

1983 CE-I with an "Orgy" of Lights

by Richard Heiden, Jeffrey Paul and Don Schmitt

Ed note: In our last issue, Richard Sigismund reported his investigation into a Close Encounter with a UFO (what else could it be called?) displaying "hundreds and hundreds of lights: red, orange, green, white, all colors." Here we have a similar account of an encounter with a "craft" that might well be called an "Argus UFO," recalling the hundred-eyed giant of Greek mythology. It also displayed a multitude of multi-colored lights, and was noiseless, as was the other. We seem to be passing into another phase of the UFO phenomenon: whereas years back daylight disks and the "typical" oval craft with a dome and port-holes were frequently reported, we now have multi-lighted "boomerangs," triangles and, in the present case, an "upside down wok." Is this change real, and if so, why? Anybody have the answer?

TYPE: CE 1
DATE: Dec. 7, 1983
TIME: 9 p.m. CST
DURATION: 5-6 minutes
WITNESSES: 3
PLACE: Cedarburg, Wis.

In the Cedarburg Police Department report the "suspect" is listed as "Unidentified flying object." Police department reports are not geared to the reporting of UFOs! However, shortly after 9 p.m. on this December night, Dispatcher Pelzer answered the phone and was greeted with the following staccato barrage (after the caller had identified herself. Names are on file at the Center but in keeping with standard practice we respect the privacy of witnesses): "...and I'm not making a prank phone call, but I really need to talk to somebody. I mean, I almost think that I'm crazy but I saw something in the sky tonight...when I was getting off I-43...and I'm not drinking and I quit smoking. My kids even saw it. ...I see the biggest, brightest light I have ever seen in my life. It was round but not perfectly round shaped, just real, real bright and it was almost blinding. And it didn't go like an airplane at all...it kind of hovered down and as it hovered down, but not like hovered, not like an airplane."

Dispatcher Pelzer must have wondered at this call, but the caller was evidently serious and very disturbed by what she had seen. So Dispatcher Pelzer continued:

"Did you hear any noise, or anything?"

"No, no noise at all and it was so low, it was like, you know how if a 747 would go above your head and it would be real real low and the terrible noise it would make. Well, that's how low it was, and it made no noise."

"How many feet would you say it was from the ground?"

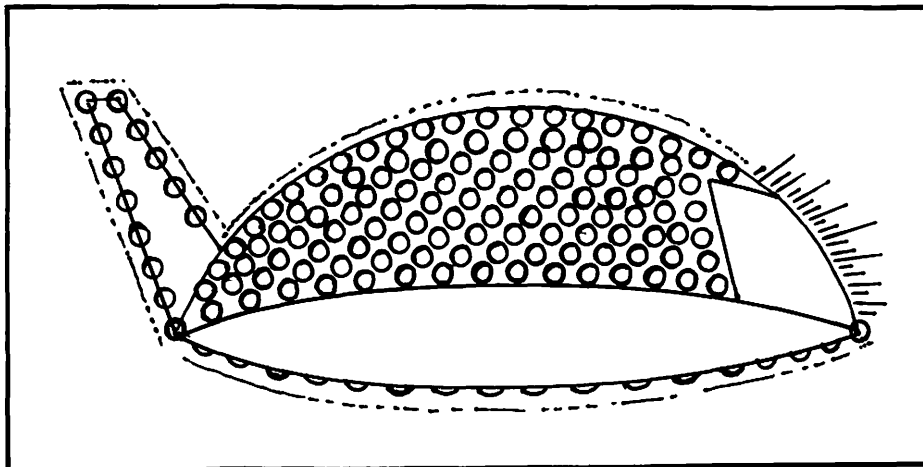
"Oh, my God, I mean, it was not up that far...we thought it was landing, and I said to my kids 'Oh, my God, what is this thing, and it started going back up real slowly and the big bright white light came off...and the back area had blue and green lights...and in the front of it was all white lights...then as I pulled off the exit I stopped the car and put my blinkers on and got out and as I watched, this thing is just very slowly soaring through space, and it's got lights all over the bottom of it...the lights were all over it, not like in our planes, they were everywhere."

So much for the police report. It demonstrates the immediate impact the sighting had upon the witness, and its effect had not entirely disappeared when we interviewed her three months later. One of us is a trial lawyer and based on my experience with witnesses in court I would rate the mother and 13-year-old daughter as very credible witnesses. The interviews allowed

us to bring together the accounts of the mother and daughter and the following story unfolded:

On the evening in question the primary witness, who is a secretary at a University School, her 13-year-old daughter and 7-year-old son, were traveling north on Interstate Highway I-43, (formerly I-141) several miles north of Milwaukee. It was a very clear night. As they turned off I-43 onto the ramp, heading northeast, leading to the Cedarburg road, which runs east-west and overpasses I-43, they noted a star-like light which appeared to be coming toward them from the north. It got "brighter and brighter" as it drew near. The approaching "star" was "the most magnificent light I've ever seen in my life," and the mother exclaimed at that time to her daughter, also sitting in the front seat, "That's the brightest star I have ever seen." In describing the apparent size of the light as compared to that of a bright star, she said the star was to the light as an "ordinary gum ball" was to that of a "humongous jawbreaker."

The car was stopped at the stop sign where the ramp meets the road, the mother thinking "We've got to see what this thing is." Now, facing north, they could observe the light, directly in front of their car, through the windshield as if they were "watching a movie at an outdoor theater."



This is an illustration of the object seen Dec. 7, 1983, between Grafton and Mequon, Wis., by a woman, her 13-year-old daughter and 7-year-old son.

"For your confidential information, a reliable and confidential source has advised the Bureau that flying discs are believed to be man-made missiles rather than natural phenomenon [sic]. It has also been determined that for approximately the past four years the USSR has been engaged in experimentation on an unknown type of flying disc." (Clear Intent, p. 161)

The second statement is excerpted from a CIA document of January 26, 1976, entitled "International Congress of Space Medicine":

"U.S. scientists believe that low magnetic fields do not have a serious effect on astronauts, but high magnetic fields, oscillating magnetic fields, and electromagnetic fields can or do have considerable effect. There is a theory that such fields are closely associated with superconductivity at very low temperatures, such as in space. This in turn is related to the possible propulsion system of UFOs. There is a rumor that fragments of a possible UFO found in Brazil bore relationship to superconductors and magnetohydrodynamics." (Clear Intent, p. 142)

Fawcett and Greenwood provide very little analysis of these remarkable statements, other than to say that they assume the FBI discovered that the information on the Russian discs was spurious because they are never again mentioned in the files, and that the Brazilian case probably refers to the Ubatuba CE-2 of 1957.

Yet volumes of commentary could be written about these two statements alone. For instance, why don't the authors reprint or even mention the report by Mr. E (full name not released for security reasons), who in 1949 was principal Army technician at the Nuclear Energy for the Propulsion of Aircraft Center at Oak Ridge, Tennessee? Mr. E's report was responsible for the March 25, 1949, FBI memorandum, and has been available at least since 1977. In it he communicates unofficially to the FBI the Army Air Force's concern that UFOs might be Russian secret weapons. Mr. E even mentions his own observation of a high-altitude vapor trail that indicated an object traveling at "unbelievably tremendous speed." One wonders what other documents the authors of Clear Intent decided not to include.

**"It brings together
a wide range of
hard-to-find sources,
official reports, and
unofficial rumors."**

Mr. E's report was reprinted in full in the MUFON (UFO Journal) for February 1978, pp. 11-13, as part of Bruce Maccabee's series on "UFO Related Information from the FBI Files" that MUFON and APRO both ran in 1977-1979. Maccabee's analysis is much more incisive, well-documented, and historically valid. He doesn't take government reports at their face value, as do the authors of Clear Intent, and he makes reasonable assumptions about their between-the-lines significance.

Other examples of face-value acceptance in Clear Intent abound. Take for instance the report (previously unpublished as far as I know) of a Polish POW in World War II who, as a consequence of the Leveland, Tex., sighting of November, 1957, decided to describe his experience in 1944 of an apparently Nazi-operated UFO that caused nearby tractors to stall (Clear Intent, pp. 177-78). Shades of Renato Vesco and Samisdat! Yet Fawcett and Greenwood merely introduce it as an FBI "memo dated November 7, 1957, regarding a wartime sighting."

Quite often military and civilian intelligence field offices will gather as much information as possible about activities that seem to involve national security and will forward it along without comment to the central office, whose staff or computers will decide what is important and what isn't. These raw data, such as the POW sighting, are no better than any other hearsay testi-

monial evidence. Even apparently reliable reports by trained military personnel should be subject to the same analytical criticism as reports from untrained observers. If one learns nothing else from Allan Hendry's UFO Handbook, it should be clear by now that the controversial nature of UFOs often colors a witness's or investigator's perception, regardless of rank or serial number.

Many other minor oversights in Clear Intent reveal the authors' uncritical and sometimes sloppy research. Here are a few taken at random:

- What is the mysterious para-governmental "54-12" group that supposedly began during the Eisenhower administration (pp. 110-117)? Where did the author hear of this rumor? Why is it treated so casually, as if everyone had heard of it?
- Why is there only a superficial mention of the term "zoo events" with regard to the supposed South African flash detected by a Vela satellite in 1979 (p. 98)? A responsible editor might have suspected either a typographic error (perhaps for "200"), a code name, or an acronym—but once again we have a casual, face-value acceptance.
- Why do the authors accept uncritically the Walesville, New York, plane crash of July 2, 1954, as UFO-induced (pp. 61-62)? They lambaste Kevin Randle in his article on the case in Ronald Story's Encyclopedia of UFOs for relying on nothing more documented than a New York Times story, but fail to realize that Randle's major source was the summary appearing in the Condon Commission's final report. Then two pages later they cite Keyhoe's Aliens from Space to refute the USAF assertion that the unidentified radar return in the Kinross case of November 23, 1953, was an RCAF C-47.
- Why do authors fail to note that pilot Lee Merkel, who perished chasing a supposed UFO on January 31, 1956 (pp. 62-63), was also involved in an IFO (balloon) chase in 1954 (CRIFO Orbit, December 3, 1954)? It should have come up during their interview with Merkel's son, and once again indicates a lack of investigative thoroughness.

(continued on page 16)

The witnesses reported that now their hearts began racing, and the mother thought, "this thing is unreal!" They watched the light travel from the north in a southeasterly direction toward Lake Michigan, a few miles to the east. The light continued to get brighter and brighter as it came closer.

The light now halted directly in front of their car, then began to descend slowly, floating down like a feather until it was "very low" and directly ahead. "We could actually sit in the car and just watch the whole thing without having to move." The descent was exactly vertical and slow enough as to appear that the craft hovered. The third witness, the seven-year-old brother, sitting in the back seat, now became frightened. There was no sound at all even though it was now at an elevation of "two telephone poles" and was at an estimated distance of 600 feet. No sound at all. "If it had been a jet it would have made a noise. It was like being near an airport and watching the jets landing over your head. It was that close, but no noise."

Now the bright light began to ascend very slowly at a 30-degree angle, and as it did so, two things happened. The very bright light went out "as if you put a blanket over a light bulb, like it went behind a cloud, but there were no clouds. Like if somebody all of a sudden put a cloud up to hide the thing...like looking at the moon covered by clouds on a clear night in a werewolf movie." But now, as it ascended, it appeared that a fog or mist had descended directly upon the car, necessitating the use of the windshield wiper. It was definitely not

the occupant's breath fogging up the windshield...it was on the outside of the windshield. This happened after the object (light) had descended and now was going slowly upward.

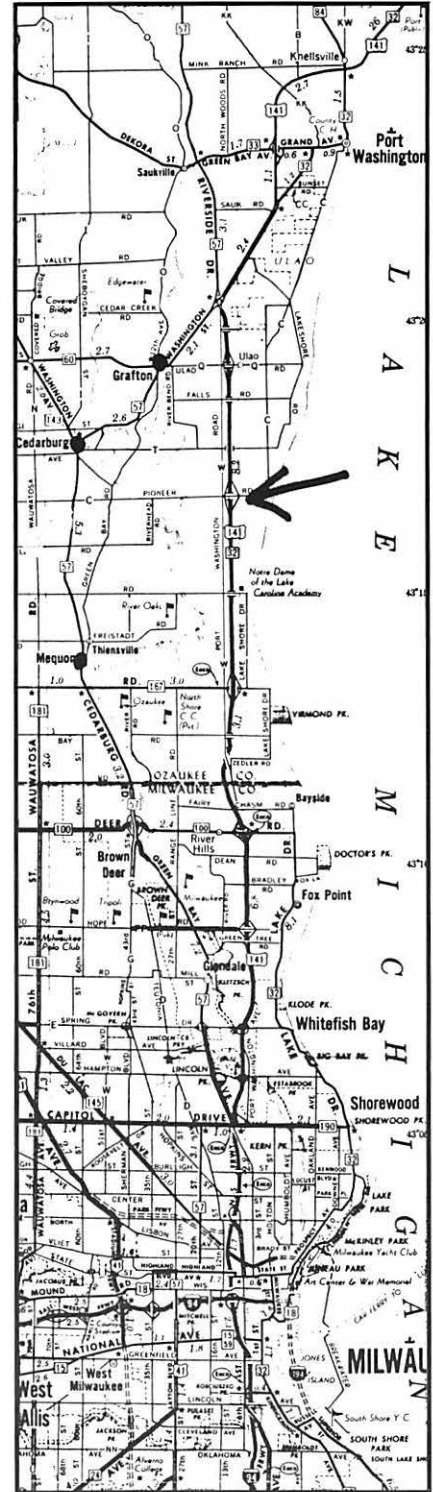
Now the light suddenly reappeared, but now it was not one but hundreds of smaller lights apparently attached to an object that looked something "like a cooking wok." And it was large. "This is something I've never seen before" the mother thought to herself. It definitely did not look like an airplane. "This was totally new to me. It was completely awesome."

As the object moved gracefully to the southeast it blocked out the stars in its path. "You knew something solid was there." It was black in the middle, the multitudinous lights being at both ends. The front end looked like "a windshield with lights on it...it was like going past a house and looking in through the windows and seeing the lights on inside." The lights in front were white, and those on the back end were "thousands of green lights."

The lights did not flash off and on. They were "like Christmas tree lights, like the old-fashioned Christmas lights you would hang in your yard...all over the back end of it." But in the middle it was black... you saw something in front and something in the back but nothing in between.

Now the witness turned the car to the left onto the road to Cedarburg, but went only about 100 feet, stopping the car on

(continued on page 15)



On the above map, the arrow marks Pioneer Road where it crosses over Interstate 43, formerly I-141. When they first noticed the object, it appeared star-like and was coming at them from the north (right), moving slowly southeast toward Lake Michigan.



This is the view facing from Pioneer Road on the overpass where the woman stopped her car to watch the object.

Abductees are "Normal" People

An *experimentum crucis*, which may be truly crucial in the field of ufology and with far reaching consequences, has recently been completed. It was funded by a grant from the Fund for UFO Research, to Ted Bloecher, Aphrodite Clamar, and Budd Hopkins. Its implications are so great that its results are now being studied independently by other psychologists.

In short, the experiment was this: to have a fully accredited, professional psychologist administer standard tests (Rorschach, TAT, Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, and the long recognized Minnesota Multiphasic Tests, as well as projective drawings) without the knowledge that the persons she was testing were in any way involved with UFOs. She was told nothing of their backgrounds but one may assume that she thought that perhaps the persons were being tested for emotional and psychic stability before being considered for some sensitive positions.

All nine persons tested out as normal, non-psychotic people; imagine the psychologist's surprise when she was told, after the tests were completed and the analysis done and the final reports submitted, that the persons she had tested were abductees on board a UFO!

This result is obviously an important one, but in science it is necessary to have an experiment repeated independently, and results corroborated, before they can be accepted. In this case this can be accomplished by having the completed tests examined by other psychologists, also on a blind basis. This is now being done. The tests themselves do not have to be re-administered because in themselves they are routine. It is the interpretation of the tests that requires the expertise, and this should be done by several qualified people. The Fund for UFO Research is to be commended for sponsoring this important research and we hope that it will see the job through to the finish.

•••••

There are today on record scores of accounts by credible persons who attest that they had been taken aboard a UFO, and not only taken aboard but treated in a seemingly programmed way. They report being placed upon a table and administered some type of medical examination, sometimes having been partially or totally undressed by or at the command of the Ufonauts, and then released, generally with

the admonition that they would not remember what had happened to them.

This similarity of the accounts coming from many different countries and, as in many cases, from people whose credibility would not be questioned in other circumstances, leads one to take these stories seriously even though they fly in the face of common sense. Not only have the professional UFO debunkers decried abductee accounts, but some serious ufologists have, likewise, balked at accepting these accounts as evidence of real physical happenings. The latter do not question the reality of the event to the abductee (a very real event often with traumatic effects) but they question whether the event was "real-real." UFO skeptics hold, especially in the cases where the witness has successfully passed a lie-detector or similar test, that somehow the witness was so deluded that he believed the event; thus he was not lying and, therefore, was able to pass the polygraph test.

Skepticism tends to ride especially high because often the major portion of the abduction account is obtained through regressive hypnosis. Amnesia and "missing time" is a frequent adjunct in abduction cases, ascribed to the fact that while on board the witnesses were psychologically manipulated and hypnotized or otherwise prevented from remembering. Arguments upon arguments have occurred as to what extent hypnosis itself is a reliable tool in UFO (and other) investigations. This, coupled with the extremely bizarre nature of the abduction accounts, has led to considerable question as to the mental state of the witnesses. Were they hallucinating? Are they schizophrenic or at least mildly psychotic?...anything to find a reason to dismiss abduction cases as unreal. And many ufologists have confessed privately that, somehow, they wished abduction cases would go away! Daylight disks and physical trace cases seem so much more wholesome! In science, however, one does not dismiss data simply because one entertains some prejudices about them. And abduction cases do continue to be reported!

This issue was regarded by Dr. Aphrodite Clamar, psychologist, and Ted Bloecher and Budd Hopkins (*Missing Time*), UFO investigators, as of prime importance; the issue of the mental stability of abductees had to be addressed. To that end they approached the Fund for UFO Research

for aid. These three investigators had already looked closely into 22 abduction cases, 17 with the aid of hypnosis and five without, and found from their studies that all these witnesses were "playing with a full deck of cards" and most held responsible positions in society. It was decided to select (as a test sample for an in-depth study of abductees) five men and four women. These nine, of course, knew what the reason for the testing was but "played it straight"; the newly engaged psychologist, Dr. Slater, knew these nine simply as people she had been asked to test.

The nine abductees tested, all of whom requested anonymity, had professions that brought them into contact with the public: college instructor, actor and tennis instructor, electronics expert, corporation lawyer, business executive, commercial artist, secretary, salesman and audio technician, and finally, a director of a chemistry laboratory. All had college degrees, and three had attended graduate school. Four were single, four were divorced, and one married. Each of the nine had reported an abduction aboard a UFO, missing time, contact with and examination by "aliens."

The recommendation of the examining psychologist was left to a third party not known by any of the three investigators except by reputation. From the standpoint of the three investigators (but not that of the psychologist), the primary goal was to determine whether there was in any or all of the nine the presence (or absence) of mental problems which could account for the invention of very similar stories of being taken forcibly aboard a strange craft and manipulated and examined in much the same way a pathologist might examine a white mouse for experimental purposes.

In short, was there any common psychological quirk that might predispose one to the telling of such stories and in such similar patterns?

As each of the nine subjects was given the battery of tests, Dr. Slater wrote an extensive individual report and sent it to Dr. Clamar. In a 15-page report, "Conclusions on Nine Psychologicals" her findings are summarized, and this, plus evaluation of these tests by other psychologists, will in time be published under the auspices of the Fund for UFO Research. The individual tests, of course, are privileged medical information and will remain in the possession of Dr. Clamar.

"Orgy" of Lights — continued

the overpass directly over the highway I-43. She got out while the daughter watched the object through the back window (the car was now facing west). The object was now coming around to the back, to the east, of the car. The witnesses could now see the underside of the object. "The underside was all lights, too, except in the middle area, which was pitch black. Same color of lights as on the backside."

As to size, it was as large as "at least three jets" but the shape was not a familiar one; it was elliptical in general. At arm's length it was much larger than the thumb, more probably the fist, and one estimate put it at two extended fists. [There is an elementary contradiction here: if it was actually as large as three jets, then it would have to be 2,000 feet or more distant to appear as small as two fists; if the estimated distance of 600 feet is correct, the apparent size leads to an actual size of the order of 100 feet...rather small jets! If we take one fist at arm's length and the estimated distance, we get only 50-75 feet for the actual size.]

The object floated along noiselessly, the witness now outside her car watching, when suddenly it disappeared. "It was just gone. Nothing left. It was not like a speck disappearing in the distance. It was not going fast enough, it was going too slow, to just go away."

Now the witness sped home. She called Channel 6 and then the Cedarburg police.

She also called her mother and her boss. From a total skeptic ("I don't believe in this stuff. I think these things are fake...there is no such thing") she underwent a rapid change of mind. She had had no previous interest in the subject; she had seen E.T. but not "Close Encounters of the Third Kind."

She was not frightened by her experience but very excited, even bordering on becoming hysterical, as was evidenced by her rather incoherent statements to the police dispatcher. If she had been alone one might tend to dismiss the entire account. Her daughter, however, interviewed separately, gave the following corroboration:

The light, which at first she did not think much of, came closer and hovered and then descended very slowly. The light went out and then came on again as the object ascended. Now there were all kinds of lights, "hundreds of lights." The object was "really big" and looked something like a cooking wok. It had an oblong shape when you could see it from the side. It was "probably two and a half telephone poles high" but several hundred feet away.

"It was so large and bright, and the way it flew, that was what was strange about it. It seemed like it just floated, like a feather would. No abrupt jerky movement whatsoever." She was "leery" of her mother pulling over and stopping the car. "What if it lands or something?"

The daughter also added to her mother's account: "From the side the object looked like it had a handle. The back, the left side, looked like it had a handle... looked like it had four little legs...protrusions...sticking out." She related that at the time the vapor had fallen on the car, necessitating the use of the windshield wipers, the object looked round on the bottom but "had a whole mess of lights on the outer rim." The center was black. From the front (when the car was coming off I-43) it looked flat "and yet it was roundish." From the side it looked especially bright. At its closest, when they had a chance to see its bottom, it was round, with many lights, but dark at the center.

The two accounts agree in essentials and the duration of the sighting, 5-6 minutes (obtained by timing the re-enactment of the event), was sufficient for detailed observation. Something which greatly excited all three witnesses certainly happened. One thinks immediately of a balloon or blimp, but not only is there no record of a blimp having been in the area that night but the reported behavior does not match that of a blimp — flying close to the ground and its sudden disappearance. Furthermore, we checked with the Goodyear Blimp Dispatcher's office and were told that the blimp never flies in the north after October. As in so many other cases, one wonders why there were not more witnesses, but this seems to "go with the territory." It is a part of the total phenomenon. □

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"Clear Intent" — continued

- The authors erroneously locate the Coast Guard Station at Two Rivers, Wisconsin, in Minnesota (pp. 73-75), although its true location is evident from related sightings at Ludington and St. Joseph, Michigan, and Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. Although the original Coast Guard documents, due to either typos or geographical confusion, alternately locate Two Rivers in Minnesota and Michigan, a casual glance at a road atlas would have resolved the discrepancy.

This might seem like quibbling, but these and other instances give me an uneasy feeling about the rest of the book.

However, despite these problems I feel that the authors' conclusions as listed above, except for number 6, are reasonable ones. (The evidence for mystery helicopters as secret governmental SWAT-craft for UFO and cattle mutilation investigations is wholly circumstantial and based largely on unofficial sources.) *Clear Intent* brings together a wide range of hard-to-find sources, official reports, and unofficial rumors. It relates the incredible obstacles and frustrations encountered by CAUS and others in their attempts to obtain what little documentation is now available. Even "stonewall" is too soft a word to describe what happens when you submit an FOIA request for UFO material, especially to the CIA or NSA. At one point it seemed that the only way to get a government agency to admit that a docu-

ment existed was to present it with an unofficially obtained portion of the document.

Clear Intent clearly intends to prove that the government has always taken certain UFO reports seriously, even at the same time as it has announced publicly that UFOs are all nonsense and misperceptions. By bringing this credibility gap to a wide audience, the book may help to rekindle waning public interest and bring to light other important documentation and evidence. If it succeeds, it will be a ufological landmark.

But now is the time to begin preparing a more reasoned analysis of the situation. Greater public scrutiny of the book means that its flaws will also be exposed. Those most likely to capitalize on *Clear Intent's* errors and omissions will be the CIA, FBI, NSA, and other agencies that might be embarrassed by it.

Read the book. If so inclined, write to your senators and representatives and send them copies of the reports it contains, as the authors suggest (beware copyright restrictions, however). Support FOIA requests and research through CAUS, CUFOS, and the Fund for UFO Research. But remember, the jigsaw puzzle is far from complete.

—George M. Eberhart
Editor, College and
Research Libraries News
American Library
Association □

UFO Phenomenon

(continued from page 5)

Thus we still have a problem, but it belongs to another discipline. In either case, however, it represents a truly challenging problem...either on the physical or on the psychological level. (Or perhaps on even another level, as yet unexplored?) There seems to be no way to escape the fact that properties of the UFO phenomenon are reported by responsible witnesses over the world, some of whom were independent of each other but observed the same event (and sometimes in daylight) which defy both common sense and common physical sense. A paradoxical situation of monumental proportions exists. Perhaps we should at this time recall the words of Niels Bohr, the father of atomic physics: "Progress in science is not possible without a paradox." And, as I told the AAAS, their society is, after all, interested in the advance of science. □

CORRECTION

The references listed at the end of *UFOs, Meteors, and Philip Klass*, IUR, May/June 1984, refer correctly to the numbered references in the main text but they do not correspond to the reference numbers given in the description of individual cases: for Ref. #2 read Ref #4 (i.e., THE BOOKS OF CHARLES FORT) and for Ref. #4 in cases 2 and 4 read Ref. #5 (Corliss' book). Our apologies for any inconvenience to our readers and to Mr. Klass. □

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