

people who are *clairvoyant* — maybe only temporarily or intermittently. This idea takes us instantly into the field of Parapsychology, which is too vast and too mine-bestrewn for further discussion in the present article. But it is something that we absolutely must always keep in mind whenever considering any UFO sighting whatsoever — including, of course, the report from the lady secretary who was with NATO.)

3. At this point I feel this lady's memory may be playing tricks. For — unless of course there were *two* quite separate sightings of "flying cigars" over Santa Maria in the Azores — the happening to which she here refers is entered in our records as having been on July 9, 1965, and therefore two years *after* her own experience.

The "cigar" or "torpedo" which we have in our documentation passed over the Island of Santa Maria in the Azores on that date at an estimated height of 20,000 ft. and promptly stopped all the electric clocks at the Santa Maria Airport, one report said for twenty minutes, others said for forty-five minutes. (See FSR, Vol. 11, No. 5, p. 24, and Vol. 12, No. 5, p. 32.)

4. Readers will recall the recent experience of the US Army Reserve officer Captain (now Lieut. Colonel) Lawrence Coyne, whose helicopter was on October 18, 1973 put by a UFO into a powered descent of 500 feet per minute and then 2,500 feet per minute, only to be bounced up again into the sky at the rate of 1,000 feet per minute (see Jennie Zeidman's *UFO-Helicopter Close Encounter Over Ohio* (in FSR Vol. 22, No. 4, 1976).

#### Additional note

Finally, since this NATO lady's account relates to something huge seen over the North Atlantic Ocean, and possibly not too far from Canada, these notes should not be ended without a reminder of one of the most famous cases of all time, that of Captain James Howard who, on June 29, 1954, when piloting his B.O.A.C. Stratocruiser *Centaurus* on a flight to London, flew on a parallel course for eighteen minutes with a vast unknown object which he estimated to be "about the size of an ocean liner." Captain Howard's crew of eleven and a dozen of his fifty-one passengers also saw it, and one of the opinions expressed was that it was "as big as the *Queen Mary*" (one of Britain's two huge pre-war Cunard liners).

This particular UFO does not seem to have been described by anyone as a "cigar" or a "torpedo." It was in fact apparently changing shape in a puzzling fashion, but seems mainly to have looked delta-shaped or "like a telephone mouth-cum-earpiece lying on its back," as indicated in Captain Howard's sketches. It appeared to be accompanied by a Group of much smaller objects which finally seemed to enter it before it vanished from sight. (See *Mystery over Labrador*, by Leonard Cramp, in FSR, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Spring 1955).

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Editor's note: The case of the Stratocruiser *Centaurus* is  
(Continued on page iii)

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## THE FALCON LAKE INCIDENT — Part 3

*Chris Rutkowski*

WE saw, in the first part of this article, how Stephen Michalak, from Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, claimed that on May 20, 1967, he had suffered burns when he encountered a strange UFO which landed on a rocky outcrop near Falcon Lake, a resort close by the boundary between Manitoba and Ontario. In the second part of the article, the various effects — physical, radiation and physiological — were discussed.

### The Mayo Clinic

In August of 1968, Michalak went to the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. The purpose of his visit was to undergo tests to determine exactly what was ailing him, as the doctors in Winnipeg appeared to be unhelpful. It is worthy of note that Michalak paid for the Mayo tests entirely on his own, as Medicare would not cover such a trip. He went and stayed at a hotel near the hospital, walking across each day and entering as an outpatient. He reported that he was given a thorough physical and psychological examination by various doctors, then sent home.

But, the problems began. Michalak has bills from the Clinic made out to "Mr. S. Michalak," and also his registration card. He waited for several weeks, but

received no word on his results. The CAPRO investigators appealed to APRO for help, and a medical consultant sent a letter to the Mayo Clinic, asking for the medical reports. In reply, he was sent the now-famous "letter of denial," which bluntly said that Michalak had *never been registered there*, and that they didn't "know anything about him."<sup>25</sup>

This immediately spurred the shouts of "cover-up!" from individuals who learned of the letter, and rightly so. However, medical ethics is a very serious concern, and few realize the "red tape" which has been set up for both the protection of the doctor and the patient. There is a very great danger in releasing confidential files to unauthorized personnel (and this applies, obviously, to other fields as well, including ufology). Another letter to the Mayo Clinic was sent, this time accompanied by a release form signed by Michalak.

The reports came immediately. Michalak had been found to be in good health, but with neurodermatitis and simple syncope (fainting spells due to sudden cerebral blood pressure losses).<sup>26</sup> The syncopes were suggested as having to do with hyperventilation or impaired cardiac output. This is interesting, as Michalak has indeed had heart problems within the past few years.

The psychiatric report showed that despite the

usual generalizations normally assigned to individuals giving a detailed UFO encounter story, there was no other evidence of delusions, hallucinations or other emotional disorders. It seems that there was nothing wrong with Michalak. He had no ailment *directly* related to an encounter with a UFO.

### The investigations

Michalak called the *Winnipeg Tribune* late Saturday afternoon of the holiday long weekend. It was not surprising that no one would help him then. But, the next evening (May 21, 1967), Heather Chisvin, a *Tribune* reporter, interviewed Michalak for the first time. She was the first one to talk with him about his experience, and her article must be considered as the first account, uninfluenced by later documentation.<sup>27</sup>

The first investigator on the scene, however, was Barrie Thompson, who had read the account in the newspaper, and immediately contacted Michalak. Thompson's investigation, on behalf of APRO, began the series of civilian UFO investigations. Michalak notes that "after hearing my story, he stated his belief that the craft was not an earthly creation." Michalak praised Thompson on several occasions, as "he was the first person who took my story seriously."<sup>28</sup>

Soon the Michalak household was in turmoil. Calls came in at all hours of the day or night, people dropped in at any time, and letters poured in.

The CAPRO investigations included taking Michalak to get a body radiation count, and encouraging him to take other tests. One misleading bit of information said that Michalak had been to a clinical hypnotist and that he had been hypnotically regressed. While both statements are true, the clinical hypnotist had in fact only interviewed Michalak and not put him under. A tape of Michalak's hypnosis is in existence, however, but the session was conducted, apparently, by an amateur, who was a reporter for the *Winnipeg Free Press* at the time.

The Royal Canadian Air Force investigations were under the direction of Sqdn. Ldr. P. Bissky, who came to the conclusion that the case was a hoax.<sup>29</sup> He recently remarked that the RCAF conclusions were all available in Ottawa for perusal. Indeed, some documents are contained in the DND files, and have been obtained by several ufologists. A rather carefully-worded statement is in the National Research Council's Non-Meteoritic Sightings File, DND 222, saying, "Neither the DND, nor the RCMP investigation teams were able to provide evidence which could dispute Mr. Michalak's story."<sup>30</sup>

Royal Canadian Mounted Police analysis from its forensic laboratory was "unable to reach any conclusion as to what may have caused the burn damage" to Michalak's clothing.<sup>31</sup>

A theory came out, suggesting that the radiation found at the site might have been caused by radium

paint, possibly from someone scraping a watch dial around the site.<sup>32</sup> This is interesting. Was this just a candid comment, or did it suggest that there was a truly abnormal level of Ra226 at the site at the time? If so, why was it not detected in recent soil analyses?

### The Government covers up?

Apart from the Mayo Clinic "cover-up," the Canadian Government seemed to refuse access to information on the incident in 1967. On June 29, 1967, it was reported that Mr. Ed Schreyer, then an MP, asked about UFO investigations in the Commons.<sup>33</sup> The Speaker of the House "cut off the subject without government reply." On November 6, 1967, Defence Minister, Leo Cadieux, stated that "it is not the intention of the Department of National Defence to make public the report of the alleged sighting."<sup>34</sup> This was in response to requests by several cabinet members to obtain information on the incident. On November 11, 1967, it was reported that Mr. Schreyer formally placed a written question on the Commons order paper seeking information on UFOs.<sup>35</sup>

The closed-mouth attitude of the government was not ignored by the press, which printed several comments about it. About the case, one editor noted: "The attempt to keep it concealed can have only one effect — it will give the UFO Legend another boost."<sup>36</sup> Of course, he was precisely correct. On October 14, 1968, House Leader Donald MacDonald again refused an MP, this time Mr. Barry Mather, access to reports on the Michalak case.<sup>37</sup> However, on February 6, 1969, Mather was given permission by a member of the Privy Council to examine their file on UFOs "from which a few pages have simply been removed." It was reported that outright release of the file "would not be in the public interest," and create a dangerous precedent that would not contribute to the good administration of the country's business.<sup>38</sup>

Bondarchuk (1979) reports that "portions of the complete government report are available for public scrutiny" at the NRC in Ottawa. However, "noticeably missing are the RCMP study of the burned items, as well as the government's final conclusion, if indeed one exists."<sup>39</sup>

### Psychological effects

Mention of the psychological aspects of the Michalak case must be made. Why, for example, did Michalak call a newspaper office for assistance? This one piece of evidence alone has served to convince some individuals that the case was a hoax and that Michalak was only looking for publicity.

By the time Michalak made it back to his motel, he was exhausted. In his own words:

"I did not go inside the motel for fear of contaminating people around me . . . I felt detached from the

rest of the world . . . The pain was unbearable . . . the odour seemed to come from within me, and I could not escape it . . . I was afraid that I had ruined my health and visualized the resulting hell should I become disabled . . . my mind centred on the possible consequences . . .

" . . . there had to be some way of getting medical attention . . . I thought of the press. Things that happened to me were definitely news, if nothing else . . . I did not want to alarm my wife, or cause a panic in the family. I phoned her as a last resort, telling her that I had been in an accident . . ." <sup>40</sup>

Michalak felt that it was his "duty" to report the incident, and was initially unafraid of ridicule. However, since then, he and his family have become somewhat defensive about the incident, and get irritated to hear of sceptical accounts in print. Indeed, it is this writer's personal impression that Michalak is a very sincere individual. Also, psychiatrists could not find any evidence of emotional or mental illness in the man.

### The hoax?

Would Michalak have gone to so much trouble to perpetrate a hoax? There is no question that he became seriously ill, and even today displays some effects. If we can assume that Michalak burned himself while concocting his hoax, would he have then repeatedly pursued medical assistance and go to the Mayo Clinic to make it look good?

One physics professor at the University of Manitoba, now deceased, believed that Michalak was experimenting with toy rockets, which exploded due to mishandling. He also suggested that he was amateurishly trying to hit two chunks of uranium together to make a homemade bomb. The grid-like pattern on his body was caused by the grill he was using as a support. This totally unfounded theory ignored most of the known facts of the case.

An RCAF spokesman is convinced that Michalak was drunk and had fallen on a barbecue grill (one immediate objection to this is that such an act would give exactly the *reverse* impression of burns actually found on Michalak's body).

Menzel's impression has already been related, claiming the case to be a hoax because Michalak could not find the site when with the Condon investigators.

Ray Craig, the Condon Committee's investigator, concluded that:

"If (Michalak's) reported experience were physically real, it would show the existence of alien flying vehicles in our environment." <sup>41</sup>

He noted "inconsistencies and incongruities," and said that even with some of the other evidence associated with the case, he would have to stick to his "initial conclusion", namely that "this case does not offer probative information regarding inconven-

tional(sic) craft." <sup>42</sup>

Despite this apparently negative conclusion, the index of the report lists the case as an *unexplained sighting*.

Craig found reason to question that the metal samples found by Michalak and Hart would have been missed by early investigators at the site. Stewart Hunt of the Department of Health and Welfare described his examination of the area as "a thorough survey," using three different radiation counters. It is definitely odd that the metal chunks were not found until a visit to the site a year later. Thompson remarked that the samples were deeply buried inside the crack in the rock, and that some effort was expended in getting them out. He also remarked that most of the radiation detected was inside the fissure. <sup>43</sup>

Bondarchuk mentions that a close scrutiny of early soil samples showed that small silver particles were present, citing this as a reason to eliminate the theory that someone "planted" the silver bars. <sup>44</sup> However, this is not conclusive as native silver particles occur naturally in the area in small amounts, and their presence in the soil samples does not eliminate the possibility of "planting."

Cannon also mentions this information, and that radium 226 was present in both the soil and metal covering. This apparently was considered as a prime reason to negate the watch dial theory. <sup>45</sup> Attempts to locate the CAPRO analyses have not been successful.

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There is no doubt, though, that the metal samples are very suspicious. They even had an obvious "seam" which tended to suggest fabrication, as if someone moulded the silver in a definite shape. Did Michalak produce these himself? Or, did *someone else* produce them, and plant them at the site? If so, why?

Even without the metal samples, the case was a significant one, needing no support. In fact, the samples tend only to confuse the case. But an amateur UFO "buff" would probably not have realized this, and thought only that the samples would enhance the case. Since the case attracted many such individuals, it would be difficult to determine whom this might have been.

Another theory would involve the "cover-up" scenario, and have the government fabricate the sample themselves. However, evidence for this idea would be difficult to obtain and essentially impossible to prove. If true, this would raise the question of why the government would deliberately enhance the case and then create an aura of secrecy, lending themselves to suspicion.

Other hoax theories can be postulated, but all need the necessary proof, including a motive for their devices.

### Conclusions

There is no question that something very unusual occurred on May 20, 1967, north of Falcon Lake. There is no question that Stephen Michalak came back from his prospecting trip badly burned and seriously ill, claiming that he had encountered a strange craft. But is the account true?

Can this case be effectively proved beyond a shadow of a doubt? The evidence includes the following:

1. an eyewitness account of a vehicle behaving in ways not attributable to conventional craft.
2. physiological damage to the witness, the mechanism of which is not immediately obvious.
3. a visible "landing site," consisting of a ring of loose soil, containing a bare patch of rock.

Does this prove that an alien craft landed near Falcon Lake? Unfortunately not. Major problems include the metal samples found at the site and the radium detected (was it in evidence in different samples?). Clearly, the investigations at the time were varied but at the same time were confused, and several bits of information are lacking. All of the CAPRO investigators agreed that Michalak was a very sincere individual, and detected no effort on his part to fabricate the account. This writer found this to be true from his own interviews with Michalak, and found no reason to doubt his veracity.

If we assume that Michalak's story is truthful (and we have no reason immediately obvious to suppose otherwise), then we have a solid report of a landed

UFO, complete with physical and physiological effects. What could it have been?

Keel (1975) suggested that Michalak was a victim of a "game" played by ultraterrestrials, wanting to confuse him in his attempt to locate the site.<sup>46</sup>

Bondarchuk (1979), a proponent of the ETH, describes his analysis by saying that Michalak was burned by "an intelligently guided craft of unconventional structure and of unknown origin." He, too, finds evidence of a government intervention in the case. He also observes that the publication of Michalak's book, which to some suggests a hoaxer's methods, was financially not a successful venture, and the experience proved to be costly to Michalak rather than a boon.<sup>47</sup>

This writer is hesitant to give a final evaluation to the case. Personal interviews with the Michalaks have shown them to be sincere people, and not prone to irrational acts. They are intelligent, level-headed individuals, and well-read on many subjects. Their annoyance at their notoriety is apparent, and their defensiveness at further proddings show that they have been subjected to severe ridicule and criticism since the incident first hit the media in 1967.

Investigations are continuing. If officials were convinced Michalak was a hoaxer, why was he not prosecuted for public mischief? Was there no definite evidence towards this end? It certainly would have been an interesting court case, arguing about the existence of UFOs. I think Michalak would have won.

### Epilogue

Today, over thirteen years after his experience, Michalak remains convinced he had encountered something he wasn't supposed to see. His convictions are firmly entrenched. He has read several books about UFOs since 1967, and is still frustrated by not knowing what happened to him. He has been to Carman, Manitoba, where "Charlie Redstar" was a nightly spectre over that town for many months, and heard stories from witnesses of their own experience.

In this writer's experience with UFO investigation, he has found that many UFO witnesses see more than one in a lifetime. That is, if a person sees one UFO, he or she will probably see another at a later time in their life. This is the "repeater" phenomenon which is considered to be an indication of insincerity in witnesses by several ufologists. This author is in disagreement with that belief, as the UFO phenomenon suggests a close link with the individual witness's psyche, possibly involving an "awareness threshold." While this may not be empirically proven or testable, theoretical ufology can only draw on apparent relationships, and there exists some evidence to indicate an association between a witness and the "perceived" UFO.

In this regard, it is interesting to note that Michalak has reported another UFO sighting. It

occurred in northwestern Ontario several years ago, while standing near a lake. He said that he observed "the same thing" as he had seen at Falcon Lake, though at a much greater distance from him, flying through the sky.

Are "they" keeping an eye on him? Or is Michalak simply one of those people who is now encouraged to look skyward for unusual things?

The mystery continues.

\* \* \* \* \*

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Finally, a word of thanks to my typist, Ms. Charlotte Katz.

### Notes and References

24. *Winnipeg Free Press*. Jan. 17, 1968. [Refers to item in Part 2 of article — EDITOR]
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# CLASSIFICATION OF LEVELS OF HUMANOID INTELLIGENCE

*Ahmad Jamaludin*

OVER the years humanoid behaviour has been reported to be largely absurd and sometimes childish in nature. These observations therefore raise an important question — how intelligent are these entities? The excellent mode of propulsion of the UFOs, and their leaps from their points of origin into our physical reality seem to place them many steps ahead of us. But the behaviour exhibited by the entities seems to demonstrate the presence of different levels of intelligence amongst them.

From the hundreds of close contact reports with these entities, where either a one or two-day communication has taken place, we are able to classify their intelligence into different levels, as set out below. These levels of intelligence are based on how they approach human witnesses in trying to convey their message. This classification does not include Adamski-type contact. An entity which is intelligent will find a better way of getting the message to the

percipient when compared to the one who is less intelligent. Based on these, we have therefore come to the conclusion that the levels of intelligence of the UFO occupants can be classed in five different levels. We present this classification, below, with specific examples.

**Level 1** — Entities possess telepathic powers. A two-way communication between entities and percipient is possible even though percipient does not have telepathic ability.

November 1957, Aston, England: "...she realised that questions which were racing through her mind were being answered mentally."<sup>1</sup>

February 1977, Concord CA, USA: "...suddenly he was in the ship. He asked what was happening and telepathically he was told the aliens were on a mission to study life habits on Earth."<sup>2</sup>