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FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

MARCH - APRIL 1965

VOLUME II, No. 2

11th YEAR OF PUBLICATION



THE MOST AMAZING CASE OF ALL - PART 2
ALSO
TELEPORTATIONS · FOUNDATIONS OF ORTHOTENY

Editor:
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Drawings and Maps by PAULINE BOWEN

1965

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Annual Subscription
U.K. and Eire £1.5.0
U.S. and Canada \$4.00
Overseas equivalent of
£1.6.0 English Currency.
Single copies 4s. 6d.
Back copies 5s.

*Flying Saucer Review,
(c/o David Clackson,
72-78 Fleet Street,)
London, E.C.4.
Telephone:
FLEet Street 2626*

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

INCORPORATING FLYING SAUCER NEWS

Vol 11 No. 2

MARCH-APRIL
1965

More than a Possibility

A WELL-MEANING friend once wrote in complimentary terms of our work: he appreciated our study of the UFO *possibility*. Now this description was a fair estimate of the situation that existed some fifteen years ago. Today, however, with years of study behind us, we assert that UFOs are far more than a possibility, more even than a *probability*. They are a reality, and for some, a disturbing fact!

In this issue of the REVIEW we publish the second part of the article *The Most Amazing Case of All*. In this part our contributor reveals the identity of the author of a statement which electrified readers of this journal more than nine years ago. Without stealing Mr. Creighton's thunder, we here recapitulate the gist of the revelation, which was that the United States Government had established the fact that entities from outer space are visiting us, and that they are beset by certain difficulties.

On no account should we jump to the conclusion that this was an official pronouncement, but it is extremely unlikely that the American VIP concerned was hoaxing our representative. Nor is it likely that our representative, Dr. Rolf Alexander, was telling Derek Dempster, who was editor in those days, anything but the truth.

Unhappily both the VIP and Dr. Alexander are now dead, and a small number of people connected with the REVIEW have been forced to keep this "hot" piece of information to themselves ever since 1956, hoping for a case to be reported which would underline the American statesman's words. For years they despaired of having the opportunity of revealing the source of this amazing piece of information, and even in 1962 when the strange story of the farmer from the remote backwoods of Brazil found its way to us, it was not at first realised that here was the long-awaited opportunity. The story was not published in 1962 because of the absence of corroboration.

In recent months, as Mr. Creighton made his detailed study of the evidence, and as he compared it with a number of other cases, a pattern emerged. Our contributor was aided in his task by his intimate knowledge of the geography of Brazil, and of the habits, customs and language of its peoples. And so, a number of incidents, referred to by one critic as "low weight records", have made a heavyweight case when studied as a whole. Together they have revealed a fascinating pattern and much of it seems to be in accord with the top-ranking American's disclosure to Dr. Alexander.

Here at last was some measure of confirmation that throughout the years we have not been chasing a false trail; a degree of proof that it has been well worth while to proceed diligently with our objective studies despite the gloom occasioned from time to time by the most damning

official pronouncements and denials. Our suspicions are confirmed that the major governments of the world know far more about the UFO visitations than they care to admit, and we may rest assured that the official spokesmen will continue to deny the truth of the UFO situation.

Our task, therefore, remains prodigious, and we must endeavour to achieve a more thorough understanding of our subject, for it is something which is still very new, and the only people who know anything about it are those who study it. Our efforts must be redoubled: we must ensure that the public learns the *whole* story, and accordingly we must strive for universal collaboration among all interested bodies. Matters such as this transcend national and political differences, for we are all involved, and there is no knowing what is in store for us!

It is paramountly obvious to ufologists and, we suspect, to governments as well, that our visitors are thousands of jumps ahead of us in the technological field. It would be akin to searching for a needle in a haystack to try to locate alien settlements should they still exist on this planet (and the continued evidence from South American countries and from the south western parts of the United States points to their continued existence). Nevertheless there is much to ponder, much to examine. For example, the general indication from those contact claims which can be accepted is that the

alien approach is friendly. But is it? After all, a friendly and un-hostile approach is a prerequisite of infiltration, and it is surely not the act of a friend to come like a thief in the night. Yet this is what happens in the vast majority of UFO visitations!

Again, the philosophies recounted by the so-called "evangelists" seem suspect to a good many ufologists. Could this not be because the "contactees" have been deceived by a façade deliberately erected by alien entities whose objectives are in no way connected with our welfare?

There are other researchers who speculate on the possibility of warring entities, with bases located in the remote places of the Earth, like New Guinea, Antarctica, and the vast interiors of Australia and South America. Could there be any truth in such an idea?

We know so little, but at least we have the will to learn, which is more than can be said for many of our detractors, who condemn us out of hand without so much as considering the facts.

It may well be, as our late editor suggested, that the *entire* truth is so incredible that no government could hope to be believed if it were to release the facts in its possession. That portion of the facts which has been revealed to us, albeit semi-officially, is incredible enough, and should convince all but the most incorrigible sceptics that UFOs are very real, and that the intent of their occupants is the concern of *everybody*!

NO COMMENT

The London *Daily Telegraph* published the following anecdote in Peterborough's column "London Day by Day", on January 26:

"After Graham Sutherland painted Sir Winston Churchill in 1954 Bernard Hailstone did a portrait of him as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports—it is in the Maison Dieu at Dover—which produced a characteristic judgment.

"While Mr. Hailstone was making preliminary sketches at Westerham the conversation turned to the then topical subject of flying saucers and the possibility of travel in outer space.

"'I think,' Sir Winston remarked, 'that we should treat other planets with the contempt they deserve.'

THE 'ADHEMAR' STORY

On February 16, 1965, the magazine *O Cruzeiro*, of Rio de Janeiro, carried the A.V.B. ("Adhemar") story. This was three weeks after the appearance of our January/February number in which we published the same account under the title *The Most Amazing Case of All—Part 1, A Brazilian Farmer's Story*. In the *O Cruzeiro* version, "Adhemar's" correct name is revealed for the first time. It is ANTONIO VILLAS BOAS. Part 2, the analysis of the story, will be found on page 5 of this issue. We are sure readers will forgive us for retaining the name "Adhemar".

Another Southampton Flap

By Peter J. Kelly

WHEN the editor of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW asked me to report on the surprising incident of Southampton's "Hot air balloons", it seemed to me that he suspected yet another case of *Randallism*. As luck would have it, I had already investigated, and pricked the Montgolfier balloon theory, so we are left with the UFOs as before! I do not think any Randallistic arrangements had been made by the balloon-flying scoutmaster when he wrote to the *Southern Evening Echo* on November 14: it was just a case of a sceptic writing without first carefully marshalling his facts! However that may be, here is a summary of events in the build-up of the second UFO flap over and around Southampton in the space of twelve months.

Reports of unusual objects in the sky had been coming in at sporadic intervals during the autumn of 1964, as if heralding the sudden burst of activity in the middle of October.

On Saturday, October 10, a disc-shaped object of metallic appearance was seen in broad daylight at 11.30 a.m. by a Mrs. G. Worthington and her daughters June and Sandra, of Testwood, Southampton. The object, which was described as "dinner plate-shaped" and pale golden in colour, was seen moving slowly in the direction of Southampton. As the witnesses watched, the object moved from the vertical, and they could see what appeared to be a dome-shaped superstructure. The object was the size of an aeroplane at "medium" height, but it was certainly not a conventional

aircraft, and no engine noise could be heard. Testwood lies to the west of Southampton.

On Tuesday, October 13, an identical object was seen by Testwood schoolgirl Sandra Janaway. The time was 8 a.m.

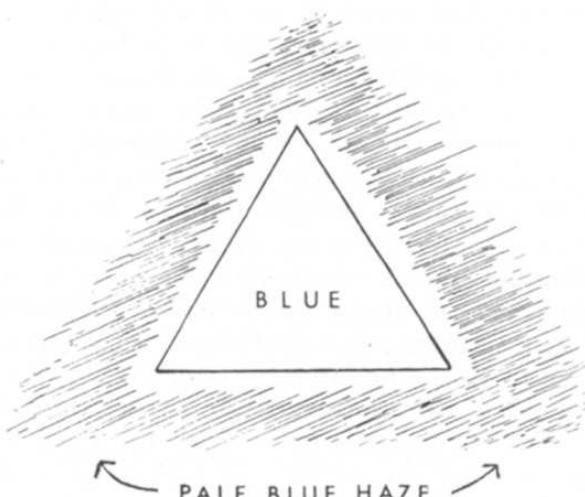
A minor furore

Another sighting took place on the 10th, this time after dark at 10.30 p.m. On this occasion the report came from David Demant, a Totton Grammar School sixth-former, of Wellands Road, Lyndhurst. David saw a clearly defined triangle of blue light, surrounded by a blue haze. This object was observed for about two minutes, and seemed to hang stationary in the sky at an elevation of 35°, slightly north of due east from Lyndhurst (in the direction of Southampton).

Then came the sightings which caused a minor furore. Between 6.30 and 7 p.m. on Monday, October 26, a total of eight bright star-like objects were observed by John McDougall (aged 14) and his friend James Russell (15), both of Totton. The objects appeared singly, and in pairs, and crossed the sky intermittently in an *easterly* direction towards Southampton. Various movements were noted: the second object, for example, was seen to stop at one time, and then go backwards and forward in jerks. At no time was any sound heard from the objects. Mrs. Russell and both Mr. and Mrs. McDougall were called to witness this strange procession of bright objects. All testified to the fact that had the objects been aircraft they certainly would have been low enough to have been heard loud and clear!

By this time, the sightings were receiving publicity in the local press. On Thursday, November 5, the *Southern Evening Echo* published an account of the October 26 sighting, but misleadingly dated it as "Monday" only, thereby inferring that the date of the incident was Monday, November 2. This misrepresentation, however innocent, is important, for we will see later in this article how detractors of the UFO cause jump in at the slightest opportunity and, as in this case, expose themselves unwittingly.

A veritable flood of letters now appeared in the *Letter-box* columns of the *Echo*. Messrs. F. W. Smith (Isle of Wight UFO Investigating Society) and



Object seen by David Demant at Lyndhurst

Norman Toogood (BUFORA investigator) were quick off the mark with appeals to the public for further information. Then, on November 10, a Mr. C. Adderly of Millbrook, Southampton climbed in with his view that the objects were either satellites or balloons—an opinion probably based on non-observation. Balloons, of course, were still a possibility, but the satellite theory was ridiculous.

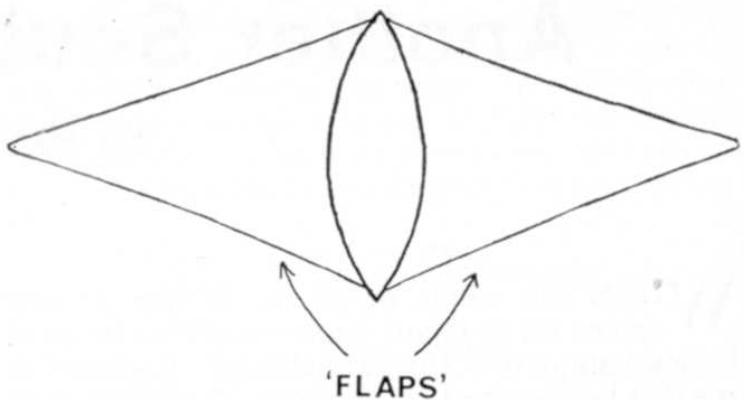
On November 14 came the prize piece, in the form of a letter from a Mr. J. Griffin, a scoutmaster from Southampton. JUST A LOT OF HOT AIR, announced the heaviest headline of the whole series. Mr. Griffin disclosed that his scouts had been making hot-air balloons, presumably fashioned in the style of the Montgolfier pioneer balloons of the XVIIth century, but using polythene bags lifted aloft by convection currents from burning wads of cotton wool soaked in methylated spirit. He added that the boys were experimenting with their balloons on at least two of the nights when the strange lights were reported, namely November 2 and November 9. "These balloons are obviously what had caused all the fuss!" he said, and that is precisely where he leaped before looking, because to the certain knowledge of local investigators, there were no reports at all on November 9, and, as demonstrated earlier, a misleading entry in the *Southern Evening Echo* of November 5 gave readers the impression that the McDougall/Russell sightings had taken place on November 2 instead of the correct date, October 26!

After this, the flap died down for a while, and I was able to unearth further evidence to discount balloon theories relating to the night of the eight-light sightings. Southampton Weather Centre disclosed that on October 26, the wind direction was from South-East to North-West, speed 8 knots. The objects reported by the McDougalls and the Russells were travelling almost exactly from West to East.

A disciple of Menzel

Although the *Southern Evening Echo* gives generous publicity to UFO reports, it also demonstrates its impartiality by presenting the opposite view. Accordingly the next letter on the subject was a rather fatherly epistle from a Mr. D. Penney of Millbrook, who signed as a Senior Member of the British Interplanetary Society. The Penney lecture appeared on November 16, and readers were informed that many sightings of strange lights were easily explained as aircraft, balloons, satellites and fireworks: the remainder which presented a more complex problem to the uninitiated, were *all* due to mirages, or reflections of ground lights in the sky.

There is little doubt that this correspondent is a



Object seen in Brockenhurst vicinity

disciple of the Menzels of this world, and we are surprised that temperature inversions were not thrown in for good measure! What has not occurred to Mr. Penney is that ufologists are concerned with that minority of sightings which remain inexplicable, and do not deny the fact that many sightings can be explained in conventional terms. For instance, we agree that that well-known landmark, the "Fawley Flame", (above one of the great oil refineries in the district), is often seen flickering as though suspended in the sky, quite unconnected with the tower from which it issues. It may well be that this flame and its reflection effect account for the David Demant sighting from Lyndhurst.

Another incident

Mr. Penney, however, showed himself up for the die-hard he must be, when he stated that he is a keen *amateur* astronomer and astronauticist, and that he would immediately discount any theory of "visitors from outer space". It is high time he caught up with some of his *professional* brethren, who are now openly saying that it is unreasonable to assume that there is no other intelligent life elsewhere in the universe, and with Dr. Hermann Oberth, the great German astronautical expert, who says: "Flying saucers do exist, and are probably coming from another planetary system"!

The flap had seemingly died down, when a lady from Brockenhurst telephoned the Russells (see October 26 sighting) to say that she too had seen an unusual sky object which had flown with an undulating motion about 100 feet above the ground. The accompanying sketch shows it to be one that is familiar to readers of the REVIEW.

As a postscript, I would like to say that Scoutmaster Griffin recently invited me to give a lecture to his boys on the subject of UFOs. I was well received, and Mr. Griffin is now very interested,

(Continued on page 20)

The Most Amazing Case of All

Part 2 - Analysis of the Brazilian Farmer's Story

By Gordon Creighton

IN the January/February issue of the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, I told of the incredible experience of A.V.B., the farmer from the Ponte Poran district of Brazil. In our text we have chosen to call him Adhemar, although as far as we know it is not his name. For reasons that are understandable he chose to remain anonymous.

I propose to devote this second article to a detailed analysis of the story.

The instrument seen in the machine

I think we can take it as certain that the person who wisely suggested that no description of this instrument be published, was the well-known Brazilian journalist Joao Martins. Senhor Martins has written a great deal about the UFOs in several leading Brazilian newspapers, as well as in the principal Rio de Janeiro magazine *O Cruzeiro*. He was one of the people who saw Adhemar in Rio in 1957 or 1958, and Dr. Buhler thinks it was he who told Adhemar that it was "useless to speak publicly of his experience because of lack of concrete evidence." Dr. Buhler disagrees very strongly with him on this point, and I think with some justification, for it is not a case where concrete evidence was lacking.

The taking of a blood sample

Looking back on the case, Dr. Buhler wonders whether this was in any way connected with Adhemar's experiences shortly afterwards with the girl. Perhaps Dr. Buhler will forgive me if I say that on this point I find him just a little naive. Being a medical man himself—a German doctor, I understand—he should surely be in no perplexity regarding the purpose of this blood test. In many parts of Brazil, between one quarter and one half of the population have hereditary syphilis, a legacy of colonial times. Only a few decades ago, Dr. Belisario Penna, then Brazil's Chief of the Rural Medical Services, himself admitted that the rate was certainly not less than one quarter, and a number of Brazilian doctors have told me much the same thing [Mr. Creighton was a British Consul in Brazil for a number of years—Editor]. It is common knowledge, and is spoken of with admirable frankness as one of their main health problems.

The blonde colour and "Chinese eyes" of the girl

This point is of enormous interest. There is no race

on this earth that has white skin and Chinese eyes. The almond-shaped eyes, and "Mongolian fold" over the inner corner of the eye are found in a considerable number of peoples in Asia, and their skins are yellow or brown, and certainly not white. The Mongolian eye, with other characteristic features, is also found in the American Indian races of the New World, whose ancestors came out of Asia, and their skins are "red" or brown.

Those of you who have read Mrs. Coral Lorenzen's *The Great Flying Saucer Hoax*, published in 1961, will recall the story of the farmer Olmiro da Costa e Rosa, of Linha Bela Vista, Rio Grande do Sul (the extreme southernmost state of Brazil). On 9th December, 1954, the farmer saw a saucer land in broad daylight, and from it there emerged three men, one of whom came to within a few feet of him, so that he was able to study him closely. "They appeared" he said, "to be of medium height, broad shouldered, with long blond hair which blew in the wind. With their extremely pale skin and slanted eyes, they were not normally-looking by Earth standards."

I am not suggesting that these "men" were of the same race as Adhemar's lady friend from Space, because they sound too big for that—or is it possible that she was unusually small? The latter possibility seems to be ruled out, however, by the little men who were with her, and furthermore, Adhemar's captors could not exist here without their helmets. Senhor da Costa e Rosa's white-skinned men with long hair and Chinese eyes wore no helmets. Was the girl in fact of the same race as the little men of her crew?

The men seen by the Brazilian farmer in 1954 sound much more like Adamski's men and, be it noted, their machine was like Adamski's contacts' machine. It was like "an explorer's hat", said the farmer, and that is what the Brazilians would call a topee, although it is a type of hat never worn in their country.

The situation seems complicated. Perhaps there are at least two races now visiting us who have white skins and "Chinese" eyes!

Adhemar's knowledge of Japanese and Syrian languages by sound

There are a great many Japanese settled in Brazil, and also many Syrians and Lebanese. They are mostly to be found in the southern and southwestern states of Brazil, that is to say in an area

which is near the place where I deduce that the Adhemar episode took place. To be specific, I find by plotting on the map, that the far south of the vast and sparsely inhabited State of Mato Grosso lies just about 1,500 Km due west from Rio de Janeiro. This brings us right up against the frontier of Brazil and Paraguay, a very remote area.

Here is another piece of supporting evidence for Adhemar's story. On page 138 of *The Great Flying Saucer Hoax*, Coral Lorenzen describes how, on the night of 21st December, 1957, (**less than a week, that is, after the date of the Adhemar case**) near the Brazilian village of Ponte Poran, close to the Brazil-Paraguay frontier, saucers absolutely terrified the occupants of cars and jeeps by flying over them, and persistently chasing them for long distances.

If Adhemar were living in any part of Brazil other than the South-West or West, it would be extremely unlikely that he would know Japanese and Syrian by their sound. Adhemar is not an educated man, and it is most unlikely that he has travelled around much in his own country. I feel therefore that this factor of language recognition helps us to locate Adhemar's home district. Furthermore, his story is heavily supported by the reports of UFOs chasing people in the same area only a few days later—reports which arrived through entirely different channels. I see no evidence to the effect that Dr. Buhler knew of the chasing of cars at Ponte Poran on December 21, or that Mrs. Coral Lorenzen knew of the A.V.B. (Adhemar) affair of December 15.

The two holes made in the ground by the little men

That Adhemar is a naive fellow, typical of so many of these pleasant, honest rural people, is shown by his statement that he had no idea what the little man meant by making these holes. It is, after all, a very sensible and obvious way of indicating two planets.

I would like to draw particular attention to something else which is of interest in this connection. The FLYING SAUCER REVIEW for November/December 1961 has an account, taken from the Brazilian local newspaper at Bauru (some 400 miles due east of the Ponte Poran district.) Under the title: "The Space Men threw stones", the article describes how a Brazilian by the name of Jose C. Higgins had what now seems to have been a narrow escape from being carried off in a huge saucer by fantastic 7-foot giants in transparent space-suits, who gambolled and leapt about. Their eyes were huge and round, and they had no

beards and almost no hair. One of them made holes in the ground to show Higgins where they had come from. Making one big hole, the giant pointed at the Sun. He then made seven small holes to represent planets in their orbits, and pointed repeatedly at himself and at hole No. 7. It seems clear enough from that that he meant Uranus!

And when did the Higgins encounter happen? It was on 23rd July, 1947, only 29 days after Kenneth Arnold's famous sighting of nine saucers over Mount Rainier which started the publicity for the whole UFO story. There is every good chance that Senhor Higgins is illiterate or semi-literate, and I am ready to wager that he knew nothing about science fiction. Also, how did he know about saucers, in a remote backwoods part of Brazil, only 29 days after the Arnold affair?

The underlying purpose of Adhemar's experience

Dr. Buhler suggests as the most obvious motive, a desire on the part of another race from Space to reactivate their own genes and chromosomes by cross-breeding with an Earth race. He also suggests, as possible alternative motives:

- (i) a desire simply to make a complete physical check-up of an Earth Man;
- (ii) a desire to show Earthmen that "physiological conditions" on other planets are no different to those we have here;
- (iii) a desire to establish an interplanetary kinship, as the basis for subsequent political or cultural relationship;
- (iv) "Because the female wanted it done, by her whim, inasmuch as she had a hierachial control over her crew?"

Every one of these motives seems plausible, and we should not forget, in particular, that if Truman Bethurum's account of his experiences in 1952 is genuine, (and I have never seen any evidence to suggest that it is less well-founded than other contact claims), then we already have good evidence that there may be Space Peoples whose social system is *matriarchal*. The crew of the craft that Bethurum claims to have met were all small men (though without helmets and breathing devices), and their skipper, also small, *was a woman!*

So a matriarchal system could be the answer, and it should be remembered that this is a system not unknown on this planet of ours.

Yet another possible explanation

At this stage I would like to make another suggestion, and one carrying far more serious implications for us. Adhemar makes it quite clear

that all his little men were wearing helmets, with pipes leading from a device located on their backs. The girl, who did not leave the UFO, wore no such helmet or device, presumably because she was "at home" in her own atmosphere. It is of course true that Adhemar had no helmet or breathing device either, and he claims to have been able to survive in there. Let us not forget, however, that he did have an attack of violent vomiting, and strange physical symptoms, such as painful liver, and ulcers on his face and arms, which lasted for some time afterwards. Does this perhaps mean that *their* atmosphere, although disagreeable for us, can nevertheless be tolerated by us, and is not fatal? That by contrast with this, *our atmosphere is impossible for them?* In such a case, would not the obvious solution be to breed a mixed race, a new race which would have inherited some of our characteristics, including our ability to live in a mixture of 80 per cent nitrogen and 20 per cent oxygen? **A new race, in brief, who are destined to live here, and to populate the vast uninhabited areas of Brazil?** Bear in mind that any offspring from such a union remains with, and is brought up by the "visitor", and not by us. Could this be a version of John Wyndham's *Midwich Cuckoos* in fact, and not in fiction?

We are now faced with the question: how long has this sort of thing been going on, and are there other cases? Adhemar was none too eager to talk about it. What man would be? Or what woman? After all, as we all know, it is excessively bad taste to have merely seen a flying saucer, and almost a heinous offence to have seen or met its occupants, let alone having any other relationship with them!

I wish to suggest, in fact, that far from being "sensational", the Adhemar story is nothing new in the long history of planet Earth, but elaboration on that theme will have to wait until the next issue of the REVIEW.

Suggested purpose of intense UFO activity at Ponte Poran

Is there any evidence that there have been other cases? I think we can rest assured that there is. We know that all over the world an extraordinary number of people are constantly disappearing, and we have firm evidence of abductions by UFO in a number of cases—some of these are recounted in my article on *Teleportations* elsewhere in this issue. The abductions seem to be very well established, but of course there is no certainty that they are perpetrated by the same creatures as those whom Adhemar met. We are obviously receiving visits from many types of Space beings, but it is most unlikely that they all have the same motives.

I would, however, draw particular attention to the chasing of cars and Jeeps by UFOs in the Ponte Poran area, near Adhemar's home. These occurred in the same month as Adhemar's experience, and the objective may well have been abduction. It is equally possible that they may have been looking for other young men to serve the same purpose as Adhemar!

Here is my reason for thinking this. On the night of 21st October, 1963, six saucers appeared, and hung at a height of only about 100 ft. for no less than forty minutes (9.30 p.m. to 10.10 p.m.) over an isolated farmhouse four miles from the village of Trancas in the province of Tucuman, North-Western Argentina. The terrified occupants of the house had time to note a good deal about the UFOs, and the case will be dealt with at greater length on another occasion. The interesting point, I feel, is that the saucers directed intensely powerful beams of light, both white and purple, on the house. These beams were so strong that they appeared "solid". "They did not spread their light. They were like tubes", related the people of the house, and this description reminds us of laser beams.

The lonely farmhouse contained eight people and three dogs, and for forty minutes the people and the dogs cowered in terror. The people were horrified by thoughts of what might follow, and the dogs were too frightened to let out a whimper, though they howled mournfully for several minutes without stopping when the six aerial visitors had gone.

What possible interest could the six UFOs have in an isolated Argentine farmhouse? Perhaps an examination of the inmates of the house will give us a clue.

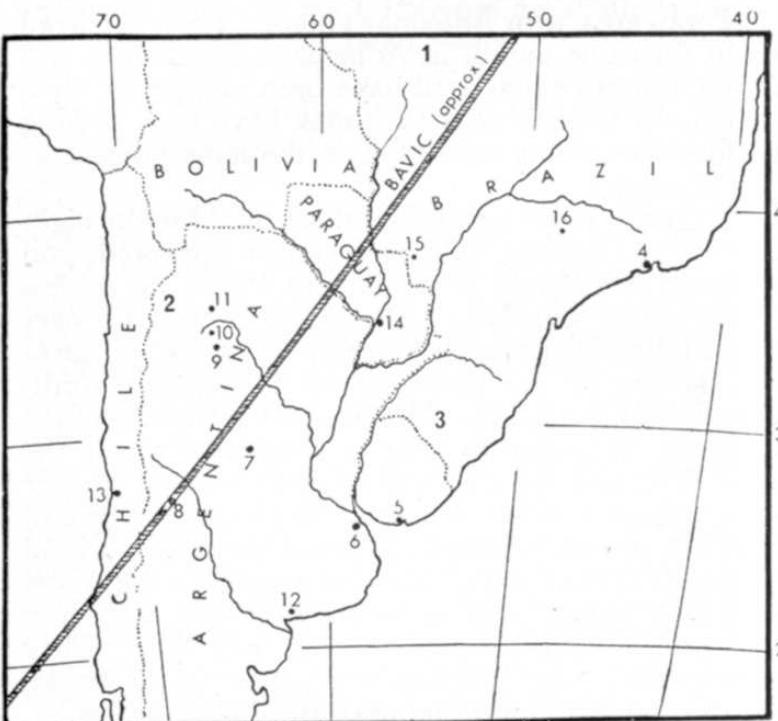
First of all, there was the head of the household, Don Antonio de Moreno, an old man of 72. Then came his wife, Señora Nalli de Moreno, aged 63; Señora Argentina Moreno de Chavez, aged 28; Señora Julia Moreno de Coletti, and three small children belonging to these various women of the family.

I suggest that what is notable about that is that except for the farmer of 72, there were no *men* in the house, no men in their prime who might find themselves receiving the same attentions, and rendering the same services as did Adhemar.

Orthotenic confirmation?

The distance from Adhemar's home, which we have decided is close to Ponte Poran, to Trancas is a little over 600 miles as the UFO flies. This is not much in a country the size of South America. If there is any truth in Orthoteny, and there have been many startling confirmations of Aimé

Longitude West of Greenwich



Bonne's Projection

Approximate plot of the BAVIC Great Circle Orthotentic Line or Corridor as it passes through South America

KEY

1	Matto Grosso, Brazil	8	Mendoza, Uruguay
2	Puna de Atacama, Argentina/Chile	9	Tucumán, Argentina
3	Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	10	Trancas, Argentina
4	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	11	Salta, Argentina
5	Montevideo, Uruguay	12	Bahia Blanca, Argentina
6	Buenos Aires, Argentina	13	Valparaiso, Chile
7	Córdoba, Argentina	14	Ascunción, Paraguay
		15	Ponte Poran, Brazil
		16	Bauru, Brazil

Michel's theory, then it is worth noting that the global extension of the famous BAVIC line cuts right through South America in this region, and it seems that both Ponte Poran and Trancas are quite near to it. However, I have not yet had time to check this carefully.

A Long-awaited revelation

I will conclude with a point of great interest.

The January/February 1956 number of the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW contained an electrifying article, "Let's Talk Space: Flying Saucers—Saucers are Real", in which it was stated that a special correspondent had just had an interview in the United States, on behalf of the REVIEW, with

a "top ranking American V.I.P.—a man whose name would ring millions of bells throughout the world". This famous American had told FLYING SAUCER REVIEW's special correspondent that: "the United States authorities had established the fact that flying saucers were manned by visitors from outer space, and these visitors were trying to work out a method of breathing and staying alive in our atmosphere before landing and establishing contact."

When I read that article in 1956, I at once rang up the Editor of the REVIEW, and asked him if he could tell me in confidence who the top-ranking American was. He replied that it was General George Marshall, U.S. Army Chief of Staff in World War II, creator of the Marshall Plan for putting Europe back on its feet after the war, U.S. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1947 to 1949.

General George Catlin Marshall has since moved on to other spheres, where it is highly probable that he learned even more about the UFOs. I feel therefore that no harm will be done if I now reveal that it was he who made that statement nine years ago, and I have the permission of Derek Dempster, first editor of the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW to do so. General Marshall was a great man, and held high office. If he said that, I am ready to believe he knew what he was talking about. The special correspondent to whom he told it—also unfortunately gone from us—was Doctor Rolf Alexander.

It sounds as though there might be a basis for my theory about the reason for Adhemar's remarkable experience.

I imagine that all UFO investigators will agree with me that General Marshall's explanation can in any case refer only to one or two types of the entities now visiting us. It cannot refer to them all, for we have by now far too much evidence that men of approximately our own size have been seen, and that often they have been apparently breathing our atmosphere freely, and without space helmets.

There is however another explanation for these types, which was put to me recently by a bright young member of the Cambridge University Group for the Investigation of UFOs. He suggested that the men apparently identical with us might be Quislings, renegades. That is a very interesting thought. It puts one in mind of the turncoat Christians working for the Moors in the old Barbary Coast days. It could also explain the abductions. The more I think about it, the more I feel there might be something in the idea. Abduction, brainwashing, conversion. It makes some sense!

Rolf Alexander M.D.

From New Zealand, Rolf Alexander went to Prague where he graduated in medicine, and then to many other European universities where he did post-graduate work in analytical psychology, neurology and biochemistry.

His travels, investigations and studies throughout the world formed the background for his original research which resulted in the philosophy of Creative Realism.

Author of *The Power of the Mind*, Dr. Alexander several times astonished the world with his demonstrations to fellow doctors, scientists and journalists, of the ability of the human will to cause cumulus clouds to disintegrate. An article on this, the science of psychokinesis, appeared in the November/December 1955 edition of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW.

THOUGHTS ON UFOS BY DR. ROLF ALEXANDER

Extract from a letter from Derek Dempster

YOU may certainly publish details of General Marshall's conversation with Rolf Alexander. . . .

Rolf and I became very close friends while he was living in England, and following your letter, I decided to look through my file of correspondence with him, which I treasure. I pulled out the following, which I feel might act as an apt postscript to the Gordon Creighton story. It was dated 29th May, 1958, and in it he said:

"... The trouble is, UFOs alas, are no longer news unless we can manage to land one and have it photographed, and its crew interviewed by the press. This may not be impossible, but no one has managed it yet.

"You see, there is nothing really startling about UFOs when one thinks it out. Without paging the ghost of Mr. Einstein, the time differential throughout the universe is immense. Light is just now arriving at Palomar from some stars which were perhaps formed long before our world took shape, and conceivably, on millions of planets throughout the Universe life has been evolving for millions of years longer than it has on ours.

"Biological evolution commences with a single cell and ends with a human brain. Then a new phase of evolution commences — mental evolution. A million years ago the ape-man of South Africa was a highly advanced type in relation to the other apes. In a million years from now what shall we be in relation to what we are at present?

"Other planets, millions of years older in evolution than we are, will perhaps have evolved *mental bodies* something like small intense physical fields, containing all the necessary qualities and properties to maintain a complete and uninhibited form of higher consciousness. Bodies adaptable as to shape, and able to travel anywhere at the *speed of thought*. Suppose that you knew all this to be factual, and that you had seen the 'field vehicles' formed by these beings in order to enter the atmosphere, just as a fireman might form an asbestos suit to enter a blazing house which would destroy him otherwise. Suppose that you had actually seen them for n bodies like ours before your eyes, so that they would have the mechanical apparatus needed to communicate with us, that is, the mechanism of voice. Suppose that they could pick up the symbols of meaning from your own brains, and answer you in your own language. Suppose that you knew that the whole legend of angels and spiritual beings arose from this phenomenon observed in past time, when people were simpler and believed in the evidence of their senses. Well, how would you make others believe you?

"I don't believe that it is very important that people be convinced of anything beyond the range of their understanding, for the only substitute for understanding is superstition and where understanding is lacking, superstition always fills the vacuum. The thing we must do is to gradually increase the span of our understanding from where we are now. An African bushman would find it easier to understand the mathematics of Einstein and Planck and the complicated apparatus at Teddington, than would an earthman to understand the concepts and techniques and developments of intelligences evolved a million years beyond our own.

"To sum up: any intelligent man must realise that this great teeming universe is filled with mysteries and with phenomena far, far beyond our understanding at present. In a thousand years some of these things will be no longer a mystery; in a million years we shall know about many more, but their solution must await the development of our own consciousness, our own capacity to directly understand what we shall see and hear . . . so, as the Cockney would put it: 'Wot the 'ell, Bill, wot the 'ell!'"

Foundations of Orthoteny

By Peter M. Seeviour

Sometime Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, our contributor helped to found the Cambridge University Group for the Investigation of Unidentified Flying Objects, of which he is now a committee member.

BECAUSE the solving of statistical problems is often based on intuitive reasoning rather than a rigorous procedure, it is easy to fall into a trap in even fairly simple problems. The more complex a problem becomes naturally the more numerous and complex are the traps. It is dangerous to attempt a short cut which might lead to the wrong answer. Moreover any approximation used is almost useless unless the accuracy of the answer is known. The discrepancies in orthotenic results so far published indicate a more detailed study is required so that further study can be based on a solid foundation.

I will be using the terminology of local orthoteny, the surface being a Euclidean plane and a straight line the shortest distance between two points. If we are considering saucer sightings over a bounded area such as France, global orthoteny only increases the difficulties. If global orthoteny is correct there will still be significance in the lines of local orthoteny, though it will be smaller. The techniques which will be used here can be applied to global orthoteny, although the calculations will be more difficult. I now ask: Do sufficiently well located sightings tend to lie along narrow strips of land? A narrow strip of land is that land lying between two parallel lines which are close together, and this we call a corridor. A straight pencil line will be a corridor roughly, due to the thickness of the lead. All corridors considered here will have a thickness of " w ", and some part will lie inside the boundary. Sightings will be represented by points, and, by the phrasing of the question, we can discard those sightings whose positions are not known to within a specified distance. We are now faced with a purely statistical problem. Interpretation of the answer is an entirely separate matter. Variation in population, geography of the land, and an answer as to why these points should lie in corridors only arise if and when an explanation of the results is required.

Suppose there are " n " points, representing sightings, scattered over the area considered. I will call two corridors *equivalent* if they contain exactly the same set of points and no more. This concept of equivalence divides the corridors into mutually exclusive sets of corridors, these sets being called equivalence classes. Any two corridors in an equivalence class are equivalent, and any two in different classes are not equivalent. There will be a

finite number of equivalence classes, each containing an infinity of corridors. I will call one corridor *better* than another if the former contains all the points which are in the latter, *plus* at least one more point. If a corridor hasn't any better than it, it is called a *best* corridor. If one corridor is taken from each equivalence class whose members are best corridors, these corridors so taken form a complete set of best corridors. It is the properties of any such set we need to examine. How can a complete set of best corridors be picked out?

Selection by practical method

Imagine a corridor with several points inside it. It can be wobbled about a little, without losing any points, though it might, in this wobbling, gain some. Starting from any corridor containing some of the points and wobbling it so that it loses none of them, we can arrive at a corridor "C" with two of its points on one or other of the parallel lines which define C. This derived corridor is either better than or equivalent to the original corridor. Therefore if the original corridor is best, the derived corridor is equivalent to it. What this shows is that we need only consider those corridors with a join of two points as one of their parallel lines. These will include a complete set of best corridors, though at least half will not be best. Notice that it is possible for a corridor to exist which, though equivalent to or better than another corridor, cannot be derived from it by wobbling the latter. Notice also that two lines, or two of Professor Menzel's corridors, have only at most one point in common, but that two best corridors can have more than one. In the July/August issue of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW (see page 6, fig. 1) Jacques Vallée mentions this point, though he regards this as a fault of the corridor as a representation of a straight line. If, instead, the straight line is regarded as a representation of a corridor (the limit as " w " tends to zero), then a more satisfactory picture is drawn.

Following Vallée's course it seems the easiest way to go from here might be to work out an answer by practical experiment. Having plotted all the sightings, draw the joins of all the pairs of points, and the lines parallel to them and a distance " w " from them. If " n " is the number of sightings then

$n(n-1)$ corridors have thus been drawn. I have shown that a complete set of best corridors can be extracted from these. First extract all best corridors and then knock out one of any pair which are equivalent. A large number of experiments is done on random sets of n points each, the n points being scattered over the map inside the boundary and the above procedure being carried out on the points. In each experiment a certain number of the best corridors in the complete set have m and only m points in them. They are called *m-point best corridors*. From these experiments can be determined the answer to the question posed in the second paragraph, within the accuracy of the experiments. The number of m -point best corridors we would expect to get from the n saucer sightings would be almost equal to the number of m -point best corridors obtained from all the experiments, divided by the number of experiments performed. The probability of anything happening in a random set of n points is almost equal to the number of times it happens in all the experiments divided by the number of experiments. If results concerned with large m are required they could be extrapolated from similar results for small m , as the number of experiments required becomes too large.

A theoretical solution

To a pure mathematician a purely theoretical solution would be more satisfying than the above practical method. If $N(m)$ is the number of m -point best corridors in a complete set found from any configuration of n points as above, then the set of numbers

$$[N(2), N(3), \dots, N(n),]$$

can have

certain sets of values, say

$$\begin{aligned} & [N'(2), N'(3), \dots, N'(n),] \\ & [N''(3), \dots, N''(n),] \dots \end{aligned}$$

and so on.

For example

$$[\frac{1}{2}n(n-1), 0, \dots, 0,]$$

and

$$[0, 0, \dots, 0, 1,]$$

are two possible sets of values. For each set of values the points can vary over a range of relative positions. That means the parameters of each point can vary over a range of values, the ranges being interrelated. There is a certain probability, a multiple integral over the interrelated ranges, that the points lie within this range of positions, and this is the probability that

$$[N(2), N(3), \dots, N(n)]$$

will have the corresponding set of values. In this way it is theoretically possible to calculate the results found by experiment above. At the moment, however, it seems almost impossibly complicated for such an exact answer to be derived. For

example, in general three points will lie in a corridor if, choosing any two of the points, the third lies anywhere within the area bounded by the two exterior common tangents to the circles with centres the two chosen points and radius w , and the tangents to each circle from the other point of the pair. The boundary of the map, even if simplified to a circle or a square, makes this area complex, and brings in boundary asymmetries if the points are close to the boundary. This is where global orthoteny would help. At the present time a boundary is the inevitable consequence of incomplete global coverage. If it were possible for a complete watch to be made over all land and sea areas for UFOs we could dispense with a boundary altogether and use the whole surface of the sphere.

It would be useful to select one member of an equivalence class of best corridors as a representative of that class. A good position to select would be that which minimises the sum of the squares of the distances from the points in the corridor to its bisecting line, for all corridors in the class. We could then say that the points in the corridors of the class lie roughly along the line bisecting this selected corridor. It doesn't follow that this bisector is the line of best fit of the points.

Aimé Michel's maps seem to exhibit some form of pattern. Can this be shown true or false? Should we expect "centres of activity", places where many lines almost meet? The most natural way to answer this might seem to be as follows. If I define an "arena" as a small circle of diameter " w ", we can ask whether the representative lines formed above tend to intersect, or "enter", an arena. Indeed this is a possible method of approach. However, anyone who studies Projective Geometry will see that a more natural way would be to define a *gate* as two points a small distance " w " apart, which lie on any line through a fixed centre point. An m -line gate is one with m and only m lines passing between the points. A gate can be wobbled so that one or other of its defining points is an intersection of two lines, while not losing any of the lines which passed through it in its original position. Two gates are equivalent if exactly the same set of lines pass through them, and no more. One gate is better than another if it contains all the lines passing through the latter, plus at least one more line. The problem can be solved in a way exactly analogous to that used for corridors. A complete set of best gates is extracted from the set of gates which have one of their defining points as a meet of two lines. Notice here that any two equivalent corridors can be wobbled into one another without losing any of the common lines on the way. This slight loss in "duality" between gates and corridors is due to the introduc-

tion of metrical properties.

There are other problems which could be put forward. It has been suggested that random distributions of points lead to a pattern of lines with a spiky appearance. Are the lines from saucer plots less spiky than one would expect? This would mean they tend to meet in fairly large angles. Of course sooner or later we would find something significant about any map. Any hypothesis must stand the test of time.

Jumping a little further ahead now, what conclusions could be drawn if sightings did tend to lie along narrow strips of land, or corridors? In each sighting there are two possibilities. Either the UFO is due to an objective or to a subjective cause. What some people claim is that orthoteny will show the cause to be objective. Can subjective causes tend to lie along corridors? Most sightings are located in towns.*. If the towns themselves showed a tendency to follow corridors then the cause of UFOs could be subjective and they would show the same tendency. Otherwise it seems

difficult to explain the UFOs as subjective. But even if the causes are objective why should such a tendency imply that they are intelligently controlled? What is strange is the indication of the improbable six or seven point "line" rather than a slight increase in the three and four point "lines". This suggests that, rather than a weak influence over all sightings there is a stronger influence over a few of them. Whether this influence, if shown to exist, is an alien race would still be a matter of conjecture.

In any problem one must go as far as one can without approximating, and I have tried to do this in the initial problem. It does bring out the mechanics of the problem and leads to a practical solution of a simpler nature than Vallée's. I feel sure a theoretical solution must be built on this foundation.

NOTE

*It is felt that many readers and researchers will disagree with this statement that most sightings are located in towns: the bulk of the evidence I have seen indicates otherwise. It could be that the author is confusing sightings with reports: more reports are likely to emanate from towns because that is where the greatest number of people congregate.—EDITOR.

The Prime Lever

By the Reverend Guy J. Cyr

IN the September/October 1964 issue of the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, while commenting on NICAP's report Waveney Girvan hopefully stated: "If NICAP's pressure can open the American door to the truth, then the British door will swing open too."

In my judgment, "NICAP's pressure" will never "open the American door to the truth," for the obvious reason that it is applying the pressure at the wrong place: too near the hinges. In other words, the leaders in this organization are appealing to the legislators of the nation with arguments which are too speculative and nebulous. On the other hand, Senators and Representatives are very practical people who are constantly aware of the wishes of the voters, and the taxpayers who elected them.

Now taxpayers generally evaluate items and events on the dollar-scale, and so the shortest route to their brain passes through their purse. The members of the Senate and House in Washington must be fully conscious of that, and one can easily assume that while going through *The UFO Evidence*, they looked for practical arguments along these lines. Something, in effect, which would amount to political hay or dynamite. True, they found plenty of dynamite: enough to blow the U.S. Air Force into the "neighbouring" galaxy. However, they found no "caps", and dynamite will

not explode usefully without these. In other words, it immediately became obvious to them that the NICAP leaders, today as ever, are perfectly harmless because they simply don't know how to use their ammunition.

NICAP argues this way: the UFOs could be mistaken for enemy missiles and thus accidentally trigger a nuclear war. Also, the unprepared public would probably panic when confronted with extraterrestrials and a threat to our way of life. Therefore, the U.S. Air Force should publish what it knows about the UFOs.

A different strategy

However, as a matter of fact these extraterrestrial spaceships and probes have been manoeuvring in our atmosphere for thousands of years and there is not a shred of evidence to show that they ever started a war accidentally or otherwise. On the contrary, since, as our scientists theorize, a nuclear war could bring about the complete destruction of Planet-3, and thus upset the equilibrium in the solar system, it seems logical to conclude that the ufonites, who would know that, would try to prevent or stop such a war. And this can be done more effectively if their presence here is kept an official secret.

As for panic brought on by a sudden confronta-

tion with Intelligences from another world, that at best, is nebulous speculation. Our way of life is far from being perfect, and who can prove that a new way of life offered to us by beings hundreds of years ahead of us in science would not be far better and gladly accepted?

On the other hand, if our governments were to admit publicly that thousands of spaceships and probes from other worlds are manoeuvring in our atmosphere, in the same breath they would be conceding their complete inability to stop them. There, you certainly would have cause for concern and panic.

Hence, it is no wonder that NICAP and other organizations who have approached their governments with the "war and panic" argument, have failed every time. And there is no reason to think that it will succeed in the near future. So, why not try a different strategy . . . something which can be evaluated on the monetary scale? Arguments in that area are easily grasped and can be very convincing when well presented.

Dr. Greenacre's observations

Briefly, I suggest that we join in a concerted effort to convince the legislators in Washington that a group of scientists who are not in any way involved in the space programme, therefore not prejudiced, should undertake seriously the thorough study of the question: Are there Intelligences on the Moon? If they come out with an affirmative answer, then our efforts to land on it, and then to colonize it are presently, at least, USELESS and WASTEFUL.

But, are there any good arguments? Indeed, there are, and quite a variety too. The most cogent that I know is the one based on the recent Greenacre sightings.

A few years ago a selenographer, Dr. James C. Greenacre, and others, were hired by the U.S. Air Force to study the surface of the Moon for the purpose of finding a suitable place for the landing of astronauts. He used the facilities at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona. In view of what we are now about to say, it is as well to note that Dr. John S. Hall, Director of that observatory, described Greenacre as a "very cautious observer" who "had long been sceptical of reported changes on the lunar surface."

However, on October 29, 1963, Dr. Greenacre had to abandon this attitude completely with regard to changes on the Moon, for he, plus at least four other astronomers clearly observed that night, and a month later, 31 gigantic spaceships on or near the lunar surface. Of course, they were called "spots", "coloured areas" and the like. He

consulted the co-witnesses and the Air Force at length unveiled, a few details at a time, the stupendous facts. These 31 ships were gigantic, ranging from around 1,000 feet to 3 miles wide. Yet, from the observers' remarks and from their sketches it is clear that at least some of these craft were moving while they were under close observation. How else can you explain, for example, that one formation made up of seven "spots" was said to be an oval (5 miles x 1.5 miles) and was sketched as a circle? The "spots" were symmetrical and of various colours, which at times sparkled. These circular, cylindrical, diamond-shaped or U-shaped ships were grouped into five different geometric formations: one oval, two circles and two double-test-tube patterns, one of which lasted 1 hour and 15 minutes.

A few more details

When I first read accounts of these sightings in the newspapers and magazines, I wondered why Dr. Greenacre said the terrain ("lurraint") beneath was hidden by these "spots": in the sketches they were very far apart. Now I know, for, on May 17th the doctor himself was permitted to reveal a few more details. Between these "spots" there were "tiny dots" . . . tiny to the eye, but actually they had to be at least 500 feet wide more or less depending on contrast, observing conditions, etc., otherwise he could not have seen them. They were white and "ran along" the larger objects which at times were ruby.

In effect, he said that the whole display reminded him of one of our own *MAN-MADE* devices: a set of electrical lights switching on and off according to an *INTELLIGENTLY* controlled rhythm. Yes, trampling down under foot his adamant scepticism as regards changes on the lunar surface, Dr. Greenacre had enough honesty and courage to acknowledge that this spectacular show or series thereof brought to his mind a neon sign made up of red and white lights "chasing each other" across it.

With the apparent purpose of exploding to smithereens all the ridiculous theories propounded by the so-called "experts" who gave natural "explanations" for these sightings, he stated emphatically that these "spots", "dots" and "streaks" were not clouds of any kind. Furthermore, he told the world, implicitly, it's true, but nevertheless very clearly what he saw. His first impression was that the Russians were already on the Moon.

I defy any scientist, or group thereof, to give a reasonable explanation of these 31 objects with the accompanying events in terms of purely abiotic and non-intelligent activities.

Teleportations

By Gordon Creighton

ON the morning of 25th October 1593, a Spanish soldier suddenly appeared on the Plaza Mayor (the principal Square) of Mexico City. He was wearing the insignia of the regiment which at that moment was guarding the walled city of Manila, in the Philippine Islands, more than 9,000 miles away on the other side of the Pacific Ocean. How did this soldier come to be in Mexico City? The truth is that he had no idea. All he knew was that he had suddenly found himself, no longer in Manila, but in Mexico. But there was something else that he said he *DID* know. He said that His Excellency Don Gómez Pérez Dasmarinas, Governor of the Philippines, was dead. A preposterous rumour of course. But one that spread through the Mexican capital like wildfire.

Although puzzled as to how precisely the soldier could have travelled so far without so much as soling his uniform, the Spanish authorities in Mexico jailed him as a deserter from the Manila garrison. An awkward Fortean "damned fact" was thus safely swept under the carpet, and no doubt folk breathed again with relief.

And so the weeks passed, while our soldier languished in the brig; the long slow weeks necessary for news to travel by galleon along the regular sailing route from Spain, which run via Manila to Acapulco, the port on the west coast of Mexico. From Acapulco the news would pass by messenger up across the great sierras and into the sky-girt Valley of Mexico.

And then suddenly Mexico City was full of the news. His Excellency Don Gómez Pérez Dasmarinas, Governor of the Philippines for King Philip II, *WAS* dead—murdered by a mutinous Chinese crew off Punta de Azufre just as he was setting sail on a military expedition against the Molucca Islands! And, moreover, he had been murdered on the very day that the mysterious soldier from the Manila garrison had appeared on the Plaza Mayor of Mexico City.

The Most Holy Tribunal of the Inquisition, always alert for signs of witchcraft and "diableria", took charge of the case. But still the soldier could not tell them how he had travelled from Manila to Mexico. All he could tell them was that it had been "in less time than it takes a cock to crow".

The Inquisition ordered that the man be returned to Manila for further investigation of the matter, and on his arrival there it was established

beyond question, on the word of not a few witnessss, that the soldier had indeed been there on duty in the city of Manila on the night of 24th October 1593, just as it was proven beyond any peradventure that on the following morning he had been apprehended on the Plaza Mayor in Mexico City, over 9,000 miles away.

There are reliable records of this episode¹. It is no fabrication. And the best term with which we can label it, is one already familiar to us from the annals of Psychic Research: teleportation.

We possess records of numerous disappearances, apparent abductions, apparent teleportations. In the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW for July/August 1963 I reported the case of the Swedish student Olaf Nielsen who claims that he was swept up and carried off by a saucer near Halmstad, Sweden, on the afternoon of 25th August 1960, and taken to a secret base. I suggest that the Manila/Mexico case and many others are all *UFO phenomena*. And I shall give some further recent examples.

In his book *The Case for the UFO*, the late M. K. Jessup (and, by the way, his death was just one of many mysterious deaths) dealt with a number of classic cases, including this one of the Manila soldier and some of the more extraordinary disappearances, such as that of Oliver Lerch in 1890 and that of the R.A.F. officers Day and Stewart whose footprints came to a sudden end in the sands of Irak one day in July 1924. Space does not permit me to deal here with the fantastic problem of disappearances and abductions. My purpose in the present article is only to examine some of the evidence for *teleportation*, that is to say, evidence of cases in which a *UFO* may have picked a person up in one place and set him down again elsewhere. (Perhaps this is how our peripatetic pumas get here?)

I shall of course be told immediately that the Manila Soldier Story—if indeed it ever happened—is almost four centuries old; that they were capable of cooking up all sorts of tales in those days; that there has never been a whit of evidence since that pointed to a repetition. I regret that I cannot agree, and for the record here are two more cases which I have selected.

The Buenos-Aires Businessman

One day in 1959, an important Argentine businessman² was driving back to the South of that country after a visit to Buenos Aires. He stopped

for a night en route, at a hotel in Bahía Blanca, with the intention of continuing his journey next day.

On the following morning he got into his brand-new car and was just about to drive off from the hotel when he became aware of a "cloudy mass enveloping the whole car". He felt later that he must have lost consciousness at this point, and the next thing he knew was that he was alone, *sans* car, in some deserted spot in the countryside. Seeing a lorry coming along the road towards him, he hailed the driver, and asked him for a lift into Bahía Blanca. An astonished lorry-driver replied that he wasn't going to Bahía Blanca, that this place was *Salta*, and that Bahía Blanca was over a thousand kilometres away! (It lies 1,155 km. south-east of Salta.) The businessman then looked at his wristwatch and found, to his amazement, that only a few minutes had elapsed since he had stepped into his car at Bahía Blanca. Bewildered, he climbed into the cab beside the lorry-driver, and they went off to report the matter to the local authorities. The authorities, equally dumbfounded by the story, telephoned to the Police at Bahía Blanca, giving the registration number and description of the businessman's car, and after a brief investigation the Bahía Blanca Police 'phoned back to say that the car in question was still there, just a few metres from the hotel, with the engine still running!

I have translated this from a clipping taken from a 1959 issue of the Argentine daily paper *Diario de Córdoba*. It is unfortunate that the newspaper did not give the name of the Argentine businessman who had this experience, but the clipping was sent to us by Señor Oscar Galindez who is the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW's correspondent in the Argentine, and who himself lives in Córdoba. We are most grateful to him for this as well as for an enormous number of other press-clippings for the period 1947-1964, and I am writing to ask him whether

he can give us the name of the businessman and any other details, such as the date of the occurrence, and so on.

We turn now to the second case³:

On the road from Tokyo

Shortly after 8 a.m. on 19th November 1963, a Mr. Kinoshita, acting manager of the Kashika branch of the Fuji Bank, Tokyo, Japan, was driving along the Fujishiro by-pass. He had just gone through the towns of Matsudo and Kashiwa, on the Mito road, and was headed for a golf-course at Ryugasaki, Ibaraki-ken. (This region lies a little north of Tokyo.) In the car with him were two passengers. These were a Mr. Saito, vice-director of the bank's Kashika branch, and another man who was a client of the bank.

Ever since passing through a place called Kanamachi, they had had in view another car, which was about 150 yards ahead of them and travelling in the same direction. It was a black car, of a type known as the Toyopet New Crown, and it had a Tokyo registration number (which, of course, most unfortunately none of them memorized). In the left-hand rear seat of this black car was an elderly man, who was reading a newspaper. We are given no information about the driver or any other occupants.

Suddenly, "a puff of something gaseous, like white smoke or vapour, gushed out from somewhere around the black car" and when this cloud dispersed (a matter of not more than five seconds) the black car had vanished.

Not having memorized the registration number of the black car, Mr. Kinoshita and his companions felt that there was no way of tracing it, nor of finding out who had been in the car and what had become of them.

This affair was reported in the evening edition of the *Mainichi* (one of Japan's two leading papers) of 4th March 1964. The newspaper stated that hallucination had been suggested as an explana-

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MAY/JUNE ISSUE

Once again we will present Menzel versus Michel. Dr. Donald Menzel returns to the attack with Part I of Orthoteny—A Lost Cause, and who better to defend than Aimé Michel himself? Further parts of the Menzel article will appear in subsequent issues, and it is hoped that his mathematics will be scrutinized by a leading French mathematician.

There will be a new article by W. R. Drake—Space Gods of Ancient Britain.

Featured also—The 1965 flap in Virginia, U.S.A., a close look at the Russian discovery of Stone Age spaceman drawings, a 1965 Landing report from Argentina, the story of an 1880 UFO, and a study of Two famous sceptics, by Wade Wellman.

tion, but that all three witnesses vehemently denied that there could have been any question of hallucination.

Well, there you are. There seems to be a link between each of these four cases. I suggest that the link is that they are all cases of teleportation by UFOs.

I have written to Japan in the hope of finding out whether there was any sequel to the last case, and whether the "missing" car and its occupants ever turned up. If the answer is negative, then of course it looks as though this is a case not only of teleportation, but of abduction too.

Postscript: Mr. Creighton has recently received from

Teheran the Persian text of a newspaper account of a man in Iran who had a narrow escape from abduction by a UFO in 1954. It is hoped to publish this in a future issue of the REVIEW.—EDITOR.

NOTES

¹From *Las Calles de Méjico*, by Luis González Obregón, quoted in Part III of M. K. Jessup's *The Case for the UFO*. According to Jessup, further corroboration of the case is in the records of the chroniclers of the Order of San Augustin and the Order of Santo Domingo, and also in the book *Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas* (An account of Events in the Philippines) by Dr. Antonio de Morga, High Justice of the Criminal Court of the Royal Audiencia of New Spain.

²Extract (precise date not yet available) from Argentine daily newspaper *Diario de Córdoba*, 1959, kindly supplied by Dr. Oscar Galíndez of Córdoba, representative of the Flying Saucer Review in the Argentine Republic.

³Report in Tokyo evening paper *Mainichi* of 4th March 1964, furnished by courtesy of Mr. Jun-Ichi Takanashi of the Modern Space-Flight Association, Osaka, Japan and reproduced on page 11 of the Journal and Bulletin Vol. 1, No. 1 (summer 1964) of the British U.F.O. Research Association, to whom I am much indebted for the item.

A Tribute of which we are most proud

By René Fouéré

In the January/February issue of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW we included M. René Fouéré's obituary to Waveney Girvan which first appeared in the November issue of PHENOMENES SPATIAUX, the bulletin of the G.E.P.A. In this, M. Fouéré referred to another tribute to our late editor which had been written before the news of his illness and death had reached Paris. We feel that our readers would like to read this remarkable article, a tribute of which we too are most proud.
Translation by Gordon Creighton.

IN an interview which he granted to Charles Fortis of the *New York Herald Tribune* of 27th August (page 10 European edition) Waveney Girvan, Editor of the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, stated that of all the material being published on Flying Saucers, Major Keyhoe's bulletin, *The UFO Investigator* and the G.E.P.A. *Bulletin* were in his opinion the best.

We were deeply touched by this compliment and expressed our sincere thanks to Waveney Girvan for it, and it gives us much pleasure to repeat our thanks in these pages destined for our readers.

We regard this tribute paid to us as a consecration, by one of the most eminent people in the field, of our unremitting endeavour to keep a cool head amid conflicting passions and to stick to a scientific and objective consideration of the facts. This is the task that G.E.P.A. has set itself since its inception

and we do not think that there has ever been at any time, any falling away from it.

I would like, in a personal capacity, to return to Waveney Girvan this tribute that he has addressed to G.E.P.A. by saying that, of all the publications devoted to the study of the Flying Saucers, the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW and the *UFO Investigator*, are in my opinion the ones with the greatest value, and I am convinced that in saying this I am expressing not only my own feelings but also the feelings of those who work with me.

May I say, also, why I have an altogether special regard for the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW and its Editor.

To have the responsibility of deciding upon the contents and the format of a bulletin dealing with the subject of flying saucers is one of the most difficult and most dangerous of tasks, and one which

is even more so when one has to write oneself in such a bulletin.

One must be constantly on the alert for hidden rocks of all kinds, while steering a perilous course between, on the one hand, the pig-headed incredulity of the majority of the scientists and, on the other, the mystical hypercredulity of all those who, in a world full of stress where life is a painful job, are quite understandably searching ardently for extraterrestrial saviours because, after so many successive disillusionments they no longer have confidence in the saviours that our own planet has to offer them. Such people as these provide weapons, all unwittingly, for the psychologists who deny the real and material existence of the flying saucers.

The editor of a publication devoted to the research in which we are engaged must, furthermore, face another difficulty which obliges him to perform a very delicate balancing act.

For, while it is all very well to desire to study methodically and scientifically the reports of strange things observed in the skies, the fact remains that the technical specialists or scientists who will study them are not as a rule their authors. So far, no flying saucer has been subjected to a laboratory examination, and the saucers seen in the sky just cock a snook at all terrestrial attempts at interception and even at bursts of machine-gun fire. Similarly, so far as we really know, not one of the saucers that have been surprised upon the ground has been captured.

Consequently, the accounts of the sightings of these unwanted apparitions are often brought to the technical experts who desire to study them by people who may well be possessed of only a mediocre scientific education or indeed of virtually none at all. Furthermore, individuals of excellent intelligence, shrewd observers, may well have no aptitude whatever for Mathematics or Physics and indeed no taste for either, and yet it may happen that by chance they find themselves one day in just the right spot to see something astonishing and technically remarkable. A sight which will perhaps leave its effect on them for the whole of their lives and will win their interest once and for all for the problem and convert them into fervent investigators of everything that may have a bearing on flying saucers.

Furthermore, the problem of the flying saucers goes far beyond the scope of mere technology, however erudite it may be. The problem touches on Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology, History, Archaeology, Religion—and even this list does not cover it all.

The prospect of a meeting with extraterrestrial

beings is fantastic and thrilling. It might also turn out to be something to be feared.

A man has surely then the right to be interested in this possibility without being the possessor of scientific diplomas, and such a man may well be, by reason of this interest, a valuable informant, and one capable of furnishing some day or other a report that will prove to be of supreme importance in the technical sphere.

It is our human duty therefore to give this man the intellectual nourishment that he desires to have. If we want to get through to him, if we want to reap the benefit—should the case occur—of the testimony that he will be able to bring us or to gather, then it is essential that the man shall be able to find, in the journal dealing with his favourite subject, material that is comprehensible to him and holds his attention, material likely to make him a regular reader of the journal and a solid supporter of the study-group whose organ it is.

In other words, the factor that can lead to an increased in-flow of sighting reports is the increased circulation of a review dealing with saucers. But this circulation can itself become stronger and wider only if the review is capable of appealing to readers who may be very varied in point of interests and intellectual culture.

Non-technical readers are not going to subscribe to a purely technical review bristling with mathematical abstractions or talking a highly specialised language. It will put them off right away.

On the other hand, if the review contains nothing but philosophical or historical considerations, or sensational stories devoid of technical significance or of proof, then the technicians will toss it into the wastepaper basket the minute they set eyes on it.

To produce a review that can gain the favour of the ordinary reader without losing the favour of the technical expert, a review that steers equally clear of both unverifiable assertions and of dull aridity, one must therefore apply a dosage that is subtle and often tricky to handle.

To succeed with this dosage, and to succeed in maintaining an objective and lucid attitude amid all the conflicting currents sweeping through the mass of those who are interested in flying saucers—while still keeping an open mind resisting the temptation to take violent sides—one needs much discernment.

Among the reviews that can meet the imperative requirements which we think we have shown to be necessary, the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* seems to us to be one of the models of its kind. For this reason, knowing full well the difficulties of the task, we feel unstinted admiration both for this *REVIEW* and for its Editor.

Gravity Powered Objects ?

By Paul Norman

The Author, who is a member of NICAP and of Vanderbilt University Astronomical Society, lives in Australia, where he is an active member of the Victorian Flying Saucer Research Society, and colleague of Mrs. Judith M. Magee, who sent us this contribution. In his own words, Mr. Norman takes a "fierce new look at UFOs" in the light of new discoveries which have excited astronomers the world over.

THE recent sightings of unidentified pulsating objects manoeuvring in the skies of Victoria, Australia, have given additional evidence that UFOs are gravity powered space ships, and the Australian Parkes Radio Telescope is playing a key role in a new discovery which may lead to the secret of interplanetary propulsion for space ships.

Understanding the nature of gravity and its role in the Universe may be near at hand thanks both to evidence now coming to us from points in space as far as 1,500 million light years away, and to the mysterious flying saucers.

Gravity is the most familiar, the most potent, and yet the most mysterious force known to mankind. Einstein's famous Unified Field Theory indicates that electricity, magnetism and gravity are all manifestations of one force, but until we know and understand the nature of this force we must use the familiar orthodox term.

There have been suggestions by UFO researchers that flying saucers are gravity powered, nuclear powered, electric powered and light powered space ships capable of shifting from any of these forces to the other at will. All of which would point to the fact that our sky visitors have solved the problem of gravity and have devised a means of controlling it. But the pulsations many times observed when the strange machines manoeuvred through the air remained one of the most mysterious manifestations until only a short while ago.

A surprising new clue has come to flying saucer research from an unexpected source—none other than the famous astronomer Fred Hoyle, and mathematician Dr. Vishnu Norikor, neither of whom may realize the full implications and significance of their disclosure.

For the past few months astronomers have been stunned with the startling new discovery of the QUASARS or QUASI-STARS. Radio astronomers working with the new Parkes Radio Telescope pinpointed the position of one of these super stars called 3C-773. Its position was sent to

Palomar's 200-inch telescope in California where a photograph was made.

To register on a photographic plate over such a vast distance, the luminous star would have to be at least 100 times brighter than our galaxy. Whilst they try to understand the full implications of this great new discovery, astronomers say that the strangest thing about these stars is that they apparently obtain most of their blinding energy from the force of gravity. This makes them unique in the Universe since conventional stars like our sun are thought to draw their energy from internal nuclear reactions.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Astronomers, Professor Hoyle made an unexpected disclosure: "These newly found stars," he said, "must be gravity powered, and if gravity powered, it becomes important to understand gravity properly". He pointed out what UFO researchers have been trying for years to get before the general public, including the scientific world, and that is that "the mathematical formula used by the late Dr. Einstein to describe gravity could just as well describe anti-gravity by a simple change of a minus sign to a plus sign."

Toward the end of his announcement, Professor Hoyle suggested ". . . that X-Ray telescopes be launched into orbit for better observations," and he followed this with a statement which should send every open minded scientist to the files of UFO research groups everywhere to review the thousands of observed cases of pulsating flying objects from all over the world. This is what he said: "If these stars are gravity powered they will be found to be pulsating . . . and should be throbbing about once each second." While this statement was made with reference to stars, it revealed a characteristic that gravity power would have. When the performance of UFOs operating in our skies was first reported, orthodoxy loudly and widely proclaimed the usual impossibilities. We were told that, "Such fantastic speeds would melt the metal by friction", that "No

being could withstand the sudden stops in mid-air nor the instantaneous accelerations", and that "Earthly intelligence has not devised anti-gravity control, therefore hovering in mid-air is impossible," and so on.

Most of our inventions have resulted from natural observation. For instance, man first thought of flying when observing the birds. The arch in a bridge adds greater strength like the arch in the foot. Spectroscopes duplicate the *simple* rainbow.

The Briquette works at Morwell and Yallourn duplicate nature to make black coal from brown by compression, because Nature failed to provide the overburden for sufficient pressure when the earth was in upheaval in this area. Alongside the open cuts, the great power stations of the Latrobe Valley are generating and transmitting energy which was first observed in Nature. Then there is sonar, used by submarines to detect underwater objects; the common bat used it all along. Volumes could be written on the role Nature has played in ideas for inventions of mankind.

The gravitational field of the flying saucers is also a duplication of Nature. While we do not know the principle involved in this duplication, we do know some of the reactions and effects once this duplication is achieved. For example, we live in Earth's gravitational field. We are spinning at 1,000 miles per hour. At the same time we are hurtling through space in a second direction at 43,000 miles per hour and in yet another direction at 72,000 miles per hour. As we move in orbit around the sun and as the solar system moves in its path in the Milky Way galaxy, we are moving in at least three directions at fantastic speeds. Yet we are quite comfortable in earth's gravitational field. We do not even have a sense of motion.

Likewise, occupants of an artificially created field could also perform fantastic speeds, and the craft would not disintegrate because the force would apply simultaneously, as Einstein pointed

out. It is clearly indicated that gravity is under control by the colour change of the vehicles. This changing colour as the machines perform superior aerial feats, is explained by a *simple* law of vision. The longest light rays appear to our eyes as red. Any longer wave-lengths pass beyond our sight into the infra-red band of the spectrum. The shortest light rays appear to our eyes as the colour of violet. Any shorter wave-lengths pass beyond our vision into the ultra violet band of the spectrum.

The flying saucer colour pattern usually is as follows: in sunlight, which is brighter than the sheen of the object, they appear like metal. At night when hovering or moving slowly and when apparently not much power is necessary, they appear dark orange or cherry red. If more driving power is needed, the colour brightens and appears yellow, yellow-green like a copper flame. When at high speed they are usually extremely white or whitish-blue.

The influence of gravity on light has been pointed out by astronomers as they observe the stars. Therefore, the G-field of the flying saucer seems to be variable and strong enough to affect the frequency of the light waves, and this could explain both gravity control and colour change of the object.

The G-field explanation accounts for the reason the craft can withstand the friction at the fantastic speeds which have been clocked by radar, as well as visual sighting simultaneously. As we know by a *simple* law of physics, when an object moves rapidly through molecules of air, the friction causes a positive charge to be formed on the hull and by a *simple* law of electricity, we know that like poles repel and unlike poles attract. Thus by inducing a positive electrical charge within the machine when moving rapidly through the atmosphere, the molecules are repelled, tending to produce a narrow band of vacuum around the moving hull, and reducing the friction. By a *simple* law of sound,

CIRCULATION

If every subscriber persuaded at least *one* friend to take out a subscription to the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, our future would be even rosier than it is already! By all means help to spread the truth about our subject by allowing your friends to borrow your copy, but remember that that copy will remain in much better condition if your friends themselves enrol on our subscription list. Alternatively, if you are feeling magnanimous, why not take out a subscription as a present for a friend? Now that is a good idea!

we know that if there were any noise associated with the object, the sound would not pass through the vacuum. (Despite this, a faint humming noise is sometimes reported when UFOs are observed low down, and moving slowly or hovering.)

In addition, a G-field would drag surrounding air along with it. There would be no turbulence, further reducing the friction and accounting for the silence.

Furthermore, the presence of a gravitational field could explain the sometimes cloud-like appearance of saucers, especially when flying slowly, and for example, when pacing a motor car as was experienced by drivers in the vicinity of Wonthaggi, Australia, recently. A G-field would tend to hold mist vapour, smoke and dust to its surface.

The G-field explanation could also account for the radio and television interference sometimes experienced when UFOs are in the area, such as occurred around Wonthaggi and South Dudley on the 19th September, 1963. Within a mile-wide area below the object, malfunctions in the T.V. sets varied considerably. There were white screens, grey screens, screens streaky with lines or with lines and two pictures in one. Radio and television are usually the first devices to be affected.

If the G-field moves closer, motor car ignitions and headlights have been known to fail from the effect of the field. There have been cases where city lights have blacked out when UFOs were hovering low over the city. Electric power lines have been interrupted in various parts of the world. These stronger effects usually occur when the objects are very close to the affected apparatus.

During a three months period between 15th October 1957, and 30th January, 1958, we know of at least forty-one cases of electromagnetic phenomena associated with the appearance of these mystery craft as they descended into our skies. These included stalled motor cars, dimmed headlights, interrupted power and headlights, power and light failure, and interference to radio and television sets, in countries as widely dispersed as France, England, Italy, Norway, Argentina, Peru, Venezuela, Canada, Australia and the U.S.A.

Yet in spite of all this the scientific world as a whole slumbers on!

Gravitational fields would protect space crews from radiation, by trapping particles in outer edges of the field the same way as Earth's field protects mankind from this danger. The G-field would provide additional protection by deflecting meteorites, space junk and other matter from space ships as they speed through space.

Orthodox scientists have scoffed at the G-field explanation, but since its adoption by Dr. Hermann

Oberth, the father of modern rocketry, inventor of the V2 and the professor who taught rocketry to Werner Von Braun, their smiles are beginning to fade.

Even Einstein's theory required an atomic split to gain a small crack into the closed mind of orthodoxy. At times this crack appears to be widening, reluctantly, but widening nevertheless. For instance, Orthodox science has come to realize only in the past two decades, that billions of planets exist in our galaxy alone, but only a few scientists will yet accept the *simple* law of mathematical odds, that life would find us first. Nor do they yet accept a *simple* law of life, that intelligent life does not sit around twiddling its thumbs unless retarded by dogmatism and there is nothing else left to do. Orthodoxy at its best is only the space between steps. The frequency of those steps is restricted by the resistance between.

(continued from page 4)

and fully aware of the serious way we tackle our incredible subject.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Good for Mr. Griffin, and I hope he has now given up his potentially dangerous pastime of fiery balloon flying. For those of our readers who are unfamiliar with "Randallism", let me explain that it is so-called after a gentleman who styled himself "Dr." Randall. This character, previously unheard-of among ufologists, appeared on the scene of the Charlton crater in Wiltshire in July 1963, and proclaimed to the Press, and on TV, that the crater and marks had been made by a leg of a giant flying saucer. The meteorite brigade then appeared and debunked his theory by producing their "meteorite". Although they in turn were made to look silly by Waveney Girvan, the vindicated Randall never reappeared to take his bow. It occurred to us that Randall was in fact a stooge put up by persons unknown to assist in the discrediting of our cause. This led to the coining of the word "Randallism", and there was an immediate sequel in a strange case at Bristol (see FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, September/October, 1963) which was very much like this Southampton case of the hot air balloons!*

As for the shape of the Brockenhurst object, maybe it is as well that we kept the door slightly ajar for Waveney Girvan's ideas in our article on the UFO/Lens Flare controversy (see January/February, 1965 issue of the REVIEW.)

PERSONAL COLUMN

UFO PHOTOS wanted, especially Alex Birch, Monguzzi, and any others. Details to G. C. Marshall, 24 Fuller Road, Perranporth, Cornwall. "REPORT FROM EUROPE" edited by Major Hans Petersen (Danish Air Force), Leader, Scandinavian UFO Information (SUFOI). 200 pages, 30 shillings, inc. post. Order from: Ronald Caswell, 309 Carters Mead, Harlow, Essex.

MAIL BAG

The late Waveney Girvan

Sir,—I was very sad to read of the death of Waveney Girvan and only hope that his work in the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW will continue in spite of this tragic loss.—Patrick Wall, M.C., V.R.D., M.P., House of Commons, London.

Sir,—I am indeed sorry to read of the (comparatively) early death of Waveney Girvan. I first came into contact with him in politics, when if I remember rightly he had Liberal leanings.

He then sent me a copy of the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW—and I later got him to come and talk at Pentonville Prison, where at that time I used to organise fortnightly talks to the prisoners. That must be some 12 years ago. I have not seen him since, though I think we have written to each other once or twice. He greatly impressed me with his honest unprejudiced attitude to the possibility of Flying Saucers—and I have taken the magazine ever since.

I hope the REVIEW continues to gather more and more serious examiners of the flying saucer possibility. That would be the best tribute to Waveney Girvan.—Lancelot Spicer, Idbury House, Idbury Kington, Oxford.

A message from Outer Space

Sir,—I read with interest your article on "A Message from Outer Space" in the May/June and November/December issues of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW.

Tonight (5th January) at 8.25 p.m., I tuned in to the lower mentioned frequency (9.9 Mc/s), on an R.1155 communications receiver, and heard the message, which was almost identical to that given in the May/June issue, i.e. . . .

THIS IS A TEST TRANSMISSION FOR CIRCUIT ADJUSTMENT PURPOSES FROM A RADIO STATION OF THE DOMANIC

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

TELECOMMUNICATION ON DOREVATION.
THIS STATION IS SITUATED IN OUTER SPACE.

The transmission, however, turned out to be of the single side band (S.S.B.) variety, where part of the message has to be filled in when it reaches the receiver by using a beat frequency oscillator. (In communications receivers, this is generally used for making morse code intelligible). The message became much clearer, using the oscillator, and turned out to be the following:

THIS IS A TEST TRANSMISSION FOR CIRCUIT ADJUSTMENT PURPOSES FROM A RADIO STATION OF THE HELLENIC TELECOMMUNICATION ORGANISATION.
THIS STATION IS SITUATED IN ATHENS, GREECE.

This message was repeated alternately in English and in another language I presumed to be Greek.

Three people listening with me all agreed as to the contents of the above message. — Gordon Lindsay, 151 Allison Street, Glasgow, S.2.

Request to readers for help

Sir,—Our attention in this family was caught by a very interesting article in *The Eagle Annual 1965** on Flying Saucers by the late Mr. Waveney Girvan. I wished to find out where I could obtain a copy of a book which was published some ten or twelve years ago by Panther Books in paper-back form: *Flying Saucers have landed* by Mr. George Adamski. Panther Books, to whom I also wrote, tell me the book is out of print.

If you know where I may obtain a copy of this book (which is mentioned in the late Mr. Waveney Girvan's article in the *Eagle Annual*) could you kindly let me know? I am willing to

purchase one in hard back cover if it was ever published like this, but I do not know where to look. We are also interested in your publication, FLYING SAUCER REVIEW . . .

Some ten or eleven years ago (I cannot remember, for I lead such a busy domestic life) I am certain I saw flying saucer and that was before I had ever heard much about them and regarded them as a joke. My second eldest son and I had to await a bus in Bury St. Edmunds on a very fine summer's day, and we went into the Public Gardens in that beautiful old town to rest after shopping. We lay down on the grass in the shade (but not under) of some large beech trees. I was tired after shopping all day in the town and gazed idly up at the sky which was pure blue without clouds. I saw at once at what seemed to me a great height, a tiny clearly defined entirely circular object which from my point of vision might be described as a tiny shining tin disc. In this area at that time jet planes were very frequent and we all knew the "look" of them—a tiny cross with a trail of exhaust. I knew this circular object was NOT one of the frequent jet planes nor any form of usual aircraft. I pointed it out to my son aged then, ten years and he saw it. It intermittently appeared and disappeared within a small area and after ten minutes it did not appear again. It was—whatever it was—about 5,000 ft. up we estimated. But the clearly circular shape, shining brightly, is for ever stamped on our minds!—Mrs. M. C. C. Bolam, Denver Hall, Downham, Norfolk.

Can any reader help Mrs. Bolam in her quest for the Adamski book?—EDITOR.

*THE EAGLE ANNUAL, published by Odham's Press Ltd., proprietors of the boys' weekly, EAGLE

Star-like objects

Sir,—From the information given in the letters on "Star-like objects" (FLYING SAUCER REVUE, November/December, 1964), I can confirm that the sightings agree as to transit times and positions of Echo I and II.

The vital exceptions would be on those where hovering and change of directions were observed. May I refer you and the writers to my "Mystery Satellites" article in the November/December 1963 issue of the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, where, as to apparent too-long transit times, I mention frequent ECHO transits of up to 25 mins. Other satellites have a wide range of times.

It is not uncommon for satellite visibility periods to last up to three weeks.

The above mentioned article gives general guidance on satellite observing, in particular, to those aspects which help to "separate" them from UFO behaviour.—John D. Llewellyn, 63 Masons Road, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.

(Being well aware that about 90% of sightings may be explained in conventional terms, which nowadays includes satellites and other spatial ironmongery, we are glad that our readers keep a watchful eye on reports appearing in World Round Up, Mail Bag, etc.—Editor.)

Sir,—In the last edition of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW you published a letter containing a list of star-like objects seen over East Finchley during July and August by Mr. Bodimead. From their descriptions I suspected that they were satellites and so checked the data provided against published records for the Echo satellites, just two satellites out of the twenty or so visible to the naked eye at night. All but 10 can be definitely correlated to either Echo 1 or Echo 2. The other ten do not fit the times of these satellites but are most probably other satellites which pass over the country. Below are listed the correlations, etc.:

1964

July hrs.

13	2310	Echo 2
14	2242	Echo 2
16	0004	Echo 2
17	2312	Echo 2
18	2242	Echo 2
18	2314	?

Satellites	Period in Minutes	Magni- tude	Direction
Midas 2			
Centaur 2	—	—	Very low is South
Saturn 5			
Echo 1	114.7	0.9	WSW to ESE
Cosmos rockets	92-95	about 3	SW to SE
Anna 1B rocket	107.5	4.4 to 7	W to E
Transit 2A rocket	101.4	4.5 to 7	SW to NE or NW to SE
Discoverers	90-93	0 to 3	SW to NE or NW to SE
Explorer 19	115.9	3 to 8	SSW to NNE or NNW to SSE
Echo 2	108.9	-0.4	SSW to NNE or NNW to SSE
Alouette rocket	105.5	3 to 6.5	SSW to NNE or NNW to SSE
1963-03A	94.5	3 to 6.5	SSW to NNE or NNW to SSE
1963-27A	94.7	3 to 5.3	SSW to NNE or NNW to SSE
1963-38A	107.1	4½ to 7	S to N or N to S
1963-49A	106.8	4½ to 7	S to N or N to S
Samos 2	94.7	3.8 to 6	SSE to NNW or NNE to SSW (visible only between 10 p.m. and midnight)

Table referred to in Mr. Stephen Smith's letter

19.	0005	?	
24	2342	Echo 2	
25	2319	Echo 2	
27	0018	?	
28	2246	?	
28	2350	Echo 1	
29	0027	? (this was a stationary object)	
29	0046	?	
30	2254	Echo 2	
31	0015	?	
Aug.			
3	2300	?	
3	2317	?	
4	2207	?	
4	2236	Echo 2.	

I also include a table of naked eye satellites giving their magnitudes, directions of travel and periods. The magnitude of the brightest stars is about -1, of the faintest visible to the naked eye is between 5 and 6.—Stephen Smith, (Chairman of Cambridge University Group for the Investigation of Unidentified Flying Objects.), Sidney Sussex College.

Spacemen in Saxon time and some notes on Fireballs

Sir,—In your issue of September/October the article on Spacemen in

Saxon times is highly speculative. There is no harm in speculation but it should be recognised for what it is. If one believes in the dogma of the Resurrection of the Body and accepts Christ's words that "In my Father's house are many mansions", one could speculate on the "resurrected" of other planets being transferred to other worlds and then visiting us. There is no end to the game. Whether it makes sense is perhaps another question.

Your contributor may be an authority on the Venerable Bede but he knows nothing of religion and I would suggest that writers stick to the subjects they know. At the very least one should quote extracts in context.

For example the writer says that "this dramatic light . . . transformed Saul . . ." without quoting what the Voice said, namely "Saul, Saul why persecutest thou me?"—meaning not the person in the (assumed) space-craft but the infant Body of the Church.

Again he quotes Acts X. 11 and 16 where Peter is invited to eat "unclean animals" in a sheet let down from heaven. He does not appear to realise that Peter saw all this in a dream.

Because he has never studied "religious dogma" or theology, this does not entitle him to refer to a "miasma of religious dogma". UFOs are not the only source of light in the universe; particularly religious light. Students of mystics will be aware that light has been known to issue from some of these when in a state of ecstasy. The face of Moses shone, so that the Israelites could not look upon it, when he came down from Mount Sinai after receiving the Ten Commandments. Ecc. Hist. Bk III Ch. XI "The pillar of light reaching unto heaven" does not remind your correspondent of any UFO that he has heard of yet.

Exodus Ch. XIV. 21. "A pillar of cloud . . . and by night a pillar of fire". Neither does this call up visions of UFO phenomena. Scholars are supposed to attribute this to a volcano in Arabia. However a reading of the whole book seems to break even their interpretation, since the "Pillar" stood before the Tabernacle on occasion.

In 1937 I saw the remarkable manifestations of the "Northern Lights" which may be the event referred to by the "Beautiful Lady" of Fatima as warning that World War II was about to come upon us. The quotations from "Lestorie des Engles" and what followed reminded me of this: viz. "In truth there preceded this slaughter those terrible aerial visions during the night glowing red like human blood and blazing with a palish fire".

Now for a word about Fireballs. As a lad my father used to tell me about them. I remember him describing how in a byre in the Alps during a storm a ball of fire passed

through it killing every alternate cow

About a dozen years ago my wife was with friends of her family in Ireland. A storm was raging at the time. The Irish don't like storms and her hosts kept both doors to their large kitchen open. The doors were opposite each other. With her own eyes she saw a fireball pass speedily through the room, in at one door and out of the other. It was about the size of a cricket ball and glowed like a coal at the centre of a domestic fire.

Referring now to the case of the two children quoted in your issue. One child touched the ball with his foot. The ball appears from the description to be one the ground. Let us assume that the children were wearing gum boots, because of the puddles on the farm. Then if the ball was some form of electrical charge—similar to the plasma we can now create in electro-magnetic machines—then the discharging of it, like a lightning stroke would be consistent with the killing of eleven animals and not touching the children.

The cross on the steeple on the Church dei Servi would of course have been earthed.

I am inclined for the reasons stated to believe that fire-balls are probably electro-magnetic phenomena even though the nature of their existence is not known and is difficult to study.
—S. A. Paris, Brooklands, Up Holland, Nr. Wigan.

From Mr. Drake

We asked our contributor if he had any comment to make on Mr. Paris' letter. Here is his reply:

Sir,—A.D. 1120. "Now in this year a light from heaven appeared over the Sepulchre of Our Lord on the 18th day of the May Kalends".

(Matthew of Paris. *Historia Anglorum*.)

How does our Mr. Paris know that the lights, seen in AD 35 by Paul and in AD 41 by Peter differ from that light which amazed the Crusaders? What of the prodigies over Jerusalem in B.C. 170, (Maccabees 11, Chap. 5), A.D. 70 (Josephus, Book III) and A.D. 1099, (Matthew of Paris)?

A voice from heaven in B.C. 672 spoke to King Tullus in Rome (Livy, Book 1, XXXI) again about B.C. 650 (Lycosthenes, VIII), and in B.C. 139 (Julius Obsequens). Cicero in "On Divination", XLV, reports many voices in the Temple. Could a similar voice not have spoken to Paul and Peter?

That religious light beatifying mystics was inferred in my article. Meetings of the Patriarchs with God are vividly described by Eusebius in his "Ecclesiastical History" Vol. I, Page 15. Transfigurations were not confined to Jews and Christians but were experienced by Mohammedan Sufis, Tibetan Yogis and Buddhist Saints.

For two thousand years two-thirds of the people on Earth rejecting Christianity follow theologies of their own. Who knows if the Bible is true?

More startling conclusions appear in my book, *Gods or Spacemen?* newly published by Ray Palmer. Besides religion and theology, Mr. Paris will find there many other subjects which I have "never studied". For lights and fireballs, I must refer him to our Master, Charles Fort.

Pythagoras said "No man can be wise but all men can be lovers of wisdom". Mr. Paris is fortunate in finding TRUTH. I am still searching!
—W. R. Drake, 8 Rosedale Avenue, South Bents, Whitburn, Sunderland.

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World round-up

of news and comment
about recent sightings

ENGLAND

Official lips sealed at Bampton

From the *Western Morning News* of December 22:

"People at Bampton are wondering why there has been such a fuss over a kite-like object which landed by parachute at night in an orchard.

"It was recovered by 16-year-old Paul Munn, the son of a butcher. For three days he and his friends played with it in his father's back yard in Newton Square.

"Last Tuesday members of the Royal Observer Corps held a dinner in the town. A senior officer heard about Paul's find, had a look at it, and took it away with him.

"Paul's father, Mr. L. R. Munn, said: 'The officer started to get in a bit of a flap about it.'

"A Corps member, Mr. Bill King, of Meadow View, refused to say anything on the matter. Observer Officer Malcolm Tett, of Bradninch, who took the object away, was also secretive. 'I am under the Official Secrets Act, and I am sorry I cannot discuss it,' he said. 'I appreciate your interest, but my lips are sealed,' he told a reporter.

"Mr. Tett said that if any member of the Corps said anything they were liable to imprisonment because of a security risk. 'You can do me a favour by not asking them,' he said, advising that all inquiries should be made at the Corps' headquarters at Exeter.

"There a spokesman was no more helpful in solving the mystery. He had seen the object, but did not know what it was. 'Try R.A.F. Chivenor,' was his advice.

"At the Barnstaple base an officer said: 'We have not received anything here, and I haven't a clue what it might be.'

(Credit to Mr. D. J. Ward of Dowsland, Yelverton, Devon.)

Large lemon coloured object

The following report from Mr. C. M. Needham of Milford House, Heybridge Lane, Prestbury, arrived during January:

"With reference to 'Star like Objects'. During early November 1964, my wife and I, while motoring home near Prestbury, Cheshire, at about 8 p.m. saw a bright lemon coloured object rapidly pass over the sky in front of the stars, and dip into the horizon.

"It was much brighter and larger than a Sputnik and travelling steady but fast. I would estimate the total time it was visible would be about 25 second over the whole of the arc. I presumed at the time this could be a Telstar or similar Satellite, and unfortunately did not log exact time, etc.

"However, to get the sun's rays it must have been very high, perhaps 50 miles, but why was it so very large?"

Mystery Animals

A puma, not necessarily the animal featured in the November/December issue of the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*, has been reported in Buckinghamshire. The *Slough Observer* of November 20 carried a substantial feature, and was inclined to treat the subject in a somewhat frivolous manner.

After detailing the early morning encounter between two policemen and a "puma" near the Thomas Grey memorial at Stoke Poges, and the surprise face-to-face meeting between a reporter and the mystery creature on Littleworth Common, the newspaper launched itself into its own piece of fantasy—the *Slough Observer Puma Expedition*, complete with "white hunters" and pith helmets.

We shelved the report, and waited for the mystery animal to show up elsewhere. It did—and it seems that the London *Evening News & Star* was

unaware of the November report from Slough when it carried this item on January 27:

"The hunt for a puma reported seen in Surrey for some months has been switched to Bucks following the discovery of prints in the snow. The prints have been photographed by the police and sent to London Zoo for identification.

"The prints were discovered in deep snow in the garden of a policeman's house in Princes Risborough.

"R.S.P.C.A. inspector Mr. Peter Halliday said today: 'I did not see the prints but from their description I would say there is a strong possibility they belong to a puma. If the Zoo confirms this a full-scale search will be launched.'"

Then on February 3, again the *Evening News & Star*:

"Children who ride ponies in the 4,000-acre Hurtwood Common area near Guildford, Surrey, are warned today to watch out for the puma reported roaming in Surrey in the past year.

"The common's ranger, Mr. Ron Ware, said he believed the puma was wintering on the common. 'A pony could easily rear in fright at seeing this animal and a child could be thrown,' he said."

And just before going to press, we found this item in the London *Evening Standard* on February 4:

"Police today warned day trippers to be on the look out for a 'leopard-like' animal which is on the loose in the New Forest. They believe that it could be the prowling Puma, which has been hunted by police in four different counties for nearly a year.

"The scare started when a huge animal sprang out of some bushes in front of 17-year-old Felicity Whiteman, as she was cycling home near Alpine Road, Ashurst, last night. 'At first I thought it was a horse,' said Felicity, of Hazel Grove, Ashurst. 'But when I got over the initial shock, I took a closer look at it. It was stand-

ing about 15 yards away. It was huge and had enormous ferocious looking eyes. It looked just like a leopard. It ran away into the forest when a car passed by.'

"Police and local residents combed the area at the edge of the forest. Said a spokesman: 'From the description given to us by the girl, it is quite possible that this animal is the puma that has been roaming the countryside killing livestock for many months. We are searching for any sign of dead animals in the forest. That might give us a lead as to where the animal is.'"

One mystery animal, or several? As a friend remarked, if all these reports refer to only one "puma", then it must have a motor-bike.—EDITOR.

Cheltenham sighting

The following account appeared in the *Gloucester Echo* of November 24:

"A young Cheltenham couple were puzzling today over the identity of a strange object that they saw in the night sky near their home.

"Mr. Brian Peart, a local government officer, and his wife Margaret, of 66 Cleeve mount Road, were returning home from a walk at about 10 p.m. last night when they saw a light moving above them—and took it to be an aircraft. But after a few moments it became clear that the 'thing' was not moving in any particular direction.

"Mrs. Margaret Peart (21), described it as like an oblong window, with lights on each side of a dark line down the centre; when it appeared to come closer they could see a silver-grey 'halo' right round it.

"In the 20 minutes that Mr. and Mrs. Peart watched the object it covered a large area of sky, travelling up and down, fast and slow, with its lights dimming and becoming brighter. Eventually it got smaller and disappeared.

"We wanted to believe it was a 'plane,' said Mrs. Peart. 'We didn't believe in flying saucers. But now . . .'"

(Credit to Miss Wodehouse of Stroud)

Strange Lights and Two-stroke noise

From the *Nuneaton Evening Tribune* of January 6:—

"Mrs. Burden of 43 Spon Lane, Grendon, claims she saw the mysterious lights seen by Nuneaton postman Donald Blount on Monday night. Housewife Mrs. Burden said today: 'I first saw the lights at 4.30 p.m. They were coming from Tamworth and passed over Grendon. The lights were like two car headlamps and the object was moving very slowly. I thought it was a new kind of aircraft. But later when I went outside again the object hovered above our house. The lights were very bright and the craft was V-shaped. I could only just see it but it looked like a delta plane.'

"I heard a noise like a two-stroke engine. For a moment I was petrified. I last saw it at 7 p.m. travelling towards Atherstone."

"Her family laughed when she told them about it, but her neighbours also heard a sound like a motor cycle.

"Four men in a car travelling from Coventry also saw the lights. The driver, Mr. R. A. Field of 32 Edward Street, Nuneaton, said today: 'We spotted the two lights as we went into Corley. It attracted our attention because it appeared to be stationary for long periods. It was travelling towards Coventry and we lost sight of it in Wood End Lane. It was exactly as Mr. Blount described it. My three passengers talked about it all the way home.'

"His passengers were Mr. Thompson of Clevely Drive, Nuneaton, Mr. Tony Wright and Mr. Barry King of 20 Victoria Road, Mancetter.

"Miss M. Wright, of Boot Hill, Grendon, said she saw similar lights over Tuttle Hill five weeks ago."

SCOTLAND

Highland flashes and discs

The following reports were taken from the *Highland News* of Inverness:

"After reading about flying saucers in the *Highland News* last week a reader has asked if anyone can explain the bright flashes in the Northern sky in the early hours of Saturday morning. On his way from Cullen to Elgin the reader saw six or seven white flashes go horizontally across the sky similar to lightning behind a cloud; the flashes however, were at no time accompanied by thunder and came at intervals of about ten to fifteen minutes—very

bright indeed.

"Another reader similarly determined to remain anonymous (name and address supplied) noted a strange object in the sky on Tuesday in the lunch hour. From Drummond Road, Inverness, this lady saw what she described as a gleaming metallic disc moving southwards in the sky. 'It was travelling slowly and it certainly wasn't a plane,' she said.

"Any explanations?

"Last Friday evening Mr. Duncan MacIntyre, Fort William, and Mr. Hector Kennedy, Corpach, saw what they reckoned to be a satellite. Said Mr. Kennedy, 'We watched it quite clearly as it moved swiftly across the sky to vanish in the clouds.'"

WALES

Cardiff "flying dustbin"

From the *Western Mail* of November 26:

"Motorists left their cars in a Cardiff street last night to watch a mystery 'glowing red' object hurtle across the skyline.

"The object—like an 'enlarged dustbin'—was visible for three to four minutes and was moving from west to east.

"One man who saw it, Mr. John Griffiths, an engineer, of Birchgrove, calculated that it was under cloud level—about 500 feet. He said last night, 'I was driving along Heathwood road when I first saw the object. Lots of people stopped their cars and left them to look at it. I saw it for about four minutes and at the time it was moving quite slowly. It was glowing red and we could all see it quite clearly.'

"Mr. Griffiths said he had telephoned Cardiff Airport to find out the cloud level. 'It was 500 feet and this object must have been under cloud level,' he said.

"Another Cardiff man, who telephoned the *Western Mail* to say he had spotted the object, said it was like a 'small moon'.

"It was an unusually large object travelling at a tremendous pace," he said. 'I first thought it was a balloon or a comet. I looked through a pair of binoculars and saw it was perfectly round with no tail.'

"Cardiff Airport did not know what the object was, and a spokesman for R.A.F. St. Athan said, 'We have

picked up no strange object on our radar screen.'"

(Credit to Mr. B. S. Blundell of Porthcawl.)

Object in the sea off Rhyl

From the *Liverpool Echo* of December 15, comes the following report, which appeared under the headline PLANE IN SEA OFF RHYL:

"Following reports that an unidentified aircraft had crashed into the sea off Rhyl, the lifeboat was launched today, and the R.A.F. air sea rescue station at Valley was asked to send a helicopter to search.

"Mr. Fred Bushell, the district officer of the Coastguard Service said that a broadcast had also been made to ships in the area to keep watch.

"A spokesman at Rhyl lifeboat house said this afternoon that an R.A.F. Beverley aircraft had crashed into the sea between the North and South buoys off Rhyl.

"The bar pilot Sir Thomas Brocklebank, is heading for the area to help in the search."

In the **Stop Press** of the same edition of the *Liverpool Echo* was the following item under the headline PLANE CRASH SEARCH OFF:

"Search between Rhyl and Llandudno this afternoon for plane thought to have crashed into sea called off after Ministry of Defence spokesman said no aircraft missing."

We wonder what it really was?—
EDITOR.

(Credit to Mr. K. Taylor of Liverpool.)

CANADA

A Montreal Crater Were 100 witnesses all wrong?

The *NICAP Reporter* of January 1965 included the following item from Vancouver's *The Province* of December 7: "Well, it appears those little green rascals are at it again. More than 100 people reported seeing an unidentified flying object about midnight Saturday. They said it appeared to be a large orange or gold sphere, which circled the city, hovered overhead, and then left at high speed. Officials at Vancouver International Airport control tower said they did not see the object, and

did not trace it on radar." (Which does not mean it was not there!—EDITOR)

The St Alexis-de Montcalm Case

On 14th November, 1964, the French-Canadian weekly illustrated *Le Nouveau Samedi*, of Montreal, published a story which compares surprisingly with several others reported recently. We offer our readers a précis translation of the account which appeared under the banner headlines: *Phenomenon 30 miles from Montreal*, and, *Flying Saucer said to have landed there*, and "there" was arrowed to a picture of the spot. The account continued: "A Doctor Nelson Lebel, owner of a property about three miles north of the village of St.-Alexis de Montcalm, reports having made a strange discovery on the fringe of a piece of woodland on his land. He says that at about 11 p.m. one evening last week, as he was going out of the door of his house, he suddenly noticed a large luminous ball hanging stationary above the treetops some 2,000 feet away from the house. He could not make out what it was because it was so dazzling.

"Feeling chilly, he went back indoors to get warmer clothes, but when he came out again, the thing had gone. Thinking he had had a hallucination, he said nothing more about it to anyone. Then last Monday (November 9), he decided to go over to the woods to see if there were any traces or signs of the object. To his astonishment he found an area of about 100 feet across, where all the bracken was broken off, and lying horizontal. But it was not broken off right at ground level: the first few inches of all the stalks were still upright. A tree beside this area had several of its branches severed, and they were lying in the area, but it was only on the side facing the flattened circle, that the tree had lost its branches and showed signs of scorching. Nearby, two fence-posts were also scorched, but only on the side facing the flattened area of bracken."

Two reporters from *Le Nouveau Samedi* later went to see the site, where they found that a soil sample had apparently been taken, for there was a hole 3 inches in diameter, and 1 foot deep."

This first report concluded with some general speculation as to what had caused the damage and the hole, and readers were left in no doubt that a flying saucer had visited the area.

The next issue of the paper appeared on November 21, 1964, and carried a very prominent headline: "More about the St.-Alexis de Montcalm Saucer", and this was followed by another: "Scientists are taking an interest in the case. Everything points to its being genuine." In the accompanying text, it was stated that: "... Expert tests carried out on Tuesday, November 17 at St.-Alexis have revealed traces of radioactivity at the site.

"According to Dr. Nelson Lebel, three technical experts of the Royal Astronomical Society at Ottawa have been to the site with Geiger counters: they made a minute inspection of the place and all the surroundings. This proves that the Canadian Federal authorities have taken our last week's revelations very seriously, and moreover, the presence at St.-Alexis last Sunday of an investigator from the National Research Council in Ottawa shows clearly that the Government has no intention of paying only scant regard to the reports of citizens who discover these inexplicable phenomena."

After quoting letters giving varied sighting reports, and the opinion of an "expert", the article concluded with this paragraph: "Last Saturday and Sunday, several hundred visitors went to examine the scene of the St.-Alexis phenomenon, among them Science professors and their students. The future will soon tell us whether or not a flying saucer landed at St.-Alexis de Montcalm."

Ronald W. J. Anstee of Montreal who kindly sent us these accounts, tells how he and a friend visited the site, and met Dr. Lebel. We understand that the sighting of the luminous object occurred in the early hours of the morning (this account is at variance with the newspaper report), when the doctor was aroused by his dog's barking.

Radiation was discovered at the centre of the "landing" area, and its intensity diminished towards the edge of the flattened area until it disappeared at about 75 feet from the centre. Mr. Anstee also informs us that samples of an oily substance were removed from the ground by a Federal Government official.

Mysterious Object Starts Blaze

We are indebted to Mr. C. R. Hunt, of Hampstead, Montreal for sending us the following item which appeared on page 53 (!) of the *Montreal Star*. The report came from Egansville, Ontario:

"Something started a fire in a bush area near here and there is a possibility it came from space.

"Royce Swant, 18, found the object, which has the appearance of metal that has been subjected to intense heat, in bush near this community 60 miles northwest of Ottawa. A sample has been sent to a Toronto laboratory for identification.

"The high school student was in the woods with a companion early this week when they came upon a burning tree stump. In stamping out the fire, Royce uncovered the mysterious object, oval in shape, about 10 inches long, six inches wide and three inches thick at the centre.

"The student took the object to high school principal Donald Whillains, who suggested the laboratory examination. They felt the grey-green object was too light to be a meteorite."

In his letter, Mr. Hunt refers to two similar cases in the January/February 1962 (page 27), and July/August 1963 (page 23) issues of the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*. He adds: "It seems extraordinary that this object, *too light to be a meteorite*, survived a fall from a sufficient height to produce the heating effects described, but did not break or bury itself in the ground on impact. (No mention is made of dents, scratches, etc.)".

HONG KONG

Luminous objects over Peak

The *South China Morning Post* of November 6 carried the following account:

"A resident of Garden Road last night reported sighting a formation of luminous objects travelling at great speed high above the Peak.

"Mr. H. James, an ex-pilot, said he saw the objects shortly after 7 p.m. while watching a fireworks display in

the vicinity. Describing the sighting, he said there were about 15 to 20 streaks each with a luminous trail and travelling at a 'fantastic speed'.

"Asked whether he might have mistaken the objects with sparks from the Guy Fawkes display, Mr. James said they were nothing like fireworks. The group of lights were similar to aircraft in formation, pale in colour and travelling straight at tremendous speed. The formation took about 20 to 30 seconds to pass from sight, he said. He said his wife and their eight-year-old daughter also saw the objects.

"The Royal Observatory and the airport said last night they had had no reports of unidentified flying objects."

NEW ZEALAND

Line ahead at Tauranga

From the *Auckland Star* of January 15:

"Three unidentified flying objects were seen travelling north above the Tauranga harbour at 2.50 a.m. today by Mr. John Cresswell, a member of the Tauranga Harbour Board's watch office staff.

"Mr. Cresswell said he saw three large circular lights, one slightly ahead of the other two. They were moving quite slowly and took about two minutes to disappear from view." (Credit to Mr. Roy Holden, Epsom, Auckland, New Zealand.)

Tasman Sea Flap

We thank Mrs. E. Newton Lees of Barwon Heads, Victoria, Australia, for sending us this item from Melbourne's *The Age* of January 16 which also contains details of the Tauranga sighting:

"The R.A.A.F. and the Royal New Zealand Air Force this week investigated the sighting of what appeared to be condensation vapour trails of the type made by subsonic aircraft at high altitudes.

"A Qantas Electra flight crew, under the command of Captain Dave Shannon, made a sighting on a flight from Christchurch to Sydney when flying at 20,000 ft. The contrails were at 35,000 feet moving towards New Zealand.

"A Qantas spokesman yesterday said as the crew watched, the contrails

appeared to divide into seven distinct trails. The captain reported the sighting and the crew was later questioned by R.A.A.F. officers.

"An R.A.A.F. officer said nothing definite had been established except that no R.A.A.F., R.N.Z.A.F. or unidentified civil airliners were in the area at the time." -A.P.P.

Mrs. Newton Lees informs us that Captain Shannon is the senior pilot for Qantas Airlines, and is both a neighbour of hers, and a friend of her family.

Tasman sightings—the same old explanations!

The R.N.Z.A.F. and the R.A.A.F. appear to have taken leaves from the Ministry of Defence (Air) and U.S.A.F. books! The *New Zealand Herald* of January 18 carried the following item:

"A Qantas pilot had seen unidentified aircraft about 250 miles from the New Zealand coast last Wednesday evening, a Qantas spokesman said at the weekend.

"The spokesman said Capt. D. Shannon, in an Electra flying from Christchurch to Sydney, had seen condensation trails from what appeared to be seven aircraft flying in formation toward New Zealand.

"A Royal Australian Air Force officer said: 'They were not R.A.A.F. aircraft and we do not know the country of origin.'

"An R.N.Z.A.F. spokesman said on Friday that the Air Force was satisfied the objects were ice crystals.

"Neither Air Force had any aircraft in the area at the time. Preliminary investigations led the R.A.A.F. to believe a flock of birds was responsible, but Capt. Shannon's adamant opinion forced it to inquire further.

"It was later reported in Sydney that unidentified aircraft had been plotted, flying at high altitudes, over the Tasman Sea. Urgent, top-secret investigations are being carried out by the R.A.A.F. and the R.N.Z.A.F. to try to establish the identity of the formation. Top Air Force officers said the aircraft were flying in formation and were believed to be service aircraft capable of high speeds and long-range performance."

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER

From the Editorial of *The Observer*, Sunday, 20th December, 1964: "We can no longer imagine that man lives at the centre of the universe . . . man's planet is only the suburb of a suburb, so to speak. . ."

The *Auckland Star* of January 18 reports yet another slant on Captain Shannon's sighting:

"The R.N.Z.A.F. is convinced that the unidentified objects seen by a Qantas crew over the Tasman last Wednesday were a natural physical occurrence and not military aircraft the deputy-Chief of Air Staff, Air Commodore T. F. Gill, said today.

"This follows a full investigation, and is the only conclusion which can be supported on the evidence," he said.

"The observations were due to an optical illusion that resulted from meteorological phenomena."

(Credit to Mr. Roy Holden.)

We were still pondering the previous report, when the following item came to hand. Again we are indebted to Mr. A. R. Holden of Epsom, Auckland, for this piece which, presumably, was the initial report of the Tasman sighting, and which carried the bold heading **Flying objects on Radar** (source—*New Zealand Herald* of January 14):

"Seven unidentified flying objects were picked up on radar over the Tasman at 8.50 last night by an aircraft making a regular crossing. The objects were flying in an easterly direction, in a V formation, at about 45,000 feet.

"A Civil Aviation Department official has confirmed the sighting. 'We have recorded them as unidentified flying objects,' he said.

"It was possible, he added, that the objects were cloud formations caused by high winds at considerable altitude."

(Acknowledgement also to Mr. H. Bunting of DIGAP.)

SOUTH AFRICA

Cigar-shaped object over the Rand

Mrs. Neslie Schmutz of Johannesburg persuaded Mr. Frank Cane of 51 Tennyson Road, Lombardy East, Johannesburg to make a report of a sighting last December. Our South African representative tells us that Mr. Cane was at first very sceptical. Here is his report:

"On the evening of Thursday, 3rd December, 1964, when seeing some friends off at about 10.30 p.m., I saw a light in the sky in a north easterly

direction at an angle of about 45° to the earth's surface. This was also seen by my daughter and two of her friends. I went inside the house and called my wife and a friend of ours, and the three of us stood watching the object for about 5 minutes, when it just disappeared.

"It was orange-red in colour, cigar-shaped, and about 2 ft. long, standing vertically in the sky. It appeared to brighten and fade in luminosity all the time. Towards the point nearest the earth some small round bright objects were seen to move from and towards the larger object."

(Credit to our representative in South Africa: Phillip J. Human.)

ARGENTINA

Official Investigations

Writing in the review *ASI* of Buenos Aires on 21st April, 1964, Señor Oscar Galíndez, the representative of the **FLYING SAUCER REVIEW** in Argentina, stated that the volume of sightings and reports in that country had grown so enormous that the Argentine Air Force had set up its own **UFO Department, DIVISIÓN OVNI**. We learn that this department devotes its whole time to the study of the subject, and that the Argentine press, once prepared only to mock, is now an active ally in spreading the word that **UFOs** are fact and not fiction. Radio and TV authorities are equally co-operative.

The Volume of UFO press clippings now being received by FLYING SAUCER REVIEW from Señor Galíndez is so great, that it will be necessary in due course to prepare separate articles to cover the events of 1963 and 1964 as a follow-up to the 1962 article which appeared in the issue of the REVIEW for July/August 1964. All our translations from Spanish and Portuguese are by Gordon Creighton.—EDITOR.

Astronomers Puzzled

This account came to us from Southern Rhodesia, where it appeared in the *Bulawayo Chronicle* of November 16:

"Argentine astronomers were today puzzling over an unidentified flying object which sped across the southern night sky at 4½ times the speed of an ordinary man-made satellite.

"They said the object—elongated, flattened and red-coloured—crossed the observatory's telescope range in four minutes. Normal artificial satellites take roughly 18 minutes.

"Astronomers said it did not resemble any known type of satellite and even taking into account different orbital heights, the difference in speed was unaccountable.

"Last Tuesday night two men in a lorry travelling along a road near Parana in the northern province of Entre Ríos reported to police that a fast-moving bright object showering blue and white ashes swooped several times towards the lorry.—Iana-Reuter."

A similar account was sent to us from Jamaica's *The Daily Gleaner*, and from French newspapers.

(Credit for reports from France: Mrs. Anne-Marie Gardner Stewart.)

BRAZIL

Photographs obliterated

The Argentine newspaper *El Siglo* reported on July 6 that a Brazilian doctor named Euclides Lopes Pessôa had seen a squadron of five saucers flying in formation in the Matto Grosso area of Brazil. (*It should be noted that where distances in South America are concerned, this area is not so very far north of the Argentinian towns of Trancas, Tucuman, and Salta where events reported elsewhere in this issue have taken place.—EDITOR.*)

The craft, said Dr. Pessôa, were all about 15 metres in diameter, and they hung at a height of only 150 feet or so above his house. They stayed in that position for about 20 minutes. The doctor fetched his camera, and took photographs of the machines, but later found that the strange light which came from them had totally ruined the film, leaving it quite "veiled over". The saucers suddenly departed at incredible speed towards the north.

BRITISH GUIANA

Five more UFOs

On the day after it had published Dr. Pessôa's report from Brazil (i.e. July 7), *El Siglo* of Buenos Aires reported that in British Guiana a man named Asis Mahamudt, while out hunting at a place some 15 kilometres from Georgetown, had also seen a

squadron of five saucers. His description is exactly the same. The machines were about 15 metres wide, and remained immobile for twenty minutes at a height of little more than 300 ft. When they made off, towards the north, the witness (who is an engineer) estimated their speed at over 60,000 m.p.h.!

CHILE

Request for water

The Buenos Aires (Argentina) daily *La Razón* carried on June 21, 1964, a UP report from Arica (Chile), that on June 15, at a place 20 Km. inland from Arica, a Chilean miner named Rafael Aguirre Donoso claims to have encountered a strange machine which descended from the sky, and landed nearby.

Two fair-skinned "men" emerged from the machine which was described as being about 10 feet long and 3 feet 6 inches wide. They approached him, and, speaking in a mixture of English and Spanish, asked for water. The miner gave them some which he obtained from the radiator of his car. They then got into their machine which rose and rapidly disappeared.

The miner said he dared not to speak of the incident earlier as he feared that nobody would believe him.

Intensely shining object near Santiago

La Crónica (Buenos Aires) for October 9, 1964, prints a France-Presse report of the same date from Santiago de Chile, to the effect that a strange machine had been seen that day above the Pan-American Highway not far from Santiago. According to a number of witnesses, it looked like a helicopter without blades, and was of an intensely shining silvery colour. Other witnesses however felt that it might be part of one of the stages of a rocket, but the authorities responsible for tracking satellites denied any knowledge of the passage over Chile of any object of this type or of anything like it. The machine was seen flying at a medium altitude and at moderate speed, and continued on a steady course until it disappeared from sight.

PARAGUARY

Pilot chases saucer

The Paraguayan daily *El País*, published in the capital city Asunción, reported on April 14, 1964, that on the previous Saturday night, at San Fernando in the northern part of the country, numerous witnesses saw a flying saucer near the run-way of the airfield. A pilot named John Green was just taking off at the time, and he pursued the UFO, which thereupon vanished in the direction of the Chaco—a wild jungle area.

The newspaper states that this is only the fourth time a person of absolute known probity and judgment in Paraguay has reported seeing a UFO, but adds that *as a matter of fact sightings are being made all the time in that country, but for various reasons do not get reported!*

PERU

Manoeuvres observed

Under massive headlines the Buenos Aires (Argentina) newspaper *El Siglo* published a report from Peru on August 1 concerning an important sighting by officers of the Peruvian army.

Major Luis Arana Saavedra of the Peruvian Army (Reserve) was quoted as having told a local newspaper that it had happened during army manoeuvres at Uchumayo, but did not give the precise date. He stated that while he was standing on an isolated hill with another officer, Surgeon-Major José Medina Diaz, a silent silvery disc appeared suddenly right above them, and remained there for a period of five minutes, checked by his watch. During this time the craft performed various evolutions at varying speeds, and displayed the most perfect manoeuvrability. Using his Army binoculars (8.30) he was able to see quite clearly that the craft had a cabin on the under side. This cabin had round portholes, which he was able to see when the machine stopped and hovered.

His conclusion, as delivered to the press, was that such a superb performance as this showed that the object must be functioning in accordance with some principle as yet unknown to the human race. "Our anti-aircraft defence could do nothing

against a formation of such machines", he said. The saucer finally vanished towards the south, its colour changing as its speed increased.

U.S.A.

Pennsylvania Ball of Light

The Herald of Titusville, Pennsylvania, reported on November 28 the following incident which occurred on the previous day: "A Grand Valley woman and her young daughter reported what was described as 'a ball of light about five times the size of a star' over a barn near their home last night at about 8.30 p.m. Mrs. Florence Rosenburgh reported that she had just stepped down from her brother-in-law's porch, when she saw a large ball of light travelling very fast and low just above and slightly behind the barn. 'I saw it for about two seconds,' Mrs. Rosenburgh said, 'and then a bright red streamer of fire shot out behind it and it dropped straight down behind the barn out of sight.' The object was about 300 feet behind the barn, and possibly as high as 100 feet above the ground, the observers said. It was travelling southwest when first sighted. The unidentified flying object apparently fell near a creek in the pasture adjoining the barn."

Radiation High

On November 30 *The Herald* of Titusville had this to say about the Pennsylvania sighting: "A radiation count of about five times normal was discovered at the site of the unidentified flying object sighted near Grand Valley late Friday evening, according to William B. Weitzel. Mrs. Florence Rosenburgh of Eldred Center observed what was described as 'a blue-white ball of light about five times the size of a star' as she stepped from her brother-in-law's back porch Friday night at about 8.25 p.m. Mr. Weitzel also talked with Elmer Van Guilder of Eldred Center, who reported having seen the same object at the same time, but added that it had 'an oblong shape in front of the light.' Mr. Weitzel, who has had some experience with UFOs and their investigation, was notified by *The Herald*, and

he and Dick Weaver travelled to the scene. The high radiation count was detected with the aid of a precision manufactured scintillator, equipped with an output speaker to enable the user to hear the count as well as read it on the dial, Mr. Weitzel reported. 'A normal background count is about 10 miroroentgens,' Weitzel explained 'and in a circle about 75 yards across the count jumped to approximately 140 in spots. When I turned to cross the field the count suddenly dropped back to normal. I checked the scintillator with a calibration disc, which contains a known amount of radiation, and the test showed the radiation detector to be accurate.' Mr. Weitzel said a discussion with Mr. Van Guilder revealed that he saw

the object at the same time from a location about a quarter mile up the road. Mr. Van Guilder reported that there appeared to have been 'a dark oblong shape' in front of the ball of light in the proportion of about 10 to 1, in the ratio of the dark shape to the ball of light, he said."

(These two items are taken from the *NICAP Reporter* of January 1965.)

U.S.S.R.

Stone Age Spaceman?

Our interest was more than considerable when we learned recently from a B.B.C. morning News programme that Russian Archaeologists had discovered Stone Age wall paintings depicting the usual scenes, plus the figure of a man in what can

only be taken for a space uniform and helmet.

The *Daily Mirror* of January 18 carried the following note:

"A Russian archaeologist reports finding on a cliff at Fergana, Russian Central Asia, a 7,000-year-old drawing of a figure resembling a Space-man, complete with 'airtight helmet and, on its back, a contraption for flight.' "

Little else has appeared on the matter, but we are watching the Soviet press for further and more detailed news.

(Acknowledgements to Mrs. W. Duval of Woodham, Woking, and to Mr. B. C. Jones of Frampton Cotterell, Glos., for sending the newspaper item.)

BOOK REVIEW

Scientific Research in Space, published by Elek Books Ltd., 2 All Saints Street, London, N.1., price 37/6d. nett, and in Canada by the Ryerson Press of 299 Queen Street West, Toronto 2B, is based on a series of lectures given by Professor Sir Harrie Massey, F.R.S., and other members of the Physics Department of University College, London. This is certainly an excellent book for technically minded ufologists, but not beyond the scope of the non-technical among us.

From time to time this REVIEW presents items of interest on events and matters scientific which here and there run parallel to, or even cut across our own studies. It is essential that ufologists maintain an up-to-date knowledge of discoveries and developments in this infant age of Man in Space. For example, it is only by having advance knowledge of satellites and rocket orbits that we can identify earth-launched devices among the unidentified "silent lights" in our skies. There has been ample proof of the need for such knowledge in recent months. (The publication of Mr. Stephen Smith's letter and tables elsewhere in this issue helps to put the satellite record straight.)

The book under review is certainly not devoted to tables of Echo, and other orbits. Instead, in language readily understood by all, it deals very thoroughly with the achievements to date, and the plans and aspirations of that growing band of scientists who use rocket-launched devices for researches beyond the Earth's atmosphere. We learn of their space vehicle techniques, of satellite orbits and interpretations, of meteorological research, of new discoveries relating to the Moon and to nearby planets.

In passing it must be recorded that our back-room specialists appear to have unravelled few of the mysteries of Venus. The general impression gained is one of some confusion and vast speculation. For instance, we are told that whilst clinging to the precept that that planet possesses a very high surface temperature, our old friend Dr. Carl Sagan postulates that this is due to a "greenhouse effect" caused by an almost completely opaque atmosphere where infra-red thermal radiation from the surface is concerned. Alternatively, another old friend, Dr. E. J. Opik "... favours a model in which the atmosphere below the visible cloud layer is continually stirred by winds generated from above the cloud layer so that it contains a high concentration of fine dust particles in suspension. Because of the dust, the region will be opaque to almost all but very long wave radiation ($\lambda < 3$ cm) so that loss of heat from the surface is small . . ." As we know, Dr. Opik has also ventured some remarkable speculations regarding Mars, but these are not quoted.

When these gentlemen base their speculations on flimsy evidence, they are called "scientific": when we offer ideas and theories which are based on what is often much stronger evidence, our speculations are labelled "wild", and we are told that the witnesses were either hallucinated or non-expert. There is hope, however, that the scientists will one day be in unison with us: more and more of them, for example, are voicing opinions about life in the Universe that would have been considered heresy a few years back. Nowadays there are suggestions, too, that some un-manned space vehicles are reporting unidentifiable objects on their TV

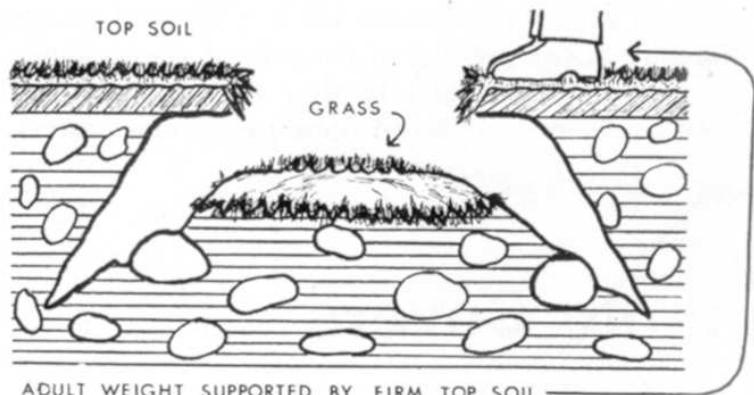
(Continued on page 32)

A BERKSHIRE CRATER

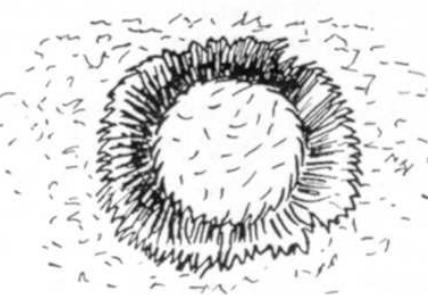
By R. J. Murdoch

RECENTLY a friend of mine had a strange hole appear on his lawn. As I had read in the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, and elsewhere, that strange "craters" had appeared in many places, and that it was generally speculated that they were in some way connected with UFOs, it occurred to me that you may like to have some details.

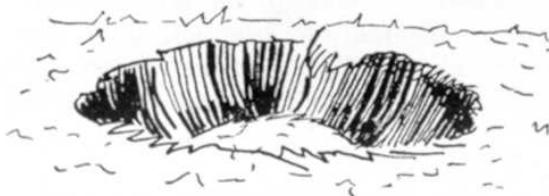
The hole, or crater, is of somewhat unusual configuration, as will be seen from the sketches. It is almost circular, being approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet across, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. The grass and top soil have been pulled downward in a neat circular shape almost as though it had been cut by a blunt knife.



Side view—cutaway



Plan view



General view

There is no evidence of brick work, which would suggest the site of an ancient well or some old excavations. Besides which the nature of the hole does not suggest a cave in of the soil so much as a sudden sucking down of considerable force, sufficient in fact to pull the top soil and grass down-

wards in the neat circular shape shown.

The lawn is very well kept and approximately 80 years old, the result being that the top soil which projects over the hole is firm enough to be stood on by an adult.

Briefly, what happened was that the hole appeared overnight, and so alarmed my friend, whose name is Ted Percival, that he called in the Berkshire police—Mr. Percival lives in Maidenhead. The police examined the hole, said that until they heard to the contrary they were treating it as an unexploded bomb, and they called in an Army Bomb Disposal Expert. His conclusion was that it could not be a bomb and that he had never in his life seen anything like it—the net result being that nobody had any theories as to how it came into being.

After examining the hole, we came to the conclusion that it was either caused or followed by a strong force of suction which literally tore a neat hole in the top soil and grass, and pulled it downwards.

There was no evidence of singeing or burning such as I have read of in other reports. I stood in the hole and the ground below felt quite firm.

The excitement over Mr. Percival's hole had scarcely abated, when we heard that another friend in the district had also had some mysterious holes appear in his garden. These also happened "overnight", but my information is secondhand so I cannot say how many holes appeared. Also his neighbour had a small conifer tree (about 5 feet in height) literally drop straight down into the ground so that only a few inches of its top branches now show.

To conclude, there is one point worthy of mention, and that is that Reading University have put forward a theory that since this district has a large amount of chalk in the soil, the holes could be due to soil subsidence caused by pockets forming in the chalk layer. These pockets apparently are formed through the years by water-action and there comes a time when they collapse quite suddenly. It is also possible, indeed likely, that they would all collapse at the same time. Hence the sudden appearance of holes in the district. I confess I find this theory quite plausible.

It seems to me an extraordinary coincidence that this should happen to two friends of mine within the space of a few months. I can only imagine therefore that there must have been a tremendous number of these holes appear in order that a thing like this could average out that way.

A Solution not to be Swallowed Whole

READER Alan W. Sharp, a geologist, has made a suggestion somewhat similar to that put forward by Reading University (see Mr. Murdoch's article on Berkshire Craters), regarding the holes and craters which have attracted so much attention in recent years. Mr. Sharp states that areas like Wiltshire, the Isle of Wight, Flamborough Head and Dufton Fell are underlain by calcareous rocks in which *swallow holes* and *solution cavities* of various kinds cannot be regarded as being at all unusual.

This may hold good in some cases: indeed, it appears to be the answer in the Maidenhead district. The hole at Niton in the Isle of Wight, however, was found in an area at the southernmost part of the island, in the region of the St. Catherine's Down outcrop of sandstone. Furthermore, the complete disappearance of potatoes and barley at the Charlton crater in Wiltshire, and the symmetrical alignment of surface indentations

beyond the crater and central hole, just cannot be explained away like this. Again, in the Dufton Fell case, the "craters", shallow scoops of topsoil 60 feet wide, were of a different character altogether, and forty sheep which had been grazing in the area were lost without trace. As far as we know, the sheep were never recovered!

Testimony regarding observation of aerial phenomena, followed by the discovery of "craters" surrounded by flattened undergrowth (and flattened in a most peculiar way in one instance), uprooted trees, burned branches and posts, has come to us recently from St. Alexis de Montcalm, Montreal, (see World Round up, page 26), and Glassborough, New Jersey (see FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, January/February 1965). Off-hand we are unaware of the geological features at these places, but it is equally unlikely that the swallow hole theory may be applied to these mysterious craters.

The Flying Manhole Covers

HERE is the account of a sighting by an airman way back in 1920. It was taken from an address by FRANK EDWARDS to the Detroit Flying Saucer Club, and comes to us by way of the November 1964 bulletin of the *Vancouver Area Flying Saucer Club*:

"The first time I ever heard of anything which could possibly be referred to as a UFO was back in the 'twenties. I flew around with an old 'Flying Circus' in those days. Our aircraft were known as 'Jennies', old JM-4s and 5s with 90 h.p. engines. We had so many wires on the wings, you could raise canaries there and never lose a bird, and if you had a real good cow pasture and plenty of room, you could sometimes get into the air in half a mile!"

"In those days one of the fellows I ran into was a fabled character named Bert Acosta. Bert was the fellow who said he could fly a barn door, if it had enough power on it, and I believe he could have done it. . . . He was one of the fabulous pioneers of the days of 'barn-storming' flying.

"One night I remember we were sitting around in a hangar at Denver, and Bert was telling us of an experience he had had a month or so before. He was flying somewhere in the south-west when he

suddenly noticed about half a dozen things flying way off his starboard wing. He said they seemed to be about two hundred yards away, and they looked just like *Manhole Covers*! He told us how they flew alongside him for five minutes or so, and had no trouble in keeping up with him. In fact they 'rabbled' along beside him, and finally turned, changed course, and flew away. Bert said he had never seen anything like it before, and he had no idea what the things were—but he had no doubts that they were *Very Real!*

EDITOR'S NOTE: So, although it was unaware of it at the time, the South-West corner of the United States had its UFO flaps in the roaring 'twenties, with none of the sensations of subsequent flaps in the 'forties, 'fifties and mid-sixties! It would be interesting to know if any others among the old flying pioneers can recall sightings of inexplicable phenomena.

Continued from page 30

scanners. Major Donald Keyhoe has told of such a story about an un-manned *Gemini* capsule[, a story "leaked" to him by two NASA scientists. Surely, if there is any truth in this account, the space vehicles, which are operated by the experts themselves cannot be hallucinated, or drunk!

EDITORIAL QUOTED IN DAILY PRESS

WE were pleased to note that the London *Evening News & Star* carried a large extract from our November/December editorial in the afternoon editions appearing on Monday, January 4. This was the last leader to come from the pen of our late editor, Waveney Girvan. The views of the Ministry of Defence (Air) spokesman were added.

A letter was addressed to the editor of the *Evening News & Star*, in which it was agreed that the Ministry had never said, under any circumstances, that people would panic. It was suggested, however, that fear of panic is still the spectre at the back of the official mind. After further comments on Ministry explanations, it was pointed out that inability on the part of the Ministry to discover evidence of the existence of so-called flying saucers

was understandable, for whenever evidence was put in front of their "investigators", they were forced to bury their heads ostrich-wise in the sand!

When the newspaper saw fit to drop the subject, we re-examined the extract. Somewhat belatedly we realized there had been a clever re-arrangement of the selections from the leading article. The paragraph which commences "Why does our Government not tell . . ." was divided by a sub-editor into three smaller paragraphs. This new presentation, together with the insertion by the Editor or one of his assistants, of the subhead BOGUS, and below that the word REPLY, conveyed a subtle difference of meaning from that which Mr. Girvan intended. In his original text, he obviously meant that when

we ask among ourselves why the Government does not tell the truth, the reply that usually occurs to us is *fear of panic*.

Leeds.

That excellent provincial daily, *The Yorkshire Post*, also quoted extracts from the same leader in its issue of December 22, under the headline: *The "incredible truth" about flying saucers*. Here again there was a Ministry of Defence comment denying that anyone was trying to conceal some awful truth, and adding that they ". . . would be very pleased to meet one of these alien visitors". Which prompts the observation that with the Ministry's record where sightings of UFOs are concerned, it is open to doubt that they would recognise the occupants of a UFO even if they did meet them!

NEW THOUGHTS ON VENUS

THE following is an extract from an article in *The Times* of December 8:

"After analysing the findings of an 'observatory' contained in an unmanned balloon sent up last October, scientists at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, have concluded that the clouds surrounding the planet Venus are composed of water in the form of ice particles.

"This conclusion is in apparent conflict with the results of the observations made by the Mariner Two space probe which flew by Venus in December, 1962, which indicated that there was no water in the atmosphere of the planet.

"On that occasion, radio telescopes on Mariner Two (which passed within 21,000 miles of Venus) and on earth agreed that the surface temperature of the planet was 800 degrees Fahrenheit. However, according to Dr. John Strong, director of the John Hopkins Astrophysics labora-

tory, 'interpretation of radio telescope waves as an indication of temperature has neither been proven nor universally accepted'.

"The latest findings of the new Johns Hopkins balloon supplement the observations made by an earlier balloon flight last February, which reported humidity in the upper atmosphere of Venus comparable with that of the upper atmosphere of our earth. The findings are also in direct conflict with the widely held theory that the clouds of Venus are composed of dust or noxious chemicals.

"The two balloon flights made this year followed a United States Navy sponsored manned flight in October, 1959, in which instruments installed by the university first picked up a hint of the presence of water on Venus. Because of difficulties encountered in the 1959 manned trip, the Johns Hopkins astrophysicists designed and built the automatic unmanned bal-

loon observatory used in the two later flights.

"On its last ascent, the balloon was suspended at a height of 86,000 ft. above the earth, beyond the interference of its atmosphere for a period of more than three hours. The balloon, filled with 3,200,000 cubic feet of helium, was launched from Holloman air base in New Mexico on October 28 last.

"According to Dr. Strong, the results obtained from the last two flights should be of potential interest to scientists at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration who have called the lack of knowledge about Venus's clouds an obstacle to their plans for projected exploration of that planet."

(Our readers should not be unmindful of the fact that Holloman AFB has been one of the centres of intense UFO attention during the recent sighting wave in the south-western U.S.A.—EDITOR.)

THE SOCORRO ANALYSIS

A N item of interest to all who read the article *Socorro Classic* in the November/December 1964 issue of the REVIEW, appeared in *The UFO Investigator**, September / October edition:

"The shiny substance found on a

rock adjacent to one of the imprints left at the Socorro, N.M. landing site has been identified as silica, according to a report from a top Washington laboratory. Silica is a very common substance (quartz and sand are forms of it). These results threw cold water

on the hope that objective physical evidence had been found in the form of a metal. The circumstances, and position of the substance on the rock, would have tended to prove that a mechanical object had left the traces

(Continued on Page iv of Cover)

STOP PRESS

The London *Evening Standard* gave considerable prominence to the following piece from the AP agency on February 3. We quote the headlines:

DON'T SHOOT THE LITTLE GREEN MEN

Richmond, Virginia, Wednesday. "At least one sheriff in Virginia thinks it is all right to watch for flying saucers in the skies. But don't shoot the little green men reported to be accompanying them, he warns.

"This thing has got completely out of hand," says Sheriff John E. Kent, of Augusta County. "It is now dangerous to county residents."

"Almost daily, Virginians are reporting unidentified flying objects (UFO) in several parts of the state. And some claim they have seen little 'Martian men' wandering around on the ground.

"Anyone can go out at night and see reflections in the sky. But anyone carrying firearms in the county without good reason will be dealt with according to the law," Sheriff Kent says.

"Besides even if creatures from outer space have landed—Who's got the right to mow them down?"

"Even the U.S. air force has got into the act. It has discounted any evidence confirming existence of either flying saucers or little green men.

"But, for the record, a spokesman adds: 'Our cases are never closed until the reported objects are sufficiently identified.'

"Last week, a pastor added his name to the growing list of people reporting sightings. The Rev. H. Preston Robinson, pastor of the Chilhowie, Virginia, Church of God, said he saw a flying saucer over downtown Marion. 'It stopped 600 ft. above the ground and had a round-shaped bottom from which several lights showed,' he said."

THE SOCORRO ANALYSIS (*continued from page iii*)

if the substance had turned out to be metallic.

"In the previous issue we reported the finding of the substance by Ray Stanford, NICAP member authorized to investigate this case, as he and the witness, Ptn. Lonnie Zamora, examined the imprint on April 29. Zamora noticed a rock that looked like it had been struck by a leg of the UFO. Stanford, realizing the poten-

tial importance of the traces, removed the rock and transported it to NICAP for analysis.

"The analysis report states in part: '... our investigation has been concluded with the identification of Silica (SiO_2) and other complex silicate minerals in the specimen in question. ... In many cases, impure silica, certain types of micas, and other minerals under a weathering

environment display a submetallic luster when viewed with reflected light. ... The gross sample is composed of grantoid minerals, e.g., silica, micas, and other complex silicates. The X-ray diffraction analysis substantiates the presence of these minerals. . . .'"

*Published by NICAP (National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena), 1536 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20036, U.S.A.

Highlights from Recent Back numbers

1963

July/August

The Weirdest Craft of All

November/December

Recent Developments in Orthoteny by Jacques Vallée

1964

January/February

Saucers over Southampton by Peter J. Kelly

March/April

Menzel v. Michel

May/June

The Cosford UFO

July/August

The Menzel-Michel Controversy by Jacques Vallée

September/October

Spindle in the Sky

November/December

UFOs and the Sea by Antonio Ribera

1965

January/February

The Most Amazing Case of All by Gordon Creighton

(Continued in current issue)