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# FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

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JAN.-FEB. 1956

Vol. 2

No. 1

# FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

Edited by: Derek D. Dempster

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VOL. 2 NO. 1

JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1956

BI-MONTHLY

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**W**HEN H. G. Wells wrote *The War of the Worlds* he triggered off a chain reaction among science fiction writers that has had a serious effect on the world's population and is continuing to influence our youth in an ever increasing measure. Practically every newspaper printed in the world, apart from the *London Times* and the *Manchester Guardian*, carries some form of science fiction strip cartoon. And in nearly every case the space men—generally Martians—are depicted as aggressive creatures or individuals endowed with sub-human instincts and evil intelligence.

The unfortunate thing about all these space characters is that they are always depicted at their worst in the "Tuppenny Bloods" and horror comics specially produced for children. And to add to it all the Bogie man "who'll come and get you" is no longer a white sheeted ghost with a pair of eyes peering through a pair of holes, but a lobster-clawed Martian with an insect face surmounted by a couple of antennae—in short a creature that would not get an "X" Certificate out of the Lord Chamberlain or the Hays Office.

Through the press, radio and television, our younger generations are being provoked into feelings of enmity and fear which are directed against a form of life the science fiction writer can really never have given much thought to and of which we know little at present. Is it surprising then that children grow up to consider outer space with fear and trepidation, especially after listening to space fiction serials in which hoards of captive Earthlings are hypnotically conditioned to slavehood? Surely it is they who are being psychologically conditioned to fear and hate, when the reverse is in fact what is needed!

If the science fiction writers must people their planetary fantasies, its about time they used a superior type of being whose influence would enrich and ennable the earth rather than stimulate young minds with unnecessary fears and encourage the toy manufacturers to produce death ray guns and other sordid equipment that can only lead to the intensification of the barbaric practices humanity indulges in already. This would at least give the children a hopeful outlook.

The responsibility for perpetrating these ideas on the young does not lie with the science fiction writers and publishers alone, however. It lies, too, with parents and teachers who should make every effort to induce kindly feelings for life in outer space. Disclosures from an unimpeachable source reported on page 2 lead us to understand that flying saucers are real and that their crews are friendly.

# LET'S talk SPACE

## "FLYING SAUCERS ARE REAL"

U.S. V.I.P. TELLS FLYING SAUCER REVIEW SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The United States Authorities have established that flying saucers are manned by visitors from outer space. They are trying to work out a method of breathing and staying alive in our atmosphere before landing and establishing contact.

This statement was given to a FLYING SAUCER REVIEW special correspondent by a top ranking American V.I.P.—a man whose name would ring millions of bells throughout the world. Here is the report.



ONE morning during the summer of 1951 news reporters, news photographers and movie camera men moved into the airport at Mexico City to meet a V.I.P. from the United States. The group was gathered and waiting for the visitor when someone looked up and gave a shout. Three saucers were hovering over the airport at a height of about 5,000 feet.

Immediately the cameras went into action and many photographs, in colour, black and white, stills and movies, were taken. People poured out of the waiting rooms and restaurant, and several hundred had a fine view of the saucers before they darted off at high speed in a southerly direction. The day following the newspapers of Mexico City broke the story on their front pages, but there were no pictures. It was reported that the pictures had been taken by the authorities and that after a study had been made by the Mexican and United States authorities, they would be released for publication. So far they have not appeared.

Later that summer a highly placed American who was in touch with Air Force Intelligence and in a position to know the facts about flying saucers admitted to FLYING SAUCER REVIEW'S

special correspondent after trying to shrug the Mexico City airport incident off as "mob hysteria" that a camera does not become hysterical and that dozens, perhaps hundreds of pictures were taken that day.

*Having got that far he revealed that it had been established that these were visitors from another planet. That they were completely friendly—their hovering over defence establishments and airports being taken to mean "We could blow you all to bits at our leisure if we had any evil intent". That they were undoubtedly trying to work out a method of remaining alive in our atmosphere before landing and establishing friendly communications and that the United States authorities were completely convinced that Earth had nothing to fear from them. That the USAF had been ordered to take no action against their craft.*

Asked why such emphasis had been imposed on denying their existence and censoring reports the official who would equal a British Cabinet Minister said the U.S. wanted her people to concentrate on the real menace—Communism; and not be distracted by the visitors from outer space.

He went on to say that the Orson Welles broadcast some years ago had demonstrated what reaction might be expected were the true facts generally known; a welter of hysterical nonsense, and a complete disorientation from the tasks in hand. Rumours and speculation would create an atmosphere that the skilled propagandists of the Kremlin would be sure to make the most of.

Questioned about landings the official admitted that there had actually been contact with the men in the saucers, and that on three occasions there had been landings which had proved disastrous for the occupants. On each of these occasions breathing the heavily oxygenated atmosphere of this Earth had literally incinerated the visitors from within and had burned them to a crisp.

Incidentally, it has been established that the

atmosphere on Mars is very thin, resembling, perhaps the conditions one would expect to find at an altitude of 75,000 feet above the earth—at this elevation the oxygen content would be very thin indeed.

### Biological Details

Now man, of course, is a combustion engine. Combustion is a chemical process in which the molecules of atmospheric oxygen ( $O_2$ ) penetrate into the atomic structure of a carbon-containing molecule, unite with the carbon atoms ( $C$ ) to form carbon dioxide ( $CO_2$ ) and thus cause a breakdown of the atomic structure. As a result of this the internal potential energy of the molecule is released in the form of heat.

Food is the raw material of the fuel and in order to burn up the deposited fuel, an individual breathes in air containing oxygen. The oxygen passes through the walls of the respiratory passages into the arterial vessels and is carried by the blood to the spot where combustion takes place. The carbon dioxide is of course then carried by the blood to the lungs and exhaled.

The oxygen is collected by the red corpuscles of the blood which contain an iron-bearing pigment called haemoglobin. At sea level a person in good health will have about 4,700,000 red cells per cubic centimeter of blood; at 3,000 feet the person living there has about 5,700,000 red cells. At 6,000 feet a red count of 6,000,000 is normal while at 13,000 feet the average of 7,700,000 to 8,000,000, almost twice that of the person living at sea level.

Now what happens to an Andean Indian for instance, coming down to sea level from the high Sierras? His lungs gather oxygen much more than a person's lungs who lives on a lower level. His blood is able to transport twice as much oxygen as is needed at sea level. As we know that

the oxydisation reduction process previously described releases energy in the form of heat, keeping the body at a normal temperature of 98.4 farenheit, we might expect our Indian to cook from within.

That is not the case with an earthman, however, for energy is released by a very long series of delicately balanced steps. We have a natural feedback control system which operates from the medulla and adjacent structures, which quickly adjusts our metabolism to the required amount of energy at all levels from sea level to 13 or 14 thousand feet.

We can well imagine, though, that a Martian, whose biochemistry has been evolved, let us say, to operate at altitudes equivalent to between 75,000 and 100,000 feet above our earth, would suffer a complete breakdown if he were to come into the oxygen-rich atmosphere of our earth, and that he would literally become incinerated through breathing our air.

### All Burned Up

At Cuernavaca later in the summer of 1951 flying saucers came up in a conversation between our correspondent and a group of Mexican professional men. One of them, an engineer engaged in highway construction, said that he had actually helped to load a flying saucer and its dead crew into an American 'Flying Box-Car' aeroplane. The saucer, according to the engineer, had come down in an uninhabited valley in the Sierra Madres, near where his crew was working.

"Ah Señor", he said, "they were handsome, those little men, with fine features and beautifully formed tiny hands . . . but there must have been an explosion in their craft for they were burnt black, and when I touched one's face the skin came off under my finger as though it had been cooked."

### Let's Talk Space

Flying Saucers are Real	...	...	2
Scandinavian U.F.O. Film	...	...	6
Maurice Brazier's Saucer	...	...	8
World of Saucery	...	...	11

### Feature Articles

The Night Sky By W. Schroeder	...	...	13
----------------------------------	-----	-----	----

### CONTENTS

Saucers and Science By Professor C. A. Maney	...	...	16
This Amazing Universe By Arthur Constance	...	...	20
Flying Saucers and Art By Anthony Gray	...	...	23
Selected Books. Reviewed	...	...	25
World Roundup	...	...	27
Mail Bag	...	...	31

If we accept the truth of the information given to our correspondent we have, perhaps, some of the most important clues to the saucers and their motives since the mystery first captured the public imagination. Let us consider the statements in turn:

The official confirmed that the truth is known to the American authorities, but is suppressed in the public interest for fear of panic. If the truth is known to the American authorities, it will be known also the British authorities—and other governments, for that matter. The truth, therefore, is being suppressed through an international agreement to which, perhaps, the Soviet Union is a party. Our correspondent's informant states: "Rumours and speculation would create an atmosphere that the skilled propagandists of the Kremlin would be sure to make the most of." In war—or cold war—one should always transpose such arguments, and the official's remarks could apply equally well the other way round. It is reasonable to suppose that the saucers are being seen over Russian or Russian-occupied territory as frequently as they are being observed elsewhere. American propagandists could surely "make the most of" an atmosphere of speculation and rumour as efficiently as their opposite numbers in the Kremlin. The Russian officials, however, have always taken the opposite line, namely that there are no such things as flying saucers and describe them as "figments of war-mongering imagination" (Moscow Radio, 29th December, 1953). It would seem, therefore, that there is either a world-wide conspiracy of silence by agreement or that the appearance of the saucers has frightened all the governments into acting independently in exactly the same way. That the United States Government has censored the whole extraordinary story is revealed quite conclusively in Keyhoe's *The Flying Saucer Conspiracy* shortly to be published in this country by Hutchinsons.

#### Evidence: New and Old

The difficulties of breathing in the earth's atmosphere would help convincingly to explain why our visitors seem so chary of landing. (Incidentally, this is one of the sceptics' most frequently repeated objections to the saucers—they assume that if they exist they should have made a mass landing by now.)

The evidence of the charred bodies brings to mind the account to be found in Frank Scully's

hotly disputed *Behind the Flying Saucers*. Describing the saucer which, it was alleged, had crashed near Aztec, New Mexico—a saucer, by the way, which closely resembled the now familiar Adamski-Potter-Darbshire model—Scully quotes "Dr. Gee" as saying: "We took the little bodies out, and laid them on the ground. We examined them and their clothing. . . . They were normal from every standpoint. . . . The only trouble was that their skin seemed to be charred a very dark chocolate colour. About the only thing we could decide at the time was that the charring had occurred somewhere in space and that their bodies had been burned as a result of air rushing through that broken porthole window, or something going wrong with the means by which the ship was propelled and the cabin pressurized."

Readers of another sharply criticised book, *Flying Saucer From Mars*, will recall to mind the visitor whom Cedric Allingham claims to have met and photographed. Apart from the height of his forehead, which was abnormal, the Martian had no other distinguishing features except "some attachment in his nose that I at once connected with breathing. It seemed to be in the form of a tiny tube up each nostril, joined by a metallic band about as thick as a match."

#### Anti-gravity Projects

The great puzzle now is: "How much information has been gleaned from the prize apparently in the possession of the U.S. and is it the reason for the sudden and intense activity now associated with gravity research?"

The answer is a very difficult one to give at this juncture, but a brief review of the activities now going on in America may help to point to a conclusion. Last Autumn it was disclosed that no less than 35 Electronics and Aeronautical Companies and a number of Universities and foundations were working on a programme designed to probe the secrets of gravity and universal gravitation under the direction of some of America's top scientists. In addition, one of the Aviation firms—the Martin Aircraft Company—had signed on two of Europe's leading authorities on gravity and electro-magnetism; Dr. Burkhard Heim, Professor of Theoretical Physics at Goettingen University, and Dr. Pascual Jordan of Hamburg University.

Centres where pure research on gravity is now in progress in some form or another include the

Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey, and Princeton University; the University of Indiana's School of Advanced Mathematical Study, and the Purdue University Research Foundation.

The scientific group from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which encourages original research in pure and applied science, is also interested through its activities with the Roger Babson Gravity Research Institute of New Boston, New Hampshire together with the University of North Carolina where the establishment of an Institute of Pure Physics to carry on theoretical research on gravity was approved last year.

### Gravity Research Widens

Aircraft companies in on gravity research include the Glenn L. Martin Company of Baltimore, the Convair of San Diego, the Bell Aircraft, Buffalo,—Bell built the first piloted aircraft to fly faster than sound—and the helicopter pioneers, the Sikorski Division of United Aircraft.

Lear Incorporated of Santa Monica, who specialise in aircraft electronics and equipment, Clarke Electronics of Palm Springs, California, and the Sperry Gyroscope Division of the Sperry Rand Corporation of Great Neck, Long Island, now working on guided missiles and earth satellites, are also investigating the gravity problem.

William P. Lear, inventor and chairman of Lear Inc., one of America's largest electronic firms specialising in aviation, is convinced that it will be possible to create artificial electro-gravitational fields "whose polarity can be controlled to cancel out gravity."

According to the disclosures no-one has yet been able to exercise the slightest influence on gravity. Nor is there a generally accepted theory about the speed with which the gravity force travels through space making any two material particles or bodies—if free to move—accelerate towards each other. But current efforts to understand gravity and universal gravitation, both at the sub-atomic level and at the level of the universe, have the positive backing of the majority of America's outstanding physicists.

These include Dr. Edward Teller of the University of California, who was primarily responsible for the development of the hydrogen bomb; Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Director of the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton, Dr. Freeman J. Dyson, Theoretical Physicist at the

Institute, and Dr. John A. Wheeler, Professor of Physics at Princeton University, who refuse to predict exactly in what directions the search will lead or whether it will be successful beyond broadening human knowledge generally.

Other top ranking scientific minds now being harnessed to crack the gravity problem are those of Dr. Vaclav Hlavaty of the University of Indiana, who worked with Dr. Einstein at Prague University and taught mathematics at the Sorbonne in Paris, Dr. Stanley Deser and Dr. Richard Arnowitt of the Princeton Institute of Advanced Study. Dr. Hlavarty believes gravity to be an aspect of electro-magnetism which is the basis of all cosmic forces and that it may eventually be controlled like light and radio waves.

Dr. Deser and Dr. Arnowitt believe the recently discovered nuclear and sub-nuclear particles of high energy may prove to be the key that unlocks the mystery. They suggest that the new particles may prove to be basic gravitational energy which is being converted continually and automatically in an expanding universe directly into the most useful nuclear and electromagnetic forms.

### The Aim

The aim of all this research is directed primarily to discover a means of supporting and propelling vehicles without having to resort to the present method of using wings and air to get off the ground. Space ships capable of accelerating to fantastic speeds in a few seconds and of making sudden changes of course at these speeds without subjecting their passengers to the "G" forces caused by gravity's pull are visualised.

We know that man has long sought to conquer space. The question now however is: "Have his methods of achieving that conquest been influenced by the possession of a vehicle that does not require rocket propulsion to travel in space or by the discoveries made by scientists working on the gravity programme?"

Again, this question is one that cannot be answered without speculation.

According to the disclosures there is a great deal of disagreement among the anti-gravity researchers. Many believe gravity can be overcome in a few years as long as they get financial backing, while others believe it may take a quarter of a century to get the answer.

All this is very natural and plausible. But the question must be asked. Is it all a blind?

## SCANDINAVIAN ECLIPSE EXPEDITION FILMS U.F.O.s.

Just over eighteen months ago a flight of three Scandinavian airliners carrying a total of 50 observers took off from Norway to observe the eclipse of the sun. But they saw more than the eclipse. They saw two u.f.o.'s. One of the observers was Mr. E. Graham, the Swedish Travel Bureau's London Press Officer. Here is a description of the incident taken from his report on the eclipse.

I was about to put a new film into my camera when my attention was distracted by Mr. Johansen pointing towards the Northern horizon and crying out above the engine noise "What the hell is that?"

I looked out of the porthole and observed two shiny discs travelling across the horizon.

By now the entire party were watching the objects, nobody thinking of getting a camera on to them.

After we had studied the objects for a while Mr. Bjornulf dashed across the floor to get his camera. He searched for a while, the other cameramen urging him to hurry. It was only then that we realised that we were watching something which none of us believed in,—so-called "Flying Saucers".

We were still discussing, shouting at each other,—and when the objects began to disappear pandemonium broke loose as everyone tried to get their camera ready first. By then Mr. Bjornulf trained his object finder on the discs and began filming.

The objects were clearly revolving and showed "stern-lines". I am not certain whether these "lines" may have been a kind of exhaust fumes.

It was impossible to estimate their speed, or their size. I assume, however, that as the objects were about 15-20 miles away, the speed (and their size) must have been far beyond anything achieved by man-made aeroplanes.

I am basing this assumption on the fact that the objects were out in the sun, while we were still in the shadow of the eclipse. The shadow extended at least 15 miles north of our position. I cannot offer any opinion as to what these objects were, or where they might have come from.

### Waveney Girvan writes:

Flying saucers would, I believe, lose much of their fascination if it were not for the sceptics, bless them, who bring an element of cosmic humour into what is essentially a most serious subject. At the private showing in London recently of the Swedish Travel Bureau film, there were a number of newspaper-men present, and it was most instructive to hear their comments when the show had ended. In spite of the commentary, spoken by Mr. E. Graham, one of fifty who were present in three planes which had been sent up to record in colour the eclipse of the sun over Norway on 30th June, 1954, the sceptics devoted their whole attention to the film.

This, after all, was only part of the evidence that had been presented. Ignoring the positive statements made by Mr. Graham, the "will-not-to-believers" suggested that the objects might not have been flying saucers, but something else. "Could they have been reflections in the windows

THE DATE: 30th JUNE  
1954

THE TIME: 2.17 p.m.

THE LOCATION:  
Lifjell (Telemark)

THE ALTITUDE:  
15,000 ft.

THE SPEED: 340 mph.

And there are the two  
u.f.o.'s just outside the  
shadow of the eclipse.



of the planes?" (Mr. Graham had stated that there were no window-glasses, for they had been removed to avoid any such reflections. Also, the objects were seen from each of the three planes.)

Momentarily baffled, the sceptics then suggested that the two objects could have been sea-gulls, even though Mr. Graham had clearly stated that they appeared to be perfectly circular, glowing and revolving; indeed a close inspection of the film as it was being shown proved that they pulsated in the now familiar manner—this effect could be produced by a circular object revolving slightly off its true centre. Your sceptic is a tough customer, however, and I now suspected that the eye-witnesses would all be accused of fraud or insobriety, but politeness restrained such accusations from being made in the presence of a member of the expedition.

There were only two explanations left. The true one, of course, was that here was yet another proof of the existence of flying saucers, the film confirming the reports of fifty trustworthy witnesses. Rather than admit this, however, one of the sceptics suggested that the two aircraft—by inference he admitted that they must have been aerial machines—were Russian. He was prepared to admit to the terrifying thought that Russia was between fifty and a hundred years ahead of us in aeronautics. He preferred this gloomy speculation rather than admit that apparently harmless visitors were coming to us from outer space. His fear of the unknown must be truly great, and I think is the real explanation of the sceptic's fight against the persistent evidence that the flying saucers are real.

### The Astronomer Royal

In the same week as the film was being shown the new Astronomer Royal arrived in England and announced that the flying saucers were "bilge". As I have always held, this is the correct way to deal with the subject if you are an unbeliever. Refuse to listen to eye-witnesses and arguments and, above all, keep away from films like the one under review. If once the objective reality of the saucers is accepted, you are forced to adopt the only working hypothesis that they are aerial machines not made on this earth. Dr. Woolley is probably aware of the truth of this statement, and "bilge" was, from his point of view, an excellent word for dismissing the whole subject. *I think it would be most unwise, however, for readers of this review to accept too readily that the words spoken by the new Astronomer Royal represent his innermost thoughts on the flying saucers.*

### U.S. PHYSICIST WRITES FOR REVIEW

Contributing an important article on the scientific attitude of science to flying saucers in this issue of Flying Saucer Review is the American physicist, Professor Charles A. Maney.

Head of the Physics Department of Defiance College, Ohio, he won especial recognition in the United States as a result of the proposals he put forward on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. These proposals were outlined in President Eisenhower's famous "Atoms for Peace" speech before the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 8, 1953.

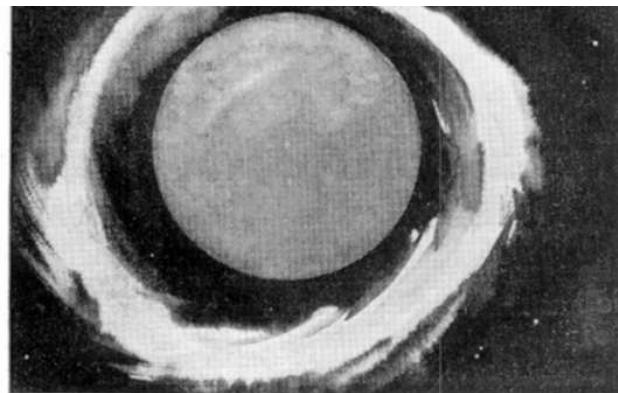
While carrying on a variety of projects in research and writing, Professor Maney teaches physics at the College and supervises participation of his advanced students in a new laboratory research project. In this, the professor and his students are endeavouring to determine relationships between molecular cohesion and temperature and are employing some original methods.

In addition to his activities in science Professor Maney has become well known throughout the area for his lectures on flying saucers. As a student at Yerkes Astronomical Observatory in 1915, he made a discovery of internal motions within the Great Nebula of Orion. The eminent astronomer, Dr F. R. Moulton, has credited Professor Maney with a share of the honours for this discovery with Professor Edwin B. Frost, the former director of the Observatory.

Before joining Defiance College in 1946 Professor Maney served as a physicist in the U.S. Signal Corps. For the past six years he has taken an active interest in flying saucers and has made quite a deep study of their behaviour. One of the aspects he has looked into most closely is the mystery of "Angels Hair", the fibrous material flying saucers appear to leave behind when they accelerate.

### WOOLLEY—ASTRONOMER ROYAL

Professor Richard van der Riet Woolley the newly appointed Astronomer Royal, said on arrival from Australia that the prospect of space travel was "utter bilge". Professor Woolley, who is 49, succeeds Sir Harold Spencer Jones, who also believes space travel and flying saucers are all "rather rot." Professor Woolley's descriptive language rings of the "Tuppenny Blood" of rather long ago doesn't it?"



# MAURICE BRAZIER DESCRIBES HIS SAUCER

"IT looked for all the world as if it would crash right on top of me." That's what Maurice Brazier said of the flying saucer he saw at Murray's Monument near Newton Stewart Galloway last October.

Now FLYING SAUCER REVIEW brings you an artist's impression of the u.f.o. drawn from sketches provided by Mr Brazier together with details omitted in the report published in the November December issue of the Review.

"It came right on until it was only about 20

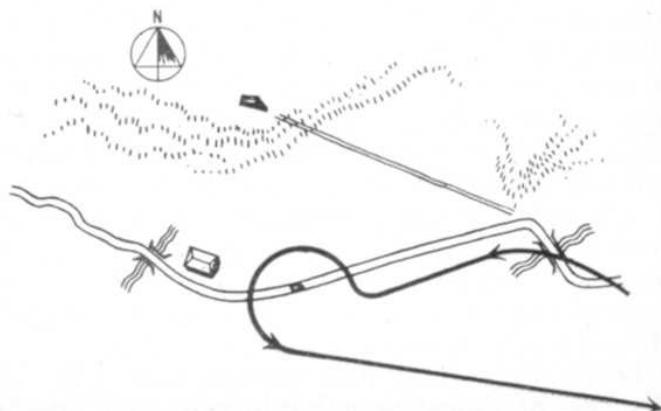
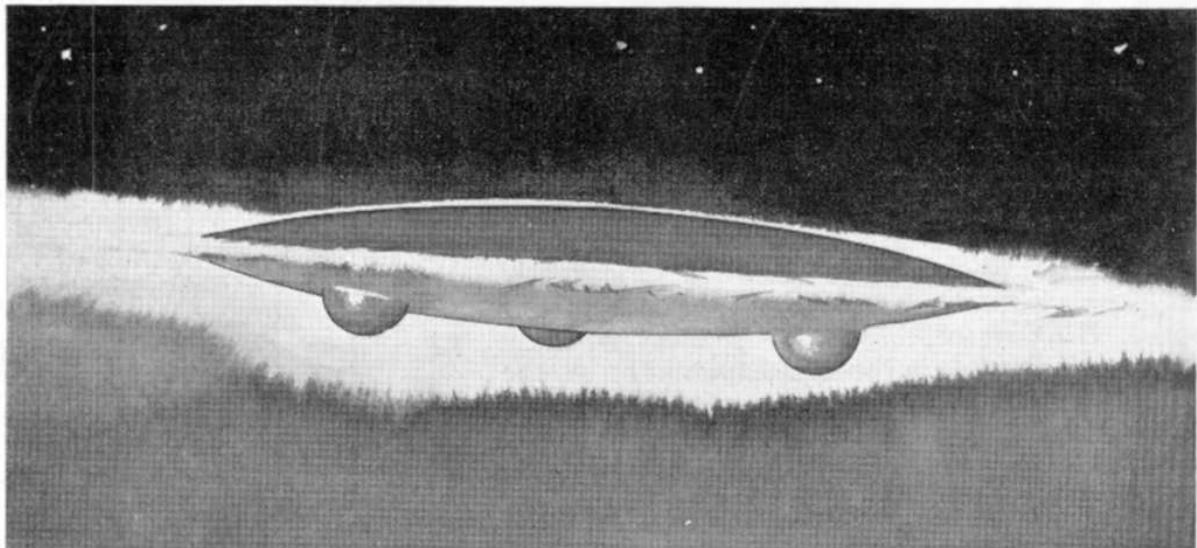


Fig. 1  
Top side

Fig. 2  
Side view

Fig. 3  
Under side



yards away," said Mr Brazier, "banked sharply right then left and passed round to the left of the van no more than 50 feet up and at about 40 miles an hour. Sixty or seventy feet in diameter it went off in the direction whence it came.

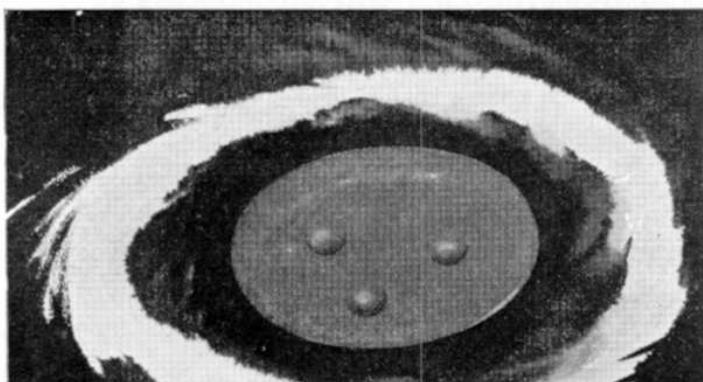
"It was a bright moonlit night" he added "although it had been raining a few hours before, and when I first saw the u.f.o. it was travelling from south to north. Then it changed

direction and flew up the road which runs east and west.

"When it was only 50 yards away I could make out a high pitch buzzing noise and as it banked I heard a clicking that became louder as the bank increased."

Altogether Maurice Brazier had the saucer in view for about five to six minutes. It had three "things underneath which I can only describe as bulges with curved surfaces" he said. When it turned to the left around the van it banked vertically between the van and the hill. It was a perfect circle in shape surrounded by a ring of light about 12 inches from the edge. The top was quite smooth.

The Galloway hills were noted for the way in



which they upset aircraft compasses, other instruments and radio reception, said Mr Brazier. About a mile away from Murray's Monument there was a place where a radio would not play at all, although half a mile away it would work perfectly.

The buzzing noise the saucer made was intermittent, he added, and sounded something like the engaged tone on the telephone—"only broken up." The clicking was like the hollow clicking of a turnstile.

The ring of flame, he said, round the machine appeared to vibrate and to be travelling round the rim in a clockwise direction. The disc itself did not revolve. This was proved by the fact that the three blobs underneath were clearly visible as single objects.

"The odd thing about the saucer was that the engine of my van stalled as it approached," he concluded.

On February 23, 1953, Mr Richard Hill, a FLYING SAUCER REVIEW reader saw a u.f.o. corresponding in practically every way with Mr Brazier's at North Berwick. It appeared to rise from a field only a quarter of a mile from where Mr Hill and his sister happened to be at the time.

★ ★ \*

## SAUCERS TINGLE FLORIDIANS

For several nights in succession during the last days of October and the beginning of November flying saucers were reported over Florida and several people were questioned by the United States Air Force.

In the interrogation of Mr C. F. Bell and Mr Sam Verones who, according to Mr Reginald Giles, Deputy Civil Defence Director of Marion County, had reported "the closest looks at these objects", standard U.S.A.F. forms were used by the two interrogating officers as guides to their questions.

Of the two main witnesses Mr Bell who is a member of the Williston, Florida, Police Force, had the closest look. He was on routine duty on Sunday, October 30, and was parked in the heart of the town at 10.15 p.m. when he saw six lighted objects approaching from the south in formation. He watched them as they moved to the north and was intrigued by the occasional one lagging behind and then putting on a spurt to catch up.

Suddenly, after they had passed over Williston,

one of them turned in a gradual bank and began losing altitude. The policeman said he rode about a mile and a half north of the heart of the city where it appeared the object was heading. There he got out of his car and saw the object moving "very slowly" on the southerly course. It passed directly over him.

Bell had the object in close view for about seven or eight minutes and its light was so bright that he could not look at it directly and it lit up an area 50 to 75 feet in diameter more brightly than the sun.

As far as Bell could tell the object was about 150 yards distant from where he stood and appeared to be about three feet wide, although he said it was difficult to judge dimensions accurately. In shape it was like a washtub. It bore no identification marks and had no portholes. It made no sound and gave off no smell. The heat of the object gave him a stinging sensation, however, and was like something he had never before experienced. His clothes became hot, he said, and part of his body felt very much like a "foot or leg that has gone to sleep": tingling all over.

Was the policeman frightened? "Yes, in a way" he admitted. The object then moved off in an easterly direction and disappeared from view. It had been visible for about 45 minutes. There were no other witnesses to corroborate the sighting, but Bell said he had had considerable experience working on aircraft during the war when, for a year, he had worked as a civilian captain of a crash crew. Nothing that he had experienced resembled the object he saw and felt on the evening of October 30.

On October 31, Williston cafe owner Sam Verones who is 64 was returning home after closing his cafe down at about 9.30 p.m. He approached his porch which stands beneath a heavily mossed oak tree when the ground lit up as if from a "spotlight" brighter than any he had ever seen.

Before he could get a good look at the object which was shining through the tree to begin with it had moved across the railroad track to illuminate in every detail the steps leading to a house 250 feet away from him to the west.

The only witness to this incident was a coloured man in a car, said Verones. But he jumped out of his car with fright as the area lit up and "I have no idea what his name was."

The Levy County Sheriff, H. A. Perkins, who also lives in Williston, reported seeing objects at a distance on both nights in question and that they fitted the description Bell gave. Bell also saw three more objects on the night of October 31 at a distance and said two other men confirmed the observation.

## HAVE CONFUSING SHAPES FLOWN ALREADY?

THE Air Force has maintained toward the flying saucers a kind of respectful scepticism, says an editorial in the *New York Herald Tribune*. Dealing in marvels itself, it could not quite bring itself to rule out even the most improbable marvels seen, or allegedly seen, by others. Its investigation into the reports of strange aerial objects has been patient and painstaking. The conclusion it now gives is negative. But it admits that some 3 per cent of the visual experiences remain unexplained.

In throwing down the idea that circular aircraft exist, the Air Force is ready to suggest that the work now being carried on under contract in Canada may result in flying machines not at all dissimilar from those which the popular imagination has already discerned in the air. A photograph released with its report show an artist's conception of what may be the outcome of the research carried on with Avro Ltd.; this is saucer-like enough to satisfy the most confirmed believer. The Air Force goes out of its way to insist that such a plane, if it takes the air, will obey natural laws and will be manned by terrestrial personnel.

The mystery of the flying saucers may thus be discounted; but a mystery hardly less tantalizing is raised up. Assuming there have been no such things as saucers, how did it happen that men and women began thinking they saw them just when they were about to come within the purview of practical engineering? True, the history of science is filled with examples of things seen as visions which later were to become accomplished as realities. Magic has again and again prophesied what reason was to attain—as the work of the alchemists prefigured the incredible transformations of substance which were to be wrought in the atomic age.

Something in the desires of men seems to work upon the detached researcher; or else the first faint gleamings of science manage to escape from the laboratory to colour the popular imagination. How this process works is unknown. What is known is strange enough; it is summed up baldly in the Air Force's declaration: "We are now entering a period of aviation techniques," it says, "in which aircraft of unusual configuration and flight characteristics will begin to appear". That they have appeared already, despite the Air Force's contrary assertion, cannot be entirely dismissed.

## ROCKET FIELD CHILDREN

Bright-eyed children came to watch  
The steel ships at evening-tide lift  
Belching over the flat glass-homes,  
And more than one father,  
Laying down his pipe and evening paper  
Was on the rockets.

On the 8.00 p.m. Venus-Earth Run  
Children would stand clutching  
The spread wire fence. 'There!  
There goes Dad!' one child would sing.  
'There comes Big Brother!' from another.  
'Sis's coffee-jockey on the Moon Run.'

Dying sun beyond the busy rocket port,  
We watched far into the night  
Until the big ships were only  
Flaring matches appearing  
In the child dreaming darkness.

Yes. We dreamed, as small children, of space  
And how one day we as pilots  
Would stare out on the dark infinity,  
Returning in the morning to our beds  
And the still wet newspapers,  
After long breakfast cigars.

From KENNETH H. FORD'S collection of poems recently published under the title "The Clean Dying". Price 8/-, \$2.00 in the U.S.

# GUIDE TO WORLD UFOLOGY

## A Register of Flying Saucer Periodicals & Books

### BRITISH COMMONWEALTH & EUROPE

**URANUS.** Bi-monthly. 10/- a year or \$1.50. (Markham House Press Ltd., 31 Kings Road, London, S.W.3.)

**FLYING SAUCER REVIEW.** Bi-monthly. 21/- a year. 26/- Overseas. \$3.50 U.S.A. (Flying Saucer Service Ltd., 1, Doughty St., London, WC1) & Canada.

**FLYING SAUCER NEWS.** Quarterly. 10/- a year. \$1.50. (Hon. Sec., B.F.S.B., 30, Melbourne Terrace, New Town, Bristol.)

**QUARTERLY REVIEW.** 10/- a year. \$1.50. (Interplanetary Research Group, 357 Argyle St., Hobart, Tasmania.)

**AUSTRALIAN SAUCER RECORD.** Quarterly. 10/- a year or \$1.50. (Hon. Sec., A.F.S.R.S., 22, Northcote St., Kilburn, South Australia.)

**OURANOS.** Bi-monthly. France 800 Frs. a year. Overseas. 1,100 Frs. (Edited by Marc Thirouin & Jimmy Guieu. 27 Rue Etienne Dolet, Bondy (Seine), France.)

**LE COURRIER INTERPLANETAIRE.** Monthly. Switzerland. 10 Swiss francs. France. 800 Frs. America \$2.50 (Professor Nahon, 25, avenue Denantou, Lausanne, Switzerland.)

### U.S.A.

**APRO BULLETIN.** Bi-monthly. \$3 a year. (Mrs Coral E. Lorenzen, APRO, 519 New York, Alamogordo, New Mexico.)

**THE SAUCERIAN.** Approx. Quarterly. 6 issues \$2. Single 35 Cents. (Gray Barker, Box 2228, Clarksburg, West Virginia.)

**SAUCERS.** Quarterly. \$1 a year. Single 25 Cents. (Max B. Miller, P.O. Box 35034, Los Angeles 35, California.)

**C.R.I.F.O. ORBIT.** Monthly. \$1.50 6 months. \$3. a year. (Leonard H. Stringfield, 7017 Britton Avenue, Cincinnati 27, Ohio.)

**SAUCER NEWS.** (formerly NEXUS). Bi-monthly. \$2. a year. (James W. Moseley, P.O. Box 163, Fort Lee, New Jersey.)

**ROUND ROBIN.** Bi-monthly. \$5 a year. (N. Meade Layne, M.A., B.S.R.A., 3524, Adams Avenue, San Diego 16, California.)

**CLIPS, QUOTES & COMMENTS.** Bi-weekly. \$10 a year. (N. Meade Layne, M.A., B.S.R.A., 3524, Adams Avenue, San Diego 16, California.)

**THE LITTLE LISTENING POST.** Every few weeks. 4 issues \$1. (Mrs Walton Colcord John, 4811, Illinois Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C.)

**INTERPLANETARY NEWS DIGEST.** Single 50 Cents. 5 issues for \$2. (Genevieve A. Johnston, c/o New Age Pub. Co., 1542 Glendale Blvd., Los Angeles 26, California.)

**THE SAUCER SENTINEL.** Bi-weekly. \$1.35 for 6 months. (Olympic Publications, 6 Holland Court, Saginaw, Michigan.)

**FLYING SAUCER REVIEW.** (no connection with this magazine). Monthly. (\$3 a year. Overseas. \$4. Robert J. Gribble, Civilian Flying Saucer Intelligence, P.O. Box 441, Seattle 11, Washington.)

**THE VIMANA.** Single 25 Cents. 5 issues \$1. (Henry Maday, 6432 Cass Avenue, Detroit 2, Michigan.)

**THE TELONIC RESEARCH BULLETIN.** Quarterly. Single 50 Cents. \$2 a year. (Telonic Research Center, P.O. Box 1654, Prescott, Arizona.)

**THE ROUNDHOUSE.** Monthly. Single 25 Cents. \$2.75 a year. (Neal Kearney, R.R.3, Maquoketa, Iowa.)

**THE BULLETIN.** Monthly. \$2 a year. (Thomas M. Comella, 20019 Scottsdale Blvd., Shaker Heights, Ohio.)

**PROCEEDINGS** of the College of Universal Wisdom. Monthly. Vol. offerings. (George W. Van Tassel, P.O. Box 419, Yucca Valley, California.)

**MYSTIC MAGAZINE.** Monthly. \$3 a year. (Ray Palmer, Amherst, Wisconsin.)

**FLYING SAUCER NEWS.** (No connection with the British one.) Monthly. Single 25 Cents. \$2 a year. Overseas. \$3.50. (James S. Rigberg, 1597 Third Avenue & 90th St., New York 28, N.Y.)

## FLYING SAUCER BOOKS

- BEHIND THE FLYING SAUCERS, by Frank Scully. Henry Holt & Co, New York, \$2.75, Goilancz, London, 13/-d.
- THE FLYING SAUCERS ARE REAL, by Major Donald Keyhoe. Fawcett Publications Inc., Greenwich, Conn., 25 cents. Hutchinson, London, 2/-d.
- THE RIDDLE OF THE FLYING SAUCERS, by Gerald Heard. Carroll & Nicholson, London, 10/6d. Harper Bros, USA, \$2.75.
- THE COMING OF THE SAUCERS, by Kenneth Arnold & Ray Palmer. Amherst Press, Wisconsin, \$4.00.
- FLYING SAUCERS, by Professor Donald Menzel. Harvard University Press, \$4.75.
- FLYING SAUCERS FROM OUTER SPACE, by Major Donald Keyhoe. Henry Holt & Co., New York, \$3.00. Hutchinson, London, 10/6d.
- FLYING SAUCERS HAVE LANDED, by Desmond Leslie & George Adamski. T. Werner Laurie, Ltd, London, 15/-d. British Book Centre, New York, \$3.50.
- I RODE A FLYING SAUCER, by George W. Van Tassel. Devorss & Co., Los Angeles, \$1.00.
- ABOARD A FLYING SAUCER, by Truman Bethurum. Devorss & Co., Los Angeles, \$3.00.
- THE SAUCERS SPEAK, by Williamson & Bailey. New Age Publg. Co., Los Angeles, \$2.00.
- THE WHITE SANDS INCIDENT, by Daniel W. Fry. New Age Publg. Co., Los Angeles, \$1.50.
- FLYING SAUCERS FROM THE MOON, by H. T. Wilkins. Peter Owen, London, 16/-d. published in America under title of
- FLYING SAUCERS ON THE ATTACK. Citadel Press, New York, \$3.00.
- FLYING SAUCER FROM MARS, by Cedric Allingham. Frederick Muller, London, 10/6d. British Book Centre, New York, \$3.00.
- SPACE, GRAVITY AND THE FLYING SAUCER, by Leonard G. Cramp, T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., London, 12/6d. British Book Centre, New York, \$3.00.
- THE CASE FOR THE UFO, by M. K. Jessup, Citadel Press, New York, \$3.50. and in Britain, UFO, by M. K. Jessup, Arco Publications, London, 15/-d.
- THE SECRET OF THE SAUCERS, by Orfeo M. Angelucci. Amherst Press, Wisconsin, \$3.00.
- TO MEN OF EARTH, by Daniel W. Fry. New Age Publg. Co., Los Angeles, \$1.00.
- WE COME IN PEACE, by Franklin Thomas. New Age Publg. Co., Los Angeles, \$1.00.
- FLYING SAUCERS AND COMMON SENSE, by Wavenev Girvan. Frederick Muller, London, 10/6d. Citadel Press, New York, \$2.50.
- INSIDE THE SPACE SHIPS, by George Adamski. Abelard-Schuman, Inc., New York, \$3.00. Available now. Messrs. Arco & Neville Spearman, London, 16/-d. Ready May, 1956.
- THE FLYING SAUCER CONSPIRACY, by Major Donald Keyhoe. Henry Holt & Co., New York, \$3.50.
- THE COMING OF THE GUARDIANS, by N. Meade Layne. BSRA, 3524 Adams Ave., San Diego, 16, Calif., \$3.00.
- FLYING SAUCERS UNCENSORED, by H. T. Wilkins. Citadel Press, New York, \$3.50.
- FLYING SAUCERS COME FROM ANOTHER WORLD, by Jimmy Guieu. Hutchinson & Co., London, 12/6d. Ready March, 1956. also published in France as,
- LES SOUCOUPE VOLANTES VIENNENT D'UN AUTRE MONDE. Editions "Fleuve Noirs", Paris.
- THE TRUTH ABOUT THE FLYING SAUCERS, by Aimé Michel. Robert Hale Ltd., London. About 15/-. Ready June, 1956.
- OTHER BOOKS FOR SAUCER RESEARCHERS.
- THE COMPLETE WORKS OF CHARLES FORT. Henry Holt & Co., New York, \$7.00.
- MAN IN THE UNIVERSE, by C. E. Last. T. Werner Laurie, Ltd, London, 12/6d.
- MYSTERIES OF SPACE AND TIME, by Dr. H. P. Wilkins. Frederick Muller, London, 15/-d.
- OUR MOON, by Dr. H. P. Wilkins. Frederick Muller, London, 12/6d.
- THERE IS LIFE ON MARS, by The Earl Nelson. T. Werner Laurie Ltd, London, 13/6.
- 200 MILES UP, by J. Gordon Vaeth. The Ronald Press Coy., New York, \$5.00.
- \* NEW Price.

# CURRENT EVENTS IN THE HEAVENS

A BI-MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE NIGHT-SKY

by W. Schroeder

NOTHING seems to be more tantalising to those who believe in flying saucers than the fact that they have to rely on rather fleeting observations to obtain their information. It is like putting a jig-saw puzzle together, but doing it piece by piece only, and never being allowed to spot a large chunk of the picture at once.

So far, progress has been slow, and there seem to be only two ways of speeding it up—either we must convince more astronomers of the reality of flying saucers or saucerphiles must become astronomers. In either case, the result would be that observers thus trained could spot U. F. O.'s at considerably greater distances than could observers who are unable to distinguish between a common celestial phenomenon and a flying saucer should the latter be seen from some considerable distance.

The number of useful reports would thus be automatically increased, and the question—Interplanetary Origin, Man-made Secret Weapon, or Hallucination?—could be answered in a comparatively short time.

## Leap Year

The next two months, however, will not be very conducive to observation. For one think, they are the cloudiest of the year, at least in the northern hemisphere, and for another, the nights gradually begin to shorten, although Fig 1. shows that there are still many nights when prolonged observations will be quite possible.

There is one date in this period which deserves special mention, and this is 20 March. On this

day the Sun crosses the celestial equator, and day and night are of equal length—12 hours each. 1956 being a leapyear, this occurs one day earlier than in other years because of the extra day at the end of February. As the time the Earth takes to travel once round the sun, is not an exact

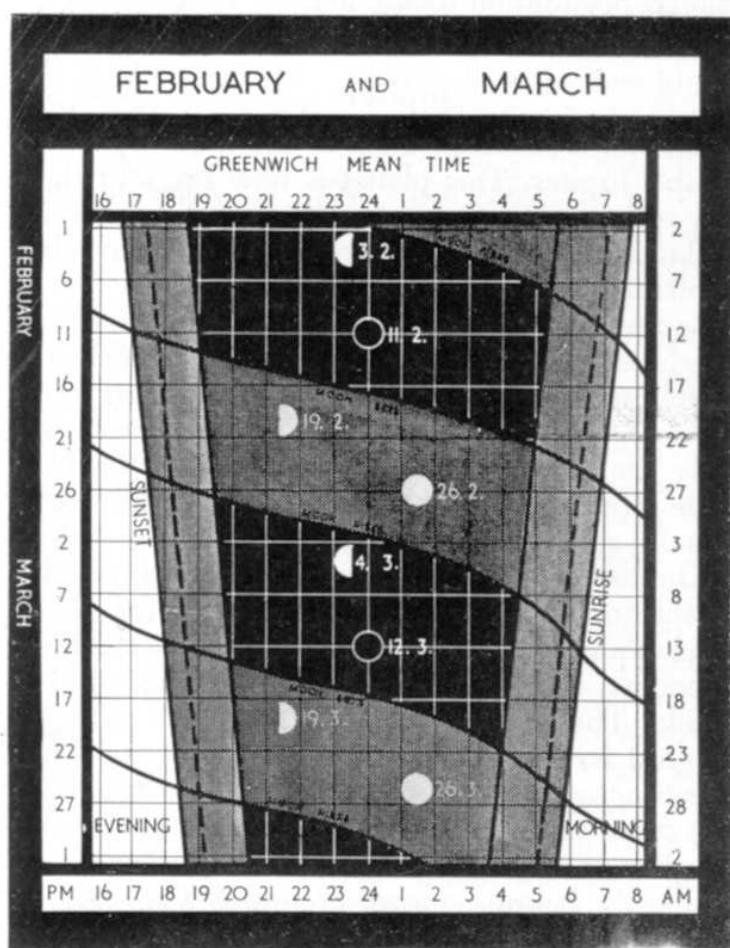


Fig 1. Times of Sunrise, Sunset, Moonrise and Moonset during February and March 1956.

multiple of the 24-hour day, next year's equinox will again, as usually, occur on March 21.

The moon, again, provides us with an interesting phenomenon. In the early morning of 6 February, she will pass the planet Mars in the lower reaches of the constellation Ophiuchus. Both bodies are nearly due south, then, and therefore well above the horizon. Fig 2. shows the aspect of the sky at that time, as seen from the British Isles, where the Moon appears to be about  $\frac{1}{2}$  degree below Mars, that is a distance of about her own diameter.

As the Moon is comparatively near to us, the relative positions of the two bodies to each other are not the same when as observed from different parts of the Earth's surface, in fact the further south the observer is stationed, the closer the two seem to be. Observers in South Africa can even observe the moon to occult Mars, that is, the Moon passes in front of the planet thus making it invisible for about an hour. The conditions for observing this occultation are much more favourable than they were a few months ago when Venus was in this part of the heavens and a similar occultation took place.

## Jupiter

The most striking object in the nightsky is, no doubt, Jupiter. This planet is now brighter than any other-planet or star in the sky, and its yellowish, steady light provides a remarkable contrast to the nearby star Regulus.

Jupiter has four Moons, and their sizes and brightnesses are such that they should be clearly visible to the naked eye on any clear night. The light of the planet is so dazzling, however, that only the keenest eyes are able to see the four little specks of light, although children can usually see them quite well.

On 16 February, Jupiter will be in opposition to the sun, and therefore be nearer to the Earth than at any other time of the year. This, of course, accounts for its brilliance during the coming weeks. The chart printed on the centre pages of the last issue of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW indicates the time of Jupiter's opposition, as on this date the curve representing the path of the planet and the line of opposition intersect each other.

Shortly before sunrise, around 8 February, it may well be worth while to look out for Mercury, in the constellation Capricornus just above the eastern horizon, while in the evening sky, near

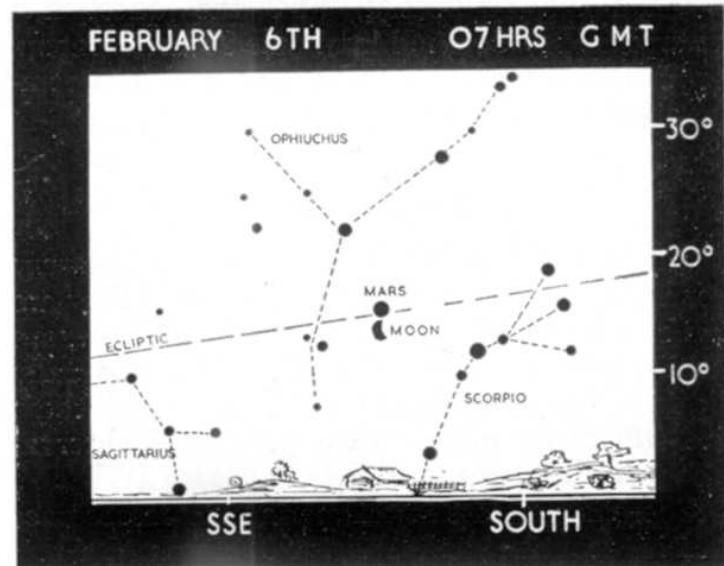
the place where the sun has set, Venus becomes brighter from week to week.

Fig. 3 shows the positions of the planets relative to the sun and the surrounding fixed stars on 1 February, together with their movements during the succeeding two months. Venus is gradually catching up on the Earth, while the Earth itself begins to overtake Mars. Both these planets are in positions of their orbits, which would be most advantageous for launching space ships destined to reach the Earth. Owners of small telescopes or binoculars might try to catch a glimpse of the mysterious flashes observed on Venus several times already, which always occurred about 80 days before that planet overtook the Earth. *It would not be the first time that these flashes tied up with Flying Saucer reports approximately 11 weeks afterwards.* This, incidentally, is the time the journey from Venus to Earth would take if the course was calculated to afford maximum economy in fuel consumption, and making the best use of the momentum imparted on the spaceship by the orbital movement of Venus.

## Fireballs

The nights around 8 February present us with the spectacle of a number of fireballs which seem to radiate from a point near Capella, the brightest star in the Charioteer. These meteors are very slow moving and can easily be mistaken for flying saucers, a confusion which should hardly arise with the swift meteors radiating from Bootes

Fig 2. Aspect of the Sky, looking South, at 7 a.m. on February 6th, 1956.



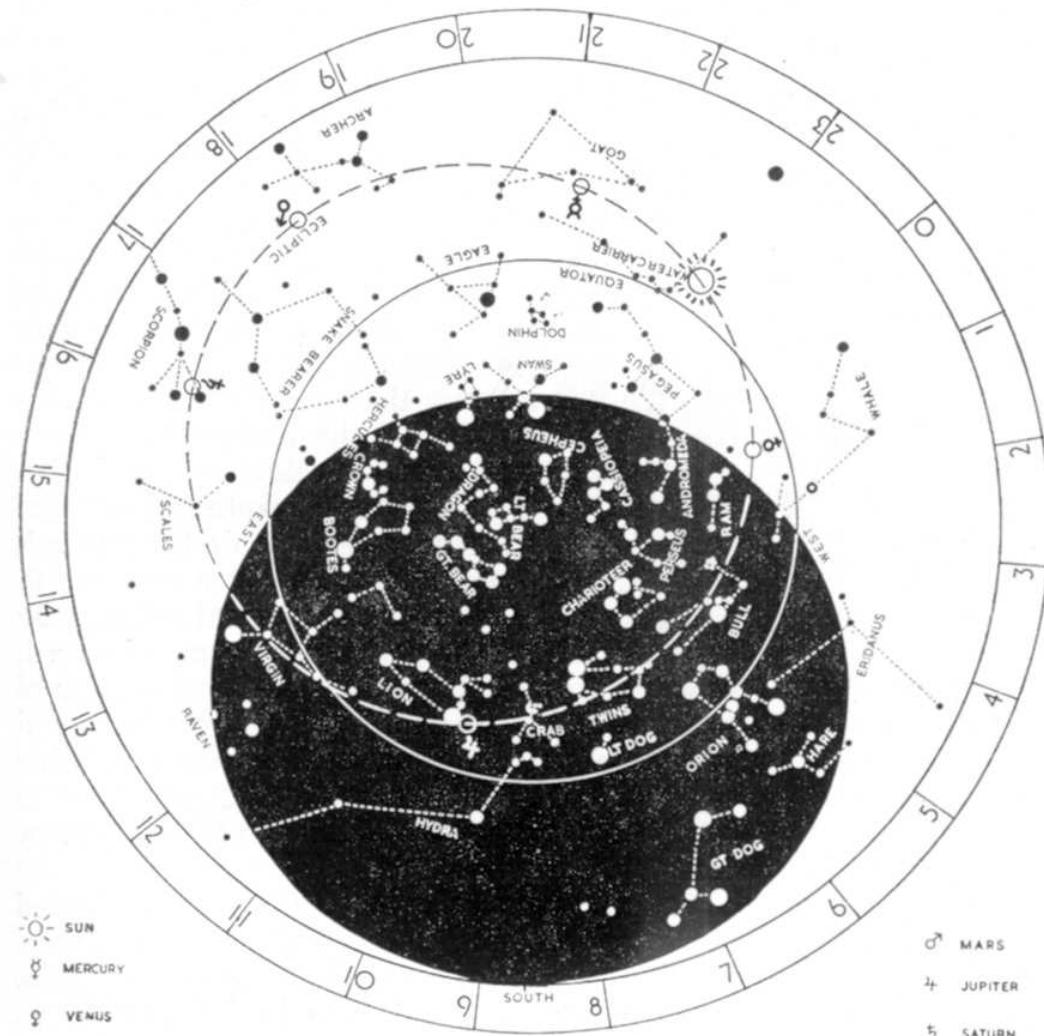
around 11 March, which, although not quite as bright, leave streaks behind, which persist for a few seconds.

The aspect of the nightsky indicates that the winter is nearing its end. The winter constellations, grouped around Orion, are preparing to set in the west, with the Bull, Orion and The Great Dog nearly on the horizon, and the Little Dog and the Twins only a little above.

The region of the sky above the southern horizon is, at this time of the year, almost devoid of bright stars, and Alphard, the brightest star in the constellation Hydra gains more prominence in the poor surroundings than any other star of a similar magnitude.

Above the head of Hydra is the insignificant constellation of the Crab, which belongs to the Zodiac. Of particular interest here is the little cluster of stars indicated on Fig. 4, which can be seen with the naked eye. Unlike many other

**Fig 4. Positions of the Planets relative to the fixed stars on 1 February 1956, and their movements during the following two months.**



**Fig 3. Aspect of the Nightsky on 1 March 1956 at 10 p.m.**

clusters it does not merely appear as a hazy patch of light, but it is possible to see the individual stars of the cluster provided the sky is clear and there is no moonlight. In opera glasses or binoculars this group presents a fine view.

The Lion looks rather unfamiliar because of the bright Jupiter near its principal star Regulus, and the eastern horizon is dominated by Bootes with the bright reddish star Arcturus. The Crown has just become visible in the north-east, while Hercules is still partly below the horizon. Low down, in the North are two bright stars, Vega and Deneb, the brightest stars of Lyre and Swan, and the Great Bear, being upside-down, presents an altogether unfamiliar aspect.

# SAU

**O**N October 25, 1955, Donald A. Quarles, Secretary of the Air Force, issued a statement to the press, that as a result of an exhaustive study completed by the Air Force, covering some 316 pages of material replete with charts, drawings and statistical data, the widely reported flying saucers did not actually exist. "On the basis of this study," said Quarles, "we believe that no objects such as those popularly described as flying saucers have overflowed the United States."

In view of the growing lists of reports of flying saucers and other unidentified flying objects from all parts of the world, many of these reports given by experienced air pilots and other competent observers, this is a most amazing statement. With the evidence for the reality of flying saucers growing stronger day by day, it is hard to understand how such a conclusion could be arrived at. Not long ago, in May 1954 to be specific, seven years after the first reports began piling in, Captain Edward J. Ruppelt, in charge of the official Air Force investigation of Unidentified Flying Objects argued that if flying saucers exist, they are craft from outer space. Being in possession of all the then secret government data on the phenomena and having personally investigated a large number of cases, he was unable to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the real nature of reported sightings. Nothing has transpired since that date to unravel the mysteries of the large number of cases unexplainable in terms of the so-called natural causes. It might also be noted that previously, in July 1952, Major General John A. Samford, Air Force Director of Intelligence, referred to the then "20 per cent of the reports—that have come from credible observers of relatively incredible things."

Air Force Secretary Quarles, in his present governmental capacity less than a year and presumably with comparatively little or no background of study of Unidentified Flying objects comes forward with a statement which in effect refutes even the former pronouncements of those officials who have given the problem immeasurably more study.

One unfortunate feature of this statement by Secretary Quarles is the fact that with the sensational front page publicity given to it by all the big city newspapers in the United States, the statement coming as it does from one of the highest ranking officials of the United States government, it is by and large accepted at face value by the rank and file of citizenry. I have noted that college and university professors, students, and the general public I have en-

countered seem to have swallowed this statement literally hook, line and sinker. Such is the power of publicity and the nation's press to mould and control public opinion.

One of my alert students who was interested in this subject and "taken in" by this pronouncement of Secretary Quarles was somewhat startled when I suggested that the Air Force Secretary was wrong in his judgment. "Well" exclaimed this student "how are we to know what is true and what isn't?" This poses a problem indeed. If, looking for the facts, one cannot rely on the highly publicized statements of top ranking government officials, where will one turn to find the truth? Any dissenting viewpoint of an average citizen or even that of a specialist would scarcely secure local press recognition, let alone widespread publicity. Most people depend upon the various news media for sources of information. Thus it appears that publicity alone determines the viewpoints of the bulk of the masses and apparently also the so-called well-informed.

Would the Air Force be willing to make its files accessible to physical scientists desiring to advance study in this field? This is a problem in which various branches of physical science, by the very nature of the phenomena observed, should have an interest. The physical science of meteoritics, meteorology, astrophysics, and general physics could find in the data available on this subject many intriguing problems to investigate through the media of physical science technique and method.

Government studies have not been conducted in accordance with the methods of exact science. The programme of investigation has been under the supervision of subordinate military officers

# CERS AND SCIENCE

by Charles A. Maney

whose educational backgrounds have not been those of rigorous scientific study. Such individuals, lacking the precise specialized training of physical scientists in research methods have therefore found it necessary from time to time to avail themselves of the services of panels of scientists and also the part time services of numerous individual scientists on an advisory basis. Such an arrangement precludes the possibility of rigorous scientific analysis of the many puzzling features of the problem. It would seem that the advice of scientists, even though secured from top men in various fields of science, could not possibly be of great value unless the primary interests of these men were in the field of unidentified flying objects. Top flight scientists as a rule are particularly interested only in the fields of research in which they have devoted their major efforts. Advice in a field somewhat distinct from their own could not serve much useful purpose.

Six years study of this elusive problem has convinced me that any appraisal of phenomena in this field unless backed by considerable effort in getting at the true details, along with countless hours of thought on their interpretation, is of no considerable value. Significant findings in physical science are not usually obtained by panel discussion nor by widespread consultation. These two devices might serve to stimulate

Charles A. Maney, head of the Department of Physics at the Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio, U.S.A., has spent more than six years studying flying saucers and other sky phenomena. He has dug deep for detailed information about incidents and sightings worthy of note and spent countless hours interpreting the information and giving serious thought to his findings. In this article he shows up the inconsistencies of science in its approach to the u.f.o.

thinking and to suggest procedures, but not to actually bring to light new findings. The persistent devoted effort of the individual scientist himself alone, free from supervision and in full charge of his research, is necessary if significant advances are to be made.

Moreover in ordinary scientific research new findings are invariably identified by the names of the scientists. In the air force studies to date the role of the scientist has been reversed. Instead of

being in charge of the investigation he is merely the assistant who complies with the requests of the military. He is asked to aid inexperienced novices in scientific effort. The results of these so-called studies by the military are reported to the top brass, who though even without first-hand knowledge of the problem, have the final say-so to interpret the work and frame the concluding statements. Obviously this is an unsatisfactory situation. Before any real advance in

knowledge of Unidentified Flying Objects is secured by the military, the problems will have to be worked out by individual scientists. These most certainly will be permitted to assume full responsibility for their findings and like other scientists will have the rightful prerogative of identifying their individual contributions by their names. Moreover their studies will be available to other scientists for critical appraisal. This most certainly is not true at present.

The so-called Air Force study though very extensive, is pitifully limited in its scope. The limitation of the study of the elaborate data so far secured to a statistical evaluation from a predetermined questionnaire form simply presupposes some pre-knowledge of the type of results to be expected. This procedure has proven effective in simple problems in education, psychology, and the social sciences. It is not a recognised research tool in physical science. The problems of physical science are never solved by such superficial methods. As one progresses in knowledge of any physical phenomenon the surprise element is ever present. The approach to a solution must constantly be changed because of unanticipated findings.

### Questionnaire

A copy of the "U.S. Air Force Technical Information Sheet," a questionnaire of eight pages in length, is given in the Appendix of Major Keyhoe's book "*Flying Saucers From Outer Space*," published in 1953. It appears that the Air Force study recently completed is based to a large extent upon the statistical findings secured by analysis of reports furnished from this and similar forms. Nowhere in this particular questionnaire (the only one I was able to secure) is there any question pertaining to the phenomenon of "*Angel Hair*," and yet one of the most significant patterns of performance associated with Unidentified Flying Objects concerns the circumstances under which this fibrous material is ejected from them.

Another significant finding not determinable through the medium of the questionnaire is the discovery of causes of peculiar changes in the apparent shapes of unidentified flying objects. There is strong evidence that a large number of the objects apparently observed, with their nebulous and variable outlines, are not the real objects, but rather cloud-like shapes lenticular, and otherwise, of glows and mist surrounding the sometimes obscured solid objects. As a result of such a discovery the statistical frequencies and probabilities secured from the questionnaire material on shapes and outlines of objects observed would have little value.

The summary statement issued by the Air Force on October 25, 1955, advises that this study "was prepared by a panel of scientists both in and out of the Air Force." Let it be particularly noted that though this study may have been pre-

pared by a panel of scientists, it is significant that being restricted in their study by merely statistical analysis of data secured from a handed-down form, the scientists were in effect doing the work of subordinate clerks and statisticians.

In the well-documented accounts such as the Mantell case, where detailed accounts involving perchance significant performances peculiar only to the one incident are vouched for and officially recognised, the statistical analysis of the kind used in the Air Force study fails completely. It is as though the whole problem is attached from a self-imposed incomplete partial viewpoint.

Another incomplete aspect of the Air Force study is that it seems to include only reports of phenomena observed in the United States. For example in France alone, according to the French author Aimé Michel "a fairly complete account of the flying-saucer observations made in France the last few years alone would fill several volumes." Any study of flying objects which ignores the multitudinous sightings elsewhere in the world surely is restricted in its scope.

### Foo-fighters

The study of unidentified flying objects includes a variety of phenomena, many of which the Air Force does not attempt to deny. One such type of object is the so-called green fireball. This type of flying saucer has been observed frequently passing over southwestern United States as well as over Australia and other parts of the world. Dr. Lincoln La Paz, Head of the Department of Meteoritics of the University of New Mexico has been actively studying this phenomenon for a number of years. No one denies the existence of this type of sky object probably because a scientist of wide reputation regards the phenomenon as real.

The reality of the so-called "Foo-fighters", another type of unidentified sky object has not been questioned by flying saucer sceptics, at least not publicly. These luminous objects of small size and remarkable performance were encountered by aviators of both the Allies and the Nazis during the last world war and by American aviators in the Korean conflict. Because of the great number of similar incidents noted by experienced airmen in which these mysterious lights figured, no sceptic has ventured to deny that these objects have been seen.

There have been thousands of reports of circular and disk-shaped objects recorded since the

spring of 1947. During the past three years and in increasing number, there have been reports of larger cigar-shaped objects seen along with smaller disks, or what were originally called flying saucers. The Air Force pronouncement denies that such objects have flown over the United States even though literally hundreds of experienced airmen have testified as having encountered them and having observed them simultaneously, visually and on radar. It should not be overlooked that of all persons qualified to judge what they have seen none are more competent than they who are the professional airmen.

### Classification

A significant feature noted in the study of these various mysterious sky objects is that steadily with the passage of time the evidences for their reality keeps on accumulating. It is believed that little by little the various patterns of appearance and performance of these at present unidentified objects will become more clear and understandable. As long as the reports of these phenomena continue to be cumulative, and this feature has been noted time and time again, there is every good reason to believe that scientific knowledge of these strange sky objects will continue to grow. The many intriguing features of this study should certainly before long challenge the alert and serious minded scientists in increasing numbers.

The approach of physical science to the study of unexplained phenomena usually follows more or less the same pattern. Various observations occurring under similar conditions or possessing elements of similarity under diverse conditions are interpreted by an imaginative scientific mind in terms of an arbitrary theoretical picture which tentatively seems to fit the facts as observed. The theoretical picture fitting in with available observed facts suggests other possibilities of performance consistent with the requirements of the assumed theory. These predicted possibilities are then checked against actual observations either in the laboratory as in physics with a controlled set-up, or as in astronomy by persistent close survey of accumulating details where laboratory examination is not possible.

The observed details of flying saucer appearance and performance fit remarkably well into a theory based upon the idea of the production of a localized gravitational field. This theory is described with particular clarity in the French treatise "Lueurs sur Les Soucoupes Volantes" by

Aimé Michel. In this splendidly written book Michel gives a clear cut picture of the created gravitational field principle in its application to flying saucer appearance and performance as developed by the brilliant young Frenchman Lieutenant Plantier. The localized gravitational field explanation is also the viewpoint of Professor Hermann Oberth of Germany, an internationally known authority on guided missiles and the conquest of space.

It should be noted that at the present time the top university and industrial laboratories and research centers of the United States and other countries are devoting great effort in the attempt to solve the secret of gravitational force. This concerted drive by scientists could with very little effort be associated with the rapidly mounting data about unidentified flying objects, which data fits into patterns of performance and appearance of gravity-controlled machines.

### Special features

In a brief discussion such as this one cannot amplify in detail the multitudinous evidences supporting the gravitational field idea, but it can be demonstrated at length that these evidences are available. My personal investigations bear out perfectly the observations listed by Lt. Plantier in his analysis. The concept of space travel through the device of gravity provides a logical explanation of the following features of flying saucer phenomena:

1. The strictly circular disk shape of some forms.
2. The capacity to stay motionless at any altitude, even a few feet above the ground.
3. The absence of any loud sound attending hovering, slow speed, or supersonic speed.
4. The absence of surface heating under a tremendous speed which would make the machine unbearably hot.
5. The capacity to execute 90° or 180° turns under high speed without strain to parts of the machine or injury to its occupants.
6. The brilliant glows of changing colors attending variations in speed and altitude.
7. The surrounding, and often times obscuring glow and cloud.
8. The apparent changes in shape as well as apparent disappearances while under observation.

(Continued on page 29)

# THIS AMAZING UNIVERSE

by

**Arthur Constance**

Contributing this series of articles to "Flying Saucer Review," Arthur Constance, whose library of 16,000 books and two million news cuttings is probably in many ways unique, begins some remarkable references to sky phenomena in world literature which will undoubtedly prove provocative and excite wide attention. "The Glazier," by Arthur Constance (to be published in March), has been described by some who have read the MS. as a moving and most unusual experiment in biography, for it deals with the fantastic life of the author's father, a jack-of-all-trades, whose failures to make good led him at last to the making of leaded-glass, in which he failed even more conspicuously. But the book, with its forty home-removals, its delineation of the glazier's unusual character, and its striking symbolisms, is much more than a biography. You will need to read it to discover exactly what it is.

OF all illusions cherished by readers of printed words the most prevalent and pernicious is the idea that "the latest" are the most accurate, the most fully-informed, and the most probably true. I am afraid that students of sky phenomena are not free from the hallucination: and I am very sure that scientists and astronomers (who should surely know better) are among the students most seriously infected. It may be that numbers of u.f.o. writers and investigators have shrugged themselves free of this mental shroud, this appurtenance of the charnel-house of prejudice, but I have no statistics. I can only record my conviction that it is a shroud, a thing of corruption and spiritual death, and not the embroidered vestment that it might seem to be, as worn by the high priests of astronomical science.

## The Latest

For the idea that something printed later in time is the last word on any subject only needs stating to be seen for what it is: a dangerous and deceptive concept. It is quite evident that one must have knowledge of "the latest," to be fully informed; but being up to date does not necessarily make one qualified to speak as an authority—one must have something more than "up-to-date-ness." Nor does the fact that one is fully informed regarding "the latest" mean that one has the truth.

Science has changed her mind as often as the average woman has changed her style of dress through the ages. She may, today, be enamoured

with the "A-line" or the "H-line" of thermonuclear physics, but the fashion will pass, and such colourful and fascinating phrases as "cyclotron-bombardment" and "transuranic elements" and "liquid luminophors" will become shabby and outworn. It has all happened before, again and again—this scientific obsession with ideological trappings and trinkets. I am compelled to say "scientific," but it is actually "anything but"—it is childish and illogical. And if it is true that children and fools should not play with edged tools, then surely it is childish folly to play about with forces so frighteningly formidable as nuclear fission and radio-active dust.

One would feel safer if the high priests of "the latest" were in agreement, but there are more sectarian disagreements among them than in any of the world religions.

## Neutral Sundays

John Rowland, in his masterly *Mysteries of Science*<sup>°</sup>, quotes a statement by Sir William Bragg which has vital significance: that nowadays the physicist believes in the wave-theory of light on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; in some sort of theory that light is made up of particles on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and remains neutral, as between the two theories, on Sundays. I think that is an understatement—there are more probably seven thousand than seven days in the scientific week.

Professor Eddington, in *The Nature of the*

<sup>°</sup> Werner Laurie, 1955.

*Physical World*†, rightly indicates "the lack of finality of scientific theories" and the fact that "ideas seem to zigzag in a manner most disconcerting to the onlooker." And he is obviously right in saying that "like the systems of Euclid, of Ptolemy, of Newton, which have served their turn, so the systems of Einstein and Heisenberg may give way to some fuller realisation of the world." But when he says that "amid all our faulty attempts at expression the kernel of scientific truth steadily grows," and "the more it changes, the more it remains the same," he is certainly expressing an almost universal scientific viewpoint, but one which is none the less unsound. For immediately he defined what he meant by "the kernel of scientific truth" he would find himself at variance with other scientists: in fact, we are back again at the one sure fact, that scientific opinion changes like the wind and contradicts itself, not merely from generation to generation but within the confines of each generation.

### Newton Knocked

What is it that "remains the same"? Immediately any scientist defines it (this mysterious "result" or "accumulative deposit") he is making an arbitrary choice and merely expressing an opinion which may or may not come within the "consensus" of scientific opinion of his generation. And even if it does, that "consensus" is certainly not identical, nor even identifiable, with the "consensus" of any previous generation.

Einstein has not patted Newton on the back—he has knocked him on the head.

Surveying past history, I find fragments of truth scattered in the unlikeliest places. Such fragments are often the orts, or food-remnants, from scientific feastings. Meetings, gatherings, conventions of scientists—whether actual or figurative, as "consensuses," etcetera—have enjoyed glorious agreement, glutting themselves with flavoursome facts and imbibing heady ideological wines. Orts of the arts! We find them under the table, after any such feasting, or swept into some remote corner.

We find them, particularly, in forgotten passages of world literature, and it shall be my pleasure—if it is your editor's and yours—to scramble round on my knees (for humility is, I am very sure, the one correct attitude in discover-

ing truth) searching for such orts in future articles.

I am fortunately (or if you take my good wife's word, unfortunately) in possession of a very large library. This has probably more sweepings and swillings than carefully-laid-out delicacies and vintages. But it may be that it contains more digestible stuff than modern public libraries—which depend so much on referential refrigeration for the preservation of mental food that is often synthetic. Anyway, I promise you some savoury tit-bits that will at least stimulate your appetite.

One would need a thousand lifetimes to survey world literature with a view to extracting passages relevant to the u.f.o.s. Any attempt to give an adequate précis of such a survey in these articles would be presumptuous madness. Even if such a précis were slashed, beginning not in ancient China, Egypt or Peru, but as late as the so-called "Dark Ages" (and if *they* were dark, what shall we say of this Atomic Age when we calmly contemplate the racking and torturing of millions with poisonous dust, to say nothing of stripping the scorched flesh from hundreds of millions if our monstrous weapons are used?)—even if we began with, shall we say, Charlemagne, we should find enough material to keep us researching *there* for years to come.

### No Sorcery

For Charlemagne—we have picked a name at random from world history—was obviously much interested in u.f.o.s. My authority, to mention but one of many I might quote, is Einhard's *Vita Karoli Magni*. I am not talking about balloons. Again and again in Einhard, and in other historians of the Charlemagne period, we find passages alluding to flying devices constructed by some monk or other in a secluded monastery, or some philosopher in a hut at the foot of the Alps, suggesting rude yet practical attempts to fly. But these accounts are themselves buried under an avalanche of passages suggesting that creatures other than earthlings were invading our atmosphere.

Of course, we "enlightened" humans dismiss it all as "sorcery." Even le Ministre, that quaint old historian of the town of Lyons, had to fall back on that conventional explanation of things he did not understand. "Towards the end of Charlemagne's reign," he says in one significant passage, "certain persons who lived near Mount

† Cambridge University Press, 1929.

Pilate in Switzerland, knowing<sup>\*</sup> by what means pretended sorcerers travelled through the air, resolved to try the experiment, and compelled some poor people to ascend in an aerostat. They descended in the town of Lyons, where they were immediately hurried to prison and the mob desired their death as sorcerers. The judges condemned them to be burned; but Bishop Agobard, after questioning them, although he could not believe their story of an aerial journey, gave credence to their innocence and allowed them to escape."

That was about a dozen centuries before the panic at Indianapolis when a "flying saucer" terrified the inhabitants—just one of many modern cities which have witnessed "sorcery" in our own times.

Had Adamski lived in Charlemagne's time he would have had his opportunity to recant, with the flames licking him—although I doubt if he would have confessed, for it should be quite obvious to anyone (even to astronomers with no appreciation of history) that Adamski believes in Adamski, even if others don't.

### Jonathan Swift

But why pick on Charlemagne? We might spend a few years researching through Roger Bacon's times. History, like art, is long—and life is fleeting.

If your editor, before our next issue, is not inundated with petitions to send me to the stake as a scientific heretic, I hope to give you, in my next article, some remarkable data from the writings of a late sixteenth-century author which do not merely refer to u.f.o.s, but to the very latest developments in this remarkable field for investigation. You may or may not guess who this author is. That must wait, for I simply haven't the space in this article. But I can, perhaps, give you something to think about from the writings of a more recent student of fantastic phenomena—one Jonathan Swift.

That Swift went mad at the end of his life should not be taken as impugning his sanity while at the height of his authorship. After all, many modern writers, scientific and otherwise, seem determined to remain mad all their lives, and may only have brief patches of sanity as they become senile.

Swift's life was blessed with that kind of

tension which seems necessary to genius, tearing, as it does, an author's mind apart. So an area of that suffocating blanket, superficial judgment, which rests on the minds of men, is ripped apart, and a few rays of eternal light penetrate.

Amazingly, while his mind decayed, Swift never once uttered a word of nonsense. He may have felt, subconsciously, that the camel's back of humanity might be endangered by even one last straw. Whatever the reason, there is something unspeakably heroic in Swift's last days. He wrote, "I am so stupid and confounded that I cannot express the mortification I am under both of body and mind." That was in 1740, and he lingered, going mad yet restraining himself from saying any foolish thing, until he died, with faculties paralysed rather than destroyed, in 1742. I commend his life to our idiotic psychiatrists—if they are capable of learning anything.

### No Nonsense

Swift talked no nonsense while insane—and he certainly talked none in his nonsense, which was saner than what the world calls sanity. I suggest that students of u.f.o.s. read some of Swift's main works again—we have all read them, of course. And I suggest careful reading of one of his fantasies in particular: *A Voyage to Laputa*.

What was in Swift's mind when he described the Luggnuggians, and the Struldbrugs, and the language of Balnibarbi, and all the rest of it? He has some digs at "the imbecility of human nature," of course. But there is surely much more in *A Voyage to Laputa* than meets the eye.

He says, "What wonderful discoveries we should make in astronomy by outliving and confirming our own predictions." *What did he mean?*

Were his floating and flying "islands" in this remarkable book intended by him to be no more than idle fancies? If so, we are exhibiting extraordinary credulity in our belief in coincidence.

Here we are, in 1956, planning flying and floating islands. What does it matter that we call them "basket-balls" or "satellites"?

When they go up—and providing the balloon doesn't go up in the form of a Third World War before they do go up—we shall be a step nearer to Swift's floating and flying islands of two hundred years ago.

Maybe history is not a one-way road. Perhaps it has two-way traffic, with roundabouts at intervals.

\* Note this word "knowing."

# FLYING SAUCERS AND ART

THROUGHOUT the centuries man has recorded his thoughts and experiences through the medium of the arts and in particular the graphic arts. Experience, therefore, being the greatest influence in Art, thus the environment which produces the experience is in turn portrayed by the artist in his work.

On the walls of the caves in Altamira, Northern Spain, are prehistoric paintings of deer and bison painted by man more than 10,000 years ago. There have been many theories advanced as to why these drawings and paintings were originally made. The favourite one is that they were magic rites with the belief that the caveman attempted to induce good hunting by drawing the animals he intended to hunt and kill. This appears to be quite a reasonable explanation, for it seems that man's first real experience would be hunger and, there again, it is reasonable to imagine that when hunger is present the most predominant subject in a man's mind would be food, and thus one can imagine the primitive artist in his cave drawing the lovely picture of a meal in the terms of the bison and deer, etc. This is particularly observed in children today when there is a tendency for the children to draw those things which they desire or enjoy.

## Nature

Then again, the Egyptians taking from nature, as they did, ideas for designs such as animals, birds and plants. Indeed, the whole mystery of death was a dominating force behind Egyptian life and art. The Greeks, too, with their love of the human form, their athletic activities which led them to the development of carving and modelling to a degree not previously reached. So we see examples through the ages which point to the fact that man's experience is the whole force behind art. Here you may ask "But what has all this to do with flying saucers?" A little patience, please, because after all, when you really consider, what has been man's latest experience?

*by Anthony Gray*

Why, flying saucers, of course! Whether this has been a real experience or merely a figment of the imagination does not matter. It is something which exists in fact or in fiction in man's mind and he has come to accept it so, therefore, it is natural to assume that this very latest experience is going to influence art in the future.

## Speed Up

So now we see right through the early prehistoric times and all through the Egyptian, Greek, Roman and Renaissance periods man's experience develops, and as it is doing so is likewise reflected in his art with greater ability and facility. Until we reach, roughly, the beginning of the present century. Up until this time the momentum of life was pretty much the same as it had been for thousands of years, then we enter the twentieth century with tremendous advances in science, locomotion and communication, particularly the internal-combustion engine and the conquest of flight. And almost suddenly it seems life speeded up, and naturally together with this speed-up man's mind and thoughts likewise were caught up in the momentum. So we see experience upon experience piling up at an ever-increasing rate, and where before it took a thousand years for a change to be effected or to be seen, the same is taking place in the matter of a few years today. Designs in locomotion, for example; and what was considered a futuristic design a short while ago is now an accepted functional one and is to be seen everywhere. Would this have been conceivable, say, three thousand years ago? Of course not. It was experience which led up to the evolution and development of such a design and, of course, cannot be divorced from art. I know some people will retort "Ah! But what about Picasso, but what about this so-called modern art?" True, true, as I

have already attempted to show, the artist is only the vehicle by which man's experience is transmitted through the various media, and it is only reasonable to look at modern art with this in mind. After all, man's experiences in the last 50 years have gone through such rapid and revolutionary changes that the artist, caught up in this overwhelming speed, also reflects revolutionary changes in new forms and expressions.

So we see that art is still functioning as an expression of new experiences.

How does this link up with flying saucers? Hitherto man has been earthbound and all his experiences and efforts have been conditioned by that fact. But now, however, there looms the very real possibility of space travel. This exciting prospect opens up a future of new vistas. Planets which were seen only as a name written on paper have now become a reality and there is a great probability that in the very near future man will land on the moon. What an experience that will be! And what effect will it have on art? What different colour fusions will be revealed, what the effect of view in space? What form of life is there on other planets? How has it evolved? Are there art forms? Is experience by life on other planets expressed in terms of art, and what form does

such art take? And so on. A host of questions to be answered and only by actual experience of the answers to these questions will art reveal the effect of the impact and will prove the highly important function that art has in our lives because it is through the field of art that people on earth will be told of the new life in space, and I have no doubt that, with the future of space travel and the contact with other beings, there certainly will be a tremendous effect on art and perhaps will revive a new interest and possibly produce a new outlook with the same importance as the Renaissance did on art.

One word of warning, however. Let it be recognised at once that any visitors arriving from outer space in flying saucers must be many years ahead of us in science and presupposes, too, that their social behaviour will likewise be very advanced. It would, therefore, be a mistake to approach such visitors with only a primitive and hostile attitude and to consider such a visit in terms of attack before first ascertaining the true purpose of their visit. In any case, even if language communications were difficult—and it is pretty obvious this would be the case—we would have to resort to the earliest form of communication, and that is by drawing and diagram.

## DON'T LAUGH . . . THEY'RE SERIOUS!

FLYING SAUCER investigators often write to ask about the official attitude to u.f.os behind the Iron Curtain. The following article taken from the Czechoslovakian Youth Union's daily paper "MLADA FRONTA" is typical.

Some five or six years ago, American propaganda evolved the idea of "flying saucers". This sensation was fabricated to make people forget their worries and to divert them from fighting for their rights. The bourgeois press even wrote that the "flying saucers" were a secret weapon designed to cause public unrest in America which is the only continent where they have ever been seen.

But, as this sensation was rather short-lived, somebody conceived the idea that the "flying saucers" were in fact space-ships from Mars, and the mendacious bourgeois press is now fabricating eyewitness accounts of the "flying saucers" and their crews. It was even said that somebody had touched one of these space-ships, received a

"magnetic" shock, and had pains in the shoulders for some three months. Other people allegedly saw the men from Mars, but their views differ as to whether they were three or six ft tall. Still others found a "Dead Martian" and chased two others, who were, actually, monkeys which a barber had shaved and put into a model aircraft which he had then launched for publicity reasons. Another witness had even spoken to the Martians by sign language, from which he gathered that they were not from Mars but from Venus and that they had come to this planet because they were apprehensive about the atomic experiments being carried on here. The "Martian" took a photograph of the witness, developed the film on the spot, and threw the picture to him out of his "flying saucer".

The "flying saucers" are a typical example of the pseudo-science disseminated by the Western press in order to make people forget the struggle for peace and the ban on the atom and hydrogen bombs.

# SELECTED BOOKS

Reviewed by

The Hon. Brinsley le Poer Trench

**T**WO HUNDRED MILES UP, *The conquest of the Upper Air*, by J. Gordon Vaeth. (The Ronald Press Company, New York, \$5.00)

The author is Head of the New Weapons and Systems Division, U.S. Navy Special Devices Center, Office of Naval Research. He should therefore, in common parlance, "know his onions."

He has written a superb factual story about the research being carried out by rockets, balloons and aeroplanes into the upper air. First, you learn about that done with captured German V-2s. Then later with Aerobees, Vikings, and combination V-2/WAC Corporal rockets. Technical descriptions of vehicles, equipment and techniques are included too, expressed in simple language for the layman.

A whole chapter is devoted to "The Minimum Satellite" to explain why these satellites are being launched in the coming International Geophysical Year.

But Mr Vaeth does not stop there. In a chapter called "Beyond the Earth", he looks to the future, to when Man reaches out to the Moon, the Planets, and maybe, even to the Stars. However, this chapter is no idle daydream. The author frankly faces up to the difficulties, tasks and problems that lie ahead. They are many, but he is confident that they will be overcome.

Flying saucer researchers will be especially interested in the references to flying saucers in the chapter "Project Skyhook". Mr Vaeth states that Skyhook balloons have contributed greatly to flying saucer phenomena. Their translucent polyethylene material gives them an unusual appearance in the sky, and because of their size they can be seen 20 miles or more away. He

points out that Skyhooks have been known to travel at 195 mph. at high altitudes.

Undoubtedly, Skyhooks have probably accounted for many saucer sightings, and balloon personnel placed little stock on these reports until 24th April, 1949, when they had a most remarkable sighting of their own! This was at White Sands Proving Ground in New Mexico. This particular sighting represents one of the most authenticated ones to-date. The full and complete details are recorded in this book for the first time. They are too long to be given in this review, so you are recommended to obtain a copy for yourselves. It is a little expensive, but well worth the money.

There are 77 first class photographs and drawings. An engrossing book.



**T**HERE IS LIFE ON MARS, by The Earl Nelson, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A. (Werner Laurie, London, 12s. 6d.)

On the first page I read "The Sun is one of at least a hundred thousand million stars belonging to what is known as the Galaxy, and not a very large or important one at that. . . . .", and on page 2, "Within range of the 200 inch telescope at Mount Palomar in California, there are more than a hundred million similar galaxies which are spoken of as the extra galactic nebulae. . . . ."

Yes, when we read words like these, we are filled with awe and wonder and humbleness at the stupendous vastness of infinite creation.

Lord Nelson considers it most unlikely that life occurs only on one planet in the Universe. He goes so far as to think that that there may be life similar to ours in other systems and galaxies. There are some interesting chapters on the Martian Canals, Inter-Planetary Travel (Earth style), and the possibility of life on Mars and Venus. He goes so far as to consider that plant life and possibly even some form of intelligent life may exist on Mars.

However, Lord Nelson writes some very strong words on the subject of alleged landings by Venusians and Martians here in flying saucers. He states we know with absolute certainty that no creatures from either Mars or Venus would be able to live and breathe in our atmosphere for

more than a few moments without the aid of elaborate breathing apparatus, nor would they be likely to bear anything but the faintest resemblance to ourselves. This is where, I am afraid, some of us will beg to differ.

Lord Nelson has, strangely enough, written on page 105: "Even with the best of modern instruments it is impossible for us to be certain what conditions are like at the surface of a planet such as Mars." In other words no one knows for certain what can live on Mars. If we do not know what can live for certain on Mars, then we do not know whether it can breathe and live here on Earth. Apart from this difference of opinion with the author, this is a most readable and interesting book and contains a great deal of food for thought.



**I**N SIDE THE SPACE SHIPS, by George Adamski. (Abelard-Schuman, Inc., New York, \$3.50. To be published in May by Messrs. Arco & Neville Spearman, Ltd, London, 16s.)

Since the memorable incidents recounted in *Flying Saucers Have Landed*, argument over Adamski's claims has been increasingly fierce, and indeed this new book will add fresh logs to the fire of controversy.

Desmond Leslie in his foreword writes: "At first, there appear to be only two ways in which you can take this amazing document. Either it is true or it is not. I cannot prove to the reader it is true any more than I can prove it is not. Each will have to decide for himself."

This is indeed a fabulous book. We are told that people from other planets are now living among us—that Adamski went for trips in both saucers and mother ships—that Venusians, Martians, Saturnians, yes the lot! travel to and from each other's planets, just like Britons, Americans and Swedes going to Paris for a weekend. Furthermore, Adamski met a highly evolved Being on a mother ship who was only 1000 years old, not to mention some very attractive spatial blondes and brunettes looking in their twenties, but who turned out to be around 200. Yes, all this is fabulous to our conventional and rather limited horizons.

There has been considerable criticism already of Adamski to complete the volume.

Many people scorn the idea of space visitors having such large life spans and keeping their looks into the bargain. I would refer these critics to the *Bible* (*Genesis 5.27.*) where they will read that Methuselah lived to the age of 969 years. Others full of years were Adam 930 and Noah 950 respectively. May I suggest that since these early biblical times, the natives of this planet have perhaps lost the knack of remaining young for so long. Maybe living longer and looking younger is the natural thing to do out in space?

Among the 16 illustrations in the book there are four photos of a Venusian mother ship taken from a saucer in space. The saucer pilot used Adamski's Polaroid camera. These photos were taken in the early hours of 25th April, 1955. Four portholes are shown in each photo, with a Venusian at the first porthole and Adamski at the second. There is a black background of space, and the mother ship shows up as a strong white luminous cigar shape with the portholes clearly showing.

It is only fair to point out that these photos are not all that they might be in the way of clear evidence. The portholes seem to be very irregular as regards both shape and size, and the heads of both the Venusian and Adamski look very unreal. I am not implying that it should be possible to identify them at that distance, but that they just look unreal, almost as if they were cardboard figures pasted in.

However, on the other hand any distortion there may be in these photos may well be due to the force field in operation at the time, together with the difficult conditions under which the photos were obtained. The remarks made by the spaceman who took the photos confirmed these difficult circumstances. In view of his statement, it is remarkable that any results were obtained at all. All the same, I think it would have been far better if these four photos had been left out altogether.

The teachings contained in this book certainly ring true. In this age of the Hydrogen Bomb, we should surely absorb the message Adamski conveys to us from the space visitors.

Charlotte Blodget has done a magnificent job in framing George Adamski's experiences into a very readable book. She has also contributed an excellent Introduction, and a biographical sketch

# WORLD ROUNDUP

When exercising his dog on December 16 last year, Mr H. S. Deburgh of Scarborough saw what he thought was a flying saucer flashing across the clear night sky.

Describing it he said it was gold in colour and made a whirring sound. It also had a dull red glow about it that seemed to flash intermittently.

The object was travelling on a 030 degree course towards Mr Deburgh, he said, and then veered at tremendous speed and made off. He watched it for about a minute as it dwindled into a point of light over the horizon.



On the previous day, December 15, 12 year old Jacqueline Jones of Cambridge was returning from school around 5 p.m. with some friends when they saw a "huge round object spinning around and humming" in the sky. It seemed to be giving off a white light.

The object seemed to drop behind some houses, but no one reported a flash. But the story does not end there. Another member of the Jones family, 25 year old Derek Jones, reported seeing a brilliant object in the sky some miles away around the same time as the girl's sighting.



Villagers of Doueika, in Greece, reported on December 28 that a flying cigar circled overhead for several minutes and then disappeared in a cloud of smoke. The cigar is the first u.f.o. to be reported over Greece since early 1955, when there were numerous flying saucer reports.



From the Toronto Globe comes this report dated December 7. "Weather experts tonight blew cold winds of doubt on flying saucer activity reported here."

Last Thursday the Clark family took photographs of a noiseless, circular, black object that moved high above them in a cloudy sky. After several minutes they reported the object moved off against the wind—from south to north—which

would cancel out weather balloon classification.

Today the weather experts said winds in the Ingersoll district were travelling from south to north that day and that the Clark family must have been mistaken.

They could, said the weather experts, have been near a building—the Clark family saw the object just outside their home—and miscalculated the direction of the wind because some nearby structure deflected it.

The Clark family, comprising Mr and Mrs Huron Clark and their two teen-age sons, Floyd and George, had a film developed yesterday and the resulting photographs showed an oval shaped ring with a seemingly transparent centre."

(Will-not-to-believers are tiresome! Ed.)



A bright cigar-shaped object moving from north to south was seen on January 2 by Mr James Donoghue of Broadcarr Glaisdale, near Whitby, Yorkshire. It did not appear to have a head like a comet, he said, but the intensity of light was consistent along its length. After 90 seconds it faded and disappeared. Mr Donoghue said he was walking along with a friend at the time and both saw the spectacle.



A circular object, giving off a brilliant white light was seen streaking across the sky about 2,000 feet above Birkdale, near Liverpool, on December 29.

Eye witnesses declared that it did not resemble an aircraft and inclined to the flying saucer theory. The object, they said, was about 15 to 18 feet in diameter and surrounded by a brilliant light. It passed over Birkdale and when over nearby Formby turned towards Ireland. It left behind it a thin white trail.



Not far away, just across the country in Yorkshire, Mr H. J. Cooper of Chapel-Allerton who served as a navigator in the R.A.F. saw three objects in the sky while he was out hiking on the moors.

Describing them he said: "The sky was blue and bright when I saw what looked like two silvery balloons. They were at a height of about 3,000 feet and almost stationary.

"A third suddenly appeared and all three started to move" he added. "The speed increased

## WORLD ROUNDUP (continued)

to about 500 miles an hour, and as they moved they assumed an oval shape. One of them made a sudden swoop. The whole incident lasted 15 seconds."

The Air Ministry weather forecaster in the area confirmed that the objects were not balloons. But he said they could have been REFLECTIONS! (What . . . again? Ed.)

★ ★ ★

A cylindrical luminous object flashed across New Zealand West Coast skies with a roar on November 6, according to reports from Kumara and Greymouth. It is reported to have moved at great speed from the southwest across Kumara glowing in clear sky before disappearing behind a bank of cloud screening the Southern Alps.

Observers claimed that the object disappeared above Rotomanu where, last February, an apparently similar object went out of view following a similar course. The February visitation was accompanied by an explosion which was felt over a great area.

The November 6 object reported to have sped across the sky was accompanied by a loud roar rather like that of a jet aircraft. But its shape is reported to have been most definitely different from any aircraft ever seen, say witnesses.

Although some Greymouth residents reported sighting the object it was apparently seen best by witnesses at Kumara.

One resident was able to get a peep at it through binoculars and he said it was cylindrical in shape and left a form of vapour trail behind it. Another Kumara resident said that if the object had made its appearance at night it would have lit up the whole sky. All were impressed by the roar it made.

On the morning of the same day another object was seen over Avondale. When it was first sighted

it was making a swishing noise rather like a jet. "It appeared to be a rather long object with three or four lighted windows but these were much bigger than any I have seen on an aircraft" said Mr D. W. Paul who, with a taxi driver, saw the u.f.o.

When it passed over again it made no noise whatsoever. "Quite uncanny" said Mr Paul. Then it vanished behind a cloud bank.

★ ★ ★

*Pakistan International Airlines* engineering staff and night workers of the Meteorological Office of Tejgaon Airport, near Dacca, watched a fast moving object travelling across the sky in a southerly direction at about 9:30 p.m. on November 4, 1955. It was round in shape and looked about the size of a teaplate held at arm's length. It was bluish in colour.

It was watched for about seven minutes before it disappeared when another object of the same description appeared also moving in a southerly direction. It was visible for about 10 minutes and appeared to be travelling along at about 1,000 miles an hour. It was at an altitude of 1,500 feet, according to the

witnesses.

The entire airport was lit up by the brilliance of the objects.

★ ★ ★

Winner of the Flying Saucer Review Free Library Competition was Miss Harriett Richards of New York City who receives a prize of nine top ranking books on flying saucers and allied subjects. To win the prize Miss Richards recruited no less than 16 new subscribers for FLYING SAUCER REVIEW. Many readers were in the running for the prize with 12 new recruits each. But at the last moment Miss Richards turned up with an additional quartet that gave her the much coveted award.

## LE COURRIER INTERPLANETAIRE

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## WORLD ROUNDUP (continued)

A flying saucer of tremendous size was seen over Newcastle-upon-Tyne on January 20. It was seen by a schoolteacher who said it hovered for about fifteen seconds and then made off in a southerly direction to disappear into clouds. As it sped away it left behind it a vapour trail that hung around for about seven minutes. When the teacher first saw it, it was standing on edge and was a dark grey and black.



An object resembling a flying saucer caused comment in the Kilbeggan area, near Dublin, on January 8. Mr Joseph Maloney was leaving his home when he saw an object in the sky coming from the south-east. It was circular in shape and revolved at high speed. He heard a whistling sound as it passed over and carried on on a north-westerly course.

An object similar in appearance to a star was seen to hover over Pretoria, South Africa, on December 5 between 8.15 and 8.45 p.m. and then disappear towards the west moving too fast for a star and too slow for an aircraft, according to Mr G. C. Prinsloo, a forecaster at the local Weather Bureau, his brother and a neighbour, who live in the Voortrekker Road, Wonderboom South, Pretoria.

"When I first saw it" said Mr Prinsloo "it was over Pretoria centra and about 40 degrees above the horizon. It then moved slowly to the west, gleaming silver, and disappeared. It moved against the prevailing winds." The authorities gave the usual explanations.



*Flying saucers*—round, oval and square—have been reported daily in about a dozen places in Afghanistan, including Herat, about 50 miles from the Soviet and Persian borders, the Afghan Embassy in New Delhi announced recently.

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## SAUCERS AND SCIENCE

(Continued from page 19)

9. The production of the fibrous material known as "angel hair" associated with sudden bursts of speed from a hovering position.
10. The occasional explosion and complete disintegration associated with a sudden breakdown of the localized gravitational field.

The Air Force policy of dispatching jet planes to pursue typical flying saucers whenever these are sighted is open to question. In spite of the fact that this has been done in literally hundreds of instances, nothing appears to have been gained by so doing. In no case has a pursuing jet plane been able to catch up with the unidentified flying object except in those situations where it has apparently been permitted to do so by the intelligences controlling the manoeuvres of the U.F.O. The usual policy of the U.F.O. is to avoid contact with jet pursuers, and, as a rule the U.F.O. will rapidly disappear from the scene in a burst of tremendous speed. It has been plainly apparent for some time that jet planes or any known type of air device cannot cope with the superior manoeuvring of these objects. *Moreover there is no evidence that U.F.O.s have at any time attacked planes.* There have been a very few notable instances where tragedy has resulted as

a consequence of a plane having come too close to a U.F.O. Two of the best known of these are the Captain Mantell case of January 7, 1948 and the Kimross incident of November 23, 1953. The latter case is described and analyzed in detail in Major Keyhoe's latest book "The Flying Saucer Conspiracy."

### Unfriendliness

It would appear that this pursuit policy fails to accomplish anything positive. It would also seem that such a policy exhibits unfriendliness, where possibly none would be meant, within the area of the United States. To judge by known instances of Soviet attacks on American planes in the vicinity of communist territory, it would appear that U.F.O.s also would be subject to hostile action anywhere within the soviet-controlled territory. Thus the net world-over impression given to those controlling the scouting activities of U.F.O.s is on the whole distinctly hostile and unfriendly. Were the United States Air Force to attempt to display friendliness toward these mysterious visitors from outer space the results could be beneficial—who knows?

A curious contradiction becomes apparent when one discusses this phase of U.F.O.s. If according to the findings of the Air Force Intelligence these flying saucers do not exist, why is it

that the Air Force expends so much effort, time, and expense in pursuing them? If the Air Force has finally discovered that they have been chasing will-o-the-wisps, is it not about time that a change in policy is in order?

### Intelligentsia

Dr. Donald Menzel, professor of Astrophysics at Harvard University, author of textbooks and popular scientific articles, is well known among the intelligentsia class for his treatise on "Flying Saucers." In fact whenever some student of flying saucer phenomena casually reveals his interest in the subject to one of these intelligentsia the latter's eyebrows will rise very noticeably and his face will momentarily brighten into a condescending smile as he confidently refers to the Harvard professor's authoritative work on the subject.

Such an answer was received by Mr. Ted Bloecher, Director of Research of Civilian Saucer Intelligence of New York, in answer to a letter recently sent to Mr. David Dietz, Science Editor of the Scripps-Howard newspapers. Mr. Bloecher asked for Mr. Dietz's opinion on flying saucer phenomena. Mr. Dietz's reply was terse and to the point: "I think the explanation of flying saucers is very simple and that you will find it in the book titled 'Flying Saucers' by Dr. Donald H. Menzel, director of the Harvard Observatory."

In reply to this answer Mr. Ted Bloecher advised Mr. Dietz that he was perfectly familiar with Dr. Menzel's book and that when it first came out he had studied it carefully. Among the observations of Mr. Bloecher was that of the 1157 unexplained saucer sightings listed by Dr. Menzel he attempts to apply his "mirage" theory to only 14. Mr. Bloecher also called attention to the French treatise by Michel which by detailed analysis debunks the theories of Menzel.

### Reflections

But one does not have to cross the Atlantic to get an evaluation of Dr. Menzel's work. In fact one of the highest official authorities in the United States, Captain Edward J. Ruppelt, from 1951 to 1953 in charge of Project Blue Book, the official United States Air Force investigation of U.F.O.s, makes the following statement in an article published in "True" magazine in May 1954. Referring to Dr. Menzel's "mirage" theory, Captain Ruppelt says "His explanation failed to account for the many cases where there was a simultaneous radar fix on a U.F.O. and a visual

sighting. Mirages and reflections can and do fool the naked eye, but they don't show up simultaneously on a radar scope."

On the one batch of spectacular U.F.O.s that looked as if they ought to have a meteorological explanation, the (mirage) explanation collapsed. These were the flock of green fireballs that appeared in the Southwest.

Thanks to the courage, the untiring industry, and the devotion to truth of Major Donald Keyhoe U.S. Marine Corps, retired, noted aeronautical engineer, aviator, and former Chief of Information for the Aeronautics Branch, Department of Commerce, hitherto unknown information on U.F.O.s is now being made known. In his book "*The Flying Saucer Conspiracy*" Major Keyhoe has not only disclosed much interesting data on recent U.F.O. activity, but also has set forth in detail facts which disclose the cover-up policies of the Air Force brass, the instances of effort at concealment of facts, and the harsh punishment threatening personnel of the Air Force who reveal U.F.O. information to the public.

### Inform the World

In this significant undertaking of Major Keyhoe's he secured the cooperation of many loyal Americans connected with the United States Air Force directly and indirectly, whose names in many instances could not be disclosed for fear of reprisal by higher-ups. The information supplied in this book will be news to government officials, senators, congressmen, newspaper editors, university professors, and many other supposedly well-informed persons. The revelations by Major Keyhoe should arouse public sentiment and stir world leaders to demand that the truth be told.

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# MAIL BAG

Wilfred Daniels of 108, Weston Road, Stafford, writes an open letter to Dr. J. G. Porter, the new Astronomer Royal.

" You are, sir, Dr. J. G. Porter, Chief Scientific Officer, Royal Observatory, Greenwich. You spoke to secondary school children in London about artificial satellites on January 3rd. ("Daily Telegraph & Morning Post," 4.1.56). On Flying Saucers you said, "My ideas about them are not only unprintable, but are unspeakable in this audience".

If that means, Doctor, that you cannot bring yourself even to admit that there is a case to argue, that you cannot tolerate the suggestion that they could be what they seem to be, and that you fulminate whenever Flying Saucers are mentioned, so much the more the pity. Scientific officers of learned institutions might do much to bring about a sane and objective consideration of outlandish ideas that seem to offend authodox science if only they would avoid allowing themselves to be offended!

If Science at present can find no place for Flying Saucers, then the scientific officers have got a whole new field of study and research to embrace, not to caustically scorn and reject.

Or do you mean, Doctor Porter, that you *may* not go into print, and *may* not speak, about Flying Saucers? It has been established that the British Air Ministry *could* speak out on the subject if it chose, but feels that it should not, or *dare* not. Is *that* what you mean? That would not be a reasonable scientific attitude, but it would be consistent with stated top-level policy.

The basic idea of Flying Saucers is itself a monumental mystery; but how in the world or out of it shall be justified the reluctance of many scientific and philosophical minds, and official bodies such as the Royal Observatory, to consider rationally the implications of the Flying Saucers? And how shall be justified the persistent refusal of those who ought to be best fitted to investigate, to assist in allaying the public's curiosity?

Mystery is heaped onto mystery—the greatest mystery of all being why Flying Saucers have to remain a mystery! It is not sufficient for some to glibly assert, "There's no such animal!"; at least one man was killed chasing a Flying Saucer in an aeroplane, and *he* radioed his Service base just before he crashed so weirdly that it was huge—a monster—and that it had got port-holes!

It won't do, Doctor: there never has been a time when "won't think" was to be justified, and it is more than high time the whole subject of Flying Saucers was aired-off and put into objective terms of reference."

★ ★ ★

Sir,

A good deal of surprise and resentment have been aroused by Professor Woolley's recent blasé refutation of Space travel and flying saucers.

Professor Woolley is the new Astronomer Royal, and has come to Britain from Australia. It seems strange that, coming from one of the countries where the foundations of space travel are being laid down; at Woomera; and from which have come many important reports of Flying Saucers, he should be so uncompromisingly unbelieving.

But does it matter so much? Need we bother very

much what Professor Woolley thinks about travel in space, or about Flying Saucers? His personal disbelief cannot invalidate either! The "Astronomers Royal", and most 'informed opinion' of a bygone age, honestly believed the World to be flat, and said that mariners; Columbus being one; would fall over the edge into the nether regions if they kept on sailing West. However, since then the World has been circumnavigated, and all is well.

Up to about 1900, virtually all the most 'informed' scientific and technical opinion held unequivocally that Man could never achieve mechanical, heavier-than-air, propelled and sustained flight. It was not feasible, and possessed inherent natural impossibilities. Even although the Wright Brothers flew many times around Kittyhawk, N. Carolina, from 1903 onwards, it was not until about 1905 that it was generally accepted in Europe that they could, and did, fly. It was 'impossible', therefore they were not doing it!

Now the doyen of astronomers says space travel is "utter bilge", and that he "does not believe in Flying Saucers"—which since 1947 have come to be widely accepted as some very mysterious form of interplanetary flying vessel most probably *not* of the Earth's manufacture.

Professor Woolley does us all a great disservice with his discouragement just at this time when all the Western world is straining itself to the uttermost to find faith in, and support for, space travel—and even, perhaps, our elusive visitor the "Flying Saucer", but in making his sour scepticism public about these things the only intelligence the Astronomer Royal insults is his own! What a pity!

W. D. A. Niels,  
Seighford.

★ ★ ★

Sir,

I was very impressed by the timely article "Flying Saucers and Religion" by Monseigneur Otto Viking, particularly so because I wrote an article and not so very long ago on much the same topic.

Without condemning his article for its albeit liberal Catholicism, I did feel that, as far as his psychological rationalisation was concerned, the Bishop's article was much like the time-honoured Curate's Egg—it could have been far more palatable.

The opening gambit, the flashback to primitive man's need for a Protector from his tribe, promised far better reading than the exposition of his seemingly exultant synopsis of chain-reaction via Totemism to a fuller God-consciousness. The fact that Mgr. Viking, from the very beginning, begged the question of God's very entity as an external Intelligence is, to me and I hope to all other readers, excusable on the grounds of habit. The fact that Mgr. Viking could have made a more intellectually honest explanation of man's need for God, and that he did not is, I feel, less excusable.

Those of us who have studied the quasi-religious theme of "Saucery", its allied mythology, its parallel in earlier purely religious histories, must have been struck by the similarity of the developing credos, dogma, and (of course) anathema. I am a little disappointed that Mgr. Viking did not touch on this point—but again it is excusable perhaps on the grounds of professional jealousy.

The fact remains, however, that man re-creates God,

each man for himself—Mgr. Viking does not deny this. But what is more important is the fact that man creates God from within his own personality, and that God does exist, as seems to be believed by so many of us, as an entity in Himself.

I cannot, in a letter of this nature, expect to discuss in full all the purely psychological ramifications of God-consciousness, but let it suffice for me to say that Parent-substitution plays a major part in man's creation in his image of this ever-desired "God". Depending on the psychological school whose exponents' works we have studied, we can more properly begin to understand this mystery in terms of manifestations of hidden parts of our own personalities. It matters but little whether we choose to use the words "Super-Ego", "Group Unconscious" or other terms indicating subconscious elements within ourselves, but it does matter a great deal that we recognize that they exist, and that we realize that much of this God idea is nothing more than the working of these occluded portions of our own minds. Without some understanding of this, it is merely a waste of time to think in terms of a God at all.

Mgr. Viking mentions those mortals who have enjoyed a greater variety of enlightenment than is the portion of the average man, I wonder what he would say to my suggestion that there never lived a Mystic who was not, although possibly in all "innocence", an Occultist? On the other hand there is very little "occult" in this everlasting need on the part of man when, in moments of insecurity and his "conscious" mind's failure to cope, he invokes what he believes to be an exterior Intelligence. Here he is merely indulging in a habit to which his race will continue to be slaves until, as must surely happen some day, there dawns the day when man has obeyed the age-old injunction "Know Thyself".

While I accept Mgr. Viking's article in the spirit of liberal Catholicism in which it is offered, I would like to summarise the present sad state of affairs both "religious" and "Saucerian" by a short quotation from my own recent article on the subject of "Saucery" and Religion" (SAUCER NEWS (U.S.A.) Aug-Sept., 1955). "It is a curious facet of man's personality that spiritually he feels ever obliged to kneel at the feet of some intangible Totem. Man has evolved in most other aspects, but still remains mentally and spiritually unweaned. Man, who has conquered Time and Distance and, to some degree, Nature herself, still requires the services of a spiritual wet-nurse."

JOHN PITT,  
Surbiton, Surrey.



Sir,

I do not like to enter into the controversies among personalities because, above all, serious "saucer" investigators should remain objective and open-minded. However, I feel that Desmond Leslie is guilty of distorting facts to fit the misplaced humor in his article "Friend or Foe" (F.S. Review, Nov-Dec. 1955).

He comments that *Orbit* is "level-headed and factual" and I suggest that he practice these virtues. It seems that Leslie is interested only in establishing himself as number-one boy among "saucer" investigators.

"The Wilkins-Keyhoe war-cry that earth is being attacked by hostile space-ships" is one of Leslie's utterances. Major Keyhoe happens to be just about the most careful, thorough, and reliable "saucer" investigator around. His evidence comes from the Air Force, C.A.A.,

pilots, and other reliable sources. If this evidence seems to indicate hostile intent on the part of "saucers", then it is worthy of serious consideration. I might also add that Keyhoe's methods are much more timely than Leslie's attempts to explain all of history in terms of u.f.o.'s. Len Stringfield's efforts around Cincinnati also reveal that Air Force interceptors actively pursue "saucers". I have a collection of clippings of odd plane crashes (mostly military) that need an explanation. Plenty of them! The "General Saucer Staff" may not be as inefficient as Leslie and the throttled press would have us believe.

Leslie's "more reasonable explanation" of accidents and "misplaced space-hygiene" accounting for the disasters, is indicative of wishful thinking. Have you investigated some of the U.S. jet crashes Mr. Leslie? Keyhoe has!

All I want to suggest to people like Desmond Leslie is that they be a little less positive about their beliefs. Mr. Leslie himself suggests that we have a lot to learn, and then soundly ridicules people investigating other aspects of the same situation. Len Stringfield is interpreting facts in his possession—and apparently not in Leslie's possession.

I agree with F.S. Review that the interplanetary war statement was a little too strong; however, isolated incidents of apparent aggressive action cannot be denied. In fact my reasoning parallels Leslie's, that surely these "space-men" could do more harm than has been indicated. It is only reluctantly that I have been forced to consider the possibility of "space-men" having harmful intentions. I think that my reluctance is related to Leslie's wishful thinking and some others vivid imaginations of kindly, etheric beings. (I don't claim to know that saucer-pilots are not kindly etheric beings—they *may* be!) Perhaps the "saucer-fleet" is like any other large group of "people": some good, and some bad, with the bad members accounting for isolated malicious deeds.

I am presently New Orleans correspondent for C.R.I.F.O. *Orbit* and I consider *Orbit* to be an excellent publication. F.S. Review, *Orbit* and Keyhoe's books stand out as the best printed material on "saucers".

I think Len Stringfield, Derek Dempster, Donald Keyhoe, Frank Edwards, and perhaps one or two others deserve praise as the most factual, honest, and reliable people involved in this "rat-race".

I would like to correspond with others around the world who are interested in bringing order out of chaos and learning the truth.

Richard Hall  
New Orleans 18,  
U.S.A.

## URANUS

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