

And Faringdon lies just ten miles south of Witney, where "John" says he had his first sighting and took his photos.

I know nothing about the "Janos" story, nor about its author, so that I should be in no position to express any sort of opinion regarding the truthfulness of his book. I wish merely to point out the extraordinary closeness of these two alleged "UFO events" in respect of both time and place. And it must be borne in mind that, when the Janos story was published in 1980, "John's" experiences were known only to a tiny handful of people.

I certainly do not believe a word of the tale that the "Janos People" are supposed to have told the abducted family regarding dire events that had caused them to quit their home-planet (distant "several thousand light-years from us").

Nevertheless, to be honest, I would suggest that the book merits the most careful study, for I confess that I find a very great deal in the abductees' stories that seems to have the ring of truth. If the book is a fabrication it is a very clever one. G.C.

## A RECENT UFO "FLAP" IN TURKEY

*Halûk Egemen Sarikaya*

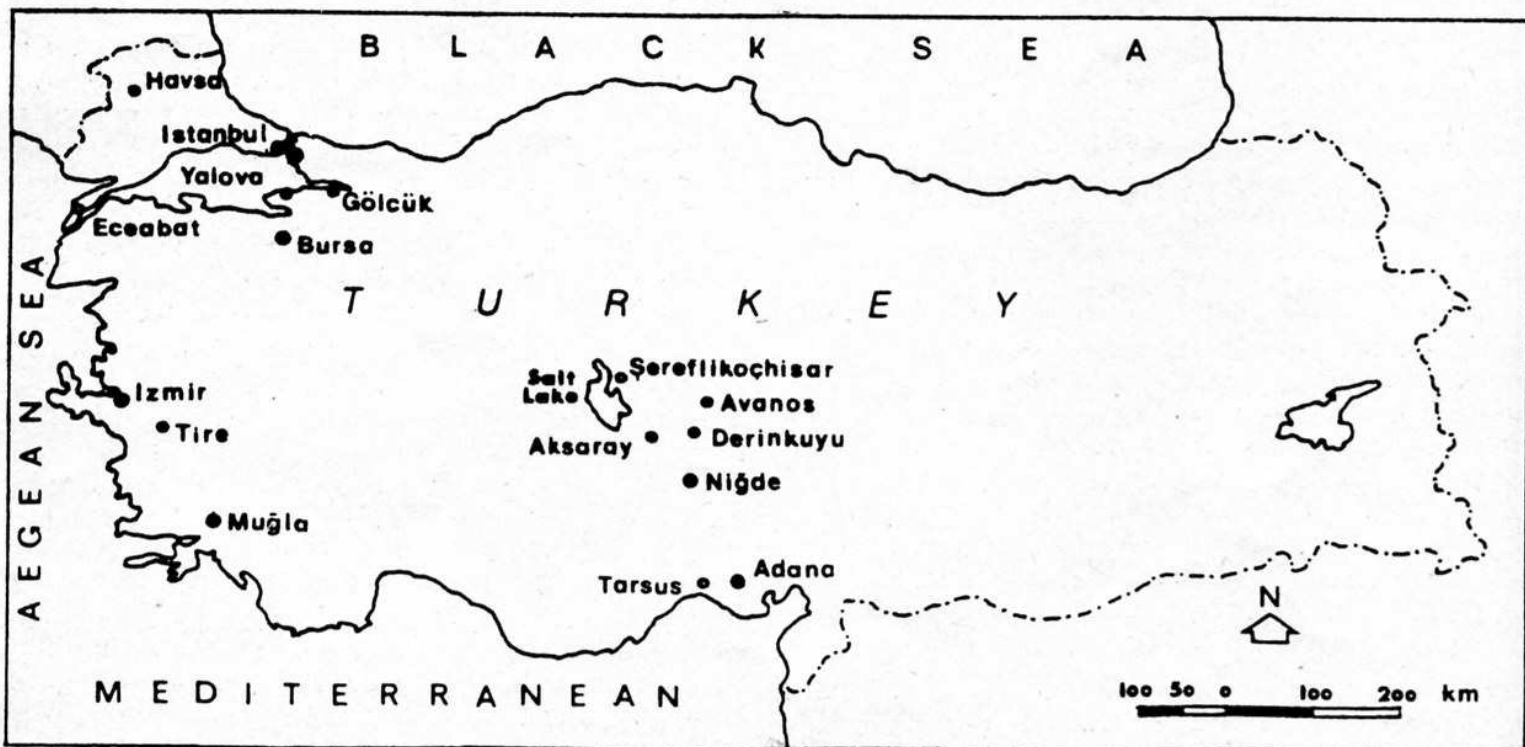
Director, Bilim Arastirma Merkezi (Science Research Centre), P.K. 1072, Istanbul.

THERE exist more than one hundred well-documented Turkish reports of Ufological phenomena over the last hundred years. However, the most intensive phase of such activity, and also the best observed one, concerns a recent two-month period, covering December 1981 and January 1982, of which I give a detailed account below.

Since mid-December 1981 UFO sightings have been repeatedly reported from central, western and north-western Turkey, witnessed by thousands of people. This UFO flap of December 1981-January 1982 over Turkey has been especially focussed on Aksaray, a town situated in the province of Niğde, central Anatolia. Below is a brief compilation of the reports of sightings, most of which appeared in the papers and some of which were sent directly to our Science Research Centre by various witnesses:

It all began on December 15, 1981, when Mr. M. Ali Özel of Aksaray, sometime after sunset, saw an extremely bright light hovering at a distance of 200-300 metres over his car. The luminous object emitted orange beams, made certain manoeuvres, and then disappeared in a south-westerly direction.

On December 21, another UFO was sighted above the building site of the Aksaray Engine Factory, and it was observed by the townspeople and by Captain O. Çelen, the foremost military authority in the town. According to Mr. Dağ, a grocer, at around 07.30 p.m. "a huge glittering silent object was seen giving off greenish light above the building site. When Capt. Çelen rushed to the site it was still hovering over there." After a while it shot away in the same direction as before. Its altitude was estimated to be around



The Turkish Wave: December 1981 and January 1982.

800-1000 metres, and it was described as an 'egg-shaped' object. An interesting EM effect was noticed: when Capt. Çelen tried to contact his headquarters through his walkie-talkie, to his amazement he saw that it had gone silent.

On December 26, at 05.30 p.m., the caterers and the guests present in the restaurant on the roof of the Sheraton Hotel, Istanbul, saw a huge cigar-shaped, red-coloured 'cloud' traverse the otherwise clear sky in about 10 minutes. Mr. M. Özerman, one of the hotel personnel, stated that an aircraft passing beneath the mysterious 'cloud' appeared to be extremely small in comparison, so that the UFO must have been something like 900-1000 metres long!

According to another report forwarded to the Science Research Centre, one evening in late December a bright object, several times the size of a star, was sighted over the city of Muğla. Its corona flared up several times and then it disappeared.

The last report concerning late December sightings came from Bursa: one night, at around 09.15 p.m., several townspeople near the city stadium saw a glowing object emit yellow-red beams high up in the sky.

Sightings in Aksaray occurred again during the first days of 1982. The TV sets and radios in some of the districts of the town are said to have malfunctioned during the appearance of the UFOs. The daytime appearance of a UFO over Aksaray on January 2 excited the whole town, and a large percentage of the townsfolk had a chance to observe it. The day before, a UFO was also sighted above the city of Adana. An observer, Mr. A. Şendağ, said that around 06.30 p.m. he and his friends saw a huge object shining over the airport: "It resembled a saucer, and glowed with yellow and red lights."

On January 4 hundreds of drivers and passengers on the E5 Highway, Istanbul, witnessed a green-coloured luminous object move over the highway on a northeast to south-west course. One of the observers, an architect, estimated the altitude of the object to be 100 metres, and its speed around 1000 kms/hr. Time of the sighting was 11.30 p.m.

On the evening of the next day, I and a few of my assistants from the Science Research Centre, were travelling along the same section of the E5 Highway, Istanbul, in a passenger bus to investigate the Aksaray UFO flap, when, through the front pane of the bus, we spotted a yellow-green-coloured luminous object in the southeast. It was about 15° above the horizon, and had a apparent diameter of 30 cms. We observed it for 5 seconds, then it described a short arc towards the south and disappeared. It was exactly 09.38 p.m.

The same night, Mr. Cenk Tamer, just before his departure from Adana, felt a strange urge to take pictures of the night sky around Adana Bus Terminal. He then saw an extremely bright stationary object in the

clear sky; and this object appears in one of the pictures he took that night. This picture is in the files of the Science Research Centre.

### UFO Photographed

Another important picture which came into the possession of the Science Research Centre shows a UFO that was sighted over Aksaray on January 6 at 06.30 p.m. A boy from the Hamidiye district of Aksaray, Mehmet Sürücü, took this photograph with a 3000 Land Polaroid SX80 camera. The UFO was stationary at about 40° above the horizon in the southwest. According to Sürücü, the camera failed to operate three times, yielding the picture of the UFO only at the fourth attempt. On this picture a bright elliptical object with a wide corona is seen.

The same night, fishermen off the coast of Eceabat saw a glowing object travel across the sky, first at 07.00 p.m. and then at around 10.00 p.m. The idea of a 'flying saucer' frightened the fishermen, who abandoned their daily chore and preferred to go back ashore.

On the morning of January 8, around 03.00 a.m., Mr. Tamer, who had taken the Adana UFO picture, shot another picture of a very bright airborne object from the balcony of his flat in Istanbul. He submitted this photograph to the Science Research Centre too.

The intense UFO activity over Aksaray continued during the second week of January. On January 9, at 09.00 p.m., a nocturnal light was seen to go on and off alternately in the southwestern sky, and it caused a traffic jam on the highway between Aksaray and Adana as the drivers stopped their cars to watch the object.

On January 10 the UFOs appeared over the north-western tip of Turkey. Like Aksaray, Havsa, a town which lies in the province of Edirne, was to become another focal point of the flap in the days to come. Around 09.30 p.m. the residents of the Arpaç village in Havsa district sighted an 'egg-shaped' glowing object flying at an altitude of 500-600 metres. It emitted green and yellow beams, and ejected a yellowish smoke.

The report submitted to the Science Research Centre by Mr. A. Devrim, an economist from Aksaray, contains a detailed account of a January 11 sighting made near Şereflikoçhisar, another central Anatolian town. At about 06.30 p.m., while travelling from Aksaray to Ankara in a passenger bus, Mr. Devrim saw two luminous objects over the Salt Lake. There was a certain distance and difference of altitude between them; the one moving at a higher altitude looked bigger. They first flew across the clear sky, then started to cruise behind clouds, appearing only intermittently, and finally vanished behind a dense cloud cover. Mr. Devrim stated that the objects followed a low trajec-

tory in a north-westerly direction, keeping the distance and difference of altitude between them constant all the time.

### **UFO programme on television**

And on January 14 a programme concerning the Aksaray sightings was televised by the Turkish TV. Mr. Güner Orbay, the Head Official and the Mayor of the town of Aksaray, made the following statement after a series of interviews conducted with a dozen local residents, all of whom confirmed the sightings and gave a brief account of their own Ufological experiences: "Since December 15, 1981, unidentified objects have been travelling across the skies of our town. These unidentified objects sometimes descend to 800 metres and sometimes to 1000 metres, and they are being observed by the interested townsfolk. The unidentified objects remain stationary for a while, occasionally emitting blue, red, yellow and white beams, and later disappear in the form of a point of light. It is not possible for me to comment on the nature of these objects. I believe that it will only be proper for the scientists to bring this matter to light." Afterwards, a film shot by a TV cameraman was broadcast which showed a bright round object making erratic movements in the Aksaray skies. The two scientists interviewed next tried to deny the phenomenon, and declared that the object filmed could be nothing but Venus! And just before the TV programme began, at around 09.30 p.m., a UFO appeared over the village of Taptık in Havsa. The primary school teacher of the village, Mr. Ş. Ayaz, said: "The flying object, which passed at an altitude of 100 metres directly overhead, resembled a tortoise. Its speed was around 50 kms/hr, and it glowed with red and yellow coloured lights. When it reached the ridges 10 kilometres away, it suddenly took a round form and disappeared."

Next day, on January 15, as if to make the scientists aware of the seriousness of the situation, the flap took a dramatic turn: Three sightings occurred one after another over Niğde, Havsa and Izmir. The UFO over Niğde, resembling a tray, appeared at 07.05 p.m. The townspeople described it as a 'flying saucer'. Then at 09.35 p.m. two UFOs were sighted over Havsa; the EM effect showed itself again in the malfunctioning of TV sets. Two hours later a UFO traversed the skies of Izmir from north to south, causing city residents to panic. In fact, when the UFO became stationary over the Buca Forest and took on a 'flaming' appearance, the fire brigades of Izmir rushed to the scene and kept watch over the UFO for 45 minutes until it diminished in size and finally vanished!

On January 17 UFOs were observed again over Aksaray and Havsa, and also over Gölcük and Tire. The following day sightings were reported from Aksaray, of course, and from two other towns in the same

region, Avanos and Derinkuyu. The UFO which appeared over Aksaray around 07.30 p.m. was observed by the Chief of Police of the town, Mr. A. Saim Ertuğrul, too. Moreover, another report came from the town of Tarsus, where house lights failed during the passage overhead of a UFO.

January 20 marked an abrupt ending to the flap. The period between January 15 and 18, it seemed, had brought the flap to a climactic finale. The last reports concerned sightings made on January 20: In the morning hours a huge reddish UFO was sighted by several people as it cruised over Istanbul. Its description fitted that of an arrowhead with three long protrusions extending from the back. Later, during the night, UFOs were seen over Yalova and south-eastern suburbs of Istanbul. The interesting thing was that the latter observations were accompanied by a strange disturbing noise heard over the TV sets.

In late January scientists at last decided to visit Aksaray. Of course they could not see any UFOs, the flap had already terminated! After making certain enquiries, they reached the following conclusion: On December 15, 1981, the residents of Aksaray saw space-junk entering the atmosphere. This caused a rumour of 'flying saucers' to spread throughout the whole town. Thereafter, people expected to see them, and started to watch the sky. Some 'believed' that they saw something, others most probably saw either Venus or Sirius, and claimed it was a UFO! They also expressed this view of theirs on the Turkish TV during a second interview broadcast on January 28.

### **Research centre sends investigators**

I and a few of my assistants from the Science Research Centre formed a fully equipped study team, and investigated and studied the phenomena on location, visiting Aksaray twice. The first visit took place on January 5/7 and the second on January 24/26. We interviewed about 30 observers, people from various walks of life, also State officials and military officers among them, made field investigations at alleged landing sites, took photographs and shot films in the course of the interviews and investigations, made sketches depicting some of the UFO sightings, and, as mentioned before, we secured a Polaroid photo of a UFO taken by an observer.

Going through all the accounts of remote and close sightings and not less than four landing reports, I picked out various notable passages and descriptions which certainly find close parallels in the UFO literature world-wide, and I list them below:

1) Typical UFO movements and manoeuvres:

a) "The object dived towards the road, descended as if to land, then ascended again, and remained station-

ary in the sky . . . then shot away in a south-westerly direction."

b) In one case the object was observed to have made a typical 'falling-leaf motion' before landing near Topakkaya, 12 kms. north of Aksaray.

c) From another landing report: "It took off and started to make a swaying motion while ascending."

d) "After hovering for a time, it went up and down with a shaky movement."

e) "The pulsating objects formed geometric patterns on the sky by altering their relative positions."

f) "In the south there were three extremely bright objects. One remained stationary in the sky, while another made various manoeuvres around it. The third was shooting downwards in a vertical path and disappearing, only to appear again at a high altitude and repeat the same downward vertical motion."

2) Change of colour, size and shape:

a) "The object had a red colour first, then assumed different colours."

b) "First green colour was dominant, then it altered its colour to yellow and orange."

c) "The object, which had become completely orange coloured by then, gradually diminished in size and took the form of a small point of light. As we approached it in our car, it enlarged to its previous size."

d) "When I looked at it through binoculars, I saw it emit green-blue colours. It occasionally took the form of a dumbbell."

e) "It held stationary in the south-western sky. Its apparent diameter was about 15 cms. It gradually changed its size and became a mere point of light."

3) Light effects:

a) In several cases, when the observers signalled to the sighted objects using the headlights of a car or powerful flashlights, the UFOs responded by signalling back with their own light, and apparently created a 'zoom' effect, that is increased in size as if approaching the witnesses.

b) In some instances, the objects are said to have projected a brilliant white or green coloured beam resembling a search-light upon the observers.

c) "It hovered for a while in the southwest with a pale blue light, then started to move away slowly, giving off blinding beams."

4) Physical and EM effects:

a) On January 17 a powerful explosion was heard nearly one hour after a nocturnal sighting: a similar boom had been heard on January 5 as well. The authorities admitted that they were not able to determine the nature of these explosions.

b) Frequently, at the time of the sightings a general malfunctioning of TV sets, radios and failure of house lights were reported. The mechanical watch of one of the witnesses stopped. I have already mentioned the malfunctioning of the walkie-talkie of Capt. Çelen.

During a January 8 sighting, power lines gave off 'ringing' sounds; there was no wind at the time. In the night of January 1 the man playing the electronic organ at the Ihlara Hotel noticed in astonishment that the notes issuing from the instrument were completely at variance with what he was playing — just at that time a UFO was seen passing overhead!

5) Shapes:

The objects have been described as having mostly elliptical or round shapes; they are also reported to have appeared in saucer, tray, crescent and dumbbell-like shapes.

The Ufological manifestations evident in the Aksaray sightings prove without doubt that, contrary to the opinion expressed by the scientists, a UFO flap has occurred over Aksaray, not to mention the other sightings reported from western and north-western Turkey, including Istanbul and Izmir.

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**EDITOR OF FSR** would like to hear from any reader in or near the Ayrshire region of Scotland who can assist us with a simple local enquiry (*NOT an investigation*).

# ALLEGED MEDICAL INJURIES FROM UFOs

Project UFOMD Report No. 1

*Richard C. Niemtow, M.D.*

(PROJECT UFOMD, 532 MERCHANT ST., VACAVILLE, CALIFORNIA, 95688)

PROJECT UFOMD is an international study of medical injuries associated with alleged UFO close encounters. Information dealing with this project has been published previously (5).

Reports of intense lights associated with medical injuries are now well documented in the UFO literature. The necessity of qualified medical observations is emphasized in dealing with these cases. A multitude of information may be obtained from the victims from observation alone which may explain the mechanisms of the injury event and substantiate further the unidentified flying object phenomena.

An excellent example to consider is that of the Cash-Landrum Case reported very professionally by Mr. John Schuessler. Strictly from the information reported in the MUFON Journal, November 1981, it would be feasible to assume that the principals might have been exposed to some type of non-ionizing or ionizing radiation. I would like to consider first a clinical model for non-ionizing radiation and then a clinical model for ionizing radiation. I will only *speculate* as to what occurred in the Cash-Landrum Case because I never examined or had access to their medical records.

There is much confusion and misunderstanding in the UFO literature about the relationship of medical injuries to radiation. It will be appropriate to clarify several fundamental aspects of radiation effects on biological systems.

## Some definitions

First let us define radiation. Radiation is an emission of energy in the form of photons and/or particles. The photons actually represent electromagnetic radiation, which for our purposes and interest are in the upper end of the spectrum and in order of decreasing wavelength include microwave, ultraviolet, gamma or X-ray. Particulate radiation consists of betas, protons, alpha particles, neutrons, mesons, heavy charged ions i.e. nitrogen, carbon, neon, boron etc. just to name a few.

All of these radiations deliver an energy insult to living matter. These take the forms of heat and ionization. Heat destroys the proteins which are the machinery of life. Ionization damages the DNA essential for

the control and reproduction of life. Actually this is an extreme simplification of an immensely complex subject called radiobiology.

A few more terms need to be defined and then we can quickly proceed. The term ionization simply means energetic ejection of one or more orbital electrons from an atom or molecule by either a photon or particle. The more energetic the ejected electron the more chances for damage in living tissue. Ionization does not involve microwaves. Roentgen is a unit used to characterise the amount of X-ray or gamma radiation exposure in air and is expressed in terms of producing a certain amount of ionized air. The RAD is a unit of radiation absorption in living tissue and is measured as the amount of energy deposited into tissue.

Having defined a few terms we are ready to tackle superficially the question of how this information will be useful in radiation-like injuries involving intense lights/unidentified flying objects.

Several years ago I published a clinical sketch that delineated a series of physiological events that are well known to ufologues (1). Briefly, the witness observes an intense light which may be associated with olfactory, auditive and motor paralysis manifestations. The olfactory detection of odor is of course unexplained. However, an excellent paper by Thomas M. Olsen, "UFO Odors and Origins", in *Journal of UFO Studies*, Vol. II, explains the possibility of external oxidizing agents and resultant chemical products due to the phenomenon. He summarizes that the reported characteristic UFO odors are attributed to externally producing oxidizing agents, ozone and NO<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, and their reaction with methyl-alcohol and/or benzene which may be implicated as an energy source in disc UFOs.

## Microwave sound

The sounds experienced by the witness may be attributed to microwave radiation. In recent years, attention has been given to the so-called microwave "hearing" effect.\* Under certain specific conditions of frequency signal modulation and intensity, it has been shown that animals and humans can perceive a radio