fourier transform analyzer and is displayed in Fig. 5. The frequency spectrum of the Midnapore recording is nearly identical with the Bragg Creek recording with the exception of a coherent signal at 61.5 Hz corresponding to the 60 Hz power line frequency. The close agreement between these latter two frequencies indicates that the accumulated errors in tape speed due to tape copying are quite small and that the sound pulse frequencies on the Norton tape are accurate to within 2½%. Although the frequency spectrum shown in Fig. 5 extends out to only 2.5 KHz, additional frequency spectrum measurements out to 20 KHz have not revealed any significant frequency components in both the Bragg Creek and Midnapore tape recordings. Therefore, the sound pulses recorded by Mr. Norton and Miss Marshall are, for all practical purposes, coherent.

With the sound pulse frequency of the beeping sounds known, it was then possible to use a 1 KHz bandpass filter to reject unwanted noise and improve the signal to noise ratio in order to examine the sound pulses in more detail. The signal level of both the Norton and Marshall tapes was examined using the Bruel & Kjaer 2504 graphic level recorder and a third-octave 1 KHz filter from a Bruel & Kjaer 2112 analyzer. The signal level recordings provide information about the manner in which the tape recorder was operated and about the sound pulses themselves. These signal level recordings are displayed in Fig. 6. Because of the length of these recordings (over 60 pulses in the Norton tape and over 200 pulses in the Marshall tape) only a portion of the entire record is displayed.

From the signal level recordings shown in Fig. 6, it is apparent that the Norton tape is of poorer quality than the Marshall tape as evidenced by the lower signal to noise ratio found in the Norton recording.

This latter finding is in accord with statements made by Mr. Norton concerning certain difficulties he experienced with the rented tape recorder, such as trouble with the microphone gain control. The sound pulses are represented in Fig. 6 as sharp spikes and can be seen to vary in amplitude from pulse to pulse. Although some of the sound pulse amplitude variations are due to changes in the microphone gain, most appear to be due to sound scattering from atmospheric turbulence. Some of the pulses that appear to be 'missing' in both the Norton and Marshall tape recording could be attributed to this latter effect.

There are two characteristics of the Bragg Creek and Midnapore sound pulses displayed in Fig. 6 that deserve attention. First, the sound pulse repetition frequency was found on the average to be 1.70 Hz and 1.63 Hz for the Norton and Marshall tape recordings respectively; a difference of about 4%. There are also apparent differences in the shape of the sound pulses that are best studied using the Sanborn 151 signal recorder. The sound pulse shape for a portion of the recording is displayed in more detail in Fig. 7 and shows that the initial pulses in the Bragg Creek recording are double pulses rather than single pulses found in the Midnapore recording. However, a careful examination of the entire pulse train records shows that there is a mixture of single and double pulses in both recordings. If the sound source was transmitting double pulses, one would expect to see double pulses throughout the entire record. Since the double pulses are seen along with single pulses, it is likely that the pulses originating at the sound source are single pulses whose shape is being modified by some phenomena associated with sound propagation, such as scattering by atmospheric turbulence and destructive interference caused by multipath sound transmission.

In order to test this latter hypothesis, a simple sound transmission experiment was conducted using 1 KHz and 4 KHz source of sound radiating into the atmosphere from a loudspeaker. A battery operated portable cassette tape recorder was used to record separately the 1 KHz and 4 KHz tones at distances ranging from 1 foot to approximately 350 feet. The sound recordings were then replayed and analyzed using the B&K 2504 graphic level recorder. The results of the sound transmission experiment are displayed in Fig. 8 and show that severe and rapid attenuation of a 1 KHz sound wave can occur over distances as little as 70 feet. In two instances sharp drops in the sound intensity in excess of 40 dB were measured for 1 KHz sound waves propagating over a distance of approximately 150 feet. An increase in the sound wave frequency from 1 KHz to 4 KHz was in general found to increase the frequency and magnitude of the fluctuations in sound wave intensity. Although this experiment was conducted at mid morning with an air temperature of 25°C with a slight breeze blowing, similar effects, though perhaps less severe, would also occur at night. Thus it is probable that the double sound pulses observed in both the Norton and Marshall recordings are associated with atmospheric sound propagation phenomena and that the sound pulses emanating from the sound source are single pulses. Indeed there are instances in the Norton tape recording where the 'hearing' is

good enough so that single rectangular sound pulses are observed. Sound pulses for both the Bragg Creek and Midnapore recordings for periods of good 'hearing' are displayed in Fig. 9.

During periods of good 'hearing' it was possible to measure the width of the sound pulses. Measurements of the sound pulse width were sometimes difficult to make because of the presence of what are believed to be echoes arriving at the tape recorder's microphone at the tail end of the primary sound pulse. However, there were occasions when the echoes from various surrounding objects were far enough removed in time so that fairly accurate pulse width measurements could be made. The width of the sound pulses recorded at Bragg Creek were found to be 0.129 sec, while those sound pulses recorded at Midnapore have a pulse width of 0.134 sec; a difference of about 4%. *echoes* *

There are two anomalies found in the Norton and Marshall tape recordings that deserve mention. These anomalies involve the observation of a triple pulse in the Norton recording and a pair of frequency modulated pulses found in the Marshall tape. The triple pulse occurs after sound pulse 53 in the Norton tape and consists of pulses 54, 55 and 56. The interesting feature of the triple pulse combination is that the middle pulse, pulse 55, has significantly lower sound pulse frequency (1043 Hz) compared to its neighbors (1093 Hz for pulse 54 and 1100 Hz for pulse 56). The triple sound pulse is displayed in Fig. 10. A similar pulse sequence was not found in the Marshall recording. *TRIPLE PULSE*
$$\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 165 \end{array}$$

The two frequency modulated sound pulses in the Marshall recording occur at pulses 164 and 165. These latter two pulses are double pulses and were observed to change frequency in a manner that might best be described as a hesitant chirp or slur. The frequency of the first part of pulse 164 and 165 is 1085 Hz and 1074 Hz respectively, while the second part of these same pulses is at a frequency of 1004 Hz and 1016 Hz. The frequency modulated sound pulses are displayed in Fig. 10. While a similar pulse sequence was not found in the Norton recording, it is interesting that in both the Norton and Marshall recordings the anomalous pulses involve a decrease in the sound pulse frequency. *NOTE*
pitch change

V Things That Go Beep in the Night

An important part of any scientific investigation is a conscientious search for an alternate hypothesis to explain a particular phenomenon or a given sequence of events. With regards to the present investigation, a concerted effort was made to find terrestrial sources of sound with characteristics similar to those allegedly made by the UFO at Bragg Creek. These sound sources included man made devices, insects and birds.

A number of man made devices that produce beeping sounds was found and studied. These devices included motorcycle turning indicators,

back-up warning devices for trucks and atmospheric sounding instrumentation. None of these latter devices were found to match the acoustic characteristics of the Bragg Creek and Midnapore recordings. For example, beeping sounds made by motorcycle turning indicators were not pure in tone and contained many harmonics, unlike the pure beeping tones recorded by Mr. Norton and Miss Marshall. Some back-up warning devices on trucks were found to produce a pure tone at a frequency of 1000 Hz, but the width of the sound pulse (0.493 sec) and the pulse repetition rate of 1.02 Hz did not match the Bragg Creek and Midnapore beeping sounds. Some atmospheric sounding devices were also found to beep at a frequency of 1000 Hz, but the pulse repetition rate was so low that devices cannot account for the beeping recorded by Mr. Norton and Miss Marshall. Several commercially available sound effects records were also checked for sounds similar to those heard at Bragg Creek and Midnapore. One record, Science Fiction Sound Effects recorded by Folkways Records (FX 6250), included two brief recordings of beeping sounds: one entitled 'beeper' on track 12 and another entitled 'beeper: fast & high pitch' on track 13. None of these beeping sounds recorded on the Folkways recording matched the beeping sounds heard by Mr. Norton and Miss Marshall.

It is possible that some insects could conceivably produce beeping type sounds by frictionally induced vibration of their wings and legs. However, at the present time we know of no insect that produces a pure tone at a frequency in the vicinity of 1000 Hz with the proper pulse width and pulse repetition frequency that could account for the beeping sounds recorded at Bragg Creek and Midnapore.

A study of the calls made by diurnal and nocturnal birds of North America yielded a surprisingly large number of birds that produce a series of pure tones or beeping sounds. The results of this study are presented in Table II, where these birds are listed along with their calling frequency, pulse width and pulse repetition frequency. Only two birds were found that produce beeping sounds having a sound pulse frequency of 1000 Hz: the Saw-whet Owl and the Pygmy Owl.

⊘ The Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*), also known as the Acadian Owl has been found throughout Canada and the United States. (Reference 6) However, most often the Saw-whet Owl is found in the central and eastern U.S. In the winter time, these owls will generally move from Canada and the northern U.S. to the central and southern regions of the U.S., although some Saw-whets have been known to remain throughout the winter in regions as far north as Lake Huron. (Reference 7)

The Saw-whet Owl is nocturnal and is seldom seen in the daytime. Most often these owls will nest in a hole or cavity that is from ten to thirty feet above the ground that was originally made by a woodpecker (Reference 7). Occasionally, Saw-whets have been found roosting in thick evergreens and thickets.

The voice of the Saw-whet Owl is known to consist of a least four

different calls. One call has been described as the sound made by the stroke of a file when sharpening a saw; hence the name Saw-whet Owl. This latter call is generally made by the Saw-whet in the months of March, April and May (Reference 7). Other calls of the Saw-whet include robin-like whistles and a single staccato whistle repeated every half minute or less for some time. The Saw-whet also produces a series of whistles or beeps that have been known to continue for a considerable period of time.

The beeping sounds made by the Saw-whet were found to have a sound pulse frequency of approximately 1000 Hz, a sound pulse width between 0.1 sec and 0.2 sec, and a pulse repetition frequency between 1.7 Hz and 2.5 Hz. It should be pointed out that while these latter figures were derived from a recording of the voice of only one Saw-whet Owl, they are representative of the species. The beeping sound produced by the Saw-whet was also found to contain a noticeable raspiness and was somewhat irregular in rhythm.

The Pygmy Owl (*Glaucidium gnoma*) inhabits the coniferous and deciduous forests of North America from an area south of Alaska to lower California (Reference 6). These owls may be found throughout the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada range and usually nest in deserted holes in trees made by woodpeckers. The Pygmy Owl is mainly nocturnal and partly diurnal, although there are reports of this owl being active before dusk and soon after dawn (Reference 7).

Pygmy Owls have been found to produce several different calls. One call made by the Pygmy is a single whistle that ends with a slight bit of raspiness, while another call is a long somewhat raspy trill. The most common call of the Pygmy Owl is a long series of whistles or beeps similar to those of the Saw-whet Owl. The sound pulse frequency of the Pygmy Owl is approximately 1000 Hz and the pulse width and pulse repetition frequency were found to vary from 0.1 sec to 0.25 sec and from 1.7 Hz to 2.5 Hz respectively. (Reference 6) Additional studies of Pygmy Owl beeping also revealed a tendency for the beeps to come in pairs and the presence of a slight chirp at the beginning of most sound pulses was noted. It was also learned that when a Pygmy Owl becomes excited the sound pulse repetition frequency will frequently increase. Also the voice of the Pygmy Owl is fairly directional, so that when this owl turns his head the listener may think that the owl has changed location (Reference 7).

Since the basic characteristics of the beeping sounds made by Saw-whet and Pygmy Owls are similar to the sounds recorded at Bragg Creek and Midnapore, it was decided to obtain the opinion of an ornithologist regarding the possibility that owls were responsible for the beeping. Therefore, Dr. Luis Baptista of the Moore Laboratory of Zoology at Occidental College in Los Angeles was contacted in 1976 and arrangements were made to provide Dr. Baptista with a cassette recording of the Bragg Creek and Midnapore recordings. Dr. Baptista is very knowledgeable about owls in general and Pygmy Owls in particular, having spent a

considerable amount of time studying their behavior in the field. It was decided not to tell Dr. Baptista about the alleged source of the beeping sounds or the location where the recordings were made until after he offered his opinion.

After listening to the tape of the Bragg Creek and Midnapore beeping sounds, Dr. Baptista became very curious about the origin of the recordings and, in a telephone call with one of the authors (D.R.R.) stated that while the beeping sounded like a Pygmy Owl he had never heard one beep so regularly. It was the regularity of the Bragg Creek and Midnapore beeping sounds that puzzled Dr. Baptista and prevented him from categorically stating that a Pygmy Owl was the source of the beeping.

Since the Pygmy Owl is generally not found east of the Rocky Mountain range, the Saw-whet Owl should be considered as another source of the beeping sounds since this latter owl is found throughout Canada and one of its calls is nearly identical with that of the Pygmy Owl. However, the same objection raised against the Pygmy Owl can also be raised against the Saw-whet, namely the irregularity of its beeping compared to the beeping recorded at Bragg Creek and Midnapore. In addition, it has been mentioned previously that during the months of March, April and May the Saw-whet Owl does not generally make beeping type sounds, making instead a sound like the stroke of a file sharpening a saw.

VI Conclusions

An acoustic analysis of sound pulses or beeping sounds tape recorded independently on March 6, 1968 at Bragg Creek and Midnapore, Alberta, Canada has been presented, along with the results of a sound transmission experiment and a study of various man-made and naturally occurring sources of beeping sounds. Although this study has been by no means exhaustive, we do possess enough information to consider, in an objective manner, the possibility that the beeping sounds tape recorded by Mr. Norton at Bragg Creek and Miss Marshall at Midnapore are from the same source and were produced by the unidentified flying object observed March 3, 1968 at Bragg Creek by Mr. Norton and others.

We will first consider the likelihood that the beeping sounds recorded at Bragg Creek and Midnapore were one and the same. The results of the acoustic analysis show that the sound pulse frequency, pulse width and pulse repetition frequency of the beeping sounds recorded at Bragg Creek and Midnapore as determined from measurements made from second generation tape copies are respectively 1108 Hz and 1059 Hz, 0.129 sec and 0.134 sec, and 1.70 Hz and 1.63 Hz. The difference between the sound pulse frequency, pulse width and pulse repetition frequency of these two recordings is about 4% and could be explained as being due to differences in the operation speed of the tape recorders used to transcribe the original tape recordings. However, it is known from the detection of a 61.5 Hz signal on the Bragg Creek recording that in spite



of the double transcription the second generation tape copy is most likely to be running only 2.5% fast (taking 60 Hz as the reference line frequency). Unfortunately, a similar signal referenced to the 60 Hz line frequency could not be found on the Midnapore recording, since the original recording was made using a battery operated cassette tape recorder. Thus, it is not known with absolute certainty that the remaining difference of 1.5% could be accounted for by variations in the tape speed associated with the tape copying process. However, a difference of 1.5% is within the speed tolerance of most small battery operated cassette tape recorders and can also be accounted for by additional errors associated with transcribing tape recordings and in the frequency measurements themselves. Therefore, we conclude that it is highly probable that the beeping sounds recorded by Mr. Norton at Bragg Creek and Miss Marshall at Midnapore on the night of March 6, 1968 were either from the same source of sound, or from the same type of sound source. In addition, we conclude that the sound pulse frequency, pulse width and pulse repetition frequency of the beeping sounds, as determined by correcting the Bragg Creek recording by the ratio of 61.5/60, is 1081 Hz, 0.132 sec and 1.66 Hz respectively. From the results of a sound transmission experiment using a 1000 Hz tone, we also conclude that the double sound pulses observed in both the Bragg Creek and Midnapore recordings are most likely caused by scattering due to atmospheric turbulence and destructive interference caused by multipath sound transmission. Therefore, we believe the beeping sounds to be composed of single rectangular sound pulses.

We now consider the possibility that the beeping sounds recorded at Bragg Creek and Midnapore were associated with the UFO observed by Mr. Norton and others at Bragg Creek prior to March 6, 1968. In a previous section, we found that two birds, the Saw-whet and Pygmy Owl, also make sounds similar to those recorded by Mr. Norton and Miss Marshall. Because these owls are known to inhabit this particular region of Canada, it is important to consider all arguments for and against the Saw-whet and Pygmy Owl being responsible for the beeping sounds recorded at Bragg Creek and Midnapore.

The evidence that lends support to the theory that the beeping sounds were caused by either the Pygmy Owl or the Saw-whet Owl is that the pulse frequency, pulse width and pulse repetition frequency of the recorded sound pulses match those of these particular owls. Also, one of the Bragg Creek witnesses reported that the repetition frequency of the beeping sounds increased when moving from the shadows into the light from Norton's porch light; a characteristic of Pygmy Owls when they become excited.

Evidence that does not support either the Pygmy Owl or the Saw-whet Owl as being responsible for the beeping sounds recorded at Bragg Creek and Midnapore is found in the regularity of the beeping, the absence of chirps of ascending frequency at the beginning of the sound pulse and the lack of raspiness of the beeping sounds that is found to be characteristic of both Pygmy and Saw-whet Owls. The strange triple

sound pulse heard in the Bragg Creek recording and the pair of double sound pulses having a chirp of decending frequency heard in the Midnapore recording are unlike any of the sound pulses heard in recordings of both the Pygmy and Saw-whet Owl studied thusfar. It is also known that in the month of March the Saw-whet Owl does not generally make beeping sounds, making instead a sound like a file sharpening a saw. Thus, the chances of the Saw-whet Owl being responsible for the beeping sounds heard at Bragg Creek and Midnapore on March 6, 1968 are reduced considerably. We must also consider the fact that the beeping sounds were recorded independently on the same night at different times at two locations about 16 miles apart and that the recorded sounds are nearly identical in nature. If owls were involved, it is unlikely that the same owl would be responsible for the beeping sounds recorded at both locations owing to the distance between Bragg Creek and Midnapore.

Other evidence that lends support to the hypothesis that the UFO was the source of the beeping sounds is based on testimony by the Bragg Creek witnesses that the beeping sounds were heard coming from the same location as the UFO. It is, of course, possible that the presence of the UFO caused a resident Pygmy or Saw-whet Owl to become excited and make beeping sounds. However, one would think that Mr. Norton a long time resident of Bragg Creek, would have heard beeping sounds made by Pygmy or Saw-whet Owls before and after the period of UFO activity in Bragg Creek. We should also take into consideration that during 1967 and 1968 there was a considerable amount of UFO activity in the area south of Calgary and that other reports were made of beeping sounds coming from a UFO, such as the Evanson case discussed in the introduction of this paper. Therefore, we believe on the evidence at hand that, while the Pygmy and Saw-whet Owl cannot be catagorically ruled out, there is a good chance that the beeping sounds recorded by Mr. Norton at Bragg Creek on March 6, 1968 were associated with the UFO sighted earlier on March 3, 1968 by Norton and the other witnesses. A conclusion concerning the source of the sounds recorded at Midnapore on March 6, 1968 is more difficult, since we have no reports of a UFO being seen in the area. About all we can say based on the present evidence is that the sound pulses recorded at Bragg Creek and Midnapore are nearly identical in nature and, therefore, it is highly probable that the sources of the Midnapore and Bragg Creek beeping sounds are one and the same.

VII Recommendations for Future Research

During the course of this investigation it became apparent that a significant number of birds inhabiting North America make sounds that would be classified by most people as a beeping sound. It is highly recommended that UFO investigators become familiar with the beeping sounds made by birds indigenous to the region of interest through the many recordings of bird calls that are commercially available. With regards to the present investigation, more studies are needed of the

ngs



beeping sounds made by the Pygmy and Saw-whet Owl. In particular, we need to know if it is indeed possible for these latter owls to produce an extremely long series of sound pulses with a high degree of regularity without chirps or raspiness.

Acknowledgment

Thanks are due to Mr. Stanton Friedman, Mr. S. Arnon and Dr. L. Baptista for providing the authors with important information necessary for this research effort. Thanks are also due to Mr. J.S. Barker for his help with the sound transmission experiments. Finally, we wish to thank Mr. H. Norton, Miss F.J. Marshall and Mrs. B.A. for their co-operation during the interviews, for without their help this work could not have been completed.

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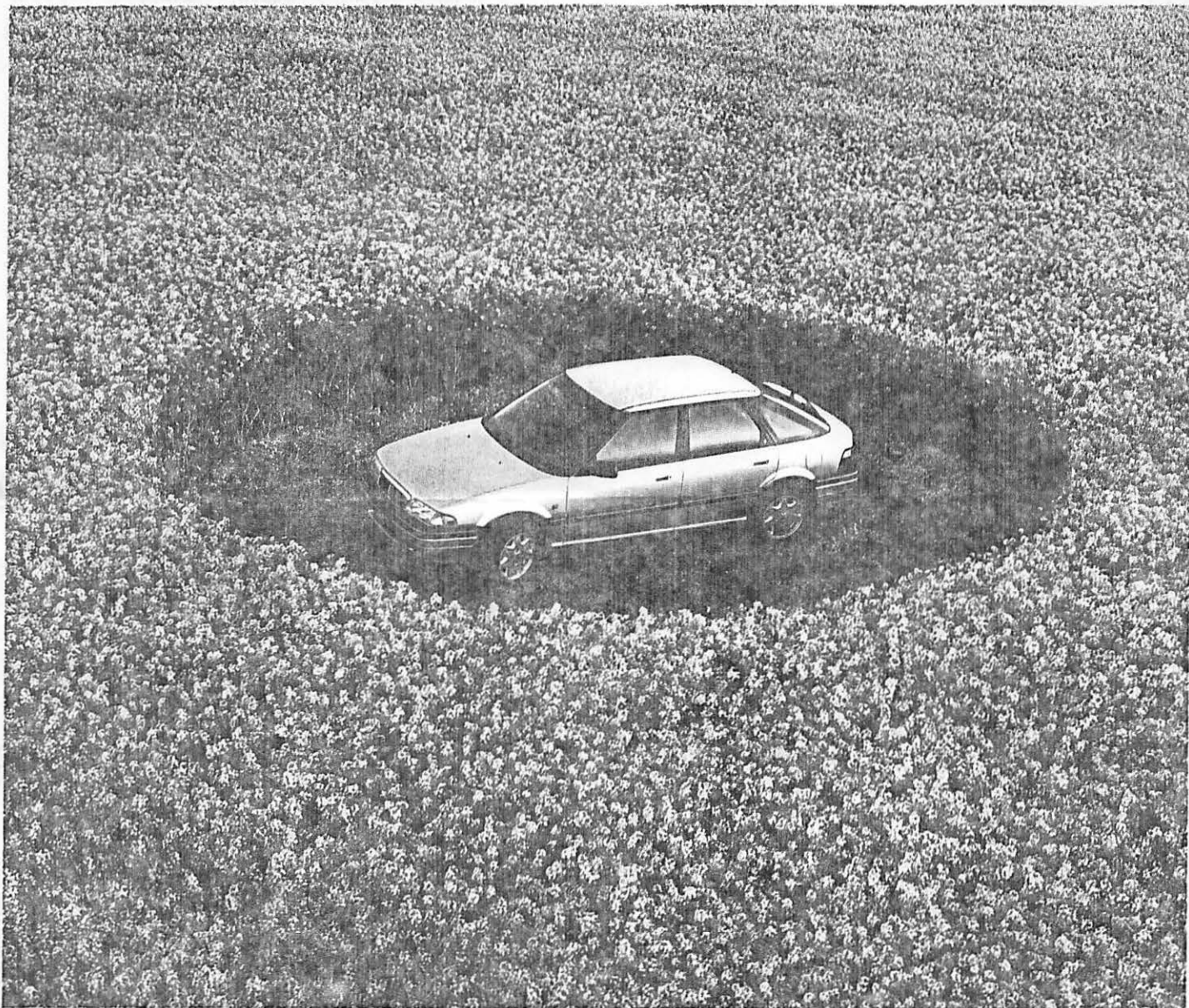


THE CEREALOGIST

NO. 14 SUMMER 1995

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CONTENTS

Editorial Notes:

The 1995 crop circles

A controversial issue

Levengood's ionospheric vortex

★ Connecting the Dots: Beeping UFOs and Crop Circles in North America

Lindy Tucker

Reports & Sketches

Crop Circles & Stigmata: Symbols of Divine Origin ?

George Wingfield

Brains and Brawn

Lucy Pringle

Synchronous Synchronicities

John Haddington

Book Reviews

Alien Autopsy: Fact or Fiction ?

George Wingfield

Working Backstage with the Circles: Journey into the Heart of an Anomaly

John Lundberg

Croppie Quiz

The Physics of Crop Circle Formation

Jim Lyons

EDITORIAL NOTES

The 1995 crop circles

WITH THE SAME certainty as the call of the first cuckoo, crop circles have started to appear in the fields of Southern England since April of this year. Most of the early circles have been in those golden fields of copious oil-seed rape with formations reported near Overton (Hants), Kings Somborne (Hants), Middle Wallop (Hants), West Overton (Wilts) and Alton Priors (Wilts). Some of these were fairly roughly made and cerealogists were little impressed. Often there was heavy damage to the crop. Ringed circles and crescents were a popular theme.

Better fashioned was a double ringer circle in rape at Southease, Sussex, found on May 8th. Could this be the real thing? The fine circle in rape which appears on our cover was certainly better made than that in South Field at Alton Priors. But the former has a car in it which will certainly make most croppies turn up their noses at it! Perhaps the logic of such prejudice needs more careful examination.

Dowser Michael Newark tested several of the early 1995 circles and pronounced that the majority were undoubtedly man-made (or woman-made). A great spiral which appeared in a barleyfield at Avebury Trusloe near Beckhampton (see p. 25) looked fine initially and was well made, but it showed undoubted signs of the instruments which were used to fashion it. Michael found no pattern of energy lines here to indicate a true circle.

However a somewhat similar formation with multiple concentric rings found between Westbury and Bratton in mid-June pleased him greatly. The dowsable energy pattern here left him in no doubt that this one was the real McCoy.

A controversial issue

The Cerealogist continues to present all sorts of viewpoints on what or who is responsible for the circles. These never fail to infuriate those pundits who KNOW what causes the circles: "These things are undoubtedly caused by plasma vortices" "All crop circles are made by people. There can be no question that there is any other solution!" "The circles are made by devic entities and relate closely to the purpose and symbolism of Gaia, the Great Earth Mother. I know because I am in contact with those entities in question ..."

Well, there are quite a few different approaches as well and no doubt I will be pilloried for including them in the maga-

zine. But then I always have been the man who everyone loved to hate!

Our first article in this issue explores the suggestion that many genuine circles in past years have been symbols of the divine. The crosses and mandalas in the fields are possibly akin to the stigmata which have afflicted certain rare individuals, usually visionaries. One such is Giorgio Bongiovanni who is both a stigmatic and a UFO contactee. What he has to say about the crop circles is most thought provoking.

Giorgio was present at a recent screening in London of some 1947 film footage which purports to show the autopsy of a dead alien. Almost everyone present, myself included, was highly sceptical of this film and it was generally considered to be an elaborate hoax. One of those who was not was Giorgio, who said that he had once seen an extraterrestrial with a similar appearance. Since the May 5th screening, many new developments have, to some extent, turned the tide of scepticism and gradually the possibility that this footage does indeed depict an alien creature is having to be considered. The strange business of the *Alien Autopsy* is dealt with in my article on p. 18. Maybe the day has at last arrived when we must seriously consider that "we are not alone".

Trilling sounds & beeping noises

Another controversial article will be that by Lindy Tucker, of Sebring, Florida, on the apparent connection between strange beeping sounds heard in areas of North America where there have been UFO sightings and the appearance in these areas of crop circles. The correspondence here is rather remarkable. Sceptics have sought to explain away the beeps as the sound of a bird, the Saw-Whet Owl. Comparative sound analysis by Dr Ronald Stearman shows quite clearly this is not the case.

In an entirely similar manner, sceptics have tried to maintain that the loud trilling sound heard in the crop circles near Cheesefoot Head in 1989 (and in the vicinity of other crop circles since) was the song of a tiny bird called the Grasshopper Warbler. This is an absurd notion: I was there at the time and that is something it most definitely was not.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26



Front Cover: 'There are certain things in this world which defy logical explanation.. Crop circles have become a popular theme with advertisers; these include Rover (seen here is a Rover 214SEi), Buick, Vauxhall and also Guinness. This circle is swirled in a sea of shining yellow oil-seed rape. How on earth did the car get there? We know, but we're not saying. (Our thanks are due to KMM of 16 Connaught Place, London W2 2EY who kindly gave us permission to reproduce their beautiful photo.)



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CONNECTING THE DOTS: BEEPING UFOs AND CROP CIRCLES IN NORTH AMERICA

Lindy Tucker reports on strange beeping sounds which have been heard in areas where there were UFO sightings and crop circles.

UFO's, BALLS OF LIGHT, crop circles, unusual sounds... A mystery unsolved. All of these phenomena seem to elude us, yet sometimes the same phenomena appear together in the same location. Are UFO's involved? Are there any patterns? What are the signs?

Every investigator has considered the fact that UFO's may have something to do with those enigmatic crop circles. I have considered this very same fact, but have come to a more concerting position on it due to my study of an anomalous sound connected with both, it appears. Here in North America, I have studied reports and tape recordings of an unusual metallic beeping sound that occurs in the same location and during the same time frame as those enigmatic UFO encounters.

What has spurred my interest, is that I have noticed crop circles popping up near these very same locations within the past few years. It appears that occurrences started in the 1960's and have progressed to give us at least 30 years of the same phenomena, which can be properly investigated and carefully watched.

Before I go into detail here, let me tell you about the quality and characteristics of this unusual sound first. It is heard as a loud, repetitive beeping sound, similar in description to the sonar beep from a submarine. It may be fleeting or it may continue for several hours, often starting up at the exact same time day or night. The sound has a rotational quality to it and

it often appears to be coming "out of thin air", oftentimes with no visible origin. It startles everyone who hears it, even animals react strangely around it. People call the police, mark the unusual sound by dating their calendars, or they even go out in search of the sound, armed with tape recorders or rifles. Electrical equipment often malfunctions around this sound. And it gets even more bizarre when UFO's appear in conjunction with it.

I should know. I was a direct eye and ear witness to this combined phenomenon back in 1975 when I was living in a rural area of southern Ontario, Canada. The area in which I lived was having a UFO "flap", and I, along with my neighbors, were witness to some spectacular close encounters with UFO's, some sightings being of a mid-size silver disk, others of a black boomerang-shaped craft of stunning proportions.

Although these close encounters were rare, the aerial phenomena were not, and one could observe several lights in the sky changing colours, darting about in angular or triangular movements, changing shapes, merging into one and then splitting apart again into several different objects. I was fascinated to watch these displays, and my curiosity was aroused even more, when I noticed this loud, mechanical beeping sound appear in the secluded woods behind my house.

I decided they needed to be heard and documented, so I contacted a local



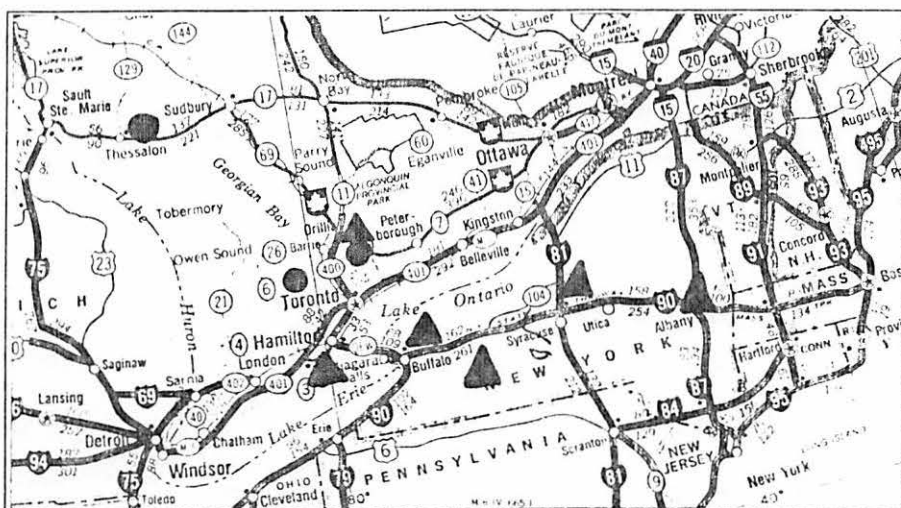
Lindy Tucker

Professor of Astronomy from York University in Toronto, who lived not far from me. The opportunity arose to record these beeping sounds on a warm June night in 1975. At first we were frustrated trying to record the beeps, as his tape recorder refused to work out in the field. We had just tested it in the house and all was working well. After a minute or two, we thought perhaps we were in some type of electromagnetic field and moved away from the source of the sound. The batteries started to work again and we were able to get a short, two-minute recording of this sound, which has proved invaluable to me over the years.

There have been several crop circles in the area since then, two within a 50 mile radius. These were in Orillia and Ancaster. Within a 100 mile radius, there were circles near Windsor, Ontario and several in near-by New York State. These included Medina, Ithaca, Vienna (Oneida Lake) and Rensselaer. The hamlet I lived in during the time of my sightings is hardly marked on any map, however, it is to be found about 75 miles northwest of Toronto. The whole area around Lakes Erie and Ontario, along with Georgian Bay were rife with sightings in the mid 1970's and now appear to be fertile ground for crop circles.

Do UFOs make the beeps?

For years I struggled with the concept of reality compared with what I had heard, seen and experienced while I lived in



Southern Ontario and N.Y. State : ● = Beeping UFO ▲ = Crop Circle

Orton. Although I was fascinated with them myself, I was ridiculed whenever I shared them with others. During the 1980's, interest in UFO's rose and it was easier to pursue the research without so much stigma attached to it. I joined the Mutual UFO Network (MUFON) here in the United States and slowly began contacting researchers about cases that paralleled my own.

My first real bout of enthusiasm came in 1989 on a return trip to Canada where I went to visit Henry McKay who had been the Director of MUFON, Canada, and whom had personally investigated my case back in 1975. I took him the recording I had made of the beeping sounds in my back yard and he managed to produce two other identical recordings of the same such beeping sounds that were made in Western Canada in the late 1960's. I was stunned! These recordings were made by the principal ear-witness at the time and they were associated with major UFO sightings. These cases were well-documented and the beeping sound analysed in a write up in the MUFON Symposium Proceedings of 1979. Also, locals living in the area formed a research group and put together a long-play album of the sounds and their eye-witness accounts. Most of these sightings occurred along Highway 2, from Edmonton, Alberta, south to Calgary and then to Lethbridge.

The first crop circle in Canada I believe, happened along this route in 1967 in Bowden, Alberta; half-way between Edmonton and Calgary. Train operators during this time reported being followed by UFO's and having their radio transmissions interrupted by them. Both the beeping sounds and UFO's were reported on a regular basis all through this area, especially High River, Bragg Creek and Taber, Alberta. The beeping sound interfered with car radios and battery operated devices. Park rangers and Forest Rangers said the beeping sounds actually were broadcast over their radios as well! In the years following these sightings, crop circles have popped up vertically within this area, forming in Bowden, Okotoks, Granum, Warner, and West Lethbridge. There are over twenty more crop circle locations across the Canadian Prairies, some of which you'll never find on a map. It is hard to find documentation of these old sightings, but the Canadian Provinces experienced a UFO flap in the mid 1970's and late 1960's. Crop circles are near these areas.

Beeps in the Pacific North-West

Continuing my investigations, I found out there were numerous accounts of these beeping UFO's that appeared in the Pacific North-West portion of the United States, specifically in Washington and Oregon States; where some unusual crop circles have been found these past few years. Going south along the Puget Sound from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Vancouver, Washington are many different reports of beeping UFO's. This caused so much concern back in the late 1960's, that the Air Force and the Department of Civil Defense were called in to investigate it properly. Radio programs and newspapers covered the strange sound and sights. The widely read, national LOOK magazine in 1967 wrote in their piece "Happening at Hoogdal: An Unidentified Beeping Object" :- "But what happened there the week of May 8, 1967 was mayhem. It was mass reaction, possibly the nation's first, to what many feel was a month long visit by a guest from outer space..." A local paper stated "Anyone with a road-side stand selling little Beep-Beep dolls could have made a fortune..."

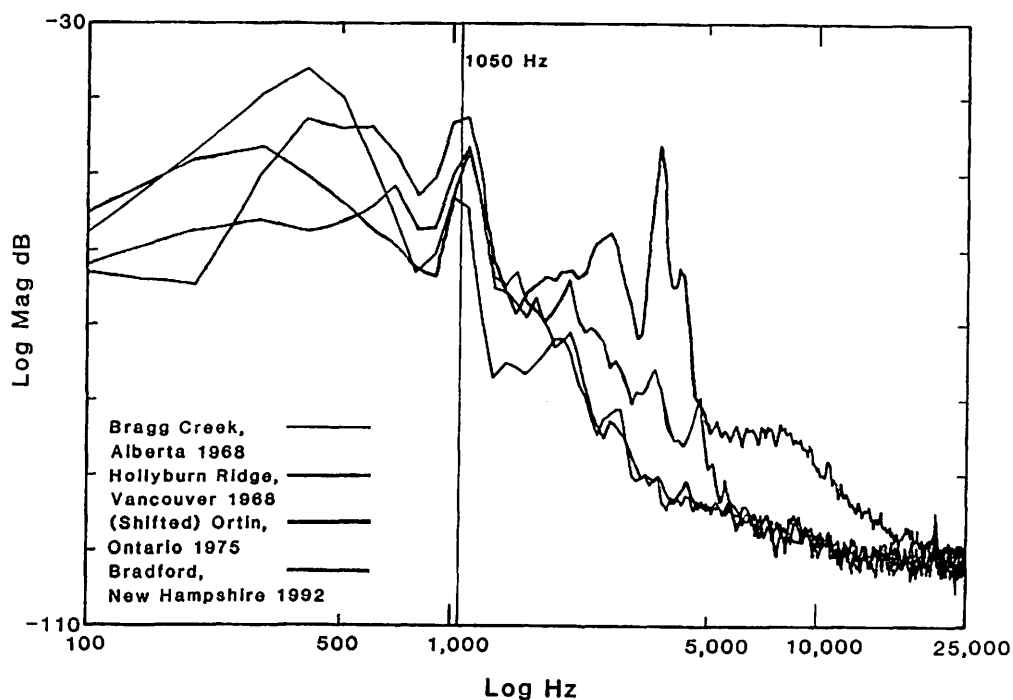
After weeks of sightings and beeping sounds, and the hundreds of people that drove out to these locations, one farmer claims to have shot a Saw-Whet Owl which was causing the beeping. The US Air Force followed his assumption a year later when finally publishing the results of their findings in the now infamous "Condon Report", more specifically known as "The Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying

Objects" which was conducted by the University of Colorado under the Air Forces' direction back in 1968.

Now, after what I personally saw and heard and experienced over a long period of time, you'd have to go a long way to convince me that what I saw and heard was nothing more than an owl! I needed more tape recordings and I needed an expert to analyse my tapes and hear my story. Such a person came to me in the form of an Aerospace Professor here in the United States by the name of Dr. Ronald Stearman. He not only has state-of-the-art acoustical analysis equipment, but he shares my interest in the subject and was willing to publish his findings for me. There are all kinds of analysis I could give to you now, but for brevity's sake I'll just say that the five separate beep recordings I have given him so far, not only sound identical, but analyse almost the same as well! And, compared to different recordings of the Saw-Whet Owl we have gathered, these five recordings do not match the owl at all. So much for Air Force ingenuity!

The Yakima UFO Microcosm

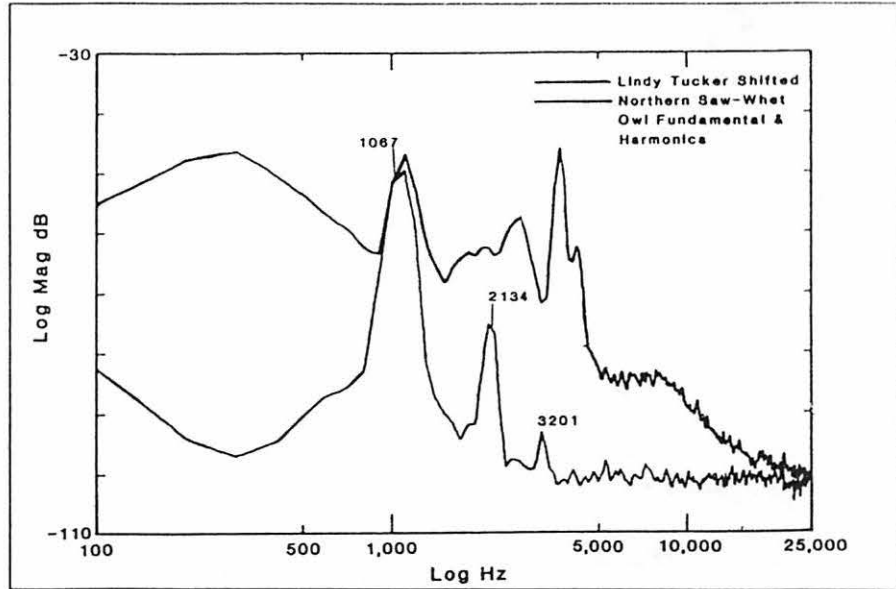
To get back to these cases in the Pacific Northwest, I must mention that crop circles appeared recently within a 50 mile radius of Vancouver, Washington, and its twin city of Portland, Oregon where the beeps were first reported as early as 1962! These locations are Chehalis, Washington and the small towns of Gaston, Aloha, and Hillsboro, Oregon. Beeping UFO's were



Comparison chart of four UFO-related beeping sounds



Dr Ronald Stearman



A Sound Comparison Analysis between Lindy Tucker's recording of the beeps at Orton, Ontario, and one of the Northern Saw-Whet Owl. The profiles do not match

reported in other small towns near here, such as Hubbard, and Falls City. Pursuing a wonderful lead given to me by the prominent psychiatrist Dr Berthold Schwarz of Florida, I contacted Greg Long who lives near all these colourful locations and who also wrote "Examining the Earthlight Theory - The Yakima UFO Microcosm" (The J. Allen Hynek Centre for UFO Studies, 1990). He has written about a well-documented case of these unusual beeping sounds and UFO sightings

that plagued the Yakima Indian Reservation and the town of Toppenish, Washington for a period of time in the mid 1970's. Again, within 50 miles of this location appeared the rather large and stunning crop circle in Kennewick in 1993.

Mind you, I see a pattern forming here that makes me curious. I cannot prove to you that all these crop circle formations I have mentioned are the genuine article, anymore that I can prove to you that all the participants in the UFO beeping cases

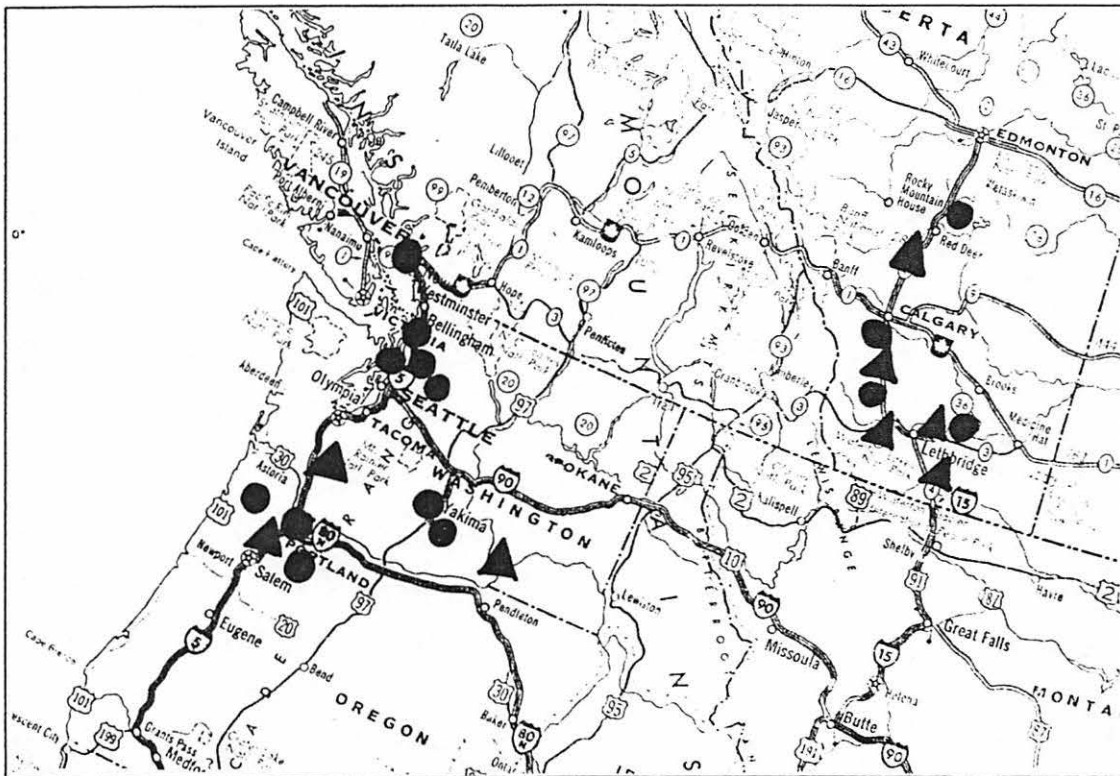
were telling the truth. But there are a lot of documented cases and I have pulled out my atlas and spent hours finding all these small towns.

What I have found, after connecting all the dots, is a pattern developing here. One that needs to be carefully watched in the hopes it might help to unravel this phenomena. In your country you have the crop circles, occasionally appearing in conjunction with UFO sightings and balls of light. Trilling sounds have been

reported, but so far, no beeping sounds. Just because it has happened here, doesn't mean it can't happen there...

I wanted you researchers to know some of the facts of what I have found and hope, in the future you will be more aware of sounds reported in your country. Any readers with interesting stories or enquiries pertaining to my research may contact me at :-

P. U. R. E.
RESEARCH,
P.O. BOX 627,
Sebring,
Florida 33871,
U.S.A.



The Pacific North-West :

● = Beeping UFO ▲ = Crop Circle

Renton, Wash

200

14 January 1969

Mr. and Mrs. James Nelson
13612 - 196th Ave. S.E.
Renton, Washington

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Nelson:

In my capacity as scientific consultant to the United States Air Force on the matter of unidentified flying objects I have been reviewing UFO cases of 1966. In so doing I have, of course, come across your most interesting report centering around the sighting of 18 April 1966. I read with great interest your special letter concerning the many events that had been going on in your vicinity about that time and in the interests of science would like to pursue this matter much further. Yes, as you say, so many things happen it is difficult to know where to begin.

I do not know when I shall be in the northwest again, but since that may be sometime from now I would appreciate it if we could have at least an initial talk by telephone sometime in the near future. Accordingly, I am enclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope and would like to ask you to be kind enough for you to specify a time convenient to yourself (preferably over a weekend on a Saturday or Sunday) when I might place a station-to-station call to you and also, the number at which you could be reached at that time.

I am quite interested in learning what, after the passage of nearly three years remains vivid in your mind and how much of the wheat from the chaff you have been able to sort out to your own satisfaction. In short, what remains in your mind as the outstanding part of your total experience. I look forward very much to talking with you and perhaps writing further in the near future. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Allen Rynek
Director

JAH:lp

Use
1. DATE - TIME GROUP
18 Apr 66 18/0835Z

2. LOCATION
RANTON, WASHINGTON (witnesses)

18/APR/66

3. SOURCE
CIVILIAN

10. CONCLUSION INSUFFICIENT DATA FOR EVALUATION

200

4. NUMBER OF OBJECTS
one

FTD Form 164 forwarded to witnesses however, not returned after 30 days. Will re-evaluate if forms are received.

5. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION
short period

11. BRIEF SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

Obj was metallic colored about the size of a silver dollar. There was a red light in front and a green one behind, both rotating. There appeared to be a dome on the top with a salmon colored light on the top of the dome. Obj appeared on one side of an aircraft they were watching. Moved slowly to and disappeared in the east.

6. TYPE OF OBSERVATION
ground visual

7. COURSE
east

Possible aircraft, however, additional info is needed.

8. PHOTOS

Yes
 No

Form 164 REC. 29 APR 68. NO ACTION IS GOING TO BE TAKEN AT THIS TIME BECAUSE OF THE NATURE OF THE REPORT.

9. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Yes
 No

FORM FTD SEP 63 0-329 (TDE) Previous editions of this form may be used.

This means they should be considered seriously

Use

Craft

Night

Units

FTD (TDETR)
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio 45433
11 July 1966

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson
13612 196th Avenue, S.E.
Renton, Washington 98056

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Nelson,

Reference your unidentified observation of 18 April 1966.
The information which we have received is not sufficient
for a scientific evaluation. Request you complete the
attached FTD Forms 164 and return them in the envelope
provided.

We wish to thank you for reporting your observations to
the Air Force.

Sincerely,


DIRECTOR QUINTANILLA, Jr, Major, USAF
Chief, Project Blue Book

6897
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RUEENRA/SECRETARY OF AFWASH DC
RUCDSQ/FTD WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OHIO
INFO RUWHSB/4TH AF
BT

UNCLAS 318FIS 2696 APR 66

FOR: USAF (AFNIN), CSAF (SAFIC). SUBJ: UNIDENTIFIED FLYING
OBJECT. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS SUBMITTED ON AN UFO
SIGHTED 18 APRIL 66.

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT:

A. SHAPE DESCRIBED ROUGHLY AS A "FLYING SAUCER"

1. SIZE OF HALF-DOLLAR.

C. METALLIC COLORED.

D. ONE (1) OBJECT.

E. NO FORMATION.

PAGE 2 RUWHEM 567. UNCLAS

F. SHAPE NOT SHARPLY OUTLINED, BUT HAD A RED LIGHT BEHIND A
GREEN ONE IN FRONT. BOTH ROTATED. THERE WAS A DOMES ON TOP OF THE
OBJECT THAT RESEMBLED A SILVER COLORED HALF-EGGSHELL. A SALMON-
COLORED LIGHT APPEARED ON TOP OF THE DOME.

G. THERE WAS NO SOUND FROM THE OBJECT.

H. NO OTHER FEATURES.

2. DESCRIPTION OF COURSE OF OBJECT.

A. OBSERVERS WERE WATCHING AN AIRCRAFT FLYING AT LOW ALTITUDE
PLANE WAS DESCRIBED AS OLIVE DRAB IN COLOR AND SIMILAR TO
NORTHROP F-49 FLYING WING (NO SUBSTANTIATION FROM SAGE) OBJECT
APPEARED TO THE SIDE OF PLANE AND VEERED AWAY AS PLANE PASSED
OVERHEAD THE OBSERVERS. TWO OTHER AIRCRAFT FOLLOWED SHORTLY
AFTERWARD AT HIGHER ALTITUDES.

was sound heard

B. LOW ALTITUDE AND 4 DEGREES FROM HORIZON, TO THE NORTH OF THE

PROTECTED BY U. S. AND FOREIGN PATENTS OF THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY

- C. MOVED SLOWLY TO THE EAST AT DISAPPEARANCE.
- D. OBJECT MOVED SLOWLY AND APPEARED TO BE RISING.
- E. FADED IN AN EASTERLY DIRECTION.
- F. NO DATA ON THE TIME OBJECT WERE VISIBLE, QUITE SHORT PERIOD.

A/C

PAGE 3 RUWHEN 567 X UNCLAS

3. MANNER OF OBSERVATION.

- A. GROUND - VISUAL.
- E. NO AIDS.
- 4. TIME AND DATE OF SIGHTING.

A. 18 APRIL 1966, 235Z.

D. NIGHT.

5. LOCATION OF OBSERVER: RENTON WASHINGTON, NEAR LAKE McDONALD.

6. IDENTIFYING INFORMATION ON OBSERVERS: MR. & MRS. NELSTN, 13612 195TH AVE S.E., RENTON, WASHINGTON, FAIR RELIABILITY.

7. WEATHER AND WINDS ALOFT.

A. OBSERVER STATES IT WAS CLEAR, COMMENTS ON WINDS AS "SOME".

B. ALTITUDE WIND DIRECTION WIND VELOCITY TEMP VERT GRADIENT

ALTITUDE	WIND DIRECTION	WIND VELOCITY	TEMP	VERT GRADIENT
SURFACE	160 DEGREES	4 KNOTS		7 DEGREES C
6,000	40	10		-4
12,000	360	17		-1
16,000	360	66		-18
20,000	110	89		-25
30,000	360	120		-47
50,000	NO DATA	NO DATA		-50
80,000	NO DATA	NO DATA		NO DATA

*received
29 April 66
via
TDP (oa)*

FID (TDMR)
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio 45433
11 July 1966

Mr. and Mrs. Nelstn
13612 196th Avenue, S.E.
Renton, Washington 98056

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Nelstn,

Reference your unidentified observation of 18 April 1966.
The information which we have received is not sufficient
for a scientific evaluation. Request you complete the
attached FID Forms 164 and return them in the envelope
provided.

We wish to thank you for reporting your observations to
the Air Force.

Sincerely,


HECTOR QUINTANILLA, Jr; Major, USAF
Chief, Project Blue Book

Dear Sirs.

There ARE SO MANY things to
tell about our 'UFO summer' we
could not ^{possibly} go into detail. There are
MANY witnesses of other sightings
AND SO MANY mysterious things seen
by MANY reliable witnesses AND ourselves
in this area.
Things observed April 66 thru Oct 66.
IT would take the days and days
copy things for you we have. Follow?

the you would also think we were
a bunch of nuts if you listened to the reports
I can assure you we are most sincere
with each sighting and try to detail
exactly.

I have written several articles written
for how do you and without an explanation
We have learned the hard way

Not to discuss these things with
just anybody, hence our delay in
ANSWERING request.

As of this writing that damn
owl is beeping again.

AND THAT IS THE TRUTH

Sincerely

Mrs. J. H. Nelson

Civil defense has worked profusely
on the mystery of the 'Beep Beep' last
year. A meeting was held here with
civil defense and AN owl expert from
Holt W. They do not say it was the
owl. We do, we saw it you may be
interested in our News paper Articles that
I will Not send as I have only one each

This is it

Dedicated to the survivors of the "Beep Beep".

Please Return

This is the story as my husband and myself know it and observed together.

Both objects were very clear and very, very low. The only difference in our opinions due to perspective is that my husband thought the object was much larger than the airplane and I saw it as smaller, about $\frac{3}{4}$ the size of the plane. There was a terrific noise, but only one motor noise from the airplane, as a very low flying airplane would emit. The airplane was an older type plane and as Mr. Nelson said much like an older c-47. (newspaper said b-49) It was OD color, illuminated by the lights of the other object, they were so close to each other we thought they were going to crash, we did hear metal clanging together but whater it was this sight or now we do not know. Neither object was jet propelled, they both flew as a low flying, slow flying airplane would fly, the airplane was like an old world war 11 bomber with big motors, a very heavy built airplane, not jet or streamlined such as our boeing models are. The obgettwas shaped round on the base, at least it appeared to be because of the lights, it had a beautiful silvery dome, much like the diamond in a ring, not a dark silver, as one man described, "almost like glass". It had huge lights, on the front green, on the back red and on the dome amber. It was beautiful and we will not say it was from outer space, it could have been made by us. It was rare and unusal but not impossible. After this object disappeared from our view, two fast flying airplanes within minutes apart and low, flew in the same direction. There seemed to be many airplanes in the area afterwards and we are convinced that this airplane was so close to the object that they had to see it and what was in it, if there was, they just had to.

Afterwards, we heard a loud crashing noice andobserved glowing light coming from the direction of the lake, which is one half mile from our home, this was very eerie , but could have been anything. It is this lake area in which most people have observed these objects. The following night two of these objects

Please Return

were observed by my daughter and myself at a much greater distance but recognized by the strange and tremendous lights .

These objects have been reported at least once a night by somebody within this mile and a half area until the weather turned cloudy and rainy last Tuesday

The objects are frightening the people and causing mass concern and the children are becoming hysterical because of the sights and the movies of the monsters from outer space.

We know there must be some logical answers to this and are hoping that we can be put at ease . We can only say, "We have seen it, We believe it" whatever it is

We are hoping for a resolution and also that we may get to observe this once again

Use.

Sincerely

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Nelson
13612 196th Ave. S. E.
Renton, Washington

WRITTEN ~~AND~~ request
TO Another party

Dear Sir:

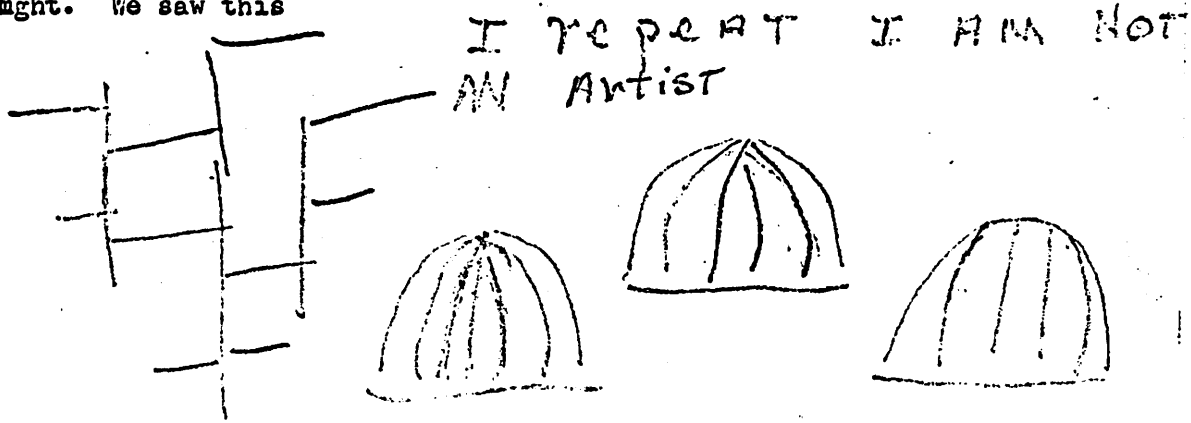
We received your reply and information and we were very glad to hear from you. In haste we lost your letter but will try to answer the best we can.

It has been such a summer that you nor anyone else would find it easy to believe and so we hesitate to discuss this summer with a lot of people. Things happened and were witnessed by several people almost every evening and it would almost be impossible to go into minute detail of dates ect. it would have taken a catalogue to keep the records and we finally gave up. We are considering, taping the information from various witness's to this phenomenal summer and then typing up a complete report. We are waiting for a tape recorder. We don't even know who would be interested in this besides ourselves but I can tell you that no person we talked to or were grouped with could tell as many fantastic lies as it would take to discuss these things.

First we observed our own incident and then each night we would watch moving lights across the sky from our own roof top. Perhaps a few of these were satilights but when you count up to 12 and 15 within the time span of 2 hours it seems ridiculous to suggest that these were all sattalights and more ridiculous to suggest these were airplanes when there was no sound involved and since we have observed that we can hear any airplane that we can see from our positions. Well what were they? Airplanes? We observed two radiant round balls flying very very low, east, south from our home extremely brilliant and so low you could actually see moving machinery within the brilliant light, it gave the illusion of being perfectly round. We saw one that tumbled barely higher than an airplane flashing several colored lights. apparently the pilot of the airplane did not get excited because he kept steady on his course. I can't remember whether we told you about the fantastic incident of the mountain jeep trip we took. It was hilarious and frightening at the same time and I will try

Use
to tell you exactly what happened. My brother became interested in these crazy lights and the crazier actions that were taking place. and we spent several evenings with him chasing these things in his Jeep, since and because of the strain of these wilderness trips the Jeep has lost an axel and ^{is} out of use. But one evening we decided to find a road to the top of the highest mountain peak so that we could watch for lights. WE finally arrived at a forest rangers station. and from there we could see a higher peak and on the tip ~~top~~ we could see what looked like domes and antenna's and we decided to adventure and see what we could see. We followed a road, one way width, very rutty and wet and hard to get through, but we finally made it. Mind you none of this property was government posted nor were there any fences no keep out signs no gates no nothing. This ^{is} top of this road was at approx. an 80 degree angle straight up. My brother parked the Jeep about half way up because we were afraid that we could not turn around to come back down. The three men got out and with a small flashlight they walked up the hill, a few minutes passed and finally we saw all three of them running like son of a guns down the hill toward us. Now we thought they were being silly and trying to scare us four women in the car and we were getting a big kick out of it until they got in the Jeep and whitefaced they were not saying a word they just hustled that jeep out of there and away we went. Finally they calmed down and told us their story. They had arrived at the dome shaped structures and as they were flashing their light around they heard a crazy voice, as if it were on a record player on a very fast speed say "Can't talk now someone's coming" and then they heard a Click Click Click.. as if switches were being snapped off. Well it scared the he~~ck~~ out of them and that is when they started running. Mind you by this time it was pitch black out and they could see nor hear no one or no thing.

The next day we started out earlier and decided that we going to return there and see what we could see in the daylight. It took us two hours from the bottom of the hill to get to the top of the hill in broad day light. We saw this



there was no sign of life. there were no fuses in the fuse box there was no machinery in operation. There were no signs. inside one of the domes there was a handwritten sign that said this property stolen from somebodys garage in snohomish. It was'nt scary in the day light and looked as if it were a t v relay station or something. I called every one that we could think of that could verify that there was something there and no one would admit to it One engineer asked me what time of day it was and I told him it was 10:30 at night. He said, "are you crazy!" and hung up. Well you can see why we were and are afraid to mention to many of these things to the wrong people. Ok You tell us what it was and what it is and we will be satisfied that we are a bunch of nuts that were looking for some excitement (to fill up the emptiness of our lives.) that has been suggested by people that cannot take the time to look, listen. or hear.

The next interesting thing that I can think of was "The star that stood still". My nephew, my self a 20 year old neighbor girl and our daughter were sitting on the roof scanning the skies we watched this brilliant star for at least 2 and 1 half hours when much to our surprize and right before our eyes it began to fly away. It traveled east toward the peaks of the mountains that we can see from our roof. It appeared to fly around the mountain at least it would disappear and reappear at various

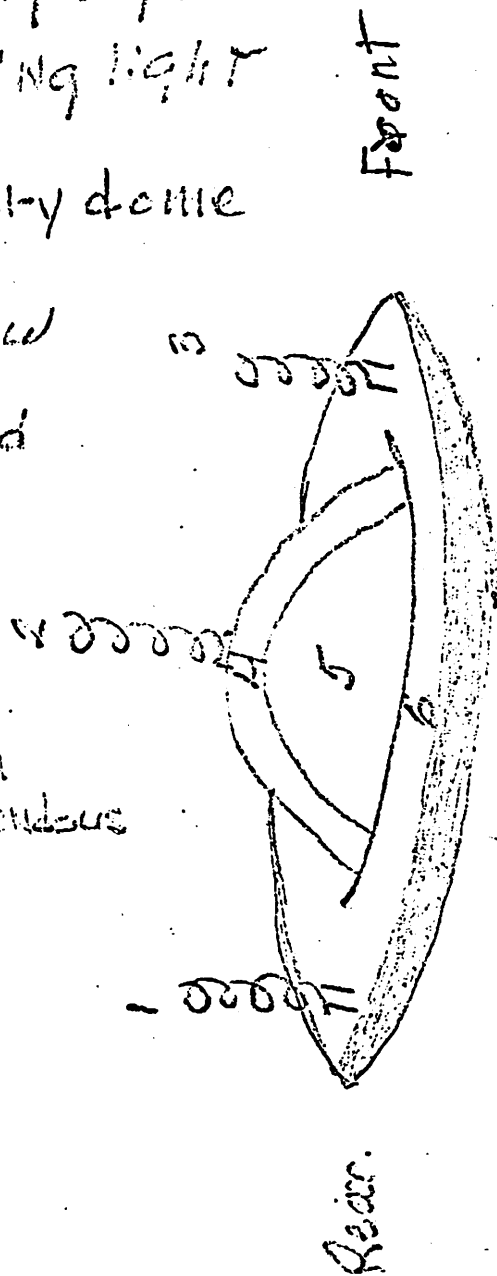
- ① Red Flaring light
- ② Amber Flaring light
- ③ Green Flaring light
- 4 Crystal silvery dome

5 Bronze window

6 Base, recognized
NO color

7 Dark shadowed
Bottom

3 lights stand
up & away from
object. Were tremendous
size



questions.

1. remote controlled?

2. why was light
system.

green - go
red - stop?

N

FLYING
WAS LIGHTS

CONTACT?

was tremendous
sound at this point
metal clashing. Note
noise of airplane very
loud.

- Noise from woods?

- Woods.

owl - beep beep
extremely loud
and SIGHTING

dogs

N

N

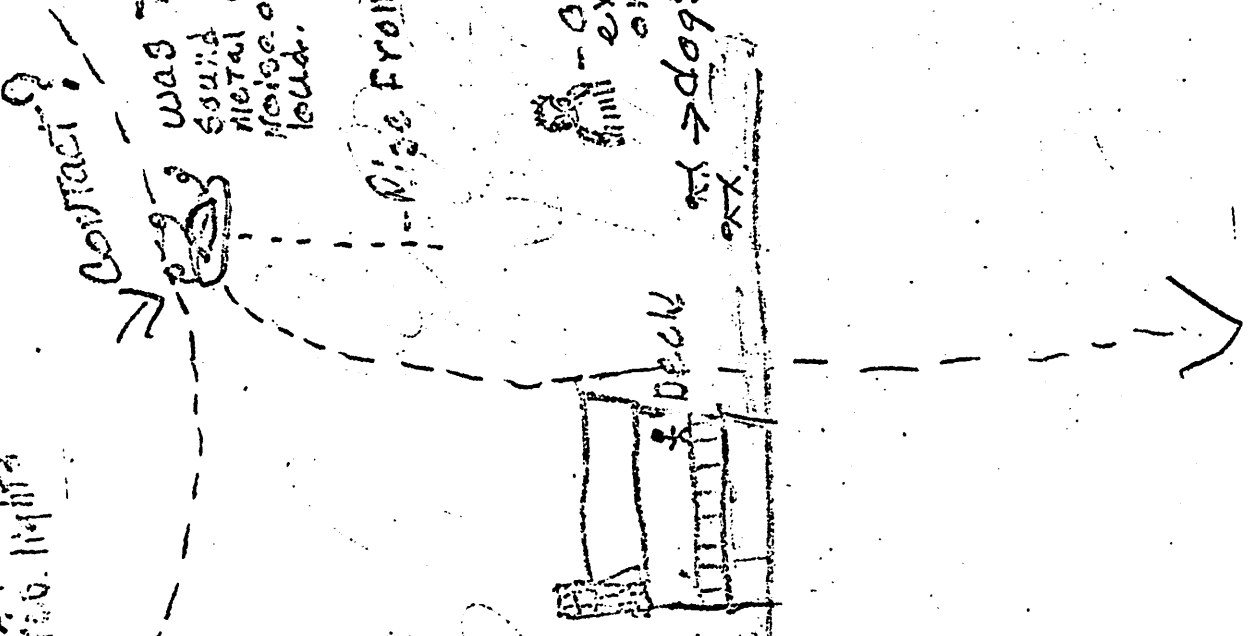
no howling.
beeping.

old object rise
over of woods

at first thought
bulldozer was
going through
woods excitingly

The dogs which
had been packed
for at least moments
in road and in woods
to remain in heat.

MOUNTAINS



U.S. AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INFORMATION

This questionnaire has been prepared so that you can give the U.S. Air Force as much information as possible concerning the unidentified aerial phenomenon that you have observed. Please try to answer as many questions as you possibly can. The information that you give will be used for research purposes. Your name will *not* be used in connection with any statements, conclusions, or publications without your permission. We request this personal information so that if it is deemed necessary, we may contact you for further details.

1. When did you see the object?

17 April 1966
Day Month Year

2. Time of day: 12 00

That night Hour Minutes
(Circle One): A.M. or P.M.

3. Time Zone:

(Circle One): a. Eastern
b. Central
c. Mountain
 d. Pacific
e. Other _____

(Circle One): a. Daylight Saving
b. Standard

4. Where were you when you saw the object?

13112 1910th Ave SE Spokane Washington
Nearest Postal Address City or Town State or County

5. How long was object in sight? (Total Duration)

_____ 06 _____
Hours Minutes Seconds

a. Certain
b. Fairly certain
c. Not very sure
d. Just a guess

5.1 How was time in sight determined? By clock

5.2 Was object in sight continuously? Yes No _____

6. What was the condition of the sky?

DAY
a. Bright
b. Cloudy

NIGHT
a. Bright and dark
b. Cloudy

7. IF you saw the object during DAYLIGHT, where was the SUN located as you looked at the object?

(Circle One): a. In front of you
b. In back of you
c. To your right
d. To your left
e. Overhead
f. Don't remember

8. IF you saw the object at NIGHT, what did you notice concerning the STARS and MOON?

8.1 STARS (Circle One):

- a. None
- b. A few
- c. Many
- d. Don't remember

Clear

8.2 MOON (Circle One):

- a. Bright moonlight
- b. Dull moonlight
- c. No moonlight - pitch dark
- d. Don't remember

dark and Clear

9. What were the weather conditions at the time you saw the object?

CLOUDS (Circle One):

- a. Clear sky
- b. Hazy
- c. Scattered clouds
- d. Thick or heavy clouds

very dark

WEATHER (Circle One):

- a. Dry
- b. Fog, mist, or light rain
- c. Moderate or heavy rain
- d. Snow
- e. Don't remember

a. Dry

10. The object appeared: (Circle One):

- a. Solid
- b. Transparent
- c. Vapor
- d. As a light
- e. Don't remember

actual lightning

11. If it appeared as a light, was it brighter than the brightest stars? (Circle One):

- a. Brighter
- b. Dimmer
- c. About the same
- d. Don't know

11.1 Compare brightness to some common object:

like usual ring down

12. The edges of the object were:

- (Circle One):
- a. Fuzzy or blurred
 - b. Like a bright star
 - c. Sharply outlined
 - d. Don't remember

Other: did not see bottom of star, sharp, clear, lines of constellation, all clear

13. Did the object:

(Circle One for each question)

- a. Appear to stand still at any time?
- b. Suddenly speed up and rush away at any time?
- c. Break up into parts or explode?
- d. Give off smoke?
- e. Change brightness?
- f. Change shape?
- g. Flash-or-flicker?
- h. Disappear and reappear?

- | | | |
|-----|----|------------|
| Yes | No | Don't know |
| Yes | No | Don't know |
| Yes | No | Don't know |
| Yes | No | Don't know |
| Yes | No | Don't know |
| Yes | No | Don't know |
| Yes | No | Don't know |
| Yes | No | Don't know |

Flashing lights
Light of transient



could be ball containing inside of light flash

14. Did the object disappear while you were watching it? If so, how?

It flew away slowly

15. Did the object move behind something at any time, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One): Yes No Don't Know. IF you answered YES, then tell what it moved behind: _____

16. Did the object move in front of something at any time, particularly a cloud?

(Circle One): Yes No Don't Know. IF you answered YES, then tell what in front of: _____

17. Tell in a few words the following things about the object: *optical motor sound but*

- a. Sound *All it ~~heard~~ omitted from airplane and object*
- b. Color *Slight red color piece - silver*

18. We wish to know the angular size. Hold a match stick at arm's length in line with a known object and note how much of the object is covered by the head of the match. If you had performed this experiment at the time of the sighting, how much of the object would have been covered by the match head?

Saw actual size - large chase airplane. Airplane was heavily built like an old world war 2 cargo plane and was color of an army plane (olive drab)

19. Draw a picture that will show the shape of the object or objects. Label and include in your sketch any details of the object that you saw such as wings, protrusions, etc., and especially exhaust trails or vapor trails. Place an arrow beside the drawing to show the direction the object was moving.

20. Do you think you can estimate the speed of the object?

(Circle One) Yes No

IF you answered YES, then what speed would you estimate? Slow moving airplane

21. Do you think you can estimate how far away from you the object was?

(Circle One) Yes No

IF you answered YES, then how far away would you say it was? From 100 to 40 feet

22. Where were you located when you saw the object?

(Circle One):

- a. Inside a building
 b. In a car
 c. Outdoors
 d. In an airplane (type)
 e. At sea
 f. Other from window of house

23. Were you (Circle One)

- a. In the business section of a city?
b. In the residential section of a city?
 c. In open countryside?
d. Near an airfield?
e. Flying over a city?
f. Flying over open country?
g. Other trees, mountains

24. IF you were MOVING IN AN AUTOMOBILE or other vehicle at the time, then complete the following questions:

24.1 What direction were you moving? (Circle One)

- a. North c. East e. South g. West
b. Northeast d. Southeast f. Southwest h. Northwest

24.2 How fast were you moving? _____ miles per hour.

24.3 Did you stop at any time while you were looking at the object?

(Circle One) Yes No

25. Did you observe the object through any of the following?

- | | | | | | |
|--|-----|----|---------------|-----------------|----|
| a. Eyeglasses | Yes | No | e. Binoculars | Yes | No |
| b. Sun glasses | Yes | No | f. Telescope | Yes | No |
| c. Windshield | Yes | No | g. Theodolite | Yes | No |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> d. Window glass | Yes | No | h. Other | <u>airplane</u> | |

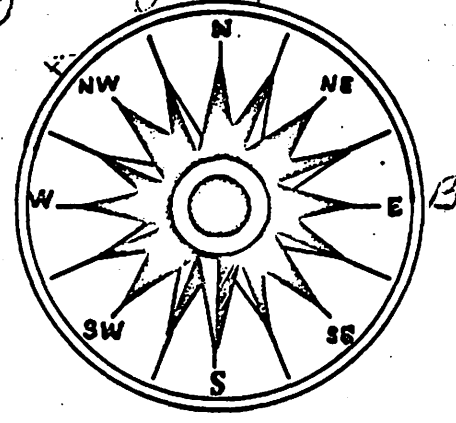
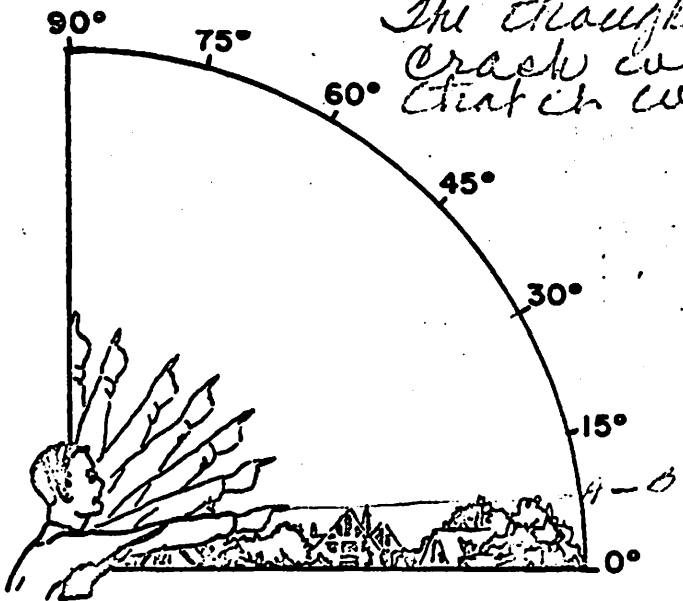
26. In order that you can give as clear a picture as possible of what you saw, describe in your own words a common object or objects which, when placed up in the sky, would give the same appearance as the object which you saw.

It was completely different than anything I ever observed that Mr. Mason or myself. We will have observed several UFO photos that resemble it.

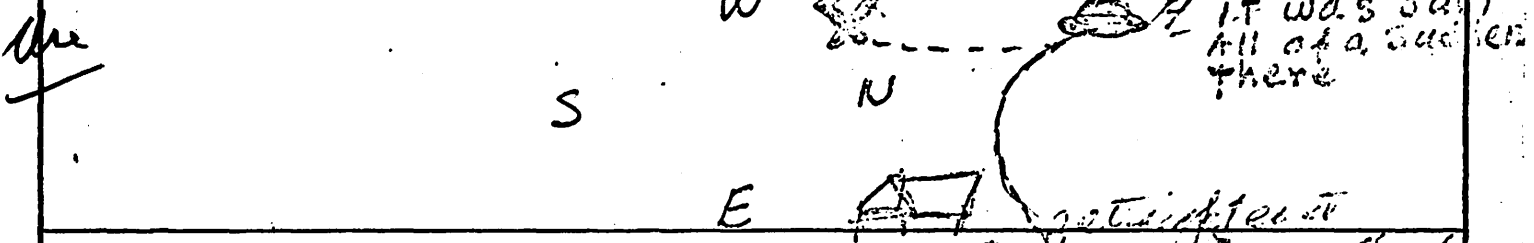
Mrs.

27. In the following sketch, imagine that you are at the point shown. Place an "A" on the curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you first saw it. Place a "B" on the same curved line to show how high the object was above the horizon (skyline) when you last saw it. Place an "A" on the compass when you first saw it. Place a "B" on the compass where you last saw the object.

The thought it was going to crash with the airplane. then that it was just going to crash.



28. Draw a picture that will show the motion that the object or objects made. Place an "A" at the beginning of the path, a "B" at the end of the path, and show any changes in direction during the course.



29. IF there was MORE THAN ONE object, then how many were there? one was an airplane
 Draw a picture of how they were arranged, and put an arrow to show the direction that they were traveling.

30. Have you ever seen this, or a similar object before. If so give date or dates and location.

Never

31. Was anyone else with you at the time you saw the object? (Circle One) Yes No

31.1 IF you answered YES, did they see the object too? (Circle One) Yes No

31.2 Please list their names and addresses:

JAMES W. NELSON
JUDY M. NELSON 14 yr old daughter
SUSAN THOMAS - Neighbor - I called her home, she lives approx. 1 mile away. observed red pulsating light from a distance in the woods near a wooded area. She also observed the object in the woods near the open 2 other lights

32. Please give the following information about yourself:

NAME NELSON VERLONES MINNIE
Last Name First Name Middle Name
ADDRESS 13612 196TH AVE S ANTON WASH.
Street City Zone State
TELEPHONE NUMBER BAC-5721 AGE 35 SEX F

Indicate any additional information about yourself, including any special experience, which might be pertinent.

Note - Own a beauty shop and a few times had discussed UFO's particularly the day before as we had heard of a 16 year old girl who had had (to her) a frightening experience. (a sighting) Her sketch showed a very different than ours. Will enclose her sketch. Several people observed object for us at later date. I talked to each of them. Trying to find a logical explanation of experience.

33. When and to whom did you report that you had seen the object?

13 April 66 ANY - ANYBODY
Day Month Year that would listen
who were contacted by several and were in...

34. Date you completed this questionnaire:

29th Feb 1967
 Day Month Year
 April 23 1968

35. Information which you feel pertinent and which is not adequately covered in the specific points of the questionnaire or a narrative explanation of your sighting.

an Special Sheet.
 Strangest of all were the lights. They were brilliant and yet there was no eye strain it was as if you could see through them. Could actually see rotating colors in center of the flare. The lights because of the action of motion did flare. As the object flew away it resembled more a 'Pulsating' light. It actually did not pulsate it flared. Lights stood on base and away from object. Small base was dark. The lights did not light up the object so the object was very dark except the lights and the dome. We could not see outline of object but due to the flare of dome and lights we reason the shape was round and since we did not see dome until the object banked from the dome we reason the object was a flat saucer inverted saucer

over

This reporter is not an artist. Coils rotated like the old barber shop poles. Coils of lights were dark as a heavy ^{smoke} were that build up. I actually could not see a connecting wire between lights on outside of object.

Second mystery: window under dome was definitely glass. dark in color, as an undraped window in the day time (outside looking in) I watched for movement of a pilot (or anything). It is like trying to explain a "one way window". I could not see through the glass. I remember being very irritated that I could not. We would like to say the object was logical (American made) we cannot.

From our study since we have determined object was definitely a UFO. We do not know, however, what it was and are waiting patiently for a scientific explanation.

Would appreciate it.

Observers....

Mrs. Susan Thomas 19639 S. E. 150th Renton, Washington

Miss Kay Fomillard 19615 S. E. 136th Renton, Washington

Miss Lenette La Duz 14403 196th Ave. S. E. Renton, Washington

Mr. Elmo Treverso and family 14416 196th Ave. S. E. Renton, Washington

Miss Judy Nelson 13612 196th Ave. S. E. Renton, Washington

This Family lives 1/2? Mile away
on lake front. they have observed
same object which became invisible
at times. they thought were
helicopters at first.

July 18/95
P. O. Box 637
Spring, Ill. 33871
813-471-0275

Dear Michael,

I was pleased to meet you at the MUFON conference in Seattle. You were an answer to my dilemma to find some CONDON investigators! Several times over the past 2 years, I ran ads in the MUFON JOURNAL (eg: issue 314: "LOOKING FOR CONDON REPORT INVESTIGATORS Ray Craig and James E. Wadsworth from the University of Colorado circa 1968 to confirm research findings. Anyone knowing their whereabouts..." So, here you are! Please send me the address & phone # of the American Philosophical Society and under what label/file I could find my Pacific North West "leeping" cases - case # 20 in the Condon Report - if you have any tidbits of information on ^{how} to get the file easier or quicker, please let me know.

I would also appreciate it if you could send me a copy of those 2 leeping tapes you said you had. They may, or may not be, ones I already have. I had tried to access some of this info from CUFOs a couple of years back but came up empty-headed. Ron Johnson even tried for me. I don't know how to repay you for your help, but I will give you credit for it, in anything I publish - or I could possibly assist you in your research. As I said before, I read your articles in the B.A.E. and know you are an accomplished thinker/writer.

Sincerely,
Judy Tucker

July 18/72
P.O. Box 201
London, E.C. 4
1874-1875

Dear Sir

I have pleasure to meet you at the ...
... of the ...
... of the ...
... of the ...
... of the ...

I have pleasure to meet you at the ...
... of the ...
... of the ...
... of the ...
... of the ...

Yours faithfully
[Signature]



<No. 59> 065 21401 000001200 642

L to R: DEBARAH HALL

GEORGE WINGFIELD

LINDY TUCKER

Seattle May 95

Ph. 813-471-0275

FAX 813-471-0275 *7



P.U.R.E. Research

Phenomena Under Reasonable Evidence

P.O. Box 627
Sebring, FL 33871

LINDY TUCKER
Researcher

Memo

5/12/96

Michael,

Here's that organization I thought you might like to know about.

I saw you on A+E tonight - good job!

I almost called Ray Craig (got his phone # from information) but had too busy a weekend.

I did get an excited call from Greg Lark in Oregon (author of the Earthlight Theory) who says the sightings & beeps have re-occurred there & he's heard & recorded them!! Says he'll send me his tape WOW! Keep this quiet - let's watch

P.U.R.E. RESEARCH

P.O. Box 627, Sebring, FL 33871

it first. Will keep you posted *for* funds

Memo

7/29/95

Michael-

During your recording, you said you didn't know if the Alberta beep tapes were UFO-related - here's the stats on it - the Gene Marshall/Harold Rota tapes we have. The Hoquiam Washington is new, but I have no data yet to support it...

I managed to locate the phone # for Judy Nelson in RENTON, who was 14 at the age of the beeping UFO encounters. Left a message on her machine - hope to talk to her soon (gulp...)
Re-reading the families report was very encouraging to me - other "survivors of the beeps" WOW! We'll have to have a re-union!

P.U.R.E. RESEARCH

P.O. Box 627, Sebring, FL 33871

Lindy

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is extremely faint and illegible due to the quality of the scan.

Handwritten signature or initials.


Handwritten text, possibly a date or reference number.

7/27/95

Dear Michael -

Thankyou - and God bless your Irish heart! Your package was well-appreciated and kind of ... overwhelming. After being so "slow" in my experiences for so long - it is edifying to read of another families open letter to researchers about their "UFO SUMMER" or "DEDICATED TO THE SURVIVORS OF THE BEEP-BEEP". I broke down and cried in the middle of the tape - the sounds still haunt me / affect me. I don't know how to explain it - I feel they are very important, but I can't tell you why.

I have 2 of the recordings - the Harold Norton / Bragg Creek, Alta. tape and the Hallsburn Ridge, Vancouver tape (only yours is longer and of better quality). I don't think I had the June Marshall tape, but I have her interview on L.P. record & etc hard to distinguish her tape from that of Norton's - they were both taped the same night - 16 miles apart! However the Hoquiam, Wa. tape is new - perhaps Professor Stearman can get a sound trace of it.

Your drawing of the owl  on the front cover of your package was VERY FUNNY. One needs a sense of humor to plough through this field of research. I will be back in touch as time allows. Be blessed! Finley



Thank You

Cosmos
Liz Schreiner