

Thunder Box
near ~~Sault Ste. Marie~~, Ontario

870517.1

May 17, 1987

Captain R. Olson and crew
of CDN Air 157

0023Z

An airline pilot was flying his commercial plane near ~~Sault Ste. Marie~~ ^{Thunder Box} 135° at 90 nautical miles, when they began tracking an object on the aircraft radar. Its speed was calculated at 4000 miles/hr. It was tracking at 330°. It was first picked up on the 50 nautical mile range and lost on the 300 nautical mile range, 4 minutes later.

It was thought that flight 157 also tracked the object.

~~File~~

Source: NRC files teletype

More complete report on file with UFOROM

~~TH. 946 1265 (*)~~



UFO SIGHTING QUESTIONNAIRE - COMPUTER INPUT (FORM 2)

INVESTIGATOR DATA

FIELD INVESTIGATOR'S NAME:

GRANT CAMERON

TELEPHONE: AC 204/453-7093

FIELD INVESTIGATOR'S ADDRESS:

445 HUDSON STR.

STREET AND NUMBER

WINNIPEG R3T0R1

TOWN OR CITY

MANITOBA

STATE/PROVINCE/ZIP CODE

COUNTY

CANADA

COUNTRY

DATE OF FIELD INVESTIGATOR'S REPORT:

YEAR

MONTH

DAY

AFFILIATION (if not MUFON) NONE

SIGHTING DATA

DATE OF UFO SIGHTING:

73.

YEAR

Fall Harvest

MONTH

DAY

1:00 N. McGregor,
5 miles North

IF MONTH/DAY NOT KNOWN, CHECK BELOW:

JAN - MAR () APR - JUN () JUL - SEP () OCT - DEC () (BEST GUESS)

1ST WEEK () 2ND WEEK () 3RD WEEK () 4TH WEEK () (BEST GUESS)

TIME OF UFO SIGHTING:

24-HOUR CLOCK TIME (IF UNKNOWN, CHECK BELOW) DURATION: ZONE:

DAY () NIGHT () MORNING () AFTERNOON () EVENING () DAWN ()

NOON () ABOUT MIDNIGHT () BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND DAWN ()

PLACE OF UFO SIGHTING:

STREET ADDRESS OR OTHER IDENTIFICATION

COUNTY

COUNTRY

OTHER INFORMATION:

NUMBER OF WITNESSES

COORDINATES

(If Known)

HOURS MINUTES TENTHS

HOURS MINUTES TENTHS

LATITUDE

LONGITUDE

COMMENTS:

PRIMARY WITNESS DATA

PRIMARY WITNESS' NAME:

TELEPHONE: AC /

PRIMARY WITNESS' ADDRESS:

STREET AND NUMBER

TOWN OR CITY

STATE/PROVINCE/ZIP

COUNTY

COUNTRY

USE OF WITNESS' NAME:

MAY () MAY NOT () BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THIS REPORT (Note exceptions below).

MAJOR FEATURES

GENERAL CASE () ELECTRICAL/MAGNETIC () ANIMAL EFFECTS () PSYCHOLOGICAL/PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS ()

LANDING () PHYSICAL TRACES () ARTIFACT () ENTITY CASE () PHOTOGRAPHIC () RADAR () OTHER

COMMENTS:

GERALD

Burned by a UFO?

the story of a bungled investigation

by Chris Rutkowski

Chris Rutkowski, an *IUR* contributing editor, is a curator at the University of Manitoba library.

Stephen Michalak went to Falcon Lake, Manitoba, on May 19, 1967, intent on doing some amateur prospecting the next morning. On May 20 he left early for the heavily-wooded area just north of the town, setting out early in the morning so as to get a good start to the day. By noon he was eating lunch beside a small quartz outcropping, overlooking a beaver dam in a valley below. He was startled by some noisy geese and, looking up, saw two disc-shaped objects descending from the sky.

Both had domelike structures on top and were glowing red. The farther of the two stopped in mid-flight, then flew toward the west. The other object came toward Michalak and appeared to land on a gently-sloping, smooth rock, all but buried in the hill he was sitting on, only 150 feet away from him.

The craft had no "legs" but was hovering, motionless, and turning from red to steel-gray, as if "cooling down." A brilliant purple light was flooding out of slitlike openings near the top of the object, causing Michalak to flip down the shades on his eye-protectors which he was wearing to protect himself from rock chips. He watched the craft for about a half hour, during which time he sketched the object on his notepad. He was aware of "waves of warm air" and the smell of "sulfur" emanating from the craft. He heard the sound of an electric motor as well as a hissing, as if air were being expelled or taken in by the object.

Suddenly a door opened in the side of the object and Michalak warily approached to within 60 feet. He heard humanlike voices coming from inside and saw lights "like on a computer panel" on the far wall.

Thinking that the craft was an American experimental vehicle and that it was disabled, he called out, "Okay, Yankee boys, having trouble? Come on out and we'll see what we can do about it." The voices stopped, and he spoke again in other languages, asking if the occupants were German, Italian, French or Ukrainian. He walked closer and stood directly in front of the "hatch." He touched the side of the craft with his gloved hand, noting that there were no welding seams or rivets on the outside. Pulling his hand back, he found that the glove had seared and "melted" from the intense heat in the side of the object.

The door shut in front of him, with three panels coming out of hidden recesses and sealing the opening. The object rose slightly and rotated so that a grill with several "exhaust" grids was directly in front of him. Suddenly, the object took off with a rush of air, and hot exhaust fumes hit Michalak in the chest. His clothes caught on fire and he was knocked to the ground. He tore off his burning shirt as he watched the craft rise into the sky and move out of sight. He felt nauseous and got a severe headache, then began to vomit. He decided he would have to get home somehow, now that he was very ill.

He began the long hike back to Falcon Lake, over a mile away. When he finally reached a highway, he followed it to the town. As he was walking, or rather staggering, an RCMP car met him, and an officer paused to talk with him. When Michalak related his story the officer told him, "Sorry, I've got other business to attend to!" and he drove off.

Finally back at his motel later in the afternoon, Michalak decided he needed medical attention and eventually caught a bus back to Winnipeg that evening. His family took him to a hospital where his condition was first evaluated. Later a newspaper reporter heard of the story and the investigations commenced.

In my preteen years I was told by a friend that his father had an odd experience in Whiteshell Provincial Park. My parents were not crazy about this friend, ever since he, being somewhat older than me, took me along on a long bicycle expedition and we didn't get back until well after dark. Nevertheless, I continued to see my friend now and then, including once or twice when I was allowed into his house to observe some strange-looking burns on his father's body. I wasn't especially interested at the time and we drifted apart, as childhood friends often do.

Much later, in high school, when I had become curious about scientifically-taboo subjects such as lake monsters, Sasquatch and flying saucers, I ran across numerous references to my friend's father and the unusual experience he had had in 1967. Even the infamous Condon Report couldn't seem to decide whether the case was "real" or not. While its case report implied the incident was a hoax, the book's index labelled the case as unexplained. Did Stephen Michalak perpetrate a hoax?

Fresh out of high school, I sought out a local expert who could answer the question. I found Ed Barker, an artist at the Manitoba Planetarium, who was considered at the time the local authority on UFOs and who had been involved with CAPRO in 1967. CAPRO was the Canadian APRO in those years; it even published a newsletter which had a huge circulation for a UFO magazine, somewhere in the thousands. CAPRO

had correspondents throughout the Prairies and was the regular recipient of UFO sightings in several provinces.

Three founders of the group, Ed Barker, Brian Cannon and Barry Thompson, formed the group at the time of the Michalak case, riding on the popular interest in the UFOs that had invaded Manitoba. In the late 1960s the group fell apart, reportedly from personality conflicts. This was particularly unfortunate for the Michalak case, because the case investigation got caught up in communication problems and has suffered ever since.

When I came onto the scene in the 1970s, I wanted to know more about what was learned from the investigations. Ed Barker originally helped me by lending me a copy of a booklet that Michalak "wrote," ghostwritten by a Polish-speaking reporter for a local newspaper. It was published by Osnova Publications, at an address in Winnipeg. The booklet was included in a publications list as being available as recently as 1980; yet when I went to the address in 1975, the woman who answered the door had never heard of Osnova.

I then asked Barker for the CAPRO case files of the incident. He replied that Cannon and Thompson had taken most of them when they left. He had, however, written about the case in a few articles and had enough of a working knowledge of the case that he frequently discussed details during his speaking engagements and television appearances. But I was still stymied; the Condon Report opined that the case would, if proven factual, prove the existence of extraterrestrials in our environment. I felt that the case was thus important enough that it needed a detailed analysis. And I didn't see one.

Barker invited me along on a field trip expedition to the Michalak site near Falcon Lake. We went in a rather abused van loaned from the Museum of Man and Nature and parked in a gravel pit across from the motel Michalak had stayed in 10 years earlier. We trudged into the bush, across a swamp, up boulder-strewn hills and through thick forest growth, until we emerged on a rocky hill overlooking a creek. We rounded the hill and found ourselves looking out over a pond formed by a beaver dam. On the pond a gaggle of geese noisily objected to our presence, and I recalled that Michalak spoke of probably these very birds before his sighting. Barker announced that a flat rock outcropping beside the landing site and we focussed our attention upon it.

The rock sloped slightly down toward the valley but seemed to conform to the dimensions reported by Michalak. We took some soil samples and surveyed the area. Aside from being a particularly attractive view, the site itself was in direct view of a forest ranger tower about a mile distant. If the landed object was really as luminous as reported, then it is odd that it was not observed by the ranger on duty. I was told that the ranger had been interviewed, though when I tried to arrange my own interview with him or her, the name had been forgotten and the files, of course, were missing, including the possible original interview. Admittedly, forest rangers have been known to doze off occasionally during a shift, so a report that a bright

object was not observed is not authoritative.

Later that year, I returned to what I thought was the site on my own, on a more circuitous but easier route which is part of an established hiking trail through extensive blueberry patches. In later years, however, I have not been able to pinpoint the site this way and I recall the difficulty the original search teams had in getting there with Michalak himself as a guide.

The lack of investigative files has always been a major problem for my own inquiries. A number of years ago, I obtained copies of the National Research Council "non-meteoric" file on the case, which included a large batch of RCMP and RCAF documents. I also collected as many references to the case as I could find. I gathered a huge set of newspaper clippings, comments in some journals, and even the Parliamentary Proceedings in which Members of the Canadian Parliament have raised the issue of UFOs and, in some cases, the whereabouts of Michalak's file itself. Also in the collection are a set of articles by Brian Cannon, who described the case in *Canadian UFO Report*, a long-defunct but excellent publication in its early days. Cannon talked about analyses done on the soil samples at the University of Manitoba, showing high levels of radiation. Some samples were sent to APRO with the same result. But at the University of Manitoba I was unable to find anyone who had even heard of such analyses.

During one visit to the planetarium, Barker kindly gave me some extra vials of soil samples, after I had said that I wanted them retested. I took them to an associate who routinely checked materials with a Germanium/Lithium scintillation counter (a GeLi detector). Using a PDP10, we plotted the activity in the samples, then compared the peaks to known activity. It was concluded that the samples showed only normal uranium byproduct activity, and quite a low level.

This was intriguing. Documents I obtained showed that 1967 analyses suggested the appearance of radium. In fact, the presence of this element in a provincial park had prompted the closure of the area in 1967, for fear of radiation contamination to the public. Government investigators took this seriously enough that medical radium dumps were checked for unauthorized disturbance. Later, it was suggested that someone had tampered with the samples by introducing scrapings from the radium dial of a wristwatch. But our later analyses must have been in error. Barker insists that the original analysis did detect radium, so it is difficult to resolve the matter at this time.

The metal samples were another problem entirely. In 1968 Michalak visited the site again, this time with Gerald Hart, a Winnipegger who allowed Michalak the use of a cottage near the area. In a large crack directly underneath the "landing site," they found several pieces of metal, seemingly melted under great heat. They brought them back to Winnipeg, and it was found that the pieces were radioactive.

Now, it must be remembered that the site was examined quite thoroughly by investigators with radiation counters in 1967, and nothing unusual was found at that time. Yet here

were some very odd items which simply could not have been missed. The planetarium possesses some of the pieces, and I recently obtained a piece from another source. It was energetic enough that it still poses a minor health hazard, according to activity tests I had done on it a few months ago. Documents obtained from Atomic Energy of Canada Limited show that the pieces are all of a high grade of silver, with crushed uranium ore adhering to their surfaces with a glue-like substance. In other words, nothing extraterrestrial, but definitely strange. Even in 1968, when RCAF investigators were called to Michalak's house to look at the samples, their official report contained the comment: "Should this be a hoax someone is going to considerable effort to perpetrate same."

The finger was quickly pointed at Hart, who is certainly an eccentric character. He continually writes to officials in rather disrespectful terms (referring to "those jackasses in Ottawa" and the "Unloyal Canadian Hot Air Force") and refuses to pay income tax. But no one has ever found any firm evidence that he could have been the "perpetrator." It has been pointed out to me, for example, that Hart was the financial backer for Michalak's book, but there is no incontrovertible evidence that this would have been a motive for any illicit action. That still begs the question, then, of just who could have been responsible for the hoax.

An entirely different line of investigation also has led to some bizarre results. Michalak's physiological effects have always been problematic. There is no question that he was left physically burned after his experience; his chest and legs bear the continued legacy of second-degree burns. Today, his legs have apparently healed, leaving a mottled, hairless, white-pink patch of flesh over his shins. Barry Thompson of CAPRO had Michalak go to a nuclear research center for a body survey, thinking he was the victim of a nuclear accident. But Michalak's burns turned out to be chemical, rather than radiational (fortunately for him). This agrees well with Michalak's comments about a "hot gas" that came from the craft's vents. But his physiological effects extended much further than this, with reported weight loss, rashes and fainting spells. These symptoms led Michalak to travel to the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota.

The Manitoba Medicare system is one of the most comprehensive in the world. But Michalak wanted to know exactly what was wrong with him and local physicians were not coming up with definite answers. So, at his own expense, he traveled to Minnesota and checked into a hotel across from the Mayo Clinic. He visited the clinic as an outpatient for a few days, then traveled back home to await the results. But none came. Brian Cannon, who seemed to lead the investigation at this point in 1969, enlisted the aid of John Magor, the publisher of *Canadian UFO Report*. Magor in turn contacted Dr. Berthold Eric Schwarz, the noted ufologist and psychiatrist, to inquire of the clinic's files on the matter. The result was the now-famous "letter of denial" in which a spokesman for the

clinic claims there are no records of Michalak's tests in its files.

The story of the sinister disappearance of these files is something of a folk legend in Winnipeg. It has frequently been related to me in an inquiring tone when I have been a guest on TV shows and during lectures. Barker even today speaks about it at his numerous appearances. Michalak and his family are particularly puzzled, since they even have the receipts and his ID card from the clinic!

But something else happened during the course of the investigations. CAPRO broke up, leaving Barker as the lone "UFO expert" at the planetarium in Winnipeg. Cannon formed his own group, the Independent Research Center, in 1969. (The center was, of course, entirely operated by himself.) The communications between the CAPRO members effectively ceased.

I first got a hint of what had really happened when I read the excellent book *UFOs and the Behavioral Scientist*, edited by Richard Haines. Inside was an article by Schwarz, and it mentioned results of the Mayo Clinic tests in a matter-of-fact manner. Startled, I immediately wrote to Schwarz, imploring him to explain how he got the information.

It appears that Cannon continued with the case but did not tell Michalak, Barker, or anyone else who was closely involved. Schwarz had sent Cannon standard medical release forms for Michalak to sign. The signed forms were returned to the clinic, and the results came quickly. Simply put, the Mayo Clinic could not find any medical reason for Michalak's symptoms or experience. But why were the records kept from Michalak and his family?

Schwarz and Cannon corresponded for several years. Schwarz even assisted Cannon in preparing a revised translation of Michalak's book which was to be published at some point in the 1970s. Then their correspondence waned. I took this lead and contacted Cannon, who by this time had moved to Vancouver. I both wrote and telephoned him, asking specific questions about the case.

These included: (1) Where are the investigation files of the case? (2) Who interviewed the RCMP officer who had met Michalak immediately after the incident? (3) Who did the lab analysis at the University of Manitoba? Where is it? and (4) Who did the hypnosis of Michalak? Despite eight years of patient requests, I got no answers to my questions.

A number of explanations have been offered for Michalak's experience. These range from Donald Menzel's label of "hoax" to John Keel's suggestion that Michalak accidentally entered another dimension. But since these are not based entirely on available facts, they are less important than the explanations given by people with a working knowledge of the case. It is known, for example, that Michalak's own physician did not believe the story, not from medical evidence but from personal opinion. Cannon clearly favored the extraterrestrial hypothesis and still others felt that Michalak had chanced upon a secret government craft.

Dr. Sunil Sen, a physicist at the University of Manitoba,

was highly skeptical of the whole affair. At a seminar in 1976, he stated that he believed Michalak had been trying to make an amateur rocket in the woods and had gotten burned in the process. As for the radioactivity, he suggested Michalak was naively using chunks of pitchblends for an "atomic pile." While it is hard to believe that Michalak could have been bothering with this, especially since his geological experience would have taught him otherwise, it is harder to believe that Sen's knowledge of the case, which came solely from the Condon Report, could have led to such a contrived theory from a scientist.

Perhaps the oddest ideas came from the principal investigator for the RCAF, a Sgt. Bissky. Bissky's reports abound in the NRC files, so I contacted him directly. He claimed that a "confidential source" told him Michalak knocked on the door of their cabin near Falcon Lake, on the night before the incident was claimed to have happened. Michalak had supposedly been drinking and had fallen onto a hot barbecue grill in his stupor. Thus, he was burned in an odd checkerboard pattern, and he sought his neighbors for help. Of course, Bissky could not tell me his source's name. It is worth noting that if this had really happened, Michalak's burns would not be the observed polka-dot pattern, but a grill-like matrix, so the story seems doubtful.

Bissky's story led me to recall that Michalak said he had encountered an RCMP officer on his walk back down the road to the Falcon Lake Motel. Since this happened in the afternoon, it could lead to the refuting of Bissky's story. I therefore sought this RCMP officer, to ask him about it.

Barker originally had told me that he believed Cannon had spoken with the officer but he later realized that the officer had never been interviewed. I went to Falcon Lake, but the RCMP there had, of course, changed posts by then, and no one knew who had been at the detachment in 1967. I went to the RCMP headquarters in Winnipeg and spoke with a CO in charge of Criminal Investigations. He told me that they had no records of who might have been there in 1967, since their files get disposed every seven years. This is true, but records of this sort must be kept for longer periods in the archives. Since I was not in the mood to buy the Brooklyn Bridge, I left it at that.

Other possible witnesses' interviews are likewise absent. The motel operator might have been able to substantiate Michalak's coming and goings. The bus driver might have established that Michalak was ill enroute to Winnipeg. There is no record of any of these inquiries in the course of CAPRO's investigations.

The question of hypnosis is also a strange one. Barker has a tape recording, though I have not yet had an opportunity to listen to it, of a hypnosis session that was conducted by a local clinical hypnotist on Michalak. But when I spoke with this hypnotist, he was adamant that Michalak was never hypnotized, but only interviewed by himself, to see if he would be a good candidate. He also told me that "the fellow with Michalak" was "very hostile and uncooperative." The "fellow with Michalak" was obviously from CAPRO, though his identity is still not positively known at this time. One of Michalak's sons clearly

recalls a lengthy session when his father was cloistered in a room with several people, among them CAPRO members, including Barker, and did undergo hypnosis. But if the hypnotist was not the one originally named to me, then who was it? There has been some suggestion that the hypnotist was in fact a reporter for a local newspaper, though I have not been able to establish this as fact.

Finally, there is the problem of the manuscript for Michalak's book. It was written in Polish, then translated, and there was a suggestion that the translation might have been slightly in error. But the publishing house is gone, the translator is gone, and the manuscript is gone. Michalak says that Cannon had it, though Cannon himself said he did not have it in his possession.

It seems that we will never be certain what happened to Michalak on May 20, 1967. As a single-witness account, it ranks as one of the most important in the history of ufology. Even the Condon Report lists it as "unknown" in its index, though it cautiously notes, "If [Michalak's experience] were physically real, it would show the existence of alien flying vehicles in our environment."

But something went awry with the investigations of the incident, and we are left with a loosely-strung collection of information that doesn't suggest an obvious conclusion. It seems likely that the investigation itself was badly botched both through a lack of cooperation and communication between CAPRO members, estranged or otherwise, and through a certain lack of basic competence.

A further interesting complication is that a former CAPRO member has suggested that another member was an undercover officer with the RCMP. It is claimed that this person once said he left the RCMP over some dubious charges. As unsubstantiated as these claims are, and I will not vouch for their authenticity, this might conceivably explain a few things that have been left hanging.

Over the past 10 years, I have gone to considerable length to determine what exactly happened in 1967 overlooking that beaver dam in the forest. I have made many attempts to obtain various documents and have sometimes been successful. The recent death of Brian Cannon has meant the loss of valuable information and we may never locate the "missing" files, if they existed at all.

I have spoken with Michalak and members of his family several times. I do not believe he perpetrated a hoax, judging from the evidence available. But the facts show that he was physically injured at Falcon Lake, a landing trace was found, and several levels of government investigated. Certain documents continue to be missing from the official files, and the private CAPRO files are likewise not forthcoming. Persons associated with the case have been labelled "suspicious" by some investigators, and others either don't know or are not talking.

Chris Rutkowski
Box 1918
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R3C 3R2

16 June, 1988

Jerry Clark
1511 Greenleaf Street
Evanston, Illinois
USA 60202

Dear Jerry:

I just received the latest IUR, with Ed Barker's rather biting letter. You told me at one time that you never receive any information from him, nor the Manitoba Centre for UFO Studies or the Manitoba Planetarium. Could you verify this and check again, as he claims that he is in contact with the major groups.

I find myself in an awkward situation, as last week, previous to the publication of IUR, I telephoned Ed to again try to begin some form of co-operation. I had recently found out that while he would not give me the names of UFO witnesses for me to investigate, he nevertheless gave the names to a radio gossip reporter. At any rate, after a long conversation, we struck an uneasy truce, and he agreed to pass UFO reports on to myself and the other ufologists in Winnipeg, for mutual considerations. Because this was attempted before, with not as much as a single telephone call to any other Winnipeg ufologist over several years, despite much UFO activity, we're not sure whether he will comply. However, since it's only been a short while since the "agreement", not enough time has passed to put the matter to a test.

Hence the problem. I am unsure whether I should be tactful in my reply to his letter, or use the same methods he used, and probably damage what shaky trust we might have with him, since any comments I might make would be construed by him as coming from myself, Grant Cameron, Roy Bauer, Brian James, Guy Westcott and any other Winnipeg ufologists not on good terms with Barker.

I will therefore adopt a more professional stance, and submit the following letter for publication:

The Editor:

It is disappointing to see politics and infighting stand in the way of good research, especially when an important case is involved. Ed Barker's critique of my discussion of the noted Michalak case appears to be carefully written in a way that might suggest my research was not thorough or otherwise inaccurate.

While I do not wish to indulge in a point-by-point rebuttal that might ~~extend~~ extend debate for many years, I feel I must make some further comments.

Mr. Barker claims throughout his letter that he has certain documents relating to the case in his possession. What he does not say is that for ten years, my requests to view these and other documents have been denied for various reasons.

Some of the comments I make in the article come from information given to me sporadically by Barker himself. His criticism of these comments is curious. One that he calls "bunk" is in fact described by myself as "unsubstantiated" and something I could not "vouch for [its] authenticity".

My version of the case at the beginning of my article is based on dozens of published accounts, NRC files, RCAF files, my own interviews with the Michalak family as well as through the gracious assistance of good and co-operative ufologists in the United States and elsewhere. The 1 1/2 column precis of the case was by no means a comprehensive account, and readers are referred to my discussions of the case published elsewhere.

The Manitoba Centre for UFO Studies was not really formed in 1977 as its head Mr. Barker suggests, at least according to a Manitoba Planetarium press release dated May 30, 1977. That was the date, however, when Ufology Research of Manitoba, consisting of several local investigators, at the suggestion of Dr. Hynek agreed to form an association or alliance with the Planetarium in the hope that its resources would aid investigations and allow better access to incoming UFO reports. After a few years, the alliance failed, and the ufologists became independent once again, at the expense of losing access to the reports. Only two individuals were mentioned in that press release: Ed Barker and myself.

My knowledge of CAPRO comes from Barry Thompson, Brian Cannon and Mr. Barker himself. All three told me separately that "personality conflicts" were some of the reasons why CAPRO folded.

It is difficult to understand how the story of the "sinister disappearance" of the Mayo Clinic files could have gotten so dominant in Winnipeg if the public's main sources of information about the case for many years were media interviews of CAPRO representatives. Perhaps people wanted to believe the story so much that rumor contagion took over. As recently as five years ago, though, the Michalaks themselves were unaware that the Mayo files had been recovered!

The case of Stefan Michalak occurred over twenty years ago. My recent visit with him showed him in good health, recovered from a heart attack, but still exhibiting burn scars on his body. Because no case files were produced by any of the original investigators, I felt that the case had to be re-investigated. And well I did, as I uncovered further information. As well, I felt that others should be made aware of the information, and I wrote articles about my findings.

There are still many unanswered questions about the incident, and we may never know their solution. I doubt that bickering between ufologists will solve anything. It is hoped that future co-operation between ufologists in Canada will ensure that problems such as those with the Michalak case will not occur again. I am quite willing to engage in such mutual sharing of information with those individuals who would show the same respect for my efforts. Perhaps the lesson has been learned.

Yours truly,

Chris A. Rutkowski

There you are, Jerry. I hope this settles things once and for all. Hopefully, Ed will let me know about the calls he gets at the Planetarium, and I can investigate them and send CUFOS the info!

Letters

To the editor:

I read, with interest, Chris Rutkowski's article "Burned by a UFO? The Story of a Bungled Investigation," dealing with the Falcon Lake incident, in the November/December 1987 issue of *IUR*. At first, it was my inclination to ignore the mistakes, misunderstandings and insinuations in the article. But I believe *IUR* to be one of the top UFO publications in the world and because I knew and respected Allen Hynek for many years, I decided I would respond. A little background first:

I received a phone call from Rutkowski in which he said an article dealing with Falcon Lake had been accepted for publication by *IUR*. He went on to say that he had originally called the piece "Over the Beaver Dam" but that it had been retitled by someone in your editorial department. Unfortunately I was not asked to see the original article before it was published. If I had, I could have provided more information. I have numbered the passages I refer to in the following pages. I hope this additional information is of some use to you.

1. This account is essentially correct. Stephen Michalak described the objects as "cigar-shaped objects with humps on them." As they descended they became "more oval-shaped."

2. The purple light coming from the slits of the UFO forced Michalak to turn his eyes away and caused the red afterimages; he did not flip the green filters down over his welding goggles until later.

3. When he was close enough to touch the UFO, he was standing directly in front of the "hatch." Because the light from the hatch was extremely bright, he was forced to flip down the filter on his goggles. He then looked in and saw the lights. He also noted the wall thickness (18 to 20 inches).

4. This is the Trans Canada Highway #1. During his walk out Michalak was sick several more times, his vision dimmed and he had spots in front of eyes. He came out on the highway about a mile from his motel, he spotted an RCMP car, he flagged it down. When the constable approached, Michalak warned him back and said he was sick. The officer left and Michalak continued on his way. The motel was destroyed a few years ago and no longer exists.

5. At this time my position at the Manitoba Planetarium was artist/photographer/researcher. I am now a planetarium producer/curator. I also head the Manitoba Center for UFO Studies formed in 1977 at the planetarium.

6. CAPRO was formed in November 1967 by Brian Cannon, me and two others. Barry Thompson was liaison between CAPRO and the American APRO. He was also APRO's representation for central and eastern Canada; he was never elected an officer of CAPRO.

The group disbanded not from "personality conflicts," as Rutkowski has it, but for other reasons. Cannon had decided to become an independent UFO investigator and was planning to leave the city. UFO activity had decreased markedly and as a consequence, membership declined. As a last-ditch effort, CAPRO was taken over by another member, but it was terminal and CAPRO died. What remained of the files were turned over to me. I was able to reclaim a portion of the files, mostly letters. These were written mostly by Cannon and Thompson. They dealt primarily with the Michalak case.

7. I have a letter dated July 12, 1968, from the National Research Council of Canada. It is to Michalak c/o Osnova Publications at the address Rutkowski went to. It was forwarded to Michalak.

8. I was part of the investigation. I have kept in touch with the Michalaks over the years. I would say I have a little more than a "working knowledge" of this case.

9. The Manitoba Planetarium is a division of the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature. The van in question was well used, not abused. We have to comply with Canadian vehicle codes and laws.

10. There were no geese on the pond when we took Rutkowski to the site. The pond was almost dry. The site of Michalak's incident was not adjacent to the beaver dam; it was further north where the beaver creek met another creek. It was around the corner from here that the event took place, out of sight.

11. You can see the fire tower from the beaver dam, but not from the "landing" site. There is dense forest made up of mature spruce, oak, poplar and heavy undergrowth, between the site and fire tower. There are other fire towers spaced at regular distances throughout this vast area. The person on watch was interviewed. He said he saw nothing unusual.

12. I have on file the analysis done at the University of Manitoba, also the name of the person who did the work. Also on file are the results of APRO's analysis as well as those of the Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. dated June 22, 1968, and August 14, 1968, respectively. An incident report from Canadian Forces Base, Winnipeg, included analysis of samples sent by RCMP to National Health and Welfare, Canada. It states a radiation value of .3 microcurries from a radium source and was considered a possible health hazard.

13. The radium-dial theory came from a document originating from C.F. Base Winnipeg, dated May 22, 1968. It compared the reading of the metal fragments, found on the site and taken with a civilian geiger counter, to be the same level as that found on the dial face of a service wrist watch. The same counter was used.

14. Rutkowski wrote that the finger was pointed at Gerald Hart. When Michalak found the metal pieces, it was not Hart who was with him. I have on file a letter dated June 29, 1968, to the late Dr. Hynek. The letter names the person, a structural engineer, with Michalak.

Incidentally, Allen Hynek was kept informed of the

Michalak affair. He was in Winnipeg from September 6 to September 7, 1968. He talked with Michalak and the doctors responsible for treating Michalak.

15. Rutkowski states that Cannon had John Magor contact Dr. Berthold Schwarz to inquire of the Mayo Clinic's files. In fact, it was John Keel who contacted Schwarz. In a letter dated April 10, 1969, Keel said that he had imposed upon Schwarz to write to a friend of his at the clinic, a Dr. Maurice J. Barry, Jr., in the psychiatric division of the Mayo Clinic.

The "sinister disappearance" of these files makes good reading but does not reflect the truth. When I present the Michalak story to audiences in lectures and shows, I do it in a professional manner with no histrionics. Until recently, I did not know what happened to the Mayo files and I would say so. Rutkowski, for whatever reason, did not inform me of his findings in this matter.

16. I cannot answer the questions dealing with the motel or the RCMP constable. I was told the bus driver was contacted but remembered nothing unusual. This is not surprising. I am familiar with this area and the bus route. Michalak said he boarded the bus and went to the back where he "drifted in and out of sleep." There was absolutely no reason for the bus driver to take notice of him.

17. A University of Manitoba psychologist evaluated Michalak for the clinical hypnotist. The names are on file and reference is made to them in a letter I have on file. It was written by Cannon to the late Jim Lorenzen of APRO.

The "hostile fellow" with Michalak was Thompson who was protective of Michalak. The hypnosis was not done by a local newspaper reporter.

18. Rutkowski is referring to Cannon, who was a cadet at the Regina RCMP college. The story is pure bunk. I know the reason for Cannon's leaving the college but it is a personal matter.

I hope that this helps to clear up some of the questions Rutkowski raised in his article.

*Edward M. Barker
Producer, Manitoba Planetarium
Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature
Winnipeg*

To the editor:

In his article "The Abduction of Sammy Desmond" (July/August 1987 *IUR*) D. Scott Rogo wonders why UFO beings might subject a male human to the same abdominal intrusion as a female. I should call the attention of interested readers to an article in the December 1987 issue of *Scientific American* entitled "Courtship in Unisexual Lizards: A Model for Brain Evolution."

A synopsis of this article published in the index reads as follows: "In several species of whiptail lizards there are no males; reproduction is parthenogenetic. Some females nonethe-

less assume the role of males, engaging in courtship and pseudo copulation. It appears that in these species the brain can give rise to both male and female behavior regardless of an individual's biological sex."

It is probably true that human beings do not have the last word on sexuality. Our rigid division of the cosmos into "male" and "female" beings may be naive.

*Eugenia Macer-Story
Woodstock, New York*

To the editor:

In "What They're Doing to Us" (September/October 1987 *IUR*), Budd Hopkins proposes two alternatives regarding the aliens' experiments on abductees. I find it difficult to stop at either one.

Why would the aliens be considered an amoral race simply because they have the audacity to perform scientific experiments on us, the "victims," and why would an understanding of human psychology necessarily stop them? Does the fact that we consider ourselves a merciful, humane (!) race stop our scientists from experimenting on animals for the good of mankind? (Surely they know they are frightening and hurting the poor things!) What about the experiments on humans during the war; in prisons (without the prisoners' consent); and drug tests in the military without the victims' knowledge? How do we know the aliens don't have groups protesting such experiments, similar to ours? How can we hope for evidence that such groups might exist when we are not even sure that the aliens exist?

We are just barely beginning to wake up to the possibility of alien visitations. We must not begin to label them until we are able to learn much more, then compare our actions to theirs. Why should we expect them to be any more compassionate towards us than we are towards other species (and our own) in our very own backyard? How can we expect them to stop the evil in our society when most of the world stood by, for far too long doing nothing, while one of Earth's nations cruelly killed off millions of Jews?

If we were advanced enough to send scientists to a planet populated with beings similar to our alleged abductors, I doubt that these scientists would take it upon themselves to interfere with the natives' goings-on, at least not until such a course of action was considered safe. They would probably have orders to just gather information to the best of their ability and leave. A few more insightful individuals might help out here and there in small proportions—exactly to the extent that the aliens are supposedly helping here. Why should we expect aliens to be all-powerful, all-knowledgeable "gods" any more than we are?

*Eve D. Newey
Bermuda Dunes, California*

near Thunder Bay, Ontario

Captain Rick Olsen,
Canadian Airlines pilot,
and his crew

Radar Case 870517.1
May 17, 1987
0023 Z
(1923 hrs local,
May 16, 1987)

On May 22, 1987, Chris Rutkowski, an astronomer and fortean researcher, was at the National Research Council in Ottawa, doing some work using the Non-Meteoric Files of the NRC. He happened to notice a recent teletype from a Canadian Airlines pilot, reporting the tracking of a UFO on his plane's weather radar. He noted the details, and began making inquiries.

By May 25, he had confirmed that the pilot was Rick Olsen of Canadian Airlines (formerly Canadian Pacific Airlines), captain of flight 157 travelling from Halifax to Toronto to Winnipeg. Rutkowski was unable to contact Olsen directly, so he referred the case to Stanton Friedman, another ufologist more familiar with Airline pilots' reports. Friedman was finally able to talk with Olsen, and obtained the following information.

Olsen was flying the aircraft at about 30,000 feet, and was on a radio-controlled flight path to Winnipeg. Visibility was limited due to inclement weather, so he was searching for a path to take them into better weather conditions. Suddenly, he and his crew noticed a large return on their weather radar scope, about five or six times the size of a comparable return from a DC-10. It was moving about 9 miles every 6 seconds, according to the rate of revolution of the radar tracking. This would put the speed at about 3,240 miles per hour, or about 5,200 kilometres per hour, all relative to the airplane. The object remained on the radar scope for about 35 revolutions, or nearly four minutes.

The object appeared to be about 80 kilometres away, and was not sighted visually.

Rick Olsen has 21 years flying experience and was honestly puzzled by the incident, having never seen anything like it before during his career.

The target was not confirmed on any other radar.

On June 3, 1987, the report was released to the media by Stanton Friedman, generating a number of media stories (see attached).

Cosmic Watergate uncovered in documents, 'UFOlogist' says

FREDERICTON (CP) — Stanton Friedman is banking on Rick Olsen and his radar screen to help prove there are intelligently controlled, extra-terrestrial spacecraft out there.

Friedman, a Fredericton-based nuclear physicist and lecturer, is one of North America's most ardent proponents of the space-visitor theory. What Olsen saw on the evening of May 16 may help prove him right — that and new documents UFO researchers claim uncover a "cosmic Watergate."

Olsen, 37, a pilot with 21 years flying experience, was at the controls of a Boeing 737 when its weather radar system picked up an object six times bigger than a jumbo jet streaking across the sky at 8,200 km/h.

Olsen tracked the object for four minutes on the airplane's Primus 90 weather radar during a flight from Toronto to Winnipeg.

The plane was just north of Thunder Bay, Ont., when the radar picked up a strong signal about 80 kilometres away. That was unusual since the radar is designed to pick up storms and only large aircraft at

close range show on the screen. Even then, 747s, DC-10s and L-1011s appear only as small green dots.

"This return indicated something six times the size of a 747, about the size of an aircraft carrier," Olsen said.

The crew made adjustments to make sure the radar was working properly. It was. They were never close enough for a visual sighting.

Sightings collected

For Friedman, a dedicated "UFOlogist," Olsen's sighting is more evidence Earth is being visited by extra-terrestrials.

Friedman has spent 30 years collecting sightings like Olsen's and ploughing through documents and newspapers in archives and libraries across North America.

He feels the evidence is overwhelming that we are being visited by aliens from other solar systems, but now he and other UFO devotees feel they have documents which could conclusively prove their case.

The documents would also prove there has been an on-going, high-level coverup in the United States.

"These documents verify we are

dealing with a cosmic Watergate," says Friedman. "They verify that a small group of people have been very concerned right from 1947 when they had a crashed saucer and that the world is a different place from what it was before we knew this — there are aliens coming to planet Earth."

The secret reports and memos, obtained by UFO researchers in the United States and Britain from "inside sources," claim the bodies of four aliens from a crashed flying saucer were recovered 40 years ago near Roswell, N.M.

The incident at Roswell in July 1947 is one of the key episodes in UFO history. First news reports from the scene said a flying saucer had crashed, but the story was later changed to a weather balloon and dismissed by authorities.

The government documents supposedly leaked to the UFO community mention a mysterious committee, code-named Operation Majestic 12, made up of 12 powerful U.S. military and government officials that probed the crash.

William Moore, a UFO researcher

CP PHOTO



Friedman says documents prove UFOs visited Earth.

in Burbank, Calif., said the leaked documents include a signed memo from then-president Harry Truman concerning Majestic 12.

The documents describe the bodies as four, small human-like beings who ejected from their craft before the crash.

A top-secret briefing paper claims then U.S. CIA director Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter reported that

"although these creatures are human-like in appearance, the biological and evolutionary processes responsible for their development has apparently been quite different from those observed or postulated in homo-sapiens."

Friedman and Moore believe the Roswell crash was covered up because the discovery had such enormous ramifications for society, it could not be revealed.

DISCOVER

Miami, Manitoba

860212, 1

Dec. 12, 1986

1:20 AM

A witness was travelling
7 1/2 miles N of Morden on
hwy 432 when he saw a
"parade" of objects proceeding
from the west.

A white globe of light with
an orange tail was followed
by three red lights with
orange tails, then two more lights.
The procession lasted 5 minutes.

Constable G. J. McLean,
an NCO at Morden RCMP
detachment, attested to the
integrity of the witness.

Source: NRC files

Lorette, Manitoba

CE1 Case 870115.1
January 15, 1987
0235 local

In January of 1987, an article appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press newspaper, describing some UFO cases that had been recently reported to the Manitoba Planetarium. A Planetarium spokesman, who was identified as the Director of the Manitoba Centre for UFO Studies, made an appeal to others who might have also witnessed the events to come forward and assist their investigations.

UFOROM (Ufology Research of Manitoba) representatives contacted the Planetarium for more information, but found that the Manitoba Centre for UFO Studies did not know the names of the witnesses, and had only learned of the incidents through some telephone calls. UFOROM representatives were told that the Planetarium would try and contact those individuals again as part of their investigation, and inform UFOROM of the results in two days.

After nearly three weeks, UFOROM had not been contacted by the Planetarium, so UFOROM investigators took it upon themselves to travel to one of the sighting locations, only a few minutes' drive from Winnipeg, in order to learn more about the case, as it appeared to be a significant event. The identity of the witness was determined shortly after beginning a cursory investigation, and it was learned that the Planetarium had not conducted any investigation other than the receipt of the telephone call weeks earlier from a parent of the witness.

The UFOROM investigation report is contained on the following pages.

Chris Rutkowski
UFOROM
27 February, 1987

There were, in fact, three separate incidents involved; each will be discussed separately.

The investigators involved were Roy Bauer and Chris Rutkowski; Roy Bauer conducted the bulk of the investigation.

For anonymity requested by the witness, the witness is referred to in the report as: M.

M was driving home from work on January 15, 1987, at about 2:35 AM. The weather was calm and clear. He was driving south on Provincial Hwy. 207 towards Lorette, Manitoba, located about 10 miles southeast of Winnipeg.

When he was 2 miles down highway #207, he noticed a bright light to the east, an estimated 2 miles ahead of him, and 300 feet from the road. He immediately sensed that there was something "unusual" about the light. Becoming very curious, M accelerated his vehicle to catch up to the object, at times reaching speeds of 100 mph. He caught up with the object after 3 miles, where he estimated the speed of the object to be about 60 mph. At this point, M and the object were travelling side by side nearing Lorette, with the object less than 300 feet from his car on his left-hand side.

The object was now fairly close, and M was able to examine the object in some detail. It appeared to be similar to a "plane", and M considered the possibility that the object was in fact an aircraft of some sort. It looked like a "large plane" with a wide central section ("fuselage") of about 120-130 feet in length. It had "wings" projecting from the center of the fuselage on either side of the midsection. These wings were of equal length and were rounded on the ends. Two-thirds the distance from the fuselage were what M described as "turbines" on the wings. Near the wing-tips and on the front and rear ends of the fuselage, on the underside, were bright white lights, so bright that they appeared to illuminate those portions of the craft. In the exact center of the underside of the fuselage was a large red light, about 4 feet in diameter which M described as having "a hypnotic effect like a moving spiral". The color of the craft itself appeared to be gray or green, and it seemed to be made of a "sheet metal" type of material.

As the object moved closer, to within about 70 feet, M thought that the central portions of the craft were "surrounded by some type of mist or cloud". No noise was heard being emitted by the object during the sighting. The object was still travelling less than 200 feet from the ground, heading for Lorette on a parallel course with M. While entering Lorette, it seemed to skim above the tops of houses on the outskirts of the town. Since the object had at this point followed M for a number of miles, he became convinced that it was deliberately following him for some unknown reason. He became frightened and anxious that the object would follow him home, so he decided to stop and wait on Main Street and see what the object would do. (point 1 on diagram)

The object appeared to come to a stop, hovering over some trees, (at point A) about 70 feet off the ground. After two minutes passed while both parties remained motionless, the object "shot" in front of M to stop again (B) about 1000 feet away over the middle of the Main Street. M stated that the object moved so fast he could only see a blur of light, taking only a second to travel the distance.

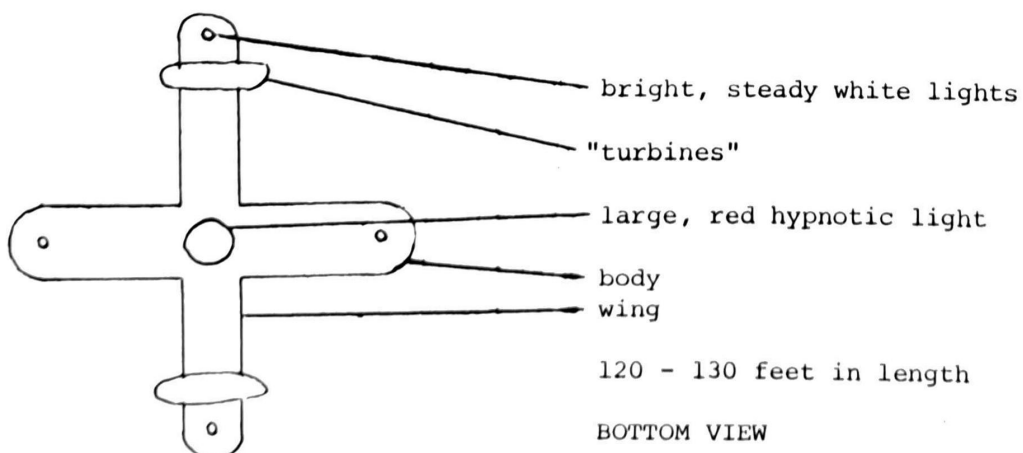
Up to this point, M believed the object could have been some form of helicopter because of its hovering ability, but after its quick movement, rejected the idea. He then "knew it was a UFO", and became scared. While the object hovered at its new location, M drove quickly into his parking area (2) behind his house. As he was "composing" himself, readying to run into the house, he noticed that the object had begun moving towards him over some bushes. It appeared to stop and hover almost directly over his car. (C) M stated that he believed the object had detected him by the heat given off by his car. He laid down on the front floor of the car so that he could not be seen. Although the object was nearly directly over him, no sound could be heard, nor any wind felt. M laid there for about ten minutes, waiting for the object to leave. After this time, the object began to move and accelerated quickly towards the northwest (towards Winnipeg). M seized this opportunity to run into the house and awaken his family to tell them what had happened. It was now about 3:00 AM, 25 minutes after the object had first been sighted. M stayed awake until about 4:30 AM, looking out the window to see if the object would return.

M's family stated that he was very much agitated and frightened when he woke them up.

During the next few weeks, M claimed to have had two other sightings of what he thought could have been the same object, though not at as close a range as his initial sighting and experience. He was becoming weary of describing his encounters by the time the UFOROM investigators had contacted him.

The two other additional sightings are noted as 870129.1 and 870202.1.

Conclusions: Roy Bauer has concluded that there can be only two explanations for the incident. The possibility of a hoax can be ruled out because the witness himself was not forthcoming with the report. Because of the physical resemblance of the object to an aircraft, the possibility of it having been an experimental vehicle does exist, though its movement and description defy comparison to known experimental craft. Because of this unlikelihood, the case will be classified as unknown.



FURTHER COMMENTS BY ROY BAUER

One can say with great certainty that the object described by M is unknown to the general public at the very least. During each of the three incidents, M was alone and therefore had no one to corroborate his testimony. The question one must ask, then is: if someone was with M at the time of the sighting, would he or she have observed the same object?

M is quite certain that he was consciously aware at the time of these incidents. This is especially true for the first sighting because he actually woke up his family to tell them what had happened. M was not intoxicated (at least during the first sighting) because he had come directly from work. A form of self- or autohypnosis is unlikely because of the duration of the sighting and the fact that the third sighting was made from inside the house. Although the sightings were made late at night, such large objects seen for a length of time should have been observed by other individuals.

Although other people who might have witnessed the object fear that they would be ridiculed if they would report it, I believe that the objects observed by M were not visible in our physical reality, but were a mental projection into M's reality. I had asked M if he had been under any unusual amount of stress at the time, brought about by any changes in his life. He replied that everything was normal, thus seeming to eliminate any form of poltergeist activity. What is also significant in at least two of these incidents is that the object appeared to be aware of M's presence. This was demonstrated by its following M, and by its apparent response to his flashing of the car headlights.

In conclusion, it would seem that M's experience was caused by one or more of the following:

- a) Some as yet unexplainable mental phenomenon which causes an individual to believe that a certain experience occurred even though it may have not physically occurred.
- b) The unintentional observation of a secret military craft being tested in the area.
- c) The observation by a form of intelligent life which has the ability to become visible in our space and also can manipulate the mind and memories of an observer to produce a non-threatening object. This seems more likely, as the duration of the sighting increases along with the proximity of the object(s) to the observer(s). The similarity of the object's appearance to that of an aircraft was non-threatening, which allowed a lengthy observation at close range. If the object had been very intimidating, for example, with lights flashing and glows emanating, I believe that the encounter would not have lasted as long. This brings up the possibility of a direct relationship between the proximity of the object to the witness, and the strangeness of the object itself. We could then infer that the nearer a witness is to a UFO and the more interaction that exists between them, the more non-threatening will be the appearance of the UFO.

Lorette, Manitoba

NL Case 870129.1
29 January, 1987
2:30 AM

At approxiamtely 2:30 AM, one witness had left a bar in Winnipeg, and headed for Lorette. He saw a similar object to that described in Case 870115.1 (q.v.). He thought that he would attempt to signal the object, so he stopped his car and flashed his bright headlights in its direction. The object appeared to respond by reversing its direction and moving in his direction. It appeared to be no more than two miles away.

Great Falls, Manitoba

CE1 Case 870130.1

Along Highway 11

January 30, 1987

12:15 AM local

A woman was walking her dog from her house to the highway, as she usually did at that time of night. When they reached the highway, her dog "froze", looking down the road towards a group of four green lights coming in their direction. As she watched, the light continued to move along the road towards her position, and when they were nearly abreast, she saw that the lights were actually on a solid object. The object was somehow moving above the road, not touching the pavement. As it approached her position, it suddenly veered "left", away from the road. It moved across a field, "dipping" under some power transmission lines in its path. After a few seconds, it was lost to sight in the distance.

The object returned the next night, at the same time, and performed the same manoeuvres.

The incident was reported to the Manitoba Planetarium, though the depth of their investigation was minimal. The witness was apparently never interviewed in person, nor the site visited.

The witness said that there were no markings on the object to enable any kind of identification. It made a "whine like an elevator" as it went by the witness' position.

Lorette, Manitoba

NL Case 870302.1
2 February, 1987
2:30 AM

On about February 2, 1987, at approximately 2:30-3:00 AM, a single witness observed an "upside-down, crescent-moon-shaped object". It was glowing white with a yellow halo around its perimeter. It appeared to be near the house of a friend of the witness. The witness telephoned the residence, but by the time he had explained his reason in calling, the object had left the area. The witness was very hesitant to describe the object, as its appearance was unlike some others he had witnessed earlier (see cases 870115.1 and 870129.1).

The object appeared to have flames shooting out of its underside when it moved; the witness believed these flames provided the object with "thrust".

Bereton Lake, Manitoba

NL Case 870616.1

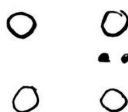
June 16, 1987

12:40 AM Local

A mother and her son observed an unusual object, moving slowly from the East to the Southwest across the lake. The object appeared as a round, red light, with two smaller white lights on either side. Through binoculars, the object was resolved into a square of red and white lights.

The witnesses both heard a motor-type sound in the South, when the object had passed.

Reported to the Planetarium. Names and other information not released to CUFOS or UFOROM.



Admission, \$2.00

10:00 10:30 11:00

12:00 1:00 2:00

3:00 4:00

A "high-pitched whine" was heard by some persons passing "Point and
Miles" Avenues.

No other information to UFGM or QRS, as that is passed to the
Planetarium.

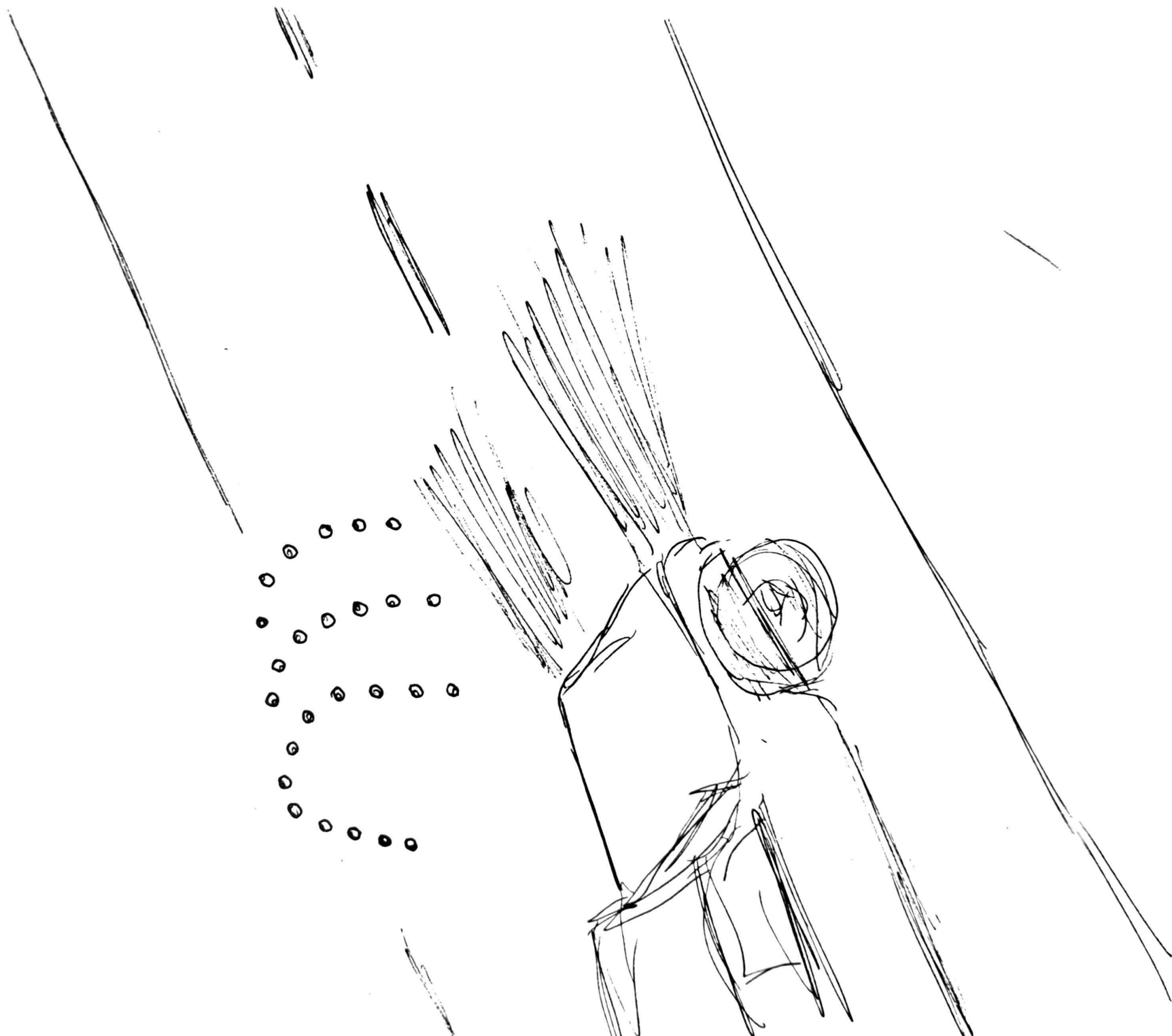


The witness noted that cars moving in the opposite direction were flashing their lights as the object approached and passed them. Also, there was a truck parked on a crossroad, approximately where the lights vanished from view. The witness was driving a Buick Century, and viewed the object through his windshield and the open car window, not noticing any difference. The weather was "beautiful", the sky was thought to be clear, though the witness could not recall seeing any stars that night.

The witness considered turning around and going back, in case the object had driven suddenly into the ditch, but decided to continue to Brandon, instead. The next time he travelled that road, he checked the area during the daytime, but could see no markings on the road, or flattened grass, to indicate any accident.

The incident was reported in person to the Planetarium in August or September, 1987. Information about the case was finally given to UFOROM for CUFOS in November. The name of the witness was never given out by the Planetarium, as the witness requested anonymity, for obvious reasons. However, some details of the case were lacking, and UFOROM conducted its own difficult investigation which finally located the witness in January, 1988.

If the case had been investigated immediately, some additional witnesses might have been located, though at this late date, it is not expected that other information will be forthcoming and assist in solving the case.



Bereton Lake, Manitoba

ND Case 870812.1

August 12, 1987

12:15 AM local

A man was driving home from Bereton Lake along the Bog River Highway (HWY 44?), when he noticed off to the side of the highway, a straight line of 6 or 8 lights, through the bushes. He was going quite fast when he noticed the lights (about 125 kph?), and drove past them before he realized their peculiarity. He stopped, and backed up to a point along side of the lights, then turned off his car's engine.

The lights alternated red and blue in sequence, as they flashed about once each second. They appeared to be "reflecting off a dull surface".

The witness thought they could have been a group of tow trucks, dragging something out of the bush, but he was not aware of a way into the bush at that point. He heard no sound coming from the bush. He started his car again, and manoeuvred until he was an estimated 40 feet away from the lights (?).

Suddenly, the lights went out; he became very nervous, locked the doors, and drove away.

At a later date, he went along the same highway to where he thought the lights had been, but could not see anything in the bush there during the daytime. Reported to the Planetarium. This sketchy account was all that was available for UFORDM and CUFOS.

Riverton, Manitoba

NL Case 870831.1

Clayton Sigurdson

August 31, 1987

Marnie Bardanson

A young couple were caught in the bright glow of a UFO floating above them. "It lit up for about 200 feet into the fields. I could see the grass moving that far away and it was a dark night. It made my skin crawl," the boy said. The light bathed the car they were in with "bright moonlight". An orange light was then seen in the southern sky. They watched it moved slowly off to the East, where it disappeared.

Reported to the Planetarium. Planetarium checks revealed there were no aircraft in the area at the time, or reports of meteors that night.

Source: (not reported to CUFOS through UFOROM) Winnipeg Sun, September 9, 1987, p.2.

Anola, Manitoba

NL Case 870989.1

"last summer long weekend"

11:00 PM local

A single witness was driving from Anola to Winnipeg, and noticed two objects "hovering" in the night sky.

One object was in the North, at approximately 45 degrees in altitude, while the other was in the Northeast, approximately 80 degrees in altitude.

Both showed identical light patterns to the witness. Each object showed a larged white light at the top, with (in order from left to right) red, green and blue lights underneath.

The objects "just sat there".

The witness had noticed only one while driving, but when he had reached his home, he saw the other as well. He watched both of them, until after a while, he "got tired", and went to bed.

(w)

(r)

(g)

(b)

Reported to the Planetarium. No name or other information given to UFOROM for CUFOS.

Ashern, Manitoba

NL Case 870904.1

Eunice Bullerwell

September 4, 1987

11:30 PM local

A lone witness was driving towards Ashern (from Winnipeg?), when she saw a "mysterious sphere" slowly rising from behind a group of trees only 40 feet from her car.

"It was a perfectly round ball about the size of a Datsun. It was a rusty orange glow about halfway up the spruce trees."

There were six V-shaped lights between 0.5 and 3 metres long, hanging down from the sphere.

"It wasn't quivering, shaking, flashing, pulsing or anything."

Suddenly, after a minute of observation, a "flame shot up from one of the V's", and the witness became terrified.

"It's hard to describe the fear I felt. It wasn't a normal fear. It was eerie. And I don't scare easily."

Reported to the Planetarium. Information released to the Winnipeg Sun newspaper. Article source: September 16, 1987, p.2.

LaSalle, Manitoba

NL Case 880227.1
27 February, 1988
11:50 PM local

A woman was driving in a northerly direction just south of the town of LaSalle. She noticed three lights arranged in a vertical pattern off to her left. Two white lights were directly above one another, while a third, red light was set between them and slightly to the right.

She drove past the lights, which appeared to be motionless over a field. They appeared to be "brilliant" in their intensity. After she had passed them, she was overcome by curiosity, and she turned her car around. When she had returned to where she had originally observed the lights, she saw that they had now moved off towards the northwest. They appeared to be in a slow, steady motion, and eventually moved out of sight behind some trees.

The woman had lowered her car window and had listened for any sound from the object (lights), but could not hear anything attributable to them.

She went to some farmhouses in the vicinity, asking if any of the residents had seen or heard anything to corroborate her experience, but met with no success.

The woman telephoned the Manitoba Planetarium and spoke with Ed Barker of the "Manitoba Centre for UFO Studies", who took down some details of her sighting. He mailed her an "Official UFO Sighting Report" form, which she returned with more details. No in-person interview, nor on-site investigation was made, despite the proximity to Winnipeg.

Although the Planetarium has said that it will contact UFOROM when any UFO sightings are received, UFOROM learned of the report almost a month after it was made to the Planetarium, and only by way of an appearance of Ed Barker on a radio program. The woman's name was not given to UFOROM for investigation purposes.

O^w
O^R
O^w

Brunkild, Manitoba

EV Case 870499.1

Mr. Wroblewski (?)

Spring, 1987

During the Spring of 1987, Ed Barker of the Manitoba Centre for UFO Studies was contacted by a farmer near Brunkild. The farmer claimed that something had caused some damage to his field.

After an undisclosed length of time, Ed Barker and other Planetarium representatives travelled to the site for an investigation. Photographs, measurements and samples were taken. "Geiger counter" readings were made as well, and these showed only normal background values for the area.

By the time the Planetarium group had gone to the site, it had rained, and sections of the area had been ploughed. The marks were thus "not too impressive" after this disruption.

There were apparently three small "craters" that "looked like they were probably small meteor strikes (sic)". Two were together, with the third about one metre away from the pair. All were "eighteen inches around (diameter?)", and about nine inches deep.

A second trip to the site with a metal detector did not discover any fragments of the "meteors".

The name of the farmer was not given to UFOROM by Ed Barker, though independent investigations have suggested the identity of the individual.