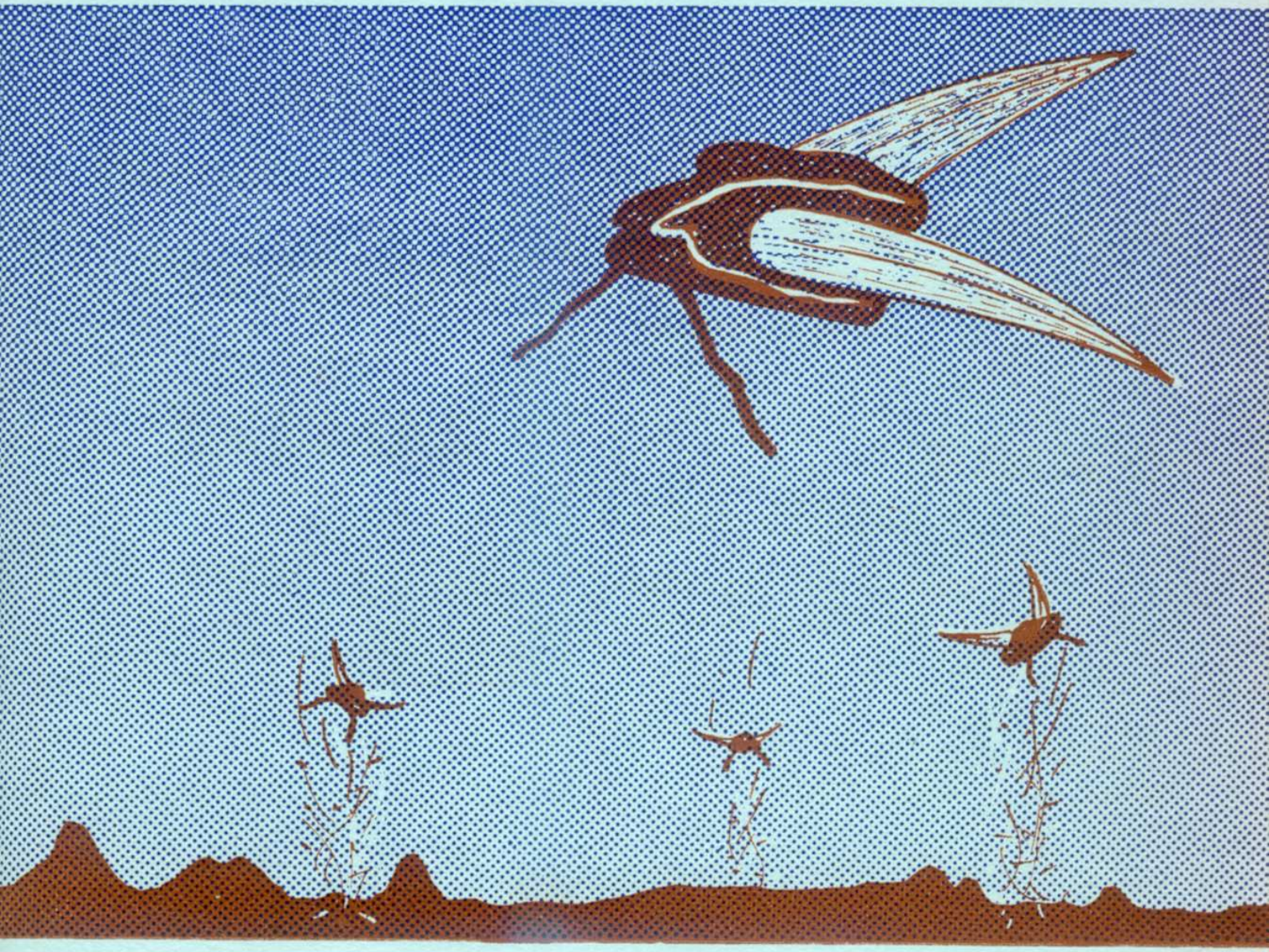
FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

JULY—AUGUST 1963

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9th YEAR OF PUBLICATION



THE WEIRDEST CRAFT OF ALL

The bi-monthly
Journal of
SPACE

Edited by
Waveney Girvan

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

INCORPORATING FLYING SAUCER NEWS

Vol. 9 No. 4 **JULY-AUGUST**

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An open secret

THE UFOlogist has always faced two problems—how to investigate an extremely complex mystery and how to communicate his findings to a public that has become confused between the extremes of sensationalism and silence. Those who are inclined to get downhearted because the public seems so slow to respond should reflect that in our studies at least some very real progress has been made: anomaly has yielded to system in several branches of the mystery and the quality of research has considerably improved, particularly during recent years. If progress has been slower in the realm of public communications, there has been no standstill. Whether the almost imperceptible movement will accelerate to a landslide we must wait and see. But movement there most certainly has been.

In the November-December, 1962, issue we hinted as broadly as we dared that there are scientists who know the truth about the flying saucers but who are restrained, probably by the provisions of the Official Secrets Act, from openly proclaiming it. However, they do talk to friends and relations and they, in turn, pass on the information to others: the news does not always fall on deaf ears. The people in the secret are not usually well known to the majority for the very nature of their work tends to keep them out of the public domain. The spread of truth is therefore necessarily slow and ridicule has helped to apply the brake. To this company must be added the witnesses who, laughed at as they may be, know full well that they have seen what they claim to have seen and on the strength of a first-hand experience cannot be affected by any sceptic's theorising. Inevitably, these witnesses increase in number, and they are not disbelieved by everybody. Add to these two groups of people those who are gradually being converted by reasoned argument and you have an ever-increasing leaven at work. All the progress, however, is not in the dark. Much is happening in the daylight, too.

We have mentioned before that scientists on both sides of the Iron Curtain have been dropping their prejudices one by one. Elsewhere in this issue will be found another admission by Sir Bernard Lovell that we are not alone in the Universe. We cannot believe that Sir Bernard is unaware that some members of the public will connect his statements with the flying saucers and realise that the principal objection to their existence has been removed. In our previous issue we printed admissions by two ex-Defence Ministers and one ex-Air Minister. These may not have amounted to positive statements, but it is obvious that interest in a subject like ours cannot be wholly

divorced from belief which, in such circumstances, must be founded on a degree of knowledge. Mr. Harold Watkinson returned a curious answer to a questioner at a political meeting. He *might*, he suggested, have agreed in writing, when he resigned as Defence Minister, not to talk about flying saucers. No member of that audience can have been left in much doubt that he *did* so agree and nobody pledges secrecy about a subject that neither exists nor signifies. Indeed, Mr. Watkinson's reply could be regarded as an indiscretion. Could it have been calculated? After all, there was available to him the classic rejoinder, "It's all ballooney!" We wonder why he preferred to be more honest than his predecessors in the art of political prevarication. Could it be that the old s.s. "Conspiracy of Silence" is now so riddled with leaks that she is, at last, slowly settling down?

The signs multiply that this may be so. A widely circulating magazine a few months ago printed a condensed version of Aimé Michel's latest discovery. In this article a mention was made of Prince Phillip's and Lord Louis Mountbatten's interest in flying saucers. Ten years ago this would have brought some measure of repudiation. Today it passes unchallenged. Eighteen months ago, when we addressed an open letter to the Prime Minister, he took evasive action when he could as easily have denied the facts on which the letter was based. One need not be a trained psychologist to discover that, not long afterwards, the subject was still on his mind. At a public meeting he referred to the Liberal revival and advised his audience not to assume that it was a fixed star—it might be a flying saucer. There is no hint here that saucers were an illusion. In the context, he referred to the fact that they are known at times to hang stationary in the sky and then suddenly to disappear.

Our view of the situation is by no means confined to Great Britain, but lately progress seems to have been more satisfactory here than elsewhere. A "wave" over England this year could bring the moment of truth much nearer and, in the western world, this country is much more relaxed in its attitude to the mystery. It is no exaggeration to say that flying saucers are now an open secret.

The FLYING SAUCER REVIEW intends to take full advantage of this situation and to continue to probe behind the scenes. It will print whatever it can. It has never been our policy to harass the Government or to threaten those who may be restrained from speaking. Our aim has been to open doors and not to close them. It could well be that, at long last, the British Government would welcome a greater public interest which would enable them to break the news without causing shock. Furthermore, any Government must know that truth cannot for ever be suppressed, that facts accumulate and that secrets, however closely guarded, have a way of leaking out. And it must be admitted that, during the last few years, our Government has not been very lucky with just those secrets which affect our security most. Therefore, it might not be too difficult to wrest a secret that cannot possibly affect the nation's safety and which, we have reason to believe, is not guarded with any jealousy at all.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

"Data gathered by the American communications satellite Telstar has revealed that radiation from high altitude Soviet nuclear tests polluted space. But an unidentified force quickly cleared radiation in the gap between the inner and outer Van Allen belts.

Telstar's findings were given out at a meeting of the American Physical Society in New York."

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Newcaster Earl Cameron, T.V. News, January 23, 1963.

THE VAURIAT SIGHTING

THE WEIRDEST CRAFT OF ALL

In its May-June issue the *Flying Saucer Review* printed a full account of Aimé Michel's latest discovery in Orthoteny. He demonstrated that the UFOs appeared along great world circle lines and, on occasion, returned to points along them. He also disclosed how he had discovered the small village of Vauriat by extending the Bayonne-Vichy line of September, 1954 (BAVIC) until it crossed a railway line in the Puy de Dôme. Michel explained that " on August 29, 1962, in the village of Vauriat . . . a number of people witnessed . . . in broad daylight a veritable ballet dance by unknown craft." The sighting itself, while not described in detail by Michel, is one of the most bizarre that have ever been reported and warrants a full recording. The accounts that follows was taken from the Clermont Ferrand newspaper *La Montagne* of August 30, 1962, and appeared in its translated version in the September-October-November issue of the *New Zealand Scientific Space Research* (NZSSR) bulletin, which the *Flying Saucer Review* gratefully acknowledges.

IT was just at 1.45 p.m. on Wednesday, August 29, 1962, when two people on their way back to work from lunch witnessed an extraordinary spectacle. The place of observation was Route 50, just in front of the railway station of Vauriat (Puy-de-Dôme).

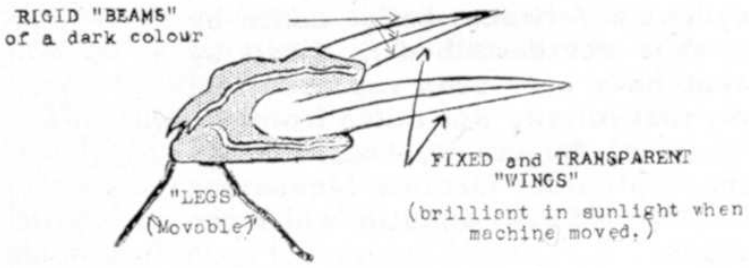
Indeed, Jean Rouchon, manager of " Pouzzolanes des Dômes," living at Champradet, Clermont Ferrand, and Marcel Chimène, bricklayer, resident of Menetrol, were chatting while walking alone the road, when in the direction of Charbonnieres-les-Vieilles they saw a mysterious object rising in the air and flying towards them. But let Mr. Rouchon give the story in his own words: " The first impression I had was that of a bale of straw, penetrated by pieces of wood, that might have been carried away by a tornado —however, the trees around me were not even stirred by a breath of wind. Suddenly, Mr. Chimène called out and showed me in the same direction three other mysterious machines, smaller than the first, but of identical shape. The four objects then proceeded to describe a fantastic ballet over Vauriat station, first moving at very reduced speeds, and then at prodigious speeds. During this time, empty cement bags which were stored in a nearby coal yard rose in the air as if sucked in by an extremely powerful breath. M. Laine, a man working for the railways and living at Saint-ours-les-Roches, then noticed the extraordinary spectacle and called out to us. But already the mysterious machines, after a last curve at low altitude (approximately 150 ft.), moved rapidly in the direction of Puy de Louchadière, behind which they disappeared. The time was then 1.55 p.m.—the phenomenon had lasted for 10 minutes."

Needless to say, the three witnesses of this fantastic ballet remained dumbfounded for several minutes, in vain searching for a logical explanation of what they had seen. The machine they had observed at closest range was the largest of the four. Completely irrational in design, the object was of greyish colour, its wings were transparent and two tentacles of a sort hung from underneath " the front," resembling two legs out of all proportion. It did not resemble any known apparatus at present flying, as far as Mr. Rouchon, who is an experienced pilot of the Auvergne Aero-Club, has been able to determine.

General L. M. Chassin, previously General, Air Defence Co-ordinator of the Allied Air Forces (NATO) and now retired, still retains a keen interest in the mystery of the flying saucers. He personally enquired into the above case by writing to the witness, Rouchon, a letter on September 1, 1962: Rouchon answered the General's letter on September 9, 1962. The re-

production of Rouchon's letter was authorised by General Chassin. From the additional information Rouchon supplies in his letter (point by point) the questions asked him by the General are self-evident. We translate from the letter:

" a. The ' machines ' did not make any sound. However, after the appearance of the first ' machine,' which hovered at a very slight altitude (apparently at less than three hundred metres from the witnesses who observed it) for more than 30 seconds, it was overtaken and—so it seemed—pursued by three completely identical machines (in shape, but smaller) which appeared in ' smooth lumps ' on the horizon, coming from



Details from Mr. Rouchon's sketch.

the direction of Pulverières (Puy de Dôme) travelling at very great speed, and trailing in their wake all kinds of debris (old empty paper cement bags, grass, straw, etc.). Their acceleration was instantaneous when they arrived in the proximity of the first machine, and it was at this moment that my friend Chimène and I heard a kind of whistling noise, in all respects similar to that which a violent wind would produce in rigging, or in the tops of a forest of pine trees. We attributed this whistling to the ' machines' ' displacement of air, ruffled by their passage. Apart from this whistling, which only lasted a while, we absolutely did not hear any other noise in the course of the ' machines' ' movements which carried on for 10 minutes.

" b. The machines did not emit any perceptible light in full sunshine, in a blue early afternoon sky devoid of any cloud. Although they appeared to be of a dull colour (dark grey) we did not notice any metallic brightness, as was the case with an airliner that crossed the sky from north to south—just prior to the disappearance of the last machine—and which glittered with a vivid silvery brightness. We had it in our field of vision at the same time as the last ' machine ' moved away, and we, therefore, were in a position to note the difference between the two moving objects simultaneously. However, my friend Chimène believes that he noticed the transparent wings ' enveloping ' in some way the ' beams ' which penetrated the ' machines ' on all sides. According to him, these transparent ' wings ' occasionally sparkled in the sun, in the course of the ' machines' ' movements. Personally, I only saw the ' beams ' of a dark colour, and the appendages which I described as ' legs ' and which hung underneath the ' machines' ' body like ordinary waterpipes, animated by slow movements. The shape—the apparent lack of inertia of these ' machines '—the instantaneous changes in course which characterised them—the absence of all noise in the course of their movements and their fixed points . . . all that made us think of absurd objects, not answering to any of the known laws of gravity, inertia and aerodynamics. Likewise it was impossible to say whether it concerned real machines, incomprehensible objects or fantastic animals. I confess that if I had been the only witness to this startling spectacle, I believe I would not have talked. Likewise, in order to be sure that my eyes did not deceive me, I made a drawing of what I had seen and also took notes of that which I observed as soon as I got back in my office, 200 metres away. Ah . . . how do I regret not having had a camera at my disposal at that very moment. There is no doubt that the film I could have taken would have proved to be of extraordinary scientific interest!

" c. The first ' machine ' seen, at the very moment we observed it, moved at a speed of approx. 200/300 km.p.h., while it rose slightly and turned lightly about its own axis, approx. 90 degrees to the left and to the right. It stabilised its ascent at a height of approx. 150/200 metres, now motionless, now describing more or less regular circles at an apparent speed varying between 100/300 km.p.h. This was the best moment to observe it and to make all kinds of suppositions and comparisons with the ' known ' in regard to its identification and origin. Suddenly my friend Chimène gripped my arm and said: ' Look, Jean . . . what's coming up on the left!' And I saw three things identical to the first ' machine ' but smaller, moving at a terrific speed, with no apparent formation between them, making straight for the first ' machine ' as if they tried to attack it from below. The 'target,' stationary at the moment of this sudden ' attack,' dodged by climbing instantaneously at a prodigious speed. Next, the four ' objects ' appeared to play amongst themselves, following a course of dodges and instantaneous changes of direction. In order to give you an idea of the spec-

THE MYSTERY OF THE PURPLE CLOUDS

by Dr. and Mrs. Michael Moore

There is a further confirmation that the subject of flying saucers is becoming respectable in that sightings from the recent past are now being released to the *Flying Saucers Review*. Even professional men feel that ridicule has lost its initial sting. This sighting, while containing a number of familiar characteristics, also introduces a new feature, the sudden appearance of strange clouds after the disappearance of the mother-ship.

THE following is an account of an observation made by Dr. and Mrs. Michael Taylor Moore one afternoon in November, 1958, on the border between South and North Dakota, U.S.A. But before proceeding with their account, a word about the reliability of their witness. Dr. Moore is a medical doctor who, as such, has been accustomed to the rigorous exercise of diagnostic discipline. His wife is a State Registered Nurse and therefore shares the same discipline. In addition they have both done a considerable amount of flying about the world together, Dr. Moore himself being a licensed commercial pilot with military experience, and Mrs. Moore having gained navigational experience in the course of flying with her husband. Both were completely sober and rational at the time of their observation, and neither had any conscious motive to create or to connive at what they saw. The probability of two sane, young and healthy people simultaneously having the same illusion or hallucination in broad daylight—in the absence of predisposing factors such as lack of sleep, or medication with drugs, or dietetic indiscretion—seems remote. In fact, their tendency would have been to treat a similar story with some degree of scepticism, but in this case it actually happened to them. The telling is there-

(*Continued from page opposite*)

tacle, think of houseflies pursuing each other, such as one can observe in a ray of sunlight penetrating a dark room. Suddenly, the first object rose in the sky at an extraordinary climbing speed (one literally saw its mass dissolve in the sky), with the three other objects in pursuit. Before long, this object was not much more than a black speck, while the three other smaller pursuers disappeared before our eyes. The latter were not seen again.

"On the other hand the small black speck, which we still observed, grew larger and larger at a disconcerting speed and, still without noise, stopped all of a sudden at a height of approx. 300 metres. Next, it slowly rocked a little for two or three times and then, still at great speed, moved away in the direction of Clermont Ferrand, gaining height steadily, like a plane piloted by a good captain.

"Suddenly, we heard and saw the airliner which, seen from where we were, seemed to have cut the trajectory of the object. The latter continued in the direction of the plane and we were just about expecting them to meet, when we were witness to the rapid ascent of the object which, at an unheard-of speed, disappeared in the blue sky.

"d. The different movements of the 'objects' appeared to us co-ordinated as a whole, although, taken separately, they would appear disorderly at certain moments (e.g., when the first object—on its own—without apparent reason, described more or less regular circles at speeds varying from moment to moment, while it climbed or descended suddenly). It should be noted that the estimates of height and distance of the objects can only be very approximate, considering that—for a start—one does not know the real dimensions of the objects.

"Trusting that the above details will be of help, I am, General, yours sincerely,

(Signed) JEAN ROUCHON."

fore handed over to Dr. and Mrs. Moore themselves.

"We were driving north from South Dakota into North Dakota along a highway connecting Route No. 12 and Route No. 10, part of our drive across North America. We had passed through Minneapolis the day before and were now bound for Bismarck. Our car was a Hillman Californian. The country here is expansive, and the road stretched for mile after mile in a beautiful straight line so that, at a gentle fifty miles per hour, one could relax and enjoy the scenic grandeur. The weather was fine, with a blue sky containing a few broken clouds towards the horizon, and the early afternoon sun was behind us. I was driving with Anna beside me. She alone was wearing sun-glasses and our side windows were open. We were just coming to the end of one straight stretch where a staggered intersection involved us in a turn left and a turn right, and I slowed down to check with the roadsigns. As I did so an object caught my eye directly ahead which, in the brief time I had for looking, made me exclaim: 'Airship.' It was resting just above the horizon at a distance of maybe five miles.

"I had never seen an airship with my own eyes, but I was familiar with them from pictures. Had not aviation been my chief interest outside medicine since I was a schoolboy? Had not the Graff Zeppelin fired my imagination until destroyed just before World War II? That was some twenty years ago, and apart from U.S. Navy Blimps, had been the last of a long line of airships, and this was no Blimp. It was difficult to judge either the size or the distance of an object the like of which we have never seen before, out on the open plain, with nothing else of known dimension with which to compare it. There were no trees, no buildings visible in relation to it, nothing but rolling prairie. Nevertheless, I can be definite concerning the order of magnitude involved. The 'thing' was enormous and a long way off, like an ocean-going liner in an inland drydock at a distance measured in miles. The distance of the visible horizon from an automobile sightline on a perfect plane is of the order of three miles. What we saw was poised immediately above the far horizon by about its own height and parallel to it, subtending an angle of one to two fingers' breadth at arm's length. At five miles this would give it a length of somewhere between 500 and 1,000 ft.

"In retrospect I am sorry that I did not stop immediately to observe the object, but in the interests of safety and a better view I decided to get round the next corner. I was not to know of its imminent departure. Fortunately my wife had the presence of mind to grab the binoculars which were lying to hand and she had the object in quick focus. Her words to me were, 'Look, it's moving!' or to that effect, but I never saw it again. But I did see its aftermath in the form of a unique line of clouds which slowly formed, one by one, along the line of its ascent and exit—not at once but some minutes later. They were smallish, discrete, cumuliform clouds, remarkable for their purplish hue, and they formed in the cloudless arena where the object had been.

"My wife described what she had seen through the binoculars. The object was silvery and shaped like a giant windsock held horizontal in a gale—a cigar-shaped object tapering gently towards the nose and encircled, a short distance from the nose, by a dark band. It took off across our line of sight towards the west, climbing in a straight line at some twenty degrees elevation. From start to finish, that is until it disappeared as a rapidly diminishing speck in the distance, took some ten seconds. In that time it had swept out an arc of some forty-five degrees. If we assume a starting distance of five miles, then the visible climb-out was five miles, which, further assuming linear acceleration, gives an acceleration around 17g and the acquisition in ten seconds of some 3,600 miles per hour. These are my own rough calculations and I would like to have them checked. My wife has put her own observations down on tape.

"I have already described the strange clouds, and would here like to make it quite clear that they were not a smoke trail or condensation trail such as one sees in the wake of a rocket or high-flying jet, because they did not form until some minutes had elapsed. I was so fascinated by them that when I saw another car stopped off the road facing towards us, with the driver working on his engine, I also stopped and asked him whether he needed help and remarked about the clouds, asking whether they were a feature of these parts. He looked at me as though I was crazy for asking a stupid question about clouds, but I wondered if the same influence that had caused them were not also responsible for cutting his ignition. I am by profession a fair judge of character, and I am convinced that it was not secrecy that kept him quiet

but just plain dimness, and I did not press him further. The clouds were still slowly forming when we passed beneath them some minutes later—perhaps fifteen minutes after we had made our original observation of the 'object.' There was no feature on the ground to account for their formation—no change in topography or vegetation which might have given rise to orographic or thermal uplift. Certainly there were no chimneys or other man-made source in this vast expanse of prairie. This was a perfect stage for a visit from outer space. My wife had a sense of foreboding.

"At the time of our observation she had heard nothing about unidentified flying objects and could not, therefore, have been influenced by subconscious suggestion. However, subsequent reading of such reports containing similar descriptions has only served to endorse our considered belief that what we saw was out of this world. It was certainly not a rocket, as no rocket yet built on earth could approach it in size—no more than Nelson's Column could be said to approach in size the *Queen Mary*. Even more significant was its silence. No rumble reached our ears, and apart from the clouds which formed subsequent to its departure, propulsion was clean. The noise from a conventional rocket of equal size would have been deafening, and not even American security could have kept it from the public. Nor was it an airship, because no airship, past, present or conjectured, could enjoy its apparent disregard for gravity and atmospheric friction. There were no signs of a military base in the area, and a base large enough to house such a facility would have been inevitably evident.

"If it be asked 'Why did no one else see the object?' our only reply is 'We cannot say whether anyone else did, or, if not, why not.' All we can do is set forth to the best of our ability what we saw for ourselves. It may further be asked 'Why did we not report the matter?' There are three main reasons. Firstly, we wanted to avoid delay due to questioning when we had a deadline to reach Vancouver; secondly, we were averse to publicity and, thirdly, my wife was intuitively wary when I wanted to pursue the investigation. Whatever we had seen was a manifestation of a highly developed intelligence.

"An intelligence capable of controlling cosmic forces for transportation could conceivably be as far advanced in the field of direct communication between one mind and another, and it might, therefore, choose to suppress too much insight. But now that the public is accustomed to the idea of life-supporting systems in space, and of life elsewhere in the Cosmos, we feel free to release the above observations and conjectures as evidence compatible with a surveillance visitation from a civilisation outside our own domain."

Editor's Note. Dr. Moore's account of inexplicable clouds was echoed in the American periodical *Science* in its issue of April 19 and referred to in the London *Observer* of May 5. On February 28, 1963, an unusual ring-shaped cloud was widely observed over northern Arizona near sunset. From a large number of observers' reports it was known to have appeared overhead near Flagstaff, Arizona. From initial computations based on four photographs taken in Tucson, 190 miles south of the cloud, its altitude was approximately 35 kilometres. Tentatively, the cloud could be regarded as similar to a nacreous cloud, but its unusually great height and unusually low altitude, plus its remarkable shape, suggest that it was a cloud of previously unrecorded type.

The cloud took the form of a large oval ring (clear in the middle) with long axis running north and south. It remained brightly illuminated well after the sun had set on high cirrus clouds to the west.

From approximately 150 reports, many communicated by persons well aware that they had seen a type of cloud unprecedented in years of sky-watching, it was quickly established that it exhibited irridescence of the sort associated with stratospheric nacreous clouds in the arctic and that its internal structure was very peculiar. To observers nearly underneath, the colours green and blue were visible, and a pinkish cast was noted at times. A fibrous texture, described by several independent observers as resembling a "wood grain" appearance, was present over much of the northern extent, but its southern end was denser and more cumiliform.

As the magazine *Science* remarks, it was fortunate that within a few miles of the cloud, the U.S. Weather Bureau at Winslow, Arizona, was situated, and a high-altitude sounding had been completed there only an hour before the appearance of the cloud. A jet stream lay almost directly under the cloud.

This cloud has caused much speculation in scientific circles, not only because of the cloud's unusual shape, but also because it was observed in an area not much given to cloudy conditions.

THOUGHTS ON EXTENDED DIMENSIONS

by Adrian Cox

Luis Schoenherr's article on the fourth dimension, which appeared in the March-April issue, continues to provoke discussion. This article assumes that some, at least, of the contact claims are genuine and enquires into the possible motives of those who are allegedly visiting us.

IN an attempt to explain an extremely advanced technology in the terms of a relatively unadvanced one, we tend to draw upon terms and concepts which would describe some product of a technology akin to our own. The results are more likely to be incorrect than otherwise. It is entertaining to imagine the UFOs as time machines, but such a concept could be the result of trying to describe something which is not really capable of description in our terms. Herr Schoenherr's article entitled "UFOs and the Fourth Dimension" suffers, I feel, from this basic difficulty.

A fundamental difference

Perhaps our science is not really competent to explain certain aspects of the flying saucer phenomenon; there may very well be a far more fundamental difference between the science of the UFO occupants and ours than between ours and the Ancient Greeks. It may be more helpful if one attempts to describe something of the mental development likely to be involved with these intelligences, and then try to suggest a possible description of some of the phenomena in that light. We might start with a fairly "simple" example, and one that is not so fundamental as to be completely indescribable scientifically: namely telepathy. From some of the information available it appears that to the UFO people this method of communication represents the norm rather than the exception. Similarly, their vehicles may well be controlled and directed (at least in so far as this is not done automatically) by telepathy rather than manually. We now come to the main problem: the possible nature and extent of the mental development of these beings.

One postulates a mental development not only to the extent where it is possible to project precise thought-patterns of great complexity from individual to individual, but also to the extent where the mind is able to exercise some controlling influence upon its environment. How far the UFO beings have progressed in this respect it is impossible to say, but one can expect a development far beyond our own, representing, perhaps, many millenia in most cases. We may find that many of them have progressed to a stage where they are able to make considerable modifications to their environments. Some may have progressed even far enough to be able to use their mind-forces to achieve solidification in matter within their own dimension of life, perhaps to the extent of using these means to construct highly complicated and sophisticated "machines."

What is being suggested is this: as the mind develops it starts to manifest characteristics which lie beyond the competence of an electro-chemical brain. It is difficult to describe just what this involves. I think one might give a general idea of what is meant by using terms more appropriate to mysticism than to the material sciences—namely, that certain aspects of what Aldous Huxley calls "Mind at Large"[1] begin to manifest through the beings concerned. As the mind develops it becomes more in harmony with the forces of life, and by a kind of syntony[2] is enabled to act as a channel to focus and direct them with precision and to great effect.

Another aspect

There is another aspect which should be included so that these ideas can be placed in perspective. As the mental powers develop and beings become more able to influence their environment there is a very gradual modification to the forms of life: not necessarily causing

differences in shape, but rather a gradual sublimation in the manner of their manifestation. This is fundamentally an aspect of the mind and is a measure of what the late Douglas Fawcett would have described as the level of reflective consciring[3].

In attempting any description of certain aspects of the UFO phenomenon, we are up against our complete lack of knowledge of the methods which could be used in "modulating" from one dimension of living to another. We could surmise that the methods would involve some modification within, or to, the force-fields of our continuum to achieve solidification in matter. The quality and degree of the solidification of the vehicle could depend upon type and extent of the modification being produced at any given time. It also follows that the vehicles could vary the type and degree of their modification to our force-fields during the course of a sighting. This might produce variations in their apparent nature, as opposed to the seeming changes in shape of a solid object when it is viewed from differing angles.

In conclusion, one could discuss a few of the possible consequences which might flow from widespread contacts with some of the UFO people. Although certain of the reported contacts have produced some of the most appallingly prosy and pietist sermons conspicuously flavoured by the orthodox outlook of the contactees, and probably having little to do with any information which may have been given, I cannot think it unreasonable to imagine that some of the UFO people wish to help us. In due course, when the subject of flying saucers gains general acceptance, they may land openly and seek very much wider contacts than they have hitherto; then, undoubtedly, some of the greatest shocks will be mental.

Many advances

The great changes which would occur in science, rivalling, perhaps exceeding those brought about by Einstein and Darwin, might cause scientific minds to stagger for a little while, but change and growth are an expectation of true science. There have been so many advances already in this century that we would probably adapt ourselves to enormous physical changes fairly quickly, but the mental changes might be much more difficult, particularly to the more orthodox mind, for whom some gigantic shocks are foreseeable.

It is possible that certain of the objectives behind some of the UFO phenomena are more concerned with our mental development than with purely material things. Among these objectives could well be a desire to bring into an objective solidarity the special powers that are necessary to blend with very rapid vibrations of spiritual forces. This would enable them to present the positive proof that greater regions of progress than ours do exist; to impress our minds with the immensities of life; and thereby discourage us from destroying this particular evolution.

Concerning the competence of an electrochemical brain to manifest some of the phenomena described in the article above.

A precise method of communication

A beneficial mutation of the brain as suggested by Pauwels and Bergier in their book *The Dawn of Magic* could cause the brain not only to function rather like an analog computer, but could also enable it to extend its telepathic abilities enormously. I cannot agree with their dismissal of telepathy as a means of communication between the hypothetical mutants. From what one has discovered, telepathy can be an unbelievably precise and accurate method of communication when used by those who are really proficient at it. It enables concepts and information to be transmitted in a way which can never be done when they first have to be reduced to words and formulæ. A mutation of the brain structure as we know it may be an early step in the greater development of intelligence.

In this article I have deliberately dealt with some of the effects which might be produced by developed intelligences. I have not attempted to describe the type of understanding and perception they might have: it is easier to suggest what intelligences might be able to do than to try and outline what might be thought or understood. It would be enormously difficult to try and describe multi-dimensional awareness and consciring and do any sort of justice to it. It would be rather outside the scope of an article on UFOs.

[1] Aldous Huxley: *The Doors of Perception* and *Heaven and Hell.*

[2] Syntony: described in the Shorter Oxford Dictionary as: from Syntonic—"Denoting a system of wireless telegraphy in which the transmitting and receiving instruments are accurately 'tuned' or adjusted so that the latter responds only to vibrations of the frequency of those emitted by the former. . . ."

[3] Douglas Fawcett: *The Zermatt Dialogues; Oberland Dialogues.* Consciring—conscire is a word constructed from the two Latin words Con—meaning together; and Scio—meaning, in this context, to be aware of, rather more than its original meaning, to know.

The Italian Scene—Part 4

BY GORDON W. CREIGHTON

In the January-February issue of the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW there appeared the first of a series on recent events in Italy. More than one illustrated Italian periodical has repeatedly carried photographs and accounts of landings. These have now become so frequent that those who deny either the existence of saucers or the genuineness of the contact claims are faced with an equally fascinating problem. Why should Italy of late have been plagued with either hallucinations or hoaxes on such a scale?

IT seems safe to say that in no country has our subject ever received so much publicity as in Italy during the last few months.

The Januay-February and March-April numbers of the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW carried my translations of the extraordinary stories of the Sicilian customs official, Eugenio Siragusa, and of many other people, all of which had appeared in the important Italian weekly *La Domenica del Corriere,* and we now have a further batch of equally astonishing accounts.

The first one that I will deal with is from the *Settimana Incom Illustrata,* another weekly. Its issues of January 6 and 20, 1963, have a long report by Renzo Rossotti. The article begins with an account of the work being done by a Turin group who have formed the "Centro Studi Clipeologici" (or "Saucer Study Centre," "clipeologici" deriving from *clipeus,* the round shield of the Romans). Under their active president and founder, Signor Gianni Settimo, and their director, Signor Alberto Fenoglio, this group (whose headquarters is at 15 Via San Secondo, Turin) has built up links with study groups all over the world. Two years ago they began sending out questionnaires for a massive "Space Census," as they call it. The completed questionnaire forms and supplementary material and reports are now pouring in, in thousands, and it seems that when finally digested and published the results are going to be impressive.

Here are some of the cases reported in these two issues: An Italian businessman named Signor Paolo Bracci (address: 125 Via Loreto, Ancona), who has to do a great deal of travelling in Europe, was on a business visit to Sweden in May, 1962. Writing on May 23 from Göteborg to Director Alberto Fenoglio of the Turin Centre, Bracci said that he had received the following account, at first hand, from a Swedish student of agriculture named Olaf Nielsen:

> "I was walking near Halmstad on the afternoon of August 25, 1960. The spot was lonely—on one side a wood and on the other sides fields—an ideal place for one who has to study. Suddenly I felt myself caught as it were in a dizziness and sucked up into the air. Despite my terror I had the presence of mind to note what was happening. At a height of some 20 metres from the ground was a flying saucer, and I was being drawn straight up to it. Finding myself in empty space like this, and carried off in such a manner, I lost consciousness. When I came round again I found myself stretched out on a very soft couch, inside a small cabin. The cabin was of a pale green colour, lit by a faint diffused light that had no source. One would have said that the light came from the walls themselves. Suddenly a door opened and a being came in. He was in every way similar to us, except that he was wearing an overall. He approached, smiled at me, and, in my own language, begged my pardon for the way in which I had been carried off."

Olaf Nielsen, who found himself thus taken up aloft, like Elijah, in a whirlwind, went on to say he was then taken very rapidly to a

" subterranean space-base." He continued: " It seemed at first as though I was out in the open, but instead of that I found that I was in a large brightly-lit cavern. In my curiosity, I asked the guide whether there were many of these bases on Earth. After a moment of hesitation, he replied that such bases had existed on the Earth for very many years past. Some were in Central Asia, where thousands of years ago, the guide added, there used to be flourishing cities. Others, he said, are on the high plateau of the Pamirs, and in Central Africa, and in South America, where the space visitors had adapted for their own purposes ' secret pre-Incan cities '."

In a subterranean hangar, Nielsen said that he was shown several saucers, and also an apparatus for setting up a protective magnetic curtain to defend the entrance to the base. His guide explained that these were precautionary measures, directed not against the people of our Earth, but against the " Dark Ones," bellicose space-beings who come from the vicinity of Orion and who would like to conquer the Earth.

So much for the Nielsen story. Laugh it off if you like, but it contains numerous points that fit with what we have heard elsewhere. For example, does it throw any light on what happened to Oliver Lerch and the other people who disappeared in mysterious circumstances? (See the account of several of these classic cases in M. K. Jessup's *The Expanding Case for the UFO*). The illumination that seemed to come from the walls themselves has been a feature of numerous saucer stories. It is a fact that Central Asia, now dessicated, once had great civilisations, and there is a persistent tradition, not entirely unsupported by any evidence, that there still exist undiscovered Incan or pre-Incan cities in the Andes.

Another case was also reported to the Turin Centre by Signor Paolo Bracci, in a letter that he wrote from Zürich on July 2, 1962. It concerns the experiences of a man known to him personally but whom he can refer to only as " Mr. X." Since the matter is dealt with by Bracci in one of his letters from abroad, we may perhaps assume that the place where it happened is not in Italy, but Switzerland, or some other European country.

Briefly, it seems that " Mr. X " told Bracci that he had seen a saucer land one day, and two people alight from it, one of them a woman. They spoke to him and were friendly. They chatted of many things, including the systems of life on other worlds, and they permitted " Mr. X " to make use several times of the ciné-camera that he had with him.

When the film had been developed, " Mr. X " projected it before a small gathering of friends in his home, but they were apparently unenthusiastic and sceptical. Some days later he received an odd telephone call. A strange voice ordered him to bring the film and hand it over at a certain place, with the threat of serious consequences if he refused. He dismissed the matter, thinking the phone call was just a joke by one of his friends.

Shortly after this, as he was driving home one evening, " Mr. X " encountered a large car with two men in it, who forced him in against the kerb and made him pull up. The two men came over to him and demanded the film point-blank. " They were very tall, with bronzed complexions and dark hair. Their voices had something strange about them . . . they were soft, with a metallic undertone. When I refused, one of them placed a hand on my head, and a shiver ran through my whole body."

A large party of young men and girls suddenly appeared further up the road, and this gave " Mr. X " the chance to step on the accelerator and get away. The following evening, he says, " I went to bed about 11 and fell asleep straight away, being pretty tired. Then something woke me up. I switched on the light, and there were the two men. They gave me no time to speak. One of them fixed his gaze on me intently. His eyes were phosphorescent, and a strange fluid stunned me.

I was awoken in due course by the sun shining on my face. Confusedly, I recalled the strange visit and thought it must have been a dream. The reality of it became evident enough when I opened the safe where I had kept the film, and found that the film was gone."

The literature of our subject is full of references to UFOs that are seen to enter the sea or to emerge from it. An Italian paper recently published a photograph of a huge disc above the sea off the coast of Brazil. The Brazilian doctor who had taken the picture said that a moment later the disc slipped silently into the sea. Similarly, passengers on a ship crossing the North Sea two or three years ago saw a large " submarine " type of craft plunge into the water.

Here, then, is the third report, which was sent to the Turin Study Centre by a Signor Giacomo Barra, of 9 Via Fratelli Canepa, Savona:

" I went out in a motorboat with Giuseppe Pordoi, businessman, Filippo Marin, office employee, and Silvano Guardinfante, owner of the boat. When quite a good distance out to sea, we shut off the engine and sat there chatting and enjoying the morning breeze. It was

6.35 a.m. on June 3, 1961.

"Suddenly the rocking motion of the waves increased, and the boat began to roll badly. We looked around, thinking it must be due to the proximity of one of the many tankers that put into our port. But nothing of the sort. At a distance of a kilometre from us, the surface of the sea was bulging like an enormous ball, with long billows going out from it on all sides. Dumbfounded, we were still wondering what it was when, suddenly, a strange contraption rose up from the bulge of water. Perhaps it was one of the celebrated 'flying saucers,' for the lower part of it looked like a plate upside down, and the upper part ended in a cone. While it was emerging from the sea, the water was thrust away all round it, as by a cushion of air. After it had emerged completely from the sea, it stopped still for a few seconds, at a height of 10 metres or so, and then rocked slightly a few times. Then a halo formed round the base of it, and the thing shot away very fast across the sea and vanished towards the north-west."

Here again we have plenty of food for thought. How often we have seen accounts in which witnesses—often simple peasants—tried to describe this moment when a saucer, having risen to a height of a few feet, poises very briefly, absolutely still, then dips or rocks sideways or up and down a few times, before shooting off at vertiginous speed?

It seems possible that, in addition to the subterranean bases of which we have just heard, there are also underwater bases, too. But are they the bases of the same type of beings? Does anybody know?

Incidentally, Signor Bruno Ghibaudi, whose remarkable story has been told in the May-June issue, took some excellent photos of three saucers flying in formation above the Adriatic shore of Italy, near Pescara, in April, 1961. These pictures are published in the Italian illustrated weekly *Le Ore* for January 24 last, and one of the captions under the photos is of particular interest as it reads: "There are eyewitness accounts from fishermen who have often seen the saucers, *and even seen them emerging from the sea.*"

Bruno Ghibaudi says that the number of definitely ascertained landings on the Earth now total 2,000, and the reporting sightings at least 200,000. It was stated in *La Domenica del Corriere* last year that there had been at least 200 landings in Italy alone. The latest one of these is mentioned in *Le Ore* of January 24 of this year. The report states that a 43-year-old farmer, Antonio De Luca, saw a grounded saucer at a distance of 50 metres from his house at San Pietro Vernotico (Puglie) on January 13. The disc, enveloped in a dazzling greenish light, was standing in the open field, and in the interior of it he could see several people wearing strange clothing. Shortly afterwards the disc took off and disappeared towards the north-west.

THE NEW COVER

The May-June issue marked a departure in the form of a new cover. The design was intended to bring to the notice of newspaper editors (to whom copies were sent) the importance of Aimé Michel's article on global orthoteny. A very large majority of our readers commented favourably on the change and thought that it gave the REVIEW a more serious image. To the minority which preferred the old cover we tender our apologies, but as many of the critics considered that the new cover was not as eye-catching as the old we would like to point out that we sell very few copies over the counter: most of them are sent by post to subscribers all over the world. We felt that it was more important to catch the mind than the eye. Our readers' views on this matter, however, are still welcome. We have made no final decision.

GANYMEDE AND CALLISTO

by W. H. Watson

THE first astronomical bodies to be discovered, in 1610 by Galileo, the larger two of the four giant satellites of Jupiter are, on the lunar scale, monsters of the solar system. Even on the planetary scale they are larger than either Mercury or Pluto, and little smaller than Mars.

At an orbital distance of 665,000 miles from Jupiter, Ganymede has a diameter of 3,200 miles. Its sister moon, Callisto, with a diameter only 20 miles greater, orbits at 1,171,000 miles and is one of the enigmas of astronomy. It presents a darker aspect than any other satellite, having a poor reflectivity from its blue-grey surface. It has a dark equator and apparently light-coloured poles. Callisto's strange appearance has led to the theory that it is either a solid ball of ice or an ice-enshrouded rock sphere. An alternative, and decidedly speculative, theory supposes that the rocky core is a spatial metropolis, thoroughly built over.

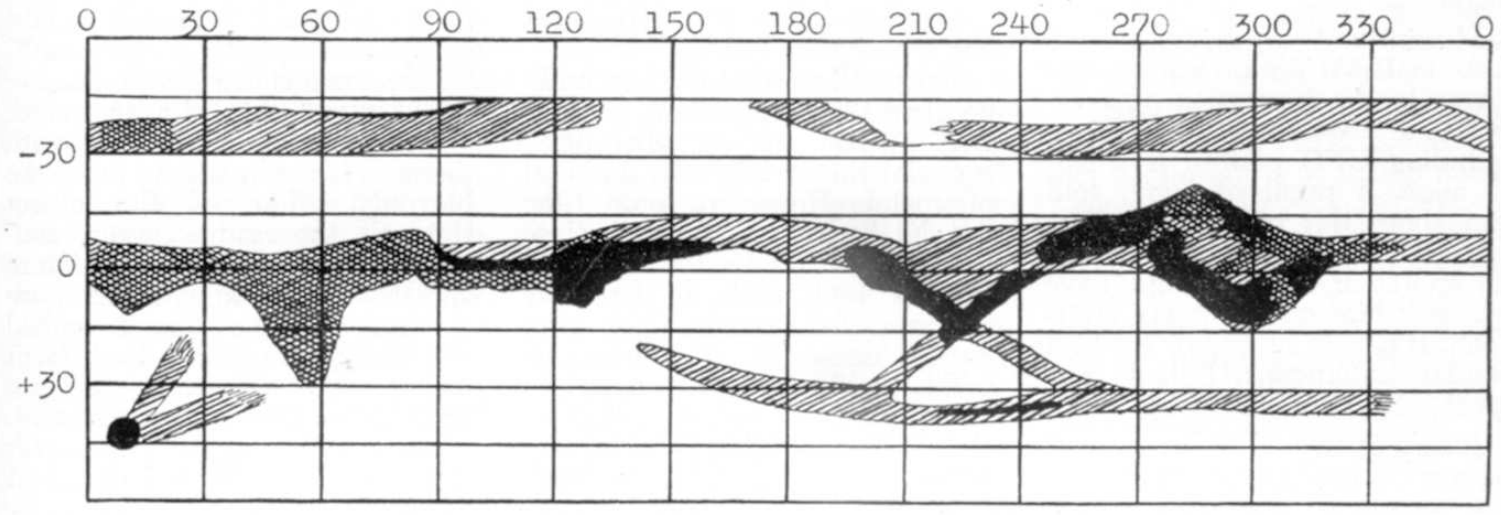
The inner two giants, Io (2,310-mile diameter) and Europa (1,950 miles), are telescopically almost identical. Io appears variously orange, white or pale yellow and is probably scattered with metals, while Europa is generally white with a dark equator and light polar regions. Both are excellent reflectors of light.

It is Ganymede, however, which excites the greatest interest and speculation. It is generally admitted that it possesses a tenuous atmosphere, constituents unknown, and to the untrained eye its photograph might well be that of Mars. The details are all there: the yellow (instead of red) "deserts," the dark patches, the "canals," and the polar caps. All inspire the imagination.

Astronomical thought at the present time is against the possibility of life existing as far from the Sun, but Jupiter possesses certain peculiar characteristics which may aid life's sustenance.

Because of its tremendous distance from the Sun (483,900,000 miles on average) it has been automatically assumed that the surface temperature is -140°C. It has been pointed out that this cannot be so, partly because of its high Albedo (reflecting power), but mainly owing to the fact that the centre of its disc is brighter than the limb—a condition found only in Saturn and the Sun. All other planets have exactly the reverse condition. Jupiter's atmosphere is principally hydrogen and helium, as also with the Sun. These factors add up to the idea that the planet, whose total volume could engulf every other planet in the solar system, is self-luminous with a temperature close to incandescence, leading to its seeming liquid state. In short, it possesses some of the features of the Sun itself!

It is extremely interesting to note that although



Map of Ganymede (Mercator).

the escape velocities of Jupiter's gargantuan children are very low—2.9 km./sec. for Ganymede, 2.2 km./sec. for Callisto—compared with Earth's (11.2 km./sec.), journeys between the satellites would require almost as much power as a voyage from Earth to Venus or Mars. This is a result of the giant planet's influence, its gravity being 2.64 times that of Earth and its surface to free space escape velocity 60 km./sec.

Undoubtedly Ganymede and his companions will provide much unexpected information in the future and it is to be hoped that their exploration will receive sufficient priority as soon as practicable. Already there can be no doubt that they are more correctly described as planets than satellites.

CONVERSATIONS WITH DR. JUNG (1958-59)

By Lou Zinsstag

DOCTOR CARL GUSTAV JUNG was the cousin of my late mother. I had never met him in my youth but I remember well how my mother and her sisters talked about experiments in spiritism which he had carried out as a student at Basle with their younger sister Helene as his medium. In Jung's last book, a post-mortem publication, he tells about those experiments without giving away the name of his medium.

The early death of the pretty and beloved Helene had always been partly ascribed by my mother to those strenuous experiments. Considering, however, that Helene had lived another twelve years after the experiments had been suspended I doubt this. Anyway, this was the reason why my family lost touch with Carl Gustav, a fact which I later often regretted.

My interest in flying saucers arose in 1953. Within a few years I was in the possession of a remarkable documentary collection, including UFO photos. A friend of mine, a pupil of Jung, told him about this and in the summer of 1958 I suddenly received an invitation to come and have tea with him on a Sunday afternoon. It was to be one of the best Sunday afternoons I had ever spent.

Jung's personal charm and human appeal were such that few people could help falling under his spell. Yet there was nothing of the magician about him. Notwithstanding his warm welcoming smile I noticed a sober and discerning look in his blue eyes when we shook hands. After a few brief remarks and questions on family matters he promptly started talking about UFOs. We did not stop any more for the best part of four hours. His secretary was with us. She was English, and Jung made the suggestion that we should use her language in conversation, because, he said, "the language of air travel is English everywhere in the world. . . ."

From the beginning, Jung made it clear that he was still a sceptic and that my position would be difficult. This was true up to a certain point but, on the other hand, his wonderful sense of humour, his witty way of arguing, and above all his impartiality and matter-of-factness made our conversation the most delightful one I ever had had.

Jung told me that until recently he had believed that saucers were made of a soft, fluffy material rather like silk, and not of metal. However, some time ago he had a visit from a close friend from the United States, a man of high rank in the army and a well-known scientist at a famous university. This man (he withheld his name) described to him a personal and most impressive UFO sighting which had lasted for more than half-an-hour. Jung added that this person's judgment was as trustworthy to him as his own, and as his friend had strongly maintained that the object had been metallic he was now ready to drop his own belief in the silky material.

His readiness to confess to me, a newcomer, his former and erroneous belief pleased me. I asked him if he was prepared to receive a shock in looking at some pictures of such a metallic ship? "Yes," he said, "I like getting shocks," and he laughed. I then spread out on the table the seven original photos made by Monguzzi on a glacier of the Bernina massive in the Alps. He gasped at them as if out of breath and gave me a long look. The smile vanished completely from his face. He took his magnifying glass and scrutinised the pictures carefully for nearly five minutes. "It is unbelievable," he said several times slowly. "But you are probably right, the object looks metallic." "So you would accept those photos as genuine?" "There seems hardly to be any doubt about this," he answered. "I fail to find any fault with them." He remarked that the blurred outline of the object showed the same grain consistence as the rest of the picture and that the photo with the figure in front of the object looked especially convincing to him. I had never expected such a straightforward acknowledgment.

He then asked for Monguzzi's story and for technical details. I handed him out the book by Alberto Perego, *Svelato il mistero*



"I fail to find any fault . . ." One of the Monguzzi photographs shown to Dr. Jung.

dei dischi volanti, where he read all the particulars. He also scrutinised the enlargements in this book. Never before had I seen a person giving any pictures such a thorough and methodical examination.

After that it was a pleasure to show him the rest of my pictures. He doubted some of the night photos but he was impressed by the unexpected variety in models and also by the fact that no one seemed to try to make money out of them.

Jung told me that he was unable to accept contact stories as true, especially those involving human pilots. As I did not want a controversy to arise before he had seen the best of my photos, I had kept back those of George Adamski. But Jung's truly objective and impartial attitude made it easy for me to ask him after a while if he would care to see them. After a slight hesitation he agreed and I felt that he did so in order to please me rather than out of real interest (he had mentioned several times the devastating, yet false, description Keyhoe had given in one of his books about Adamski's personality and background). So I spread the pictures out in front of him and said nothing. Again I noticed how the smile vanished from his face; Adamski's pictures were examined with the same intensity and sincerity as those by Monguzzi. He again took a very long time. Suddenly, with true amazement, he looked at the back of one photo and then of all the others where Adamski puts his stamp with name, address, and phototechnical details. "Well," he said, "these stamps look awfully genuine, even professional. . . ." Then he gave me one of his stares. I still kept silent but after a while I showed him the photo by Stephen Darbishire and the camparison of the two photographs in Cramp's book, *Space, Gravity and the Flying Saucer*. At that Jung made funny noises with his teeth and tongue; his secretary and I laughed. Later he remarked: "Adamski's pictures could be true but his story is an invention." To my question if he had read his books, Jung answered: "Partly, but when I came to the beautiful young man with the silken hair I could not go on reading. This sounds so ridiculous to me, like a fairy tale. . . ." "Can't you believe that there are creatures superior in beauty to ourselves? Do you really think we are the top in beauty?" I asked. He laughed good-heartedly. "You got me there," he said, "I never thought about it in that way."

It was, however, evident and understandable that Jung, the professor and scientist, was not ready to disavow the theories of his colleagues in astronomy and physics. He maintained the statement that life as we know it is possible on earth only. This was in 1958, remember. When I took my leave he asked me urgently to ring him up as soon as I came across new photographs or other interesting material. I gave him this promise with pleasure.

A few months later, with the splendid colour photo by Mrs. Agnes Sanborn in my bag, I went again to Dr. Jung's house. He was truly amazed when he looked at the picture and noticed at once the resemblance of the object with the Adamski model, as he admitted. On this afternoon he spoke to me about his forthcoming book on the strange "myth" of the twentieth century and remarked smilingly that I probably would not like it much. Yet he took the trouble to explain to me how, as a psychiatrist and a specialist in dream interpretation, he had for years collected material of dreams about a particular archetype, the symbol of eternity which is the circle or the mandala. It was fascinating to hear him talk in this connection about alchemy and its symbolism. In conclusion he added that in his opinion many sighting reports of recent date belonged to the realm of religious vision as coming from people "who in day- or night-dreams perceived the symbol of eternity in the sky." "And what about the cigar-shaped forms?" I asked rather subbornly. He hesitated before saying in good humour: "To tell you frankly, they worry me. I admit that only the round objects fit into my category." Again I admired him for his honesty.

Later, he explained to me that to write about UFOs as such was not his business; he would always leave this to the experts in physics or astronomy, respectively. He himself would not want them to meddle with his own branch of science. "I took care not to meddle with theirs and this is why I did not disclose in my book my private research and interest in the physical nature of the UFOs," he added.

My third and last visit took place in March, 1959. We came

to talk about myths and legends concerning people who come from above, bringing sometimes help to the distressed or solutions to world problems. He knew scores of them. When I mentioned Lohengrin and the, to me, intriguing air of Wagner's opera, " Nie sollst du mich befragen . . ." he took it first as a mere joke, but then he suddenly exclaimed: " Wait a moment, he indeed came on wings from above and he fled as soon as he was recognised . . . he must have brought a false passport with him. . . . " This was an allusion to a statement of mine that true spacemen never give their names away. We laughed at the idea of Lohengrin's passport.

But when I insisted on the possibility of a factual reality behind such legends he did not agree fully. " Things are not so simple as you think they are. Myths are not only based on racial memories of prehistoric happenings. There is much more to it. Neither the individual nor the collective subconsciousness is merely made up of submerged memories. Our sub-consciousness is also the place where our God lives."

From there on our conversation took quite another turn; UFOs were not mentioned again. I left him with a feeling that I had spoken to a true prophet of our time, and also with a hunch that I had seen him for the last time. This proved to be correct.

A PHOTOGRAPH FROM HAWAII

A reporter's full account

By JEANNE BOOTH JOHNSON

In the May-June issue of the *Flying Saucer Review* (World Round-Up feature) there was printed an account of sighting over Oahu on March 11, 1963. The *Honululu Advertiser* on March 13 carried a photograph taken a year earlier by a reporter on the *Maui News*. The later sighting had revived interest in the subject of UFOs and the photograph which is reproduced below appeared in the Hawaiian press for the first time. The author of this article tells in her own words how the photograph came to be taken and all the attendant circumstances.

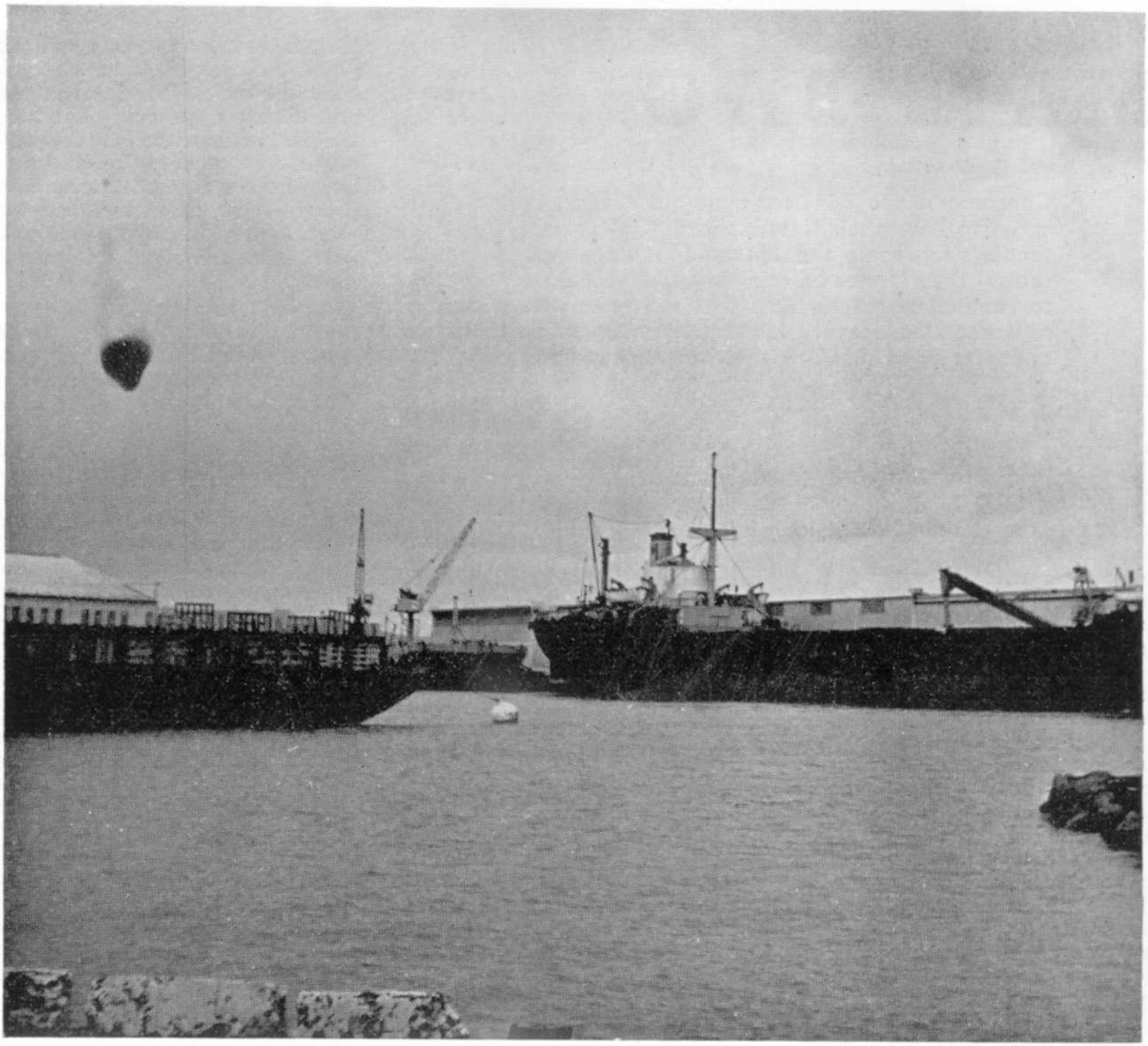
BRIEFLY, the picture was published in the March 13, 1963, issue of the Honolulu *Advertiser*. It was never published in the *Maui News*, at my specific request.

The circumstances surrounding the photograph are as follows: It was taken on March 9, 1962, some time between 5.15 and 5.30 p.m. As a newspaper reporter I always carry a camera in my car, even though *Maui News* has an excellent photo-engraving department. After leaving the office, I drove past the harbour at Kahului, Maui, and noted that it was unusually crowded for such a small harbour, and decided to take a picture of the traffic-jammed situation. In my camera, a Rolleicord, was a roll of 120 Tri-X (400). On March 3, previously, I had taken seven exposures, and since the subjects were guests at a birthday party and not a matter of urgency, had left the film in the camera until I found use for the remaining five exposures.

The Rolleicord, as you may be aware, is only semi-automatic. Friday, March 9, 1962, was quite overcast, and it was late in the afternoon. I was in a hurry to snap the harbour pictures while there was still sufficient light, and although I looked at the lens aperture, which was at F-5.6, I faled to look at the speed. I took four exposures before suddenly noting that the camera speed was set at 1/500th which, I felt to my dismay, was too fast for the lens opening with darkness setting in. I immediately slowed it to 1/250th, hoping on my last exposure to have a reasonably well-balanced picture. This exposure, No. 12, is the only one of five in which the UFO appears.

Since I was concentrating on the ships in harbour, and not looking at the sky, I was not at any time aware of the object, if, indeed, it was visible. I heard no noise other than the usual sounds of the harbour. I saw nothing that would have indicated something unexpected in the sky.

The roll of film was developed commercially (I do not do my own developing) and a " proof sheet " of contact prints was made of all twelve exposures. Subsequently, on examination I noted the unusual item in No. 12, which I at first thought was careless printing, possibly a chemical splash. Such was ruled out later, after careful examination under a retoucher's magnifying glass. The negative was in no way marred and there was no



Photograph of the Harbour taken on March 9, 1962.

indication of static discharge. The image on the negative is a picture of something.

At first I was of the impression that the UFO was of a "pear-shape," but study and continued examination under magnification indicates that the pear shape is an illusion caused by the movement of a circular object. Additionally, there appears to be a vapour trail in a circular pattern above the object, and a smaller circular object at the end of the vapour trail.

At the time the picture was taken, I talked the matter over with *Maui News*, and since it was taken by me on my own time, and I was reluctant for the notoriety attaching to the taking of such an item when no one had actually seen it, we agreed that it would not be published by our paper at that time. It was, however, published by *Fate* Magazine in its issue of August, 1962, but at my request my name was withheld.

Then, this year, 1963, when on March 12, the Honolulu *Advertiser* ran a story about a mysterious object sighted by many in the islands, I informed the city editor of the *Advertiser* of the picture I had taken a year earlier and gave him permission to use it, and my name, if he wished.

Since that time, I have furnished a complete set of the prints, and enlargements to The National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) in Washington, D.C., for study and analysis.

I did want to make it quite clear that my picture was taken almost a year earlier (March 9, 1962) than the sightings reported in the *Advertiser* on March 13, 1963, and that in so far as we know there is no connection between the two.

MAIL BAG

Correspondence is invited from our readers, but they are asked to keep their letters short. Unless letters give the sender's full name and address (not necessarily for publication) they cannot be considered. The Editor would like to remind correspondents that it is not always possible to acknowledge every letter personally so he takes this opportunity of thanking all who write to him.

Global orthoteny

Sir,—M. Michel's discovery of orthoteny, the straight lines linking different sightings, which can be determined and studied, has been the first major step in a scientific study of the evidence for the existence of flying saucers as actual objects instead of hallucinations, meteorites, balloons or any other of the numerous facile explanations instinctively offered by the down-to-earth. However, orthoteny did not at first appear to offer scope for development and further discovery.

The article "Global Orthoteny" in your last issue has opened the door to an astonishing possibility. I should say probability, since I can see no other satisfactory explanation of these three points made by M. Michel; (a) some lines of sightings go round the world in great circles, (b) sightings of different objects have occurred on orthotenic lines on different dates, even years apart, (c) objects have been observed to alter course at points of sighting along the lines.

Among the early discoveries were lines radiating from a point where a cigar-shaped object had been observed and, if it is assumed that this was a mother-ship or carrier of saucer-shaped scouts, no one seems to have commented upon the navigational methods necessary for the scouts to use in the absence of our charts and compasses. Is it not probable that a radio beacon is used for homing to the carrier ship?

In the case of more permanent lines it is possible that there are ground beacons. Perhaps on some mountain-top or in a house on a hill there is a transmitter sending out a narrow beam of radio waves which were intercepted by scouting craft at an appropriate (and comparatively low) altitude, gives direction to a destination on earth. If so, when the frequency is detected, portable direction finding aerials could lead investigators to the transmitter or to the destination. — John Lade, 50 Stratton Street, London, W.1.

Sir,—I was interested in the map accompanying the article "Global Orthoteny" in the May-June issue of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, and I wonder if you are aware of the existence of "leys," which, in my opinion, tie in very closely with orthoteny. Leys are straight lines identical to orthotenies except for the fact that they are not plotted from flying saucer sightings, but from ancient monuments. Like orthoteny, the lines all converge on certain spots, and they were discovered in 1922 by the amateur Herefordshire archæologist Alfred Watkins. Of course, he did not connect them with flying saucers, for flying saucers were not known at that time. The ancient monuments considered for alignment must, of course, be prehistoric, such as tumuli, prehistoric temples like Stonehenge and Avebury (both of these are centres, that is several leys cross on them. Usually centres have a monument, but not always. At least three leys must cross on one point for that point to be considered a centre.) Also considered are churches (probably built on the sites of more ancient temples) and clumps of trees (the descendants of more ancient clumps) and triangulation stations (because the hills they are situated on have been there since prehistoric times).

At least seven points in alignment are necessary for a ley to be present, but I found several possible leys even on the Vauriat sketch map in the REVIEW. The triangulation station marked 909 aligns with a piece of straight track a little south of east of les Roches, and the line so formed runs through Vauriat. 867 and 1155 and the spot where the marked orthoteny crosses the previously mentioned suspected ley are all in alignment. 909, 867 and a church are in alignment, and 909, 904 and 995 are in alignment.

From the evidence of this map and many Ordnance Survey maps I surmise that the leys are visible markers of orthoteny, perhaps showing flying saucer pilots where the orthotenic lines of force can be found.—J. Goddard, Wynchlands, Walton Bridge Road, Shepperton, Middlesex.

Sir, — After reading Aimé Michel's letter on Global Orthoteny, I drew on a map of Europe the two alignments (i.e. Southend-Barra Sound and Bayonne-Vichy) mentioned. To my amazement, I found that where they crossed, about 8 miles west of Dôle in East France, the angle between the lines was exactly 90°. That the two lines cross at right angles may be a coincidence, but I believe it is further proof of an intelligent survey of the Earth.—P. E. Morris, 12 Wilton Gardens, Weston-super-Mare.

Sir,—About five years ago I read *Our Lady of Fatima,* by William Thomas, and found it very interesting and came to the conclusion that there was a connection with flying saucers as

70,000 people are reported to have witnessed the events that took place on October 13, 1917, and as I found that Fatima in the Serra de Aire is on the continued Bayonne-Vichy line, I felt that this may contribute a little towards the solving of the flying saucer problem.—G. B. Procter, Moorlands, Maxwell Road, Ilkley, Yorkshire.

Lenticular clouds

Sir,—I found the May-June edition of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW to be one of the most interesting numbers I have read (and I have read practically all of them) but I feel I must make some comment on the "Colour Photograph" article.

Surely this is our old friend, the much-photographed lenticular cloud back once again? After all, everything in both the article and photograph point to it.

Oval in shape, grey, luminous bands, fuzziness at one end and apparent solidity are all typical of such clouds. Enormous in size, in fact of such dimensions that it would be nearer to measure it in kilometres rather than feet. Again, average dimensions for such a cloud.

The region in which it was seen, the east coast of Northumberland, produces more lee-waves than any other part of this country, while in autumn and early winter they are at their most common. The picture also shows cirrus clouds which, I assume, signify the approach of a warm front, a condition in which lee-waves are frequently formed.

But most significant is its sudden disappearance — "in a few seconds." This is a trait well known to pilots, especially glider pilots who have done a great deal of research into the subject. To quote from a book by Mr. Wallington, *Meteorology for Glider Pilots*: "Occasionally a wave cloud has been seen to move slowly downwind, travelling between ¼ and 1 mile in 5 to 10 minutes before suddenly, in a matter of seconds, jumping upstream."

The photograph published is, in fact, identical to those depicted in recent books on meteorology. Further, some resemble the classical concept of a UFO much more. Had the witness seen it earlier he would perhaps have commented that it remained stationary while surrounding clouds passed it by. This usually occurs with lenticular clouds.

Why it was not recognised as a cloud is understandable as few people are acquainted with the sight of lenticulars as they occur mainly in localised areas and have only recently been investigated. I am sure Dr. Menzel would have used them had he been aware of them; perhaps we shall meet them in his next book.

While on the subject, I have accumulated a great deal of literature on the subject of waves and wave-clouds, and some sound more like science fiction and Charles Fort than reports from the Met. Office. The glider which investigated an enormous cigar-shaped object over California promptly disintegrated. A Whitley bomber during the war which flew under a similar object and, although the engines were at full power, dropped like a stone into the hillside. Again, a similar object which hovered over a Scottish forest in spite of a strong wind until a blast of air from above cut a swath through the trees a few yards across, but left trees standing untouched next to them. All easily explained once the mechanics of wave formation are understood.—L. J. Moulster, 141 West Street, Dunstable, Beds.

Water on Mars

Sir, — With regard to the reputed dryness of the planet Mars, here are three opinions expressed by different astronomers, as to the estimated quantity of water available on Mars:

(1) The water from the melting of one of the polar caps of Mars would fill a lake the size of Wales. (7,470 square miles.)

(2) The total Martian water supply, either frozen or liquid, would barely equal Lake Erie in America. (9,940 square miles.)

(3) There is less water contained in the two polar caps together than in the Great Lakes in America. (96,000 square miles.)

In addition, my own estimate, which includes both polar caps, is an imaginary lake, 20,000 square miles in area, and about 30 feet deep.—Walter Firminger, 10B Canterbury Road, Ashford, Kent.

No life on Venus?

Sir,—Regarding the article in the May-June issue on the alleged findings of Mariner II, I watched, as I am sure did many others, Patrick Moore's TV programme "The Sky at Night" in which this subject was dealt with. During the programme, Moore announced that he had received a message from Russia which stated that they agreed with the figure of 800°F. so long as this referred to temperatures *in the upper atmosphere* of Venus: their own figure for the surface temperature was 150°F., obtained by radio-telescope. I do not remember if the exact origin of this message was given, and am wondering if any of your readers can help me with further information on this point.

A further matter—I seem to remember that there was considerable difficulty in switching on the instruments of Mariner II some days after launching. Can anybody recall the circumstances? — N. T. Oliver, 95 Taunton Road, London, S.E.12.

Mariner II

Sir, — I have just been re-reading the recent report on the findings of the Mariner II Venus probe. It came to my notice that the sidereal period (the time which Venus takes to make one orbit of the Sun), which is 224.7 days, is almost exactly the same as the time Venus takes to make one rotation on its axis. This means that one side of Venus always faces the Sun, as one side of the Moon always faces the Earth. Yet the American report states that the temperature on the surface of Venus is *constant*

at 800°F. Even allowing for a tempering effect due to the clouds, one of these statements must be untrue, for the dark side of Venus will have received no heat for at least hundreds of years.—P. E. Morris, 12 Wilton Gardens, Weston-super-Mare.

Phobos and Deimos

Sir,—I refer to Wade Wellman's article, page 26, on The Moons of Mars, in the May-June issue. In Gerald Hawkins's book, *Splendour in the Sky*, published 1962, page 127, he writes of Phobos and Deimos: "These two moons are astronomical impossibilities." So much for the childish arrogance of Patrick Moore.—R. H. Smith, Paddocks, Petworth Road, Haslemere.

Russia's motives

Sir,—In a fairly recent issue of the REVIEW it was asked whether the Americans realised that by releasing their secret UFO files they could destroy much of the propaganda value attached to Russia's presumed lead in space technology. Perhaps the Americans do, in fact, realise it and are intending to release these files in the event of Russia being first to land a man on the moon. Yet again, the Russians may be fully aware of all this. If they become certain that they are going to beat America to it, they might well make an official announcement about UFOs a little before the happy event. One imagines the Russians to be even now confident that they will, in fact, beat America to the moon, and this may be why they are—at least according to Gordon W. Creighton — preparing their public for the facts about the saucers.—Peter J. Kelly, 31 Sycamore Road, Hollybank, Hythe, Hampshire.

Joe Simonton

Sir,—The Editor has stated on numerous occasions that he will publish any well-documented exposure of a fraudulent contact claim. In this respect it is most interesting, albeit puzzling, to note that he has completely ignored the admission of hoax regarding Joe Simonton's Eagle River, Wisconsin, claim, which was given considerable publicity in these pages.

Surely he could not have missed an article published in the September, 1961, *A.P.R.O. Bulletin*, revealing the affair to be a publicity stunt arranged by local businessmen. According to an A.P.R.O. correspondent living in the area, several Eagle River residents made Simonton drunk and then hypnotised him, forcing him to repeat the story 29 times while in this condition.

It would be most interesting to know just why the Editor, who condemns science for its alleged closed mind, should choose to ignore this information. Is it because he himself is not open minded and chooses only to believe that which supports his own theories? — Jerome Clark, P.O. Box 123, Canby, Minnesota, U.S.A.

(This is the first time this allegation has been brought to the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW'S attention; otherwise it would have been printed before. The publication of this letter will answer the question raised in the last paragraph.—Editor.)

Phoney percentages

Sir, — The Desmond Leslie revelations regarding the attitude of H.M. Government to flying saucers, published in your last issue, are certainly eye-openers.

Major Donald E. Keyhoe's book, *Flying Saucers Top Secret* (pp. 118-119), also reveals to the public proof of governmental side-stepping of the issue on the other side of the Atlantic. Keyhoe's book refers to the U.S. Defense Department Press Release 1083-57, *Air Force's 10-Year Study of Unidentified Flying Objects*, and reveals that it contains at least fourteen phoney percentages.

For instance, the Release states that in 1956 there were 778 sightings with 2.2% unknowns. This sounds very scientific until you figure out 2.2% of 778. The result is 17 3/25 sightings unsolved! As the book asks—what is 3/25 of a sighting?

If that had been the only odd one, it could possibly have been put down to a clerical error, but there are thirteen other phoney ones.

During the first half of 1955, the percentages given in this official "fact sheet" work out to 74 4/5 balloons, 79 99/100 aeroplanes, 54 9/10 hoaxes, searchlights and birds, with 5 7/10 unsolved sightings.

In 1956 we get 202 7/25 balloons, 204 3/5 stars, meteors and other astronomical answers, and 191 2/5 aeroplanes.

For the first half of 1957, the U.S. Air Force claim to have solved 98.1 cases out of 250. That is, they claim to have explained 245¼ cases!

These figures have been published in an official report to the American public. Very few people bother to check official statistics and work out what the given percentages represent. Although this Release was dated 1957, and represents the results of a ten-year study up to that time, Major Keyhoe points out that as of January 21, 1960, these statistics were still being quoted to Congressmen, the Press and the public by Air Force Headquarters.

I would like to suggest that these official statistics with the percentages worked out be published over and over again, and distributed to all corners of the earth to show the people how they are being fooled. Surely, it must be more than apparent now that governments (possibly for reasons of expediency) are deliberately witholding the truth about flying saucers.—(The Hon.) Brinsley Le Poer Trench, Flat 8, 57 Drayton Gardens, London, S.W.10.

Mr. H. R. White again

Sir,—On the morning of Wednesday, March 6, time 3.55 a.m., whilst in my garden investigating noises, I noticed in the western sky the full moon, which was fairly low on the horizon. Suddenly my attention was distracted by a bright object low in the sky climbing gradually about half to

a mile away coming from the direction of Wimbledon Common on a south - west, north - east course. It was gleaming silver and may have been a little smaller than Venus, when it is nearest Earth, but not quite as bright, circular in shape and about 100 ft. in diameter, travelling over 500 m.p.h. apparently noiseless. I had this object in view for about 30 seconds before it disappeared, I believe behind a cloud, at about 45° at a height between 1,000 and 5,000 ft.

I telephoned the *Evening News*, *Daily Mail* and the *Wimbledon Boro' News*, who later published the details of my sighting. I also contacted the Air Ministry Department of Unidentified Flying Objects and submitted details of my sighting to a Mr. H. R. White. I told him that it was definitely not a weather balloon, meteor, comet or aircraft. I also mentioned that I was very interested in watching the night sky and was too well acquainted with such things to make a mistake. Furthermore, I said that a plane at the same distance as the object would have been dwarfed by its size. I asked him if he would be kind enough to let me know if he found out what it was. He agreed to do this. In answer to Mr. White's reply, suggesting it was most likely to have been Echo satellite, all I can say is that it must have been the largest satellite ever built and travelling at the lowest altitude ever known to me. I did explain to him that I had seen many satellites and had watched them crossing the sky for several minutes at many miles altitude. I have checked up on Echo Satellite sighting for Wednesday, March 6, and it read as follows:

"Visible from 3.30 a.m. to 3.38 a.m., coming out of eclipse in the south, reaching maximum elevation 54° in the south and setting in the east, passing through Bootes, Ophiuchus and Aquila. Also visible from 5.26 a.m. to 5.38 a.m., rising in the west, reaching maximum elevation 52° in the south and setting in the south-east passing through Bootes, Ophiuchus and Aquila."—D. J. A. Briggs, 292 Haydon's Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.

Encyclopaedias and saucers

It may interest you to know that the article on flying saucers in the General Information Section of *Pears' Cyclopaedia* has been moderated in the new edition by the substitution of the word "believed" for the word "established." Obviously, FLYING SAUCER REVIEW readers' letters have had some effect!

In the *Science for Everyman Encyclopædia* there is a somewhat nebulous article on flying saucers, which seems to hint that sightings of these craft are caused by natural phenomena. The planet Venus and, in particular, certain types of cloud are mentioned. On another page there is even a photograph of one of these clouds. The photo bears the title "Flying Saucer." The whole article suggests to my mind at least that the interplanetary spaceship theory is no longer believed in by those who have studied the subject. — Peter J. Kelly, 31 Sycamore Road, Hollybank, Hythe, Hampshire.

(In view of the success our readers have had in modifying the *Pears' Cyclopaedia* entry, they might like to write to the publishers of the *Science for Everyman Encyclopædia*: The Merrow Publishing Co., Ltd., of 276 Hempstead Road, Watford, Herts. We have already informed them of the misleading nature of the entry and have sent them a copy of the May-June issue.—Editor.)

An astronaut's belief

Sir, — A favourite claim of sceptics is that no scientific person of any repute believes in the existence of flying saucers. This is not true, of course, but accuracy is not a quality possessed by most saucer debunkers.

UFO savants are familiar with the pronouncements of Oberth, Wilkins, Tombaugh, etc., to this effect, but I wonder how many are cognisant of remarks made by American astronaut Leroy Gordon Cooper, Jr., regarding our subject. As readers are aware, Cooper, a major in the U.S. Air Force, orbited the earth 22 times in his "Faith 7" space capsule on May 15 and 16 of this year, in what has been hailed as the most successful space shot made by the United States.

In a book entitled *We Seven* (Simon and Schuster, 1962), written in collaboration with the six other Mercury astronauts, Major Cooper states, in a chapter describing the reasons for his becoming a pilot: "I . . . had the idea that there might be some interesting forms of life out in space for us to discover and get acquainted with. I don't believe in fairy tales, *but as far as I am concerned there have been far too many unexplained examples of unidentified objects sighted around this earth for us to rule out the possibility that some form of life exists out beyond our own world.* I certainly don't pretend that the examples we know about necessarily prove anything. *But the fact that many experienced pilots had reported strange sights which cannot easily be explained did heighten my curiosity about space. . . . This was one of several reasons, then, why I wanted to become an Astronaut.*" The italics are mine. The words are his.—Jerome Clark, P.O. Box 123, Canby, Minnesota, U.S.A.

World round-up

of news and comment about recent sightings

ENGLAND

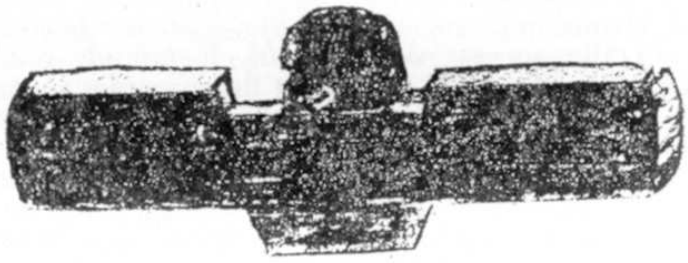
Liverpool saucer

The *Daily Express* on May 8 carried a photograph of Robert Hirst, the thirteen-year-old boy who saw and drew a picture of a flying saucer near Liverpool. The account reads as follows:

"Thirteen - year - old Robert Hirst let out a yell as he looked through the kitchen window. There was a flying saucer in the back garden. His mother rushed to his side—and she saw it, too.

"Yesterday tousle-haired Bob and his Mum went to the local police station to tell them about the uninvited guest.

"'People may laugh at us, but we definitely saw something that looked like a flying saucer,' said 34-year-old Mrs. Margaret McCutcheon, of Mottram Close, Kirkby, near Liverpool. 'We were watching the television when the electricity went off and Bob went to put a shilling in the meter. He shouted out, and when I went to him he pointed through the window.



Drawing made by Robert Hirst.

"'It was about 16 ft. in diameter and was hovering just over the garden—it seemed to have two aerials and a red light fixed to it. There was a low buzz coming from the flying saucer, and the light kept flashing on and off.'

"Added twice - married Mrs. McCutcheon: 'It stayed for nearly a minute and then went off over the rooftops.'

"Bob, eldest of five, said: 'I have seen pictures of flying saucers on the television and in books. It was just like one of them.'

"Then he drew a picture of what it looked like. Said a police spokesman: 'It doesn't appear to be a police matter so we are not concerned about the report.'"

Blackburn UFO

The Blackburn *Evening Telegraph* on April 5 started its account of a UFO with a question mark: "What was the mysterious flying object which flashed across East Lancashire's sky late last night?

"Mr. Tom Leaver, of Norfolk Street, Mill Hill, Blackburn, saw it from his backyard at about 10.30. Mr. Leaver said: 'I had been watching television, and went out to get some coal. Then I saw this object—it was shining like silver, shaped like an arrowhead, and was travelling very fast.'

"Mr. Leaver, who was facing south, saw the object through a break in the clouds. He watched it for about a minute as it travelled from west to east, passing just below the moon. He could not estimate the height. 'I thought it might be an old satellite, still going round,' said Mr. Leaver.

"A spokesman at the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation Air Traffic Control Centre at Barton Hall, near Preston, was unable to identify the object and was eager to know if anyone else had seen it. A report will be sent to the Air Ministry.

"So far, Blackburn Police have received no reports of the object."

Although the Blackburn police received no reports one of the *Evening Telegraph* readers wrote in to confirm the experience. Mr. T. Read's account is as follows: "I was very interested to read the account in the *Telegraph* of a mysterious flying object flashing across the sky. On Wednesday evening (April 13) I left my house at 9.25 p.m. and, as I walked alongWestgate, I looked up at the moon and was at once attracted by a silver-like object flying at great speed just below the moon and travelling in a west to east direction. I watched it for several minutes until it disappeared. The time I saw it was 9.30 p.m.

NORTHERN IRELAND

A "smoke-ring" cloud

As will be seen from the report from the Belfast *News Letter* of May 16, a curious circular cloud has been reported over Northern Arizona earlier this year. A similar and inexplicable cloud has been seen over Belfast. The *News Letter's* account reads as follows: "9 mysterious 'smoke ring' cloud seen over Belfast at 2.45 a.m. on Monday (May 13) and reported in the later editions of the *News Letter* that day was similar in appearance to that observed over Northern Arizona on February 28.

"According to *Science*, published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Arizona cloud was unprecedented in years of sky-watching.

"The Belfast cloud was seen by a member of the *News Letter's* editorial staff. It lay to the south-east of the sky and took the form of a large elliptical circle similar to a well-formed smoke ring and was of more precise shape than the Arizona cloud shown in the picture.

"Despite the high wind blowing at the time which caused other clouds to move quickly across the sky the ring remained stationary indicating considerable height. It diminished to form a smaller and more compact cloud with a darkish centre. This was kept under observation through binoculars for more than 20 minutes and during that time the cloud twice extended its length and separated to form two similar elongated clouds before finally fading.

"Dr. E. M. Lindsay, director of Armagh Observatory, who has expressed much interest in the phenomenon, does not attribute it to any astronomical cause.

"*Science*, reporting on the Arizona cloud, says: 'The cloud took the form of a large oval ring (clear in the middle). It remained brightly illuminated well after the sun had set on high cirrus clouds. From 150 reports it was established that the cloud lay overhead in the vicinity of Flagstaff, Arizona. The hydrodynamics of the field of vertical motion that produce such a cloud form are very puzzling.'"

(Credit to Mr. Thomas Thompson.)

AUSTRALIA

Helmeted man

The *Hobart Mercury* of Tasmania carried the following report in its issue of February 5: "A woman from the Adelaide suburb of Norwood told yesterday of an illuminated oval object which 'landed' near Salisbury recently. Mrs. E. D. Silvester, a high school teacher, said that she and her three children had watched the object for about 40 minutes when it 'took off.'

"They had also seen a 'man' outside the object, wearing a type of helmet, with a 'gas mask' attached to it.

"Mrs. Silvester yesterday made drawings and a tape recording of the incident for the vice-president of the Flying Saucer Research Bureau (Mr. C. R. Norris).

"She told him that she had seen the object about 7.30 p.m. on October 28 while driving with her children, Michael (10), Alison (8), and Julie Anne (6) on the Salisbury-Elizabeth road.

Unknown object in space

The *New Zealand Herald* of March 19 printed the following report from Sydney, Australia: "A mysterious star-like object, discovered by the radio-telescope at Parkes, New South Wales, has baffled Australian and American astronomers. Astronomers say the object is not fully understood and appears to be outside present knowledge.

"The object appears to be streaking away from earth at a speed of 30,000 miles a second. Experiments conducted by Australian astronomers at Parkes at the weekend failed to determine the nature of the object.

"The Australian astronomers have three theories about the object. They are:

"That it is a galaxy 100 times bigger than any other known and is millions of light-years away from earth.

"That it is a star relatively close to earth, but composed of matter unknown to scientists and so dense that a cubic inch would weigh tens of millions of tons.

"That it is matter being explosively ejected from a star in the Milky Way, the galaxy in which our solar system lies.

"The Parkes astronomers made the first close study of the object —known as 3C273—and gave its position to American astronomers at the 200-inch optical telescope at Mt. Palomar, California."

(Credit to Ray Holden.)

Mystery sphere

The *New Zealand Herald* on April 10 carried the following report: "There was mounting interest yesterday in the origin of a mysterious charred 12-pound metal sphere found on a station property north of Broken Hill, in New South Wales. The object, in the charge of a senior Army officer, was being driven to the Weapons Research Establishment at Salisbury last night, consigned to the establishment's security officer, Mr. J. Maddern.

"An airline pilot would not accept the ball as freight to Adelaide, fearing that it might be radioactive. The ball, which is 14 inches in diameter, weighs about 12 pounds and is hollow. It has apparently been subjected to great heat.

"The only discernible marking resembles a sickle, giving rise to the belief that it might be an early Russian satellite. The ball was found by Mr. J. McClure, of Boullia station, 180 miles north of Broken Hill, who said that no one had been on that part of the station in 50 years.

"The ball was flown to Broken Hill on Monday and examined by metallurgists at the Zinc Corporation mine with the most modern type of X-ray spectograph, an instrument which determines the composition of alloys. They tried to cut it with a file, but could make no impression.

"The corporation's manager, Mr. R. Pitman-Hooper, said last night: 'All I can say at this stage is that our scientists have had a look at the object and that any tests they may have made so far are inconclusive.'

"The director of the Broken Hill Division of the University of New South Wales, Mr. T. K. Hogan, said university scientists had made a visual inspection of the object and that the metals appeared to be of modern origin. They were non-magnetic. The ball had the remains of two lugs still attached to it.

"Mr. Hogan said that an unusual submerged arc weld around the surface of the sphere was a most beautifully executed job. Suggestions that the ball could be some sort of a tank or cistern float just did not stand up.

" 'It is, of course, impossible to say what the thing is made of without subjecting samples to conclusive tests,' he said, 'but this much we can say—it is hollow and we dearly would have liked to open it up. Its appearance is consistent with an alloy of the metals beryllium, titanium and magnesium. It is an alloy which is hard to scratch and probably has a high melting point. Its appearance suggests that it could have been covered with a heat shield, which protected it from the heat which melted the lugs.' "
(Credit to Ray Holden.)

Astronomer sights saucer

In the early days of the flying saucer mystery it used to be objected that UFOs were never seen by astronomers. Even then this was untrue, but even now a sighting by a scientist is always welcome. The *New Zealand Herald* on May 31 reported as follows: "A mysterious orange object which was seen to flash across the sky above Canberra on Wednesday night is puzzling astronomers at the Mt. Stromlo Observatory. The director of the observatory, Professor B. Bok, and two other astronomers, saw the object at 6.58 p.m. on Wednesday as it sailed across the night sky. They watched it for one minute.

"They reported that the object was self-luminous and not glowing from reflecting the rays of the sun. It was orange-red in colour and travelled from west to east, passing almost directly over the observatory.

"It could not have been a meteor, because it was far too slow and did not leave a trail that a meteor of its size would have made. It appeared to be travelling too fast for a balloon.

"The object was below a light cloud and did not lose its brightness in the 60 seconds it was watched.

"Professor Bok, who was born in Holland, is a world authority on the Milky Way and radio astronomy. He said yesterday that the object could have been a satellite but, if so, it was not one normally seen at Stromlo. It appeared at the wrong time and glowed far too brightly for a normal satellite.

"The Department of Civil Aviation said no planes were in the area at that time."
(Credit to Mr. Ray Holden.)

NEW ZEALAND

Light follows cars

On May 22, the *New Zealand Herald* carried the following report with an Adelaide, Australia, dateline: "A youth claims a mysterious flying object chased his car along a road in South Australia on Monday night (May 20)—the second report of such an occurrence in a week.

"The youth, who is 17, does not want his name published because he is afraid people will think he is 'crackers.'

"His father, who reported the matter to the police, said his son arrived home white, upset and frightened.

"The youth said he saw the object about 9.30 p.m. when driving between Glencoe and Mt. Gambier, near the Victorian border. He said the object was on one side of the road. He thought it was a truck or a bulldozer. Then, when his car was about 20 yards away, a bright light came on and dazzled him.

" 'I pulled up, the object moved across the road and I speeded up my car,' he said.

" 'The light suddenly shot straight up into the air and hovered above the car while I drove underneath. Although I was driving at 50 or 60 miles an hour, the light followed the car. It was as bright as an arc light used in electric welding.'

"The first report of the object was received by the Mt. Gambier police last Wednesday night (May 15), when a car-load of people reported that a bright light, which changed from red to white, followed their car for several miles.
(Credit to Mr. Ray Holden and Miss Aileen O'Donel.)

FIJI

Fiji spaceship

A number of newspapers reported that on April 3 a spectacular UFO was seen over Fiji. The *East Anglian Times* (Ipswich) in its April 4 issue described the event as follows: "A huge, fiery object like a spaceship was reported over the Fiji Islands yesterday by men of the Royal Navy, the Royal New Zealand Air Force, policemen and civilians. An officer on the survey ship *H.M.S. Cook* said it looked 'like a classical example of a Hollywood space ship.' It glowed with a green-white light, and had a long, fiery orange tail."

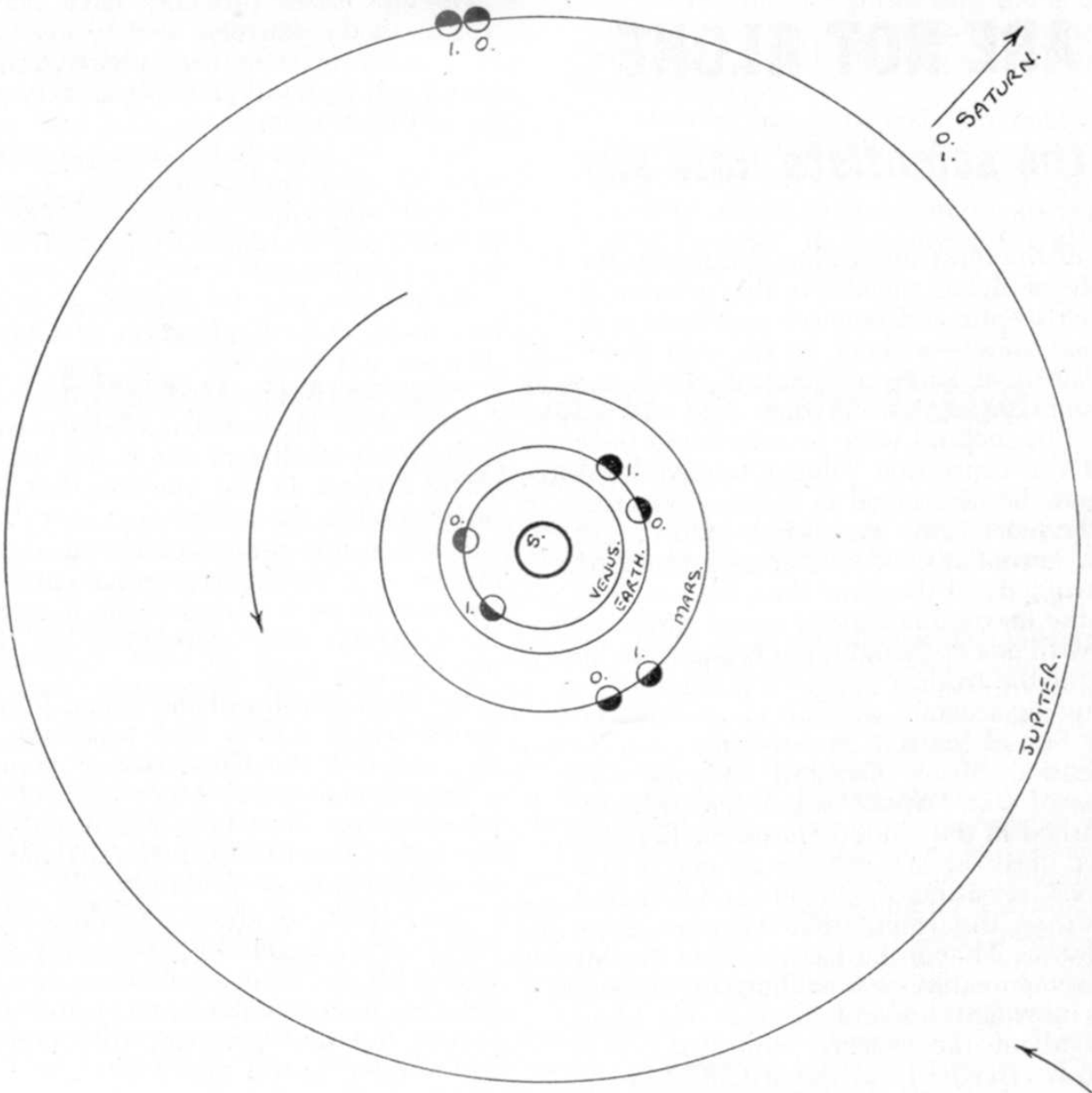


FIG. 1.

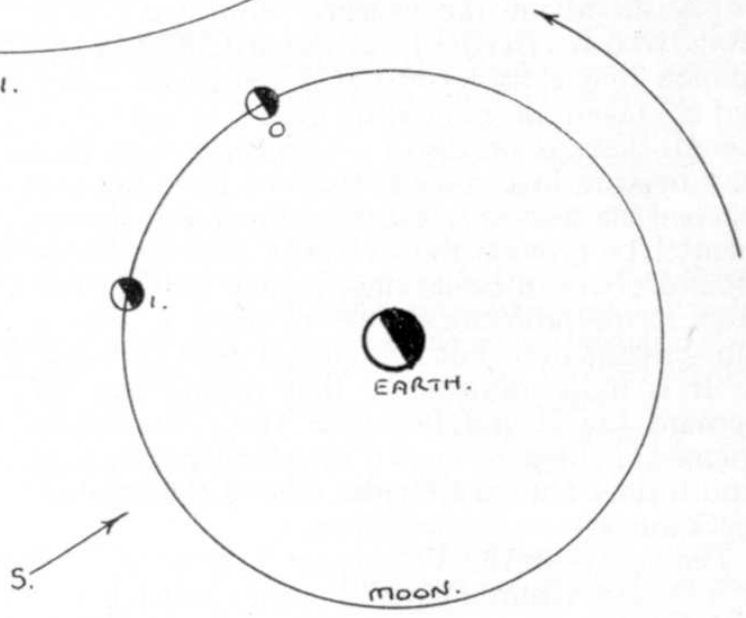


FIG. 2.

Figs. 1 and 2. O Moon and Planets during July.
1 Moon and Planets during August.

N.B.: Venus reaches superior conjunction on August 30. This is to say, that the Planet has reached its furthest point from the earth, on the other side of the sun.

Saturn will be in opposition on August 13. This means that Sun, Earth and Saturn are in a straight line, with the Earth at the centre.

There will occur a partial eclipse of the Moon on July 6-7, commencing at 19h. 17m. U.T.

WE ARE NOT ALONE

What the scientists now say

ONE of the most interesting features in the study of flying saucers is the manner in which sceptic and believer approach each other in their views—without, so far, ever meeting. UFOlogists of long-standing will recall the almost unanimous opposition they met with in the 'fifties. The sceptics were so extreme in their views that the expression "flying saucer" cannot even now be mentioned in serious conversation. Furthermore, any speculation that might lead to an acceptance of the saucers must be similarly avoided: at the same time, the sceptics, forced by the inexorable logic of recent discoveries and new trends of thought, are brought to the very brink of the truth.

The following account, which is taken from the *Vancouver Sun* of January 28, was prompted by the publication of Sir Bernard Lovell's *The Exploration of Outer Space*, which had recently been published in the United States. Sir Bernard Lovell was, until the last year or so, one of our subject's most persistent opponents and he based his criticism on the "fact" that we were alone in the universe. Though he has recanted on this point he seems unable, or unwilling, to concede that he is now left without grounds for blind scepticism about the saucers. Professor Floyd Motz, who is referred to in the article, is of the opinion that extra-terrestrial intelligences exist and is "taken for granted by most scientists even though there is no direct evidence." While that may be true in the sense that we have not yet reached the planets or the stars, the flying saucers themselves provide the evidence that Professor Motz declares to be lacking. It may fall short of proof in the professor's eyes, for proof is often a subjective matter, but evidence it most certainly is. It is most unfortunate that people like Sir Bernard Lovell and Professor Motz completely ignore our subject—or is it that they merely pretend it does not exist for the sake of their public reputations?

The article in the *Vancouver Sun*, which was written by Arthur Snider, is reproduced below in full:

> A Utopia in the stars. Far-fetched, you think? Noted British astronomer Sir Bernard Lovell doesn't think so.
>
> He says there probably have been many worlds in the universe which, like our own, have achieved scientific advances that produced vast material powers—and the potential for self-destruction.
>
> Some, he says, failed to cope successfully with the crisis and perished.
>
> Those who came through it now have a sicentific and technical Utopia that is difficult for us to envisage.
>
> Sir Bernard puts forward these views in his new book, *The Exploration of Outer Space* (Harper and Row, $3).
>
> While the burden of final proof remains, Lovell says, present knowledge favours the theory that intelligent life is not restricted to earth, a speck in the universe, but is widely distributed in the cosmos.
>
> Disregarding the possibility of exotic forms of life as a result of peculiar environmental circumstances, it is reasonable to assume that these planets have developed life similar to our own, he believes.
>
> Lovell is director of the famed Jodrell Bank experimental station and professor of radio astronomy at the University of Manchester.
>
> He calculates that 1 per cent. of the stars in our galaxy, the Milky Way, have planets of the right chemistry, dimensions and distance to support organic evolution.
>
> Since there are about 100 billion stars in the Milky Way, he figures there are some one billion life-sustaining planets.
>
> Even if this calculation were wrong by several thousand per cent., there must still be 100 million, Lovell says.
>
> An American astronomer estimates the figure to be 200 billion stars and that these have some 600 million planets with intelligent life.
>
> Speaking recently at a meeting of the Institute of the Aerospace Sciences in New York, Prof. Floyd Motz, of Columbia University, said:
>
> "It is true that in our solar system the earth appears to be the only planet with a highly developed form of life, but both Venus and Mars could support an intelligent form of life under slightly altered conditions.
>
> "We therefore must assign about three life-supporting planets to each star in accordance with the data in our own solar system."
>
> That extra-terrestrial intelligence exists is now taken for granted by most scientists even though there is no direct evidence, Motz said.
>
> "Recent developments in the theory of star

evolution, now observationally confirmed, show that all stars with the same general characterisations originated in pretty much the same way from the same kind of cosmic dust and gas, and have evolved in the same time through the same series of stages.

"Moreover, we also know that when stars like the sun are born from a matrix of gas and dust, a planetary system also arises.

"From this it follows that there are in the galaxy millions of planetary systems like our solar system with similar physical and chemical properties.

"Hence life must exist in many of these planetary systems since biochemists have demonstrated that the complex organic molecules necessary to maintain life are synthesized spontaneously if the physical and chemical conditions are proper."

Flying saucer scare in the Cape

Police called in

The *Flying Saucer Review* is grateful to Mr. Philipp J. Human for having sent the following account which appeared in the Johannesburg *Sunday Times* for May 5.

FOR two weeks there has been a flying saucer scare in the small farming community of Boskloof, eight miles from Clanwilliam, in the Cape.

Groups of farmers — some armed with guns — have been hunting strange lights and poltergeists which have mysteriously appeared on farms in the area.

The scare reached a climax last Saturday night when a group of 80 farmers gathered at the farm of Mr. Herman Nieuwoudt, where a hail of stones was reported to have fallen on one of the farmhouses, occupied by Mr. J. Smit.

When the assembled farmers heard thumps coming from the house, two of them opened fire with their rifles—but the noises continued.

The police have investigated the strange happenings on the farm of Mr. Nieuwoudt. They have confirmed that mysterious noises have come from Mr. Smit's house, but believe there are natural explanations for these noises.

Meanwhile, reports of flying saucers hovering over farms in the area have been coming in from many sources.

Farmers have kept vigil at Mr. Nieuwoudt's farm this week in an attempt to track down the source of these strange phenomena, but so far with little success.

Mr. E. H. Nieuwoudt, a Boskloof farmer — the Nieuwoudt family of brothers own several farms in the area—believes that the falling stones and the thumps emanating from the Smit farm house are directly connected with the appearance of strange flying objects he has seen hovering over his farm on several occasions.

He said: "The moving object I saw one night looked like a flying saucer. I first saw it just before Easter.

"I thought it was my son putting away our car in the garage, but I soon learned otherwise.

"The object, about 12 ft. wide and 10 ft. high, rose off the ground when I saw it, and went off at terrific speed into the sky, where it hung about for many minutes before flying off towards the plantation near by. Then it disappeared."

The next evening a Coloured labourer, Hans Bagger, saw an object hovering over the farm. He ran from it in terror. He told the other labourers, who ran out to look at the "strange flying machine."

Since then, others have seen flying lights.

Mrs. G. E. Nieuwoudt, of another farm on the Jan Dissels River, claims to have seen a flying saucer three times.

She said it looked like the moon, and she thought it came from "another world."

Now many people are seeing strange flying objects over the area, and reports are coming in of herds of cattle being frightened by red glowing lights, dogs fleeing in terror because of strange noises coming from various sources, and ghostly figures appearing on several farms.

The nightly pilgrimage to the home of Mr. Smit continues, and the thumps on the roof of the house are continuing.

Sergeant J. A. Jacobs, of the police post at Clanwilliam, visited Mr. Smit's home during the week-end. He reported: "I heard three thumps during the night. Perhaps it was caused by the contraction of the roof when the temperature fell. This could be the explanation."

Rumours in the area are flying fast. A prominent resident said some people were convinced that they were being invaded by flying saucers from Mars.

"It is the worst scare of this kind I have known in the area," he said, "and local farmers are certainly taking no chances. They are ready for anything."

There are no air fields in the area which could explain the nightly lights in the sky, and there have been no reports of meteorological balloons released over the area, which is inland.

A Buddhist Reports from Wu T'ai

By John Rowland

FROM time to time students of unusual and, to orthodox minds, inexplicable phenomena find their material in unexpected places. There have, however, not been as many reports in recent years of strange phenomena from the east as there were in days gone by. It is not easy to say why this is so.

In a recent book by a scholar of Buddhism — an Englishman who has studied this religion in many forms — there is a story which was new to me, and which seemed worth passing on, since I am sure it will also be new to many readers of these pages. The author is Mr. John Blofeld; his book is *The Wheel of Life*, published in 1959 by Riders. It is an autobiographical volume of great fascination, describing an Englishman's path to Buddhism. The author has studied in China, in India, and in other Buddhist countries; he has been initiated into a Buddhist order; and he has stayed in a Zen monastery, as well as in many other places where few Englishmen ever penetrate.

But it is not as a travel book that I wish to write here of *The Wheel of Life*; nor as a valuable and interesting introduction to a religion different from that of the vast majority of us in the West. From either of those points of view the book can be recommended; but not necessarily to readers of this REVIEW. What makes it of immediate interest here is a story told by Mr. Blofeld of something that happened to him when he was staying at Wu T'ai, a sacred mountain in China on the fringe of the Himalayas, where Chinese, Tibetan and Indian Buddhists may meet. Here the English convert stayed at a date which is not quite clear (Mr. Blofeld is a little vague on dates); but it seems certain that it was some time before the outbreak of war in 1939.

It was bitterly cold, and at night the visitors wrapped themselves up in cocoons of blankets, even then having to huddle close together for warmth.

One night they were roused by a shout: "The Bodhisattva has appeared!" For those not acquainted with Buddhist terminology, it might perhaps be explained that a Bodhisattva is a term not easy to define; perhaps "wisdom-seeker" is the best English equivalent; though even then there may be some who would express it differently. At any rate, the shout showed the guests at Wu T'ai that something striking was happening; so they dressed hurriedly and made their way to the window in the freezing cold, with shawls and quilts wrapped around them.

"There," says Mr. Blofeld, "in the great open spaces beyond the window, apparently not more than one or two hundred yards away, innumerable balls of fire floated majestically past."

It was not feasible, he adds, to judge their size, because it was not possible, high up on the slopes of the mountain, to decide how far away these balls of fire might be. "They seemed to be moving," he remarks, "at the stately pace of a large, well-fed fish, aimlessly cleaving its way through the water." Fluffy balls of orange-coloured fire, is the way in which he describes their appearance.

There appear to have been a large number of these; they could not, he said, have been manipulated by human beings, unless it is possible to imagine two or three hundred men all clothed in black and able to swim through space.

The mountain was high; its slope on this side was almost vertical; the balls of fire were at a distance impossible to determine. They must have been, Mr. Blofeld says, at least as large as footballs; and it would seem that they appeared fairly often, since the residents who lived at Wu T'ai permanently did not regard the phenomenon as anything entirely new. It appeared that this happened from time to time there, and always between midnight and two o'clock in the morning. Why? Was it, as the Buddhists seemed to believe, something in the nature of a manifestation of a force of wisdom? And, if so, why in this particular form? Here again an answer is almost impossible to get; Mr. Blofeld says that "silence is best." But we, in the restless West, so different from the tranquil world of the Buddhist, will feel the need to penetrate into this further.

Someone to whom he told the story suggested to Mr. Blofeld that it might be that these balls of fire were something in the nature of the well-known Will-o'-the-Wisp—bubbles of marsh gas arising from some swamp and being spontaneously set alight as they came into contact with the oxygen of the atmosphere. This, too, seems unlikely. The top of the sacred mountain, where the fire-balls were seen, was a good thousand feet above the nearest really horizontal land; there was no water there, and certainly no swamp. The mountain was solid rock.

There will be some Western commentators who will say that this is a typical piece of Eastern confusion and simplicity. This, I feel, would be a totally unfair criticism. Buddhism, with all its mysteries, is a rational way of life; it has little dogma; it has largely a sceptical way of looking at things. Buddhists are not, on the whole, the sort of people who would be readily taken in by someone who was attempting a "leg-pull" or a piece of faked magic. But if we accept all that, what were the fire-balls? Did

they come from this earth? Were they intruders from some other planet? That explanation does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Blofeld; but it does appear to a serious student of unidentified foreign objects, as if it might be at any rate a possible explanation.

If so, why this apparent concentration on a mountain in the Himalayan belt? Perhaps the fact that it was a sacred mountain, in an area where men had for many centuries meditated on the more serious matters of human existence, might have had something to do with it. Who can tell? But I think the Wu T'ai phenomenon is something that deserves to be recorded and duly considered by all who want to know more about things which for the most part scientists tend to ignore or to brush aside.

Why the U.S. Air Force cannot investigate UFOs

by Professor Charles A. Maney

The author, now in his seventeenth year as professor at the Defiance College, Arkon, Ohio, contributed this article as an editorial in *Fate* magazine in its May, 1963, American edition, and it is reprinted with his permission. Professor Maney is a charter member of the Board of Governors of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) of Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

IN his last message before leaving the White House on January 17, 1961, President Eisenhower warned the American people to beware of the new alliance between big defence industry and the armed services.

"The conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. We must not fail to comprehend its grave complications. We must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence . . . by the military-industrial complex," he said.

As an illustration of the tie-up between the United States military and big industry it might be noted that one huge corporation alone, whose name is a household word, employs 35 retired generals, admirals and high ranking officers to lobby at the Pentagon to keep its defence orders flowing.

Let it be noted that billions of dollars in defence contracts are awarded each year by the federal government. The proposed budget for the 1964 fiscal year includes $4,200,000,000 to permit National Aeronautics and Space Administration "to proceed with top priority its manned lunar landing programme and its wide range of programmes of scientific investigation. . . ." Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, deputy administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, estimates that it will cost each American about $100 to put a man on the moon. For a family of four this represents an expenditure of $400. For the nation as a whole this represents an expenditure of 20 billions of dollars.

One need only contemplate the enormous capital investment in existing business enterprises to realise the potential of the mammoth economic influence represented by American industry. A tremendously powerful *status quo* is automatically established to continue along present scientific lines in the production of defence materials and devices.

Science, unhampered, can develop rapidly in the discovery of new laws and principles, which at times of "break-through" completely upset orthodox conceptions overnight, as it were. However, vested interests could suffer almost complete loss of capital investments were science unhampered in its proper pursuits.

This situation is well illustrated in the case of the national space programme. Space travel, as yet, is not an accomplished fact by any means. At present our exploration of space is based upon the concept that shooting into space with capsule projectiles as glorified bullets is the only possible

(*Continued on page 3 of cover*)

MESSAGES FROM SPACE

A scientist seeks the evidence

IN the April and May, 1963, issues of the scientific magazine *Discovery*, C. M. Cade, a senior Research Executive with a large commercial undertaking, divides his enquiry into two parts: in the former he is concerned with the perennial problem of whether intelligent life exists elsewhere in the universe and in the latter he considers the twin possibilities of communicating with these intelligences and of receving messages from them.

In the article "Are we alone in space?" the author very competently lists the current speculations about this mystery and he is fair and open-minded about Mars and Venus and even the Moon. As for Venus, he remarks: "It seems highly improbable that life exists or ever has existed on Venus—although Nature often disagrees with our preconceived ideas of what is possible or impossible." This is a welcome admission that at the moment we know nothing about the matter with any certainty. About possible planets farther out in space we know even less.

It is the second article, "Communicating with life in space," that contains the most stimulating and provocative speculations. Mr. Cade's thesis starts by considering the "probability that the cosmos is teeming with life, yet situated so remotely from us as to make the possibility of our visiting other inhabited worlds almost negligible." (It is interesting to note that in spite of his open-mindedness about Mars and Venus, as expressed in the former of the two articles, he now seems to have abandoned them as lifeless.)

The second article deals with the distant stars, of which Alpha Centauri is the nearest, four light years away. The problems of communication are therefore considerable and the author introduces the subject by listing the various suggestions that have so far been put forward. For instance, the Frenchman, Charles Cros, tried to persuade his government to construct a giant mirror for the purpose of sending messages to Mars. Other impracticable proposals included the digging of ditches in the Sahara and the creation of right-angles in Siberia out of ten-mile strips of trees. The author contributes various suggestions of his own, including radio messages conveying orderly images. He quotes Lancelot Hogben, who eleven years ago suggested that numbers should be the common idiom for bridging the gap between the two sets of intelligences, our own and the hypothetical people in outer space. Mr. Cade's article concludes: "On the assumption that the Earth was visited in the past by the space probes or explorers of older races, it is natural to ask why there is no evidence of these visits. . . . The chances of finding any preserved traces are vanishingly small, and it is possible that we might not recognise them if we found them."

The last sentence quoted is perhaps the most significant in both the articles. The thought may have been unwitting, but it does seem as though Mr. Cade, who is an orthodox though open-minded scientist, had been brought to the very edge of the truth.

Flying saucers are still unorthodox and cannot be mentioned in a magazine like *Discovery*. Had Mr. Cade been able to consider the evidence, his survey could have ended on an almost conclusive note. "We might not recognise them (past visits) even if we found them" has accurately described the majority's reaction not only to past visits but to those, also, of the present. We not only do not recognise them, but we are not allowed to recognise them. The conventionalisers turn the visits into something else and even physical evidence is explained away or hidden from our eyes.

It is interesting to note that mathematics or geometrical patterns are nearly always suggested as a means of impressing our existence upon the beings in outer space. What we seem incapable of thinking is how people on the receiving end might react. Might they not be as stupid as we have been? Can we not envisage some Martian astronomer suffering ridicule at the hands of his colleagues for daring to announce that he had noticed a right-angled forest in Siberia or canals in the Sahara? This is what happened to Percival Lowell when he thought he saw similar arrangements on Mars. Indeed, this is what has happened to every subsequent astronomer who has seen, or claims to have seen, strange lights and

(*Continued on page 3 of cover*)

BOOK REVIEWS

THE SAUCERS SPEAK, by George Hunt Williamson. (Neville Spearman, 16s.)

This is a fuller version of the book published in the United States in 1954 and it describes some remarkable results obtained in attempts to communicate with other planets by means of radio. One amateur claimed in September, 1921, when "J. C. H. MacBeth, London Manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, arrived in New York and told astonished reporters that Marconi believed he had intercepted messages from Mars or some point in outer space."

Mr. Williamson declares that strange code signals received a few years ago, when Mars came very close to Earth, are on record in the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D.C., and have never been decoded.

Unfortunatley, on page 45 of this book of 160 pages, Mr. Williamson writes: "At different stages in the reception of the following messages we altered our method of contact at the request of the space intelligences. As stated above, our first contact was through automatic writing using a sheet of paper and a lead pencil." They went on to use a board with an inverted glass tumbler and plenty of messages came through. Anyone who has ever played this game will recognise the sort of messages from the following representative quotation to be found on page 82:

> "Zo. We will not tell you what to do. Up to you. Council waits. What are you going to do? Plan. We must know. Then decide your steps. Be positive now. We can land soon. Certain conditions are necessary. You know what. Our regards to you. We cry, we are sad. . . . No one will listen to us!"

The reviewer is sure that there are some people who earnestly and sincerely believe that intelligent messages can be received in this way and he would not wish to give offence to any spiritualist. In the case of this book, however, we are not dealing with supposedly departed spirits but with quite a collection of characters in space ships and on planets, mostly of galactic, if not cosmic, importance. They are all tumbling over themselves to help the little group, who keep on trying to get the message.

If people say things which do not satisfy our intelligence, we do not need to believe what we hear. What interests the reviewer is that these characters and their typical messages are also received in code by radio. There seems to be no logical explanation of the mechanics of this whereby one's intelligence can be satisfied and one is forced to ask: Can it be that we hear what we believe?

SONS OF THE SUN, by Marcel F. Homet. (Neville Spearman, 35s.)

From El Dorado to Brasilia, South America has a tradition of great cities in the vast interior. Men have perished so often in the search for the gilded city, legendary source of gold among the conquistadores, that its existence is today generally considered to be a myth. Many tales have been told about the search and other prehistoric cities have been found abandoned—but of stone, alas, not of gold. Professor Homet did not set out to look for El Dorado: he is an archaeologist and chief representative of the Museum of Man in America, of Brazil; however, he obtained convincing evidence of its existence and one is left with the certainty that discovery has taken place, although no expedition has probably reached it on the ground. It is a "great city of stone . . . built in straight lines," but nearby are "many yellow stones and the powder which you whites seek for so greedily." The location given to Professor Homet is that of the city seen from the air subsequently by the pilot of a plane returning to Brazil from Venezuela and reported in the newspapers a few years ago.

This is much more than a thrilling explorer's adventure. Professor Homet is an experienced archaeologist who has worked for the French Government in Africa and he was Professor of Classic Arabic for 15 years at the University of Algiers. His book is of some 200 pages and has 76 plates and an appendix containing a Brief Historic Index, Index of Land and People, Flora and Fauna, Bibliography and List of Illustrations in text (of which there are 19).

Professor Homet, whose explorations and studies have thus taken place on both sides of the Atlantic, is seized with the idea that there have been common cultures, earlier with Cro-Magnon man, his dolmens and burial customs; later, be-

tween 5,000 and 4,000 B.C., with an unknown race whose source of migration has disappeared and may have been Atlantis.

Perhaps his greatest achievement is in examining and describing some of the thousands of symbols found on 600 square yards of the Pedra Pintada or Painted Rock, a vast egg-shaped boulder over 300 ft. long, 250 ft. wide and 95 ft. high, which lies on the plain to the east of Tarame and the Rio Paroma. These drawings are far more sophisticated than the widespread figure of the "wandering sun" (a representation of the sun with legs all round its disc) and many of them are presumably symbols of religious significance; snake, turtile, egg, sun-wagon, ship, horse and an arithmetic based on 3, 5, 7 or 9 and 12. There appear to have been three stages of initiation. These symbols correspond to the earliest known Eastern Mediterranean cultures, according to Professor Homet, and the sacred numbers are supposed to be of unknown Semitic or pre-Semitic origin. "Seven actually corresponds to the sacred elements connected with the serpent which winds itself around the world-egg." Around the Pedra Pintada are many five-angled dolmens which Professor Homet recognised as like thousands found in the Constantine area of Algeria and characteristic of the megalithic civilisation he studied for so many years in North Africa. These dolmens are also illustrated with drawings.

One wonders whether a translation of these symbols, most of which have been found elsewhere, will ever be possible. Can it be that the conceptions of the people of those ancient times were so different from ours that a translation would be nonsense to us without an extensive commentary. Yet, there is a unity in nature and it may be hoped that the archaeologist will one day succeed in deciphering the meanings which it is evident they possess.

One double oval shows a prehistoric monster surrounded by symbols or hieroglyphics and there is a remarkable similarity between these and the rune-like markings found on an ancient cross unearthed in Georgia and illustrated in one of Colonel Churchward's books concerning the Land of Mu, that legendary Empire of the Sun whose centre was a threefold island which sank into the Pacific long before the destruction of Atlantis and whose history he learned from ancient clay tablet records in an India temple library.

Among the signs of the Pedra Pintada are many which resemble written characters and it is of particular interest to our readers that among these are to be found the same characters as appear in *Flying Saucers Have Landed*, where they are stated to have been written by Venusians for our benefit. There is, too, the same ovoid containing a shape like a weather-vane made of four golf clubs joined by the handles, which most readers of George Adamski's story will probably have assumed to be an illustration of the motive power of the ship. So far as is known, these characters have not been found anywhere else on earth and, in the absence as yet of any available translation, can this fact have any meaning for us? Professor Homet, who has no knowledge of or interest in flying saucers, has emphasised in his book: "It is always necessary to repeat that . . . in the Amazon region alone there are still areas five times as large as France, which not only have not been explored as yet but also where no European has ever set foot."

PHOTOGRAPHS

We often receive requests for photographs and even films of flying saucers. Apart from the collection which we advertise in these columns, the copyright of most of the photographs which have appeared in the *Flying Saucer Review* do not belong to us and positives have been lent to us merely for the purpose of reproduction and for illustration of an accompanying article. We regret, therefore, that very often we are unable to help our readers beyond referring them to the owner of a particular photograph. We hope it will be realised that we have no photographic library and, in any case, we are unable to supply negatives which are invariably retained by the owners of the copyrights.

(*Continued from page* 30)

even constructions on the Moon. The antagonism has been so great that when the amateur astronomer H. P. Wilkins claimed to have seen a bridge on the Moon he was constrained to add that it was, of course, artificial, without giving any reason for this qualification. Nobody, of course, can say with certainty what these various astronomers did see. All that can be said is that the possibility of intelligence behind the straight lines was automatically ruled out. If the manifestations were intended as signals to Earth, they disproved the theory that orderly arrangements would be instantly recognised by its inhabitants as a sign that intelligent life elsewhere was trying to communicate with us. If, therefore, we are to send messages of an orderly nature into outer space we must assume that the inhabitants of other planets possess an intelligence greater than ours who will instantly recognise (and not ridicule) a sign from outer space. And if we assume that this intelligence is all that greater, then it is highly probable that they will have constructed space vehicles which are in all probability now visiting us and have been, perhaps, for centuries past.

Aimé Michel's discovery of the Great World Circles was printed in the May-June issue of the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW. Could it be, on the basis of Mr. Cade's reasoning, that these are in fact tracing geometrical patterns around the globe in order to awaken the interest of a world that is familiar with geometry? How much longer must they encircle us before the Earth wakes up to the fact that it is receiving messages of the nature that is always declared to be acceptable to others? We do not even know how long we may have to wait for the answers to these questions. It might not be long if Mr. Cade and others were to open their minds just a fraction more.

(*Continued from page* 29)

way of getting out into space. Real space exploration is not possible until man learns how to travel in space, how to navigate, like a ship at sea, or a plane in the air.

There is available, to anyone who cares to apply himself to a review and appraisal of UFO evidence, sufficient proof to establish the actuality of real, navigating space travel, by intelligence from outer space.

But to judge by the grim determination and resistance of the United States Air Force to prevent the publicising of this evidence, much of which is now available in the offices of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena, it would appear that evidences of the accomplishment of space travel are prevented from being made known to the general public.

For if the United States government were unhampered in its study and investigation of the scientific means by which space travel is accomplished, those means could in time be determined. The resultant scientific breakthrough would render the present mammoth economic build-up obsolete, probably resulting in tremendous financial disaster for certain vested interests.

And so the cause of scientific progress and the advancement of truth is stopped dead, in deference to the protection of capital investment.

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