

CANADIAN
UFO REPORT



Flying Discs Test

Our Water

Puzzling Hints of Life on Moon



CANADIAN AERIAL PHENOMENA RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

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6464 - 34 Ave. North, St. Petersburg,
Florida, U.S.A., Zip Code 33710

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CANADIAN UFO REPORT

Volume I, Number 3

May – June

Ottawa's Useless Report

CONTENTS

Letters to Editor	2
Disc Draws Water	4
One UFO Leaves Another	8
Strange Case of Falcon Lake Part 2	11
Ottawa's UFO Metal	13
Photographic Evidence	15
Milakovic Report	18
Hints of Lunar Life	21
They Lived Beyond the Sun	25
Book Review	27
MP Calls for UFO Policy	28

Cover Picture: We have discovered the initials UFO are not always recognized by newsstand customers seeing this magazine for the first time. Therefore we have changed our cover slightly so the ball of light previously featured is replaced by a more conventional flying saucer design. Both, of course, represent the mystery of unidentified flying objects.

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*Canadian UFO Report,
Box 758, Duncan, B.C., Canada*

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Printed by RAPIER PRESS Ltd.

When we started publication of *Canadian UFO Report* we hoped to avoid the accusation that the federal government was being deliberately secretive about whatever unexplainable evidence it had concerning UFO sightings. Around the world the charges of a cover-up campaign in various countries have been worked to death. Some writers apparently resort to this approach when they have nothing else to say.

We are now going to leave ourselves vulnerable to the same criticism but the truth must be said. There is some kind of agreement among authorities at Ottawa that the public will not be told all that is known there about unidentified flying objects. The handling of the Falcon Lake case which is being described in serial form for our readers by Brian Cannon of Winnipeg leaves no doubt on this score.

In February it looked as if at last the secrecy surrounding this case was about to be lifted. After repeated tries Barry Mather, NDP MP for Surrey, obtained the Government's promise in the House of Commons that it would table its reports on the incident – in other words, make them available to any members interested.

Spokesman for the government was Yves Forest, parliamentary secretary to the president of the Privy Council, who said, "We would be ready to table a complete file immediately." But there was this curious qualification:

"It is a complete file from which a few pages have simply been removed. They are interdepartmental reports or others originating from officials who may have expressed opinions which in no way affect the nature of the file and the publication of which would not be in the public interest."

And there went the ball game. The file that was finally handed to Mr. Mather after still more talking is virtually meaningless. It consists mostly of a reprint of a booklet by the witness, Steve Michalak, newspaper reports, and pictures of the sighting area. The only finding mentioned is that the soil in the area showed a radiation count. This, however, is attributed to a radium source.

Although articles worn by Michalak at the time were examined in the RCMP crime laboratory at Ottawa, there is no mention of results. There is reference to odd pieces of metal found by Michalak at the site a year later, but here again the information trails off despite this comment by an investigator: "Should this be a hoax, someone is going to considerable effort to perpetrate same."

Obviously the few pages of the report that were "simply" removed contained the meat of the matter. Obviously, too,

they raised questions the authorities could not answer — or why the secrecy?

In our opinion the continuing silence is evidence itself that the incident was no hoax and that Michalak did have an encounter explainable in no terms with which we are familiar.

Today Michalak is recovering from a physical illness that started at precisely the time he had that encounter. And elsewhere there is another kind of illness, the illness of secrecy said to be for our own good. How serious this can be shows up alarmingly in the complete inadequacy of the Falcon Lake report.

Letters

Sir:

Reading your March-April issue, I was interested in the sighting made last July by Bill Hawks and Albert Ward on Georgia Strait, B.C. (They saw a triangle of seven strange red lights.) On Oct. 22, 1967, we had a good sighting over Charleswood, Man. (a suburb of Winnipeg) where five lights were observed hovering over or on a field about 100 yards from the witnesses. When the lights rose into the air, three of them formed a perfect triangle and hovered over a TV transmission tower a short distance away. They then changed formation and moved in a straight line away from the observers to the northwest.

With reference to the *Gulf Master* which unexplainably sank Jan. 11, 1967, in the vicinity of the Hawks-Ward sighting, it is interesting to note the following activity in the south B.C. coastal area around that date:

Jan. 1: Strange distress lights off Ten Mile Point. No explanation forthcoming.

Jan. 4: A humming UFO and two white lights observed over Oak Bay this very cloudy night.

Jan. 6: A mysterious flare rising quickly into the sky from Mt. Douglas.

These items were reported in the papers but were never properly investigated.

The tug *Iron Mac II* sank on Dec. 1, 1966, while on passage from Duncan Bay to Royston. The vessel dispatched a distress signal but gave no cause for the sinking. This tug was salvaged but the two crew members were missing, presumed drowned.

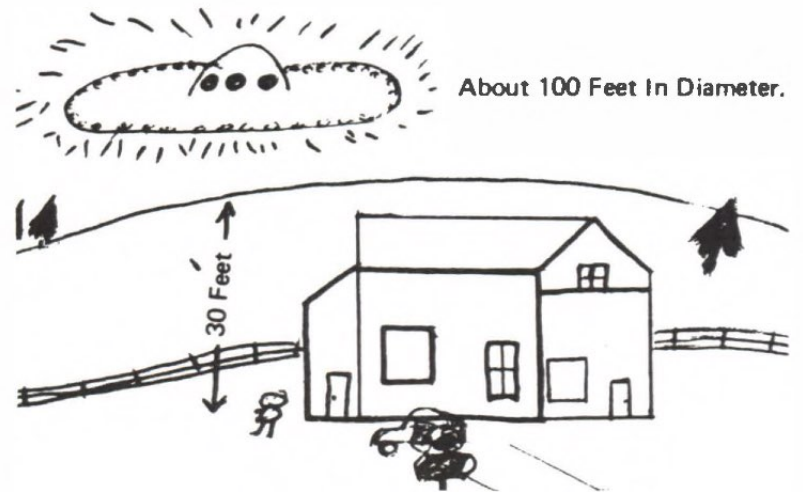
Another unexplained loss was the *Mainland Prince* of welded steel construction on Nov. 5, 1966. It sank, for unknown reasons, in calm waters. These events may have no direct connection, of course, but it is interesting to know they occurred at relatively the same time as the UFOs.

Brian C. Cannon,
CAPRO Director,
Winnipeg, Man.

Sir:

You probably think this is some kind of joke but we actually saw this object at 10:30 at night in October two years ago.

We were watching television when my brother-in-law, 14, came running in the house, white as a ghost.



(Reader R. Raigne's sketch)

He told me what he had seen so we all went outside to see it. Everybody ran back in the house but I stayed outside to watch. I watched it for about 15 minutes, then all of a sudden it flew away as quick as a wink of an eye.

The only noise it made was like electric wires — some kind of humming noise — and the lights all around it seemed to go off and on like blinkers on a car. And the whole object seemed to glow like some kind of paint that glows in the dark. I told quite a few people about it but I was only ridiculed, though some people believed me.

Ronald Raigne,
Bathurst, N.B.

Sir:

This is to congratulate you on your new publication and to wish you all success.

All efforts and thought on the subject really lead in a false direction which seems to me that although tens of thousands of sightings have been made by responsible people through the years of U.F.O.s there is an assumption that these objects are from other planets. So many of the features reported are agreed upon — such as sound, color, manoeuvrability etc. that we know we are looking at the same thing. However you must remember from your wartime experiences the Foo-fighters developed by the Germans

and captured by special airborne equipment of the U.S. Army.

I have met and talked with people who work for the Boeing Aircraft Company who have alluded with a knowing wink to special undertakings at Richland and Everett sites in Wahsington.

I would like to see your publication pursue this from the more logical aspect that these numerous objects could not all come from very distant planets but must originate somewhere on earth.

Allan Klenmen,
Victoria, B.C.

The luminous UFOs nicknamed "foo-fighters" were not confined to World War II when they tracked aircraft on both sides of the conflict, thus also puzzling the Germans. They have been seen during hostilities in Asia and in peaceful conditions elsewhere (see sighting reports in this issue), and we have not heard of any being captured. However, while we do not believe the UFO mystery has an earthly origin, there are many who do and the possibility cannot be entirely dismissed. — Ed.

Sir:

I have to thank various friends overseas, particularly Brian Cannon, for your name.

Founded in 1950/51, we (UFOIC) are the oldest UFO group not only in Australia but also in the world, followed by *Ouranous* (France, 1951) and *APRO* (U.S.A., 1952). We regard the UFO problem seriously and scientifically, although each member has the right to his or her opinion. We are in touch and exchange with over 150 societies, scientists and authors all over the world. Meetings are held monthly, and there are separate monthly meetings for student groups. The main meetings alternate each month between public ones — attendance about 200 — and members' meetings. We usually have a prominent scientist as guest speaker.

Our publications go back to 1953. An annual review — about 60 pages, 4,000 copies — and a bi-monthly newsletter are the present publications.

Do not hesitate to contact us for any Australian UFO information. We wish you all the very best for your venture.

William E. Moser, J.P.,
Hon. Sec., UFOIC,
Sydney, Australia

We thank Mr. Moser for this information on the outstanding work of his group. Address of UFOIC is:

*P.O. Box E 170,
St. James,
Sydney, Australia*

—Ed.

Sir:

I enjoyed the *Canadian UFO Report*, issue no. 1, very much. However, the article "Did Space Beings Destroy Their World to Escape to Mars?" was very irritating. The author was really reaching. I like imagination and speculation as much as the rest, but really!

The asteroid belt is too far out from the sun for the Roche limit (with the sun) to make sense. Even if it

were true, the smaller asteroids would be more affected than the larger planets and be reduced to dust.

If Jupiter was the main gravitational force, then rings of dust would be formed around Jupiter as around Saturn, not left in an orbit of their own around the sun.

As for a technological society capable of building a space ship and/or blowing up a whole planet (which would take some doing), they certainly would not need to blow it up just to go from the asteroid belt orbit to nearby Mars. Think of the danger such an explosion would cause. Think also of the constant bombardment of Mars by the pieces. It would be idiotic to deliberately cause such chaos.

Marjorie Fish,
Lakeside, Ohio

We agree that Roche's Limit (which theorizes that the gravitational force of one celestial body can, in specific conditions, destroy another) probably had nothing to do with creation of the asteroid belt. Some scientists suggest there must have been at least five planetary explosions to place the asteroids in orbit and that such a sequence would require deliberate planning. That was the point of our article. — Ed.

Sir:

Firstly I would like to say how delighted I am to know that you have undertaken to collect Canadian sightings and to have them published. I would also like to wish you all the luck in the future with your new magazine.

One question, if I may. I thought that some of the Yukon sightings left much to be desired. That is, were all the sightings completely proved not to be a conventional apparatus? I thought this was not clarified to any degree.

Colin A.M. Dykes,
Victoria, B.C.

We selected only those sightings in which the objects were positively unlike any "conventional apparatus" in appearance and behavior. In one case where the object might have been an unknown type of helicopter, it was established there was no helicopter in the vicinity. — Ed.

Sir:

I was very pleased to receive recently a copy of *Canadian UFO Report*. I was extremely impressed by the high quality of the publication. There was none of the mysticism which is found all too often in many publications but high-quality UFO reports and fascinating articles. With organizations and publications springing up monthly, it was a pleasure to find one with a rational and reasonable outlook well expressed in the report.

Angelo Capparella III,
Director, CHAPIC,
Carrboro, North Carolina

Sir:

After reading in your first issue about the late Wilbert Smith's investigation into that 3,000-pound chunk of metal, I decided to write the Rt. Hon. John Diefenbaker, the Prime Minister at the time of this

investigation. The letter I received is enclosed within.

It seems to me that the letter is more or less a type of quick brush. In my letter I asked what happened to the chunk of metal and where it is now. I would think that this type of thing should have been put on public display if it was a meteorite.

John Smith,
Parksville, B.C.

The letter from Mr. Diefenbaker's office classified the object in question as a meteorite. But even the Condon committee, which minimized its importance, did not dispute that it was manufactured. A follow-up on the first article is carried in this issue. — Ed.

Sir:

I would like to subscribe to your magazine as I consider it excellent. I have studied the UFO situation through all the available reading matter I could get and I am so glad that there is now a magazine put out from our own vicinity to stimulate the people's interest in the subject.

Mrs. S. Sahlstrom,
Victoria, B.C.

Sir:

About 8:30 p.m., on March 7, I, along with my daughter and her girl friend, both University of Victoria students home for the weekend, had been to our small store near our home, and, as I turned to drive up our road, noticed a moving object in the west near a very bright star which my daughter said later she believed to be the planet Venus. The object had a red light, and was moving steadily in a south-west direction. We all watched it for several minutes believing it to be the new satellite carrying the astronauts when it suddenly stopped, hovered for a few seconds, then turned and proceeded in a north-west direction. I realized then it could not be the new satellite as they proceed in one direction.

Our curiosity was aroused and we continued to watch it, calling my mother and my husband from

our house to watch also. It appeared to be looking for something, speeding up, and then slowing down, almost to a standstill. It passed over Mount Prevost, and turned east until it was over the large B.C. Hydro generating station, about four or five miles north of Duncan, the lights from which we can see from our house. It then hovered over the generating station for about 15 minutes, and then returned over Mount Prevost again in a westerly direction for a time. It again turned and came straight towards our house, and as it passed over us we could see quite plainly its shape as it was flying at a much lower altitude than previously, and its lights threw their gleams onto the object. It was round in shape, and we could plainly see it rotating. It had four lights, one green, one red, one yellow, and the other white.

After passing slowly over our house, it hovered around for a few more minutes, then speeded up and headed rapidly in an eastern direction towards where I believe Vancouver to be situated from here. I timed how long the UFO was in this area — 40 minutes. We live about three miles north of Duncan, at the foot almost of Mount Prevost. One of my husband's fellow workers, Ernie Anderson, of Gibbins Road, Duncan, also mentioned to my husband this morning that he had seen it.

Although there were five of us witnessing this I did not mention it to our local radio station or our newspaper, fearing ridicule, so was extremely pleased to hear on the radio that a similar object was seen that same night over Vancouver.

I should say there was no noise at all, even when it was overhead, which made me feel sure it was something out of the ordinary.

Mrs. William Marshall,
Duncan, B.C.

A sketch by Mrs. Marshall showed the lights protruding in pairs, on what appeared to be brackets, from opposite sides of the object. — Ed.

Disc Draws Water

On the sunny July morning in 1965 that John Hembling, geologist and exploration manager for a mining company, and a companion geologist stepped from a helicopter atop a mountain ridge in north-central British Columbia they expected it would be another routine day of reconnaissance and survey.

For several weeks now they had been studying this mineral-rich terrain about 70 miles north of Hazelton. Working above timberline they had a sweeping view of the country's rocky peaks, some of which already bore the mark of mining development. Soon

they would submit their report on the feasibility of further development.

But on this particular day they were to have the unexpected opportunity of making a study of a much different sort.

"It was about 10 o'clock and we had just set up our equipment after the helicopter left," Hembling told us, "when we saw a silvery object, shining in the sun, appear over a small ridge below us. It had a flattened-out look and our first reaction was that it was some kind of delta-wing aircraft. We soon realized it was not."



Facing west away from the sun, with the object below them about half a mile away, they had a clear view of what was happening. Hembling made a sketch for us of the object's appearance (see illustration).

"It was about 50 feet in diameter," he said. "On top of its dome there was a little knob and around the base of the dome there were circular markings. They might have been some kind of rivetting, or even windows. They were a bit too small to tell.

"Below these, on the face of the disc itself, there were larger rectangular markings which could have been glass or metallic. Our impression was that they were windows. As far as we could see, there were three of them."

As the two men watched in astonishment, the object moved slowly across the ridge until it was above a small glacial lake, barely more than a pond. Hovering there an instant, it then descended to less than 50 feet above the water. Again it hovered and, to the men's further amazement, lowered a pipe-like instrument from its underside into the water.

"At first we thought it was something like a rope-ladder," Hembling said. "But it didn't just drop down. It came out smoothly and steadily as if under mechanical control."

During this procedure the observers were conscious of a humming sound from the object "like a quiet electric motor." With its appendage in the lake, the disc then rotated slowly like a water-borne top until its "windows" faced the two men.

"We had a distinct feeling it knew we were there," Hembling said.

After remaining in that position for about eight minutes, as the men judged it, the object withdrew its "pipe" as carefully as it had lowered it.

"It climbed slowly, then all of a sudden it was off," Hembling said. "It shot over the ridge, made a sharp turn without skidding and was out of sight in about 20 seconds. We figured it had gone 20 or 25 miles by the time it disappeared."

That would give it a speed of at least 3,600 m.p.h.

So extraordinary was their experience that the two men discussed it for the rest of the day, comparing observations and impressions. They also wondered how the pictures would turn out, for a meaningful part of the whole incident was that Hembling's

companion carried a camera and took numerous shots of the sighting. But, for Hembling at least, that part of the incident was to lead to disappointment.

"I never heard from him again," he said of his companion. "He returned to the States before he had a chance to get the pictures developed, and that was the end of it. I wrote him twice asking about the pictures but he didn't reply. I don't know what happened."

Somewhere, as a result, there is a UFO witness who may have some of the most remarkable camera shots of this phenomenon ever recorded. Perhaps, as has happened before, he submitted them for official scrutiny and, after being bound to silence, failed to have them returned. (On the subject of ufotography we recommend careful reading of the editorial by Brian C. Cannon, CAPRO director, in this issue.)

Disappointing though it is not to have the pictorial evidence of this sighting, Hembling's account remains a uniquely impressive one. Here is a young professional man trained for meticulous observation in outdoor work. He had no preconceived ideas about UFOs and was not idly viewing the countryside when he saw one. He was there for a specific purpose, and contemplating strange aircraft would normally have been wasted time.

There is also this professional observation to add to his account: Admittedly interested now in the phenomenon, he was struck by our remark that north-central B.C. and the Yukon seem to be common UFO hunting grounds. He pointed out that both these areas have an abundance of magnetite, an iron-oxide mineral often found where there are associated mineral deposits.

"It is the most magnetic of all minerals," he said. In this one sentence may lie a major clue to the secret of UFOs.

And Hembling had another observation. Commenting on the fact that low-flying balls of light are sometimes seen in mountainous country, following exactly the contours of the terrain immediately below, he said the quest for mineral deposits would take a tremendous step forward if we had aerial equipment that could do likewise.

Those balls of light may be mineral sensors of unbelievable efficiency.

Two More Water Visits

Water sampling or usage has been a feature of other UFO sightings. Told of the experience of John Hembling and his companion, our consulting editor Brian Cannon at Winnipeg wrote us of two other such cases in Canada. In these cases small man-like creatures were seen actually drawing the water.

The first, reported in the Lorenzens' book *Flying Saucer Occupants*, occurred back in 1914 but did not come to light until 1966 when the authors learned of it.

The witnesses were William J. Kiehl, then 16 and now living in San Francisco, two other young Americans and a French-Canadian family they met at Georgia Bay on Lake Ontario after a boating accident.

The couple, with three small children, whom they met were helping the marooned young men on their way by taking them aboard their large rowboat when the boat sprang a leak and was brought ashore for repairs.

Late in the afternoon one of the children happened to see a deer at the waterline staring out over the lake. Following the deer's gaze, she saw an unusual craft resting on the water and pointed it out to her mother who then called to the rest of the party.

According to Kiehl, the air was still and the craft sat motionless in the water about 450 feet from shore. Its shape was that of a globe except that it was slightly flattened on top and had some sort of square substructure around the bottom. Two man-like beings, four feet tall or less and clad in tight-fitting iridescent suits of greenish-purple were standing on this "deck" manipulating a green hose. The hose appeared to be controlled by something at the top of the globe.

After a moment three other small creatures appeared at the upper part of the craft. Like the first two, they wore box-shaped yellow headpieces but their clothing was khaki-colored. These three worked on what looked like three pipes emerging with them from the top of the globe and then disappeared, along with the pipes, back into the craft.

Meanwhile the first two had pushed their hose through a hatch above them, which one of them then entered. At this point the craft started to rise, causing the remaining little "deck-hand" to cling desperately to a chromelike ring around the superstructure.

The craft moved quickly out of sight with the little fellow still clutching the ring. Kiehl said he often wondered what happened to him. One wonders, too, what caused the hurried departure. The occupants seemed to notice the deer, which darted back into the woods, but not the humans. Possibly the action of the deer alarmed them.

The second reported water case in Canada occurred on a July afternoon in 1950 at Steep Rock in western Ontario. Picked up by other publications, it was first reported in *The Steep Rock Echo*, house organ for the Steep Rock Iron Mines.

The witnesses were a senior mining executive and his wife who that afternoon were having a picnic by a cove at Sawbill Bay, a narrow arm of the lake on

which the company's holdings are situated. Surrounded by rocky outcrops, the cove is entered by a curved passage which cuts it almost completely from outside view.

The couple were relaxing after their picnic when the air suddenly vibrated as if from a dynamite blast. But no sound followed and the executive, slightly uneasy, climbed a rock above the cove to see what was happening.

The succeeding events are best told in his signed statement to the company.

"Looking through a cleft in the rock I could see a large shiny object resting on the water in the curve of the far shoreline, not a quarter of a mile across the top end of the narrows. I scrambled quickly back to where my wife was. She took one look at me and said 'What's wrong?' I tried to be calm and told her what I had seen. Then we both climbed back up and looked through the opening. The thing was still there. It looked like two huge saucers stuck together, one upside down on top of the other. Round, black-edged ports appeared to be about four feet apart around the edge. As the bottom was resting on the water, or very close to it, it was impossible for us to see the underside.

"The top had what looked like hatch covers open . . . and moving slowly around over its surface were about 10 queer-looking little figures. Rotating slowly from a central position and about eight feet in the air was a hoop-shaped object. As it rotated to a point directly opposite us it stopped — and so did the figures. . . . Directly opposite us, on the far side of our cove, a deer had come down to drink. The figures and the hoop were facing the deer. As the circle, or hoop, began to rotate again it did not stop at the deer as before. My wife and I would count 20 and duck. We felt that the rock shielded us from the action of the hoop.

"We could both see that the hooplike thing was being operated by a figure on a small stand directly beneath it. This figure had on what appeared to be a bright red skull cap or helmet. All the others wore dark blue headpieces. All were about the same size; we estimated three and a half to four feet in height. All were dressed the same, with a shiny metallic-appearing substance over the chest, and their legs and arms covered with a darker material. At that distance we could not make out any features — if they had any.

"The most noticeable thing was that they moved like automatons and did not turn around — that is right around as we do — but they had to turn their feet in order to change direction . . . I watched one of these figures pick up the end of a flexible hose (a very vivid green) and lift it while facing one way, then laboriously turn the feet around to walk in the opposite direction. During all this my wife and I could hear a steady humming sound. They seemed to be drawing in water through one hose and discharging something into the water through another hose.

"We had to duck again because of that rotating hoop and when we looked again everything was gone from the surface of the object and it was beginning

to rise from the water. The water where it had rested was reddish blue, tinged with gold. The thing looked to be about 15 feet thick at the centre and about 12 feet thick at the rim. There was a rush of wind as it streaked away at about 45 degrees and was quickly lost in the distance. I estimated that it was about 48 feet in diameter."

* * *

Because these two cases are similar in certain respects, it may be thought that somewhere along the line plagiarism was involved. It should be noted, however, that none of the witnesses sought or received monetary or other award.

Walter Kiehl reported his Lake Ontario experience in the form of a letter to Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen of the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization, a non-profit operation dedicated to a scientific and educational study of the UFO mystery. The executive at Steep Rock made his report to his company, and the account was then carried anonymously in the company's non-commercial monthly newspaper. The complete story occupied two issues of that paper, eliminating any notion that it was an editorial joke. An editor capable of such shenanigans would certainly

not be in a position so important to the company's internal relationships and public image.

The real significance of the similarities is that they vary just enough to suggest a technical advance in the 36-year period between the two sightings. The vehicle at Lake Ontario was of a squarish design compared to that at Steep Rock, there seemed to be a problem in manipulating the hose and the take-off was poorly executed by UFO standards.

Now compare these two operations with the smooth performance witnessed in northern B.C. by John Hembling and his companion 15 years after the Steep Rock sighting. In this case there were no "hands on deck" at all. The pipe or similar instrument was lowered automatically into the water while the vehicle remained aloft. No hoop-like apparatus appeared, yet the object seemed able to locate the observers. Its departure was tidy and swift.

The conclusion must be that while our visitors have conquered space — and possibly did so before man evolved — they are not beyond what they consider technical difficulties. They redesign and improve their equipment just as we do ours. Their achievements are far ahead of ours but their motivation to progress seems just as "human."

One UFO Leaves Another

One of the most frequently seen UFOs is the ball of light that looks too small to contain an operator yet seems to be under intelligent control. Objects like this became known as "foo-fighters" during World War II when pilots saw them pacing their aircraft. They were later reported in the Korean war and have since been seen over Vietnam.

But their activity is not confined to battle areas. In the great Washington, D.C., flap of 1952 they were tracked by radar and chased by fighter planes. A pilot who came close enough to fire at one estimated the object was only two feet in diameter, though it manoeuvred in a deliberate manner. In the first issue of *Canadian UFO Report* we reported balls of light, somewhat larger than a car headlight, that visited Indian graveyards in the Yukon, and in the second issue there was a report of one that followed the contours of a British Columbia valley.

What are these things? How are they guided?

In Parksville on Vancouver Island we interviewed a witness whose sighting provided significant details of what might be an answer.

It was an overcast night in May, 1968, when Hans Sorensen, a building contractor, went outside to turn off the water sprinkler by a small tree he had planted.

"I was living in a cabin beside my house, which I was building at the time," he said. "It was just before 11 o'clock when I went out to turn off the sprinkler. I remember that because I had been waiting for the news.

"As soon as I opened the door I saw this yellow light shining all over the place. It was so bright I could see my neighbor's house clear as day, and that's about 600 feet away. At first I thought it must be a car coming up the road but then I knew right away it was much too bright for that. I could even see the ferns under the trees. Another funny thing I noticed was that the ferns were quivering, and so were the leaves, though there wasn't any breeze."



Sorensen points to spot above trees near his new house where he saw ball of light drop from larger UFO. Parent body was so bright it turned night into day.

Bewildered by the eerie glow about him, Sorensen could only think, "What's going on here?" Then he looked up and there it was — a sight in the air he had never seen before, though he has held a private pilot's licence for many years.

"It was a big yellow light, right over the trees between my neighbor's house and mine. It must have been about 400 feet up and I guessed it was about 15 feet wide, kind of oval shaped.

"I didn't feel any heat or anything but I thought it must have been the light that somehow was making the leaves shake.

"I stood there for several minutes watching it when all of a sudden it seemed to go up a bit and a bluish beam came out of the far side, just as if a hatch or something had been opened.

"As soon as this happened, a small light came out of the big one. It dropped about

300 feet and stopped dead right above the trees. It was just as though it had hit something. Then the blue light went out."

Realizing then that he should have another witness to this extraordinary spectacle, Sorensen ran down the road to tell his neighbor.

"But it was almost as if that light was watching me," he said. "I was just pressing the doorbell when the small light shot up into the big one and the whole thing took off like a shot. It went northeast and was gone in a second, just disappeared."

Immediately after the incident, Sorensen had a second realization of the strength of light cast by the strange object. The darkness afterward was so complete that he had difficulty returning home — and just minutes before he had been running along that road!

Large cigar-shaped "mother ships" emitting smaller objects have been reported on nu-

merous occasions but this sighting does not fit the usual description. The dimensions of the primary light seen by Sorensen were, in fact, no more than those of a conventional – if the word may be used – saucer, while the secondary object was a typical “foo” light.

It appears, then, that saucer-type UFOs are equipped with “foo” lights which they operate by remote control as some sort of sensing device. Just as aircraft on geological surveys trail a mechanism for detecting ore bodies, so apparently do UFOs employ their devices on an infinitely more sophisticated scale for studying the subterranean secrets of our planet.

How remote their control over these devices may be is, of course, anybody’s guess. But it seems reasonable to suppose that whenever a seemingly disembodied headlight is seen floating about, there is a parent vehicle somewhere in space directing it and drawing on it for information.

Prairie Foo-Fighter

While “foo-fighters” made a spectacular appearance in World War II and have since shown interest in our other conflicts, there is no instance so far as we know that they have acted in the manner of a secret weapon. Their motive seems to be curiosity, not aggression, as witness the experience of two Regina men on a training flight in 1964.

(Saskatchewan Unidentified Phenomena Research which submitted this report included the names of the witnesses but, since there was no explicit permission to use them, they are referred to here as R. and M. The report is based on an interview last July with R. who, at the time of sighting in April or May, 1964, was a 20-year-old student pilot. The incident occurred about 9 p.m., one mile southeast of Regina. SUPR’s report follows.)

At the above time, date and location, R. was a passenger in a two-seater Piper ‘Colt’ aircraft cruising at 1000 feet approaching Regina from the southeast. At this point, airport control advised the pilot, M., that the tower radar showed a UFO on their tail adding that it had been following them for the past five minutes.

The light factor was described as twilight, and for this reason, R. and the pilot assumed they were being followed into the landing circuit by another aircraft without radio equipment. Nevertheless, they made a 180° turn at which time a round self-luminous object

was seen at an estimated distance of 1000 feet ahead of them and 1000 feet above their aircraft. The pilot who, at this time, had 100 hours flying time remarked “What is it?”

The pilot radioed the tower acknowledging sighting the object, stating it wasn’t a known conventional aircraft. From this point little more conversation was exchanged with the control tower, for in R.’s words “We were lost for words.”

The object approached on their port side passing out of their field of vision to the rear. At this point they were confused and looking around to their left. About 30 to 40 seconds later, the object appeared on their starboard side travelling in the same direction and slightly faster. R. states they were flying at 100 mph and estimates the speed of the object at 140 to 150 mph. At all times the object maintained the same relative distance and altitude to them. The object, when off their forward starboard quarter, slowed or hovered for three or four seconds then began to get smaller in size which R. thought was due to acceleration and distance, disappearing in three or four seconds.

The object was described as round, having no apparent solid shape, composed of numerous colors, red, orange, blue and green. R. states the colors were intermingled, fading into each other, but not shifting position or pulsating. The whole was soft light and not difficult to look at. He estimated the diameter to be comparable to the size of their aircraft.

R. suggested that the object appeared to be under control, and at will could out manoeuvre them 100 percent. He added, “We were more petrified than anything else as to what it was. Maybe it was going to shoot us down for all we knew.”

Upon disappearance of the object they returned to the airport and landed. No written or verbal report was asked for nor submitted by either of them. The local paper, *The Leader Post*, printed a few lines presumably gleaned from the control tower personnel.

The aircraft they flew displayed running lights throughout the incident and no mechanical or electrical failure occurred.

Since, R. has discussed his sighting with RCAF pilots who state they have also seen UFOs but describe them differently from R.’s.

At the time of the sighting, R. held his glider pilot’s license and since has acquired his private pilot’s license and owns a light aircraft. At this writing, although little of R.’s background is known, he appears sincere and hard working.

That concluded the report. While the two fliers were frightened by their experience, there was no evidence that the object intended harm. Those who might suggest they were just two novices bewildered by airport lights or reflection should note the object was observed first on radar.

Something that was “curious” came and left in the approaching night.

Strange Case of Falcon Lake

Part 2

(Consulting editor Brian Cannon of Winnipeg has made an intensive study of a Manitoba incident in which the witness claimed to have touched and looked inside a strange aerial object. This is the second of his three-part series on the subject.)

When Stephen Michalak heard voices from the interior of the strange craft before him, he had, unknown to himself, traversed three crucial boundaries of the UFO mystery. Basically, the entire phenomenon can be summarized under four key points:

- (1) Sightings – the observation of a self-propelled airborne vehicle not recognizable with present technical knowledge.
- (2) Landings – the alighting of these vehicles on our soil.
- (3) Occupants – beings of various sizes and descriptions that have been seen in the vicinity of the landed vehicle.
- (4) Contactees – homo sapiens that have claimed physical contact with the occupants by word of mouth, mental telepathy etc.

Although many individuals attempt to segregate one or two of these points, accept them and discard the others, it is virtually impossible to do so and still remain impartial. Logical progression of the facts implies that if these unusual craft are sighted flying in our atmosphere, then they ought to land. If they land, is there any reason why the occupants wouldn't disembark and perhaps eventually communicate with us? Perhaps we are jumping ahead of ourselves but we should keep in mind that many thousands of sightings have been recorded, including landings, and occupant and contactee accounts.

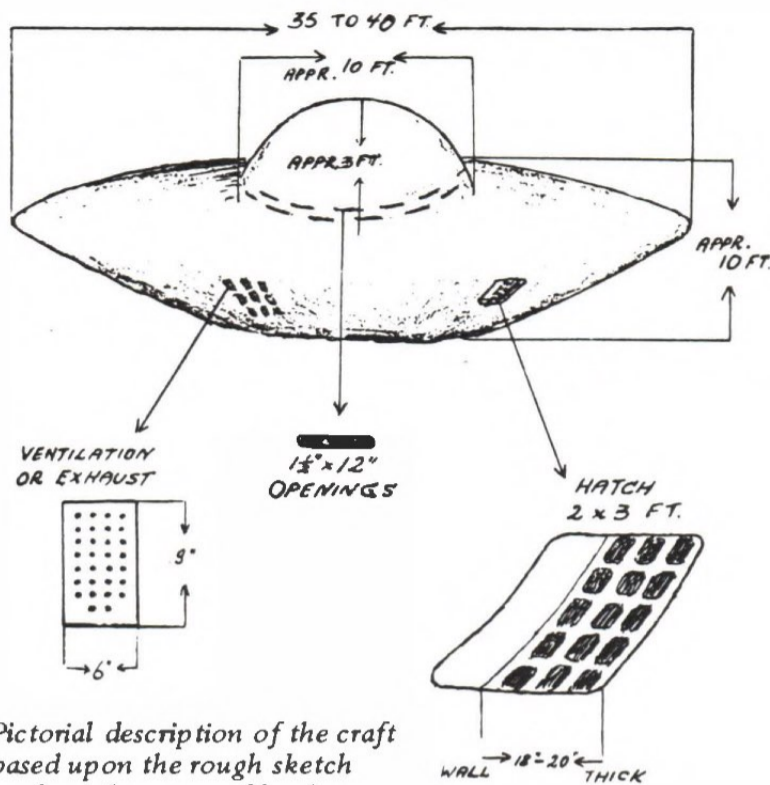
Steve Michalak did not actually see the operators of the craft he watched but he is emphatic that he heard the voices of people inside. Although he made attempts to contact the occupants in several languages, he was unsuccessful. He approached the craft, lowered the green lenses of his safety goggles and

looked inside the doorway in front of him. No part of his body entered the opening but he was able to discern small lights flashing in random fashion throughout the interior. He stepped back and a few moments later, the doorway closed with two panels sliding horizontally across the aperture and one slipping down vertically from the top.

Completely astonished by these events, Michalak again approached the craft and placed his glove-covered hand on the shiny side. His hand slid off the obviously hot surface as the rubber and canvas coating melted on contact. At the same instant, the object angled slightly upward and Michalak felt a burning sensation around his chest. His outer shirt immediately caught fire and he tore it and his undershirt from his body. One of the vent-like openings on the side had emitted a blast of hot air and Michalak had been sent reeling by the force. When he again looked up moments later, the craft was above the tree tops and within a minute it was out of sight.

Instinct told him to stamp out the fire beneath his feet otherwise he may have been trapped in the bush. A tremendous odor of sulphur permeated the area and waves of nausea swept over the perplexed Michalak. Gathering up his prospecting equipment, he began an agonizing trek back to the highway through dense and wiry bush. Wretchedly ill, Michalak estimated that he vomited over 200 times during the two-hour walk back to civilization. When he finally reached the road he attempted to flag down a passing RCMP patrol car. According to Michalak, the officer perhaps thought that he was intoxicated and would not stop to offer assistance. Michalak continued on until he reached the motel where he had spent the previous night. Afraid to contact anyone for fear of contaminating them, he remained in the bush nearby until he could no longer stand the pain that racked his body.

Unsuccessfully, he tried to secure medical assistance but the nearest doctor was in



Pictorial description of the craft based upon the rough sketch made at the scene of landing.

Kenora, Ont., 45 miles away. Michalak phoned his home in Winnipeg and told his wife that he had suffered an accident although he did not give her any details. He requested that his son Mark meet him at the bus depot that evening and then, returning to his motel room, he prepared for the trip home. Mark met the bus at 10:15 p.m. and after noting his father's condition, he drove straight to the hospital. Here began a long period of treatment for a mysterious malady that would plague Michalak for a year and a half. He was treated for first degree burns on his abdominal wall and then released. Between May 20 and May 28 his weight dropped from 180 to 158 pounds. On May 23, Michalak was examined at the radiotherapy department of the Winnipeg General Hospital for possible radioactivity. However, these tests indicated negative results. Shortly thereafter he was checked by facilities at the Pinawa, Man. atomic energy installation and, again, no abnormal radiation level was detected. Michalak began to improve in health and by May 29 he was regaining the lost weight. On June 3 a rash appeared on his chest and by June 28 it had spread from his chest upward in a V-shape to his ears. A suggestion in the Colorado University report on this case that the rash was probably due to insect bites has no medical foundation whatsoever. A regular cycle of returning symptoms began at this point and in Sept. 1967, and January, May

and August, 1968, Michalak was stricken with the geometric pattern of burns, as well as nausea and blackouts.

Twenty-seven doctors examined Steve during this period, although none were able to diagnose properly the illness. Deeply concerned over his health problem, Steve decided to visit the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn. at his own expense to seek help. In August he underwent extensive examination and while a full diagnosis is not yet available at the writing of this article, Steve appears to be on the road to recovery.

Many "ifs" enter into the Falcon Lake incident such as, "The useful evidence available IF Michalak had a camera" or "How much more credibility would we give the case IF Michalak's friend had accompanied him on the trip as originally planned?" Nevertheless there is a certain amount of evidence that is available and we will examine this plus the reaction of the Canadian authorities and Colorado University in the final segment next issue.

Maritime Sighting

(From the Northern Light, Bathurst, N.B.)

Two Belledune housewives, Mrs. Blair Wright and Mrs. Robert MacNaughton, and five of their children report having sighted a UFO (Unidentified Flying Object) on Saturday, February 22. They were motoring home from Bathurst at the time and what they originally thought was a star was first noticed just past the smelter.

For a while the apparition seemed to hover in the same area, changing from orange to white to red. All of a sudden it moved directly over them and continued along the highway a distance of 5 miles to Jacquet River. The sky watchers played follow the leader.

Travelling slowly, the UFO suddenly speeded up, glided out over the bay close to the surface and disappeared in the maze of Campbellton's city lights in the distance.

Since this experience, the Wrights and MacNaughtons have been continuously on the alert, anticipating return of the strange sight. As yet their hopes have not been realized.

Ottawa's Mysterious Piece of Metal

A story appeared in a Quebec newspaper in 1960 which said that early one June morning of that year a thunderous noise rocked the area around Quebec City. At the same time, according to the story, two fiery objects plunged down from an altitude of about 2,000 feet. Both fell into the St. Lawrence River at a recoverable distance from shore near the small town of Les Ecureils.

Although investigation uncovered no one who had heard the noise or seen the objects fall, the story took a strange turn when a local resident, who supplemented his income by beachcombing, did find two unusual pieces of metal in the area. One weighed 800 pounds and the other 3,000 pounds, in round figures, and their presence there was unexplained. The beachcomber sold the smaller piece for scrap. The larger one was recovered and examined by the Canadian Armaments and Development Establishment (CARDE) and later taken to Ottawa.

Thus was born the tale of what became known as Ottawa's "mysterious chunk of hardware."

In the first issue of *Canadian UFO Report* we recounted an interview in 1961 with the late Wilbert B. Smith, then in charge of Canada's UFO research program, in which he said the metal "had been in space a long time before it came to earth; we can tell that by the micrometeorites embedded in the surface."

And so we learned that the metal has been a ufological puzzle ever since. One reader, Richard T. Lee of Akron, Ohio, told us in a tape recording that a fragment of the metal had been examined by the Cleveland Ufology Project with undisclosed results. Then from Mrs. Carol Halford-Watkins at Ottawa we received excerpts from her informative publication *Topside* which must represent the last though still mystifying word about this chunk of hardware.

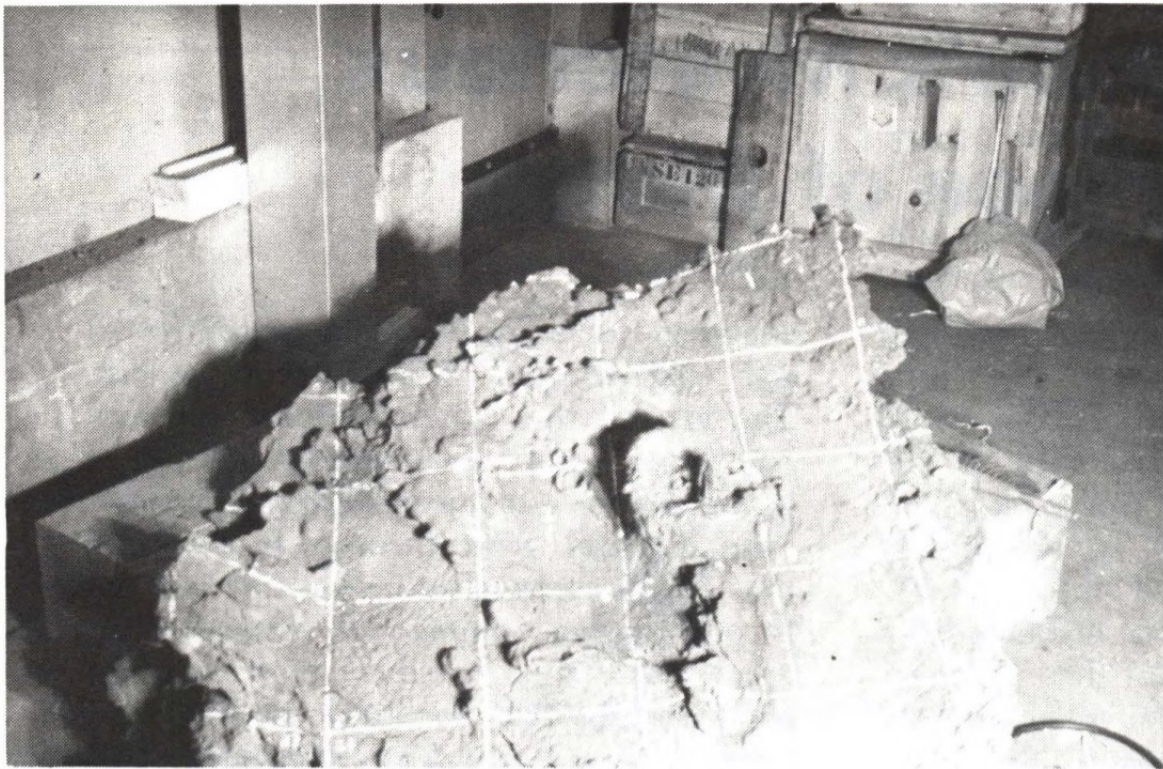
In a 1968 issue *Topside* reported that Ronald Anstee, chairman of the Montreal UFO Society, had samples of the metal

analyzed by a professional metallurgist who was told *nothing beforehand of its history*. The gist of this expert's report was that he had never before seen a metal just like it. In particular he said there were indications that "the material went through heavy impact"; that "this composition does not correspond to any known commercial manganese steel"; and that "it is possible there may be an element here that we know nothing about." Coming from a man who knew nothing of the metal's strange discovery, the puzzled tone of his remarks was significant.

But for some equally baffling reason it was a puzzle that no one in authority was interested in solving. Despite the efforts of people like Mrs. Halford-Watkins to persuade government scientists to continue what Mr. Smith started, the Chunk lies virtually ignored on a private lawn in Ottawa.

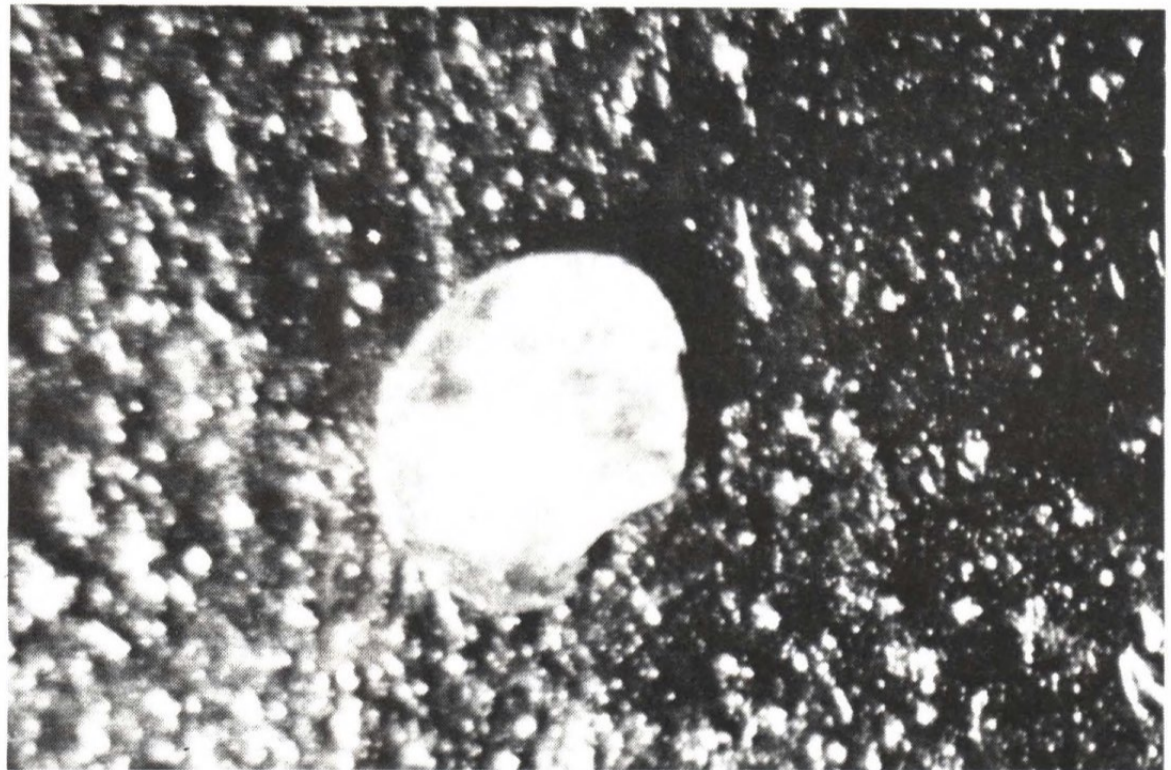
In a recent letter to us Mrs. Halford-Watkins said:

Yesterday I spoke on the telephone to the Canadian government metallurgy scientist who had promised earlier to carry out a thorough test and analysis of the samples which he took from the mass of metal over a year ago, asking for his latest report. He informed me that only preliminary and not very accurate tests had been carried out on the samples and that the experimental machine they had been working on for more complete tests had not yet had all its "bugs" ironed out. Frankly, I got the impression that he was giving me a lot of alibis and double-talk, and after this long lapse of time, I have serious doubts that there is any real intention to carry out an objective and true analysis. At my request, he agreed to carry out some further tests, including my suggestion that he apply an acetylene torch to the metal to see if he obtained similar explosive reactions as those obtained by WBS in laboratory experiments, and that after conducting these tests, he said he would send me a "note" describing his findings. (Although CARDE, referred to previously, considered the metal of terrestrial origin, Mr. Smith pressed on with his own experiments. In one instance he found that when a small piece was heated with an acetylene torch, it blossomed into a miniature white cloud containing extremely bright sparks. As *Topside* reported "he warned that anyone attempting to heat a larger chunk of the metal might very well fry himself!" — Ed.)



If Ottawa's "mysterious chunk of hardware" did in fact originate beyond our world, these photos as far as we know are the only pictures of UFO metal ever published. They were received by courtesy of Mrs. Carol Halford-Watkins. Shown at left is the 3000-pound piece in a government laboratory. Squared white lines were placed there by the late Wilbert B. Smith for identification purposes during his tests on this metal.

Close-up picture at right showing minute details of the metal's surface was taken by means of microphotography. White object in the center appears by analysis to be a micrometeorite, lending support to the theory that the metal had long exposure in space. Surrounding this are grains of the metal itself. Since Mr. Smith's death, little further examination has been carried out.



However, in view of the present governmental "silence policy" on matters pertaining to UFOs, I am doubtful that we shall get a true report from any government source — and herein lies our problem, as it is only large government laboratories that are equipped with the sophisticated facilities for carrying out comprehensive tests and analyses, especially the vital isotope test. Perhaps our only hope lies in the suggestion contained in your first article on the Chunk of Metal, i.e., to endeavour to have the matter brought up in Parliament, although even then, I wonder if we would finally get a *true* report? And so, for the time being, the Chunk of Hardware remains as big a mystery as ever.

A curious aspect of this case is the scant attention paid to the work done on it by Wilbert Smith. Although the Condon committee decided the matter was important

enough to have an investigator look at the metal and, from the Ottawa Sciences Club, received copies of Smith's written material, it mentioned not a word of this material in its final report. Instead it supported the CARDE conclusion and dismissed the metal as "ordinary foundry waste." Elsewhere in its report the committee dealt almost as summarily with Smith himself. It said that because his UFO findings did not represent the official opinion of other government agencies, they could not be considered part of the official study of UFOs in Canada. So much for the brilliant scientist who had been placed in charge of the Canadian UFO research program!

"Foundry waste" provided a ready label for writing the subject off but it did not bear much scrutiny as there are no mills near Les Ecureils where the metal was found. CARDE suggested the two pieces may have been carried into the area by an ice floe but failed to explain how they appeared there in the balmy month of June.

As the tireless *Topside* remarked, "How the metal arrived at Les Ecureils remains the biggest mystery of all. The maximum depth of water at high tide and the closely-spaced

boulders along the shipping channel would seem to rule out any possibility of arrival by boat or raft . . . The material is not a common foundry product, and even if it had been, one wonders why the foundry would waste 3,000 pounds of metal!"

So the riddle is no closer to an answer than it was at the start. And it is likely to remain there until the federal government concedes that the whole UFO question is not a joke but a serious subject that raises the challenge of open and decisive discussion.

Photographic Evidence

By

BRIAN C. CANNON

Director, Canadian Aerial Phenomena Research Organization

"A picture is worth a thousand words." The author of this familiar quotation must surely have been referring to UFOs when he uttered these words. How valuable the observation of an unexplained object would be IF the person had a camera and, more important, IF he had the presence of mind to react and press the shutter release! A review of such opportunities indicates that people apparently are so overcome with the excitement of a passing UFO that the camera sitting next to them is completely forgotten.

Take, for example, the case of a Winnipeg gentleman who was holidaying at a summer resort during the latter part of July, 1967. Hoping to take several shots of a passing satellite, the man loaded his 8 mm movie camera with ASA 400 black and white film. At about 11:30 p.m. the satellite, travelling in a polar orbit, came into view and the man moved his camera into position. Suddenly, he noticed a much larger object behind the satellite which was, in turn, followed by four star-like points of light. The four companions moved in formation behind the large egg-shaped object for a short distance then quickly, in single file, disappeared one by one into the large craft ahead. Although the movie camera was clutched tightly in his hand, the witness did not film the spectacle before him. "I was dumfounded," he said and another opportunity to capture UFOs on film was

wasted.

Although such stories are disheartening there is by no means a shortage of UFO pictures. The biggest obstacle is to separate "the wheat from the chaff." Ufo-tography is a popular hobby, with literally hundreds of pictures, some good and some bad, available to anyone interested in flying artifacts such as hubcaps, trashcan lids, straw hats or chicken brooders. Perhaps it was one of these contraptions that inspired a Zanesville, Ohio man to photograph "a UFO" Nov. 13, 1966, that was allegedly hovering over his home. A series of Polaroid pictures shows a large discoidal object firstly above the house motionless and secondly travelling away from the camera apparently at great speed. Another exposure did not turn out.

The photos were examined by A.K. Vezina and P.M. Moerenhout of the now defunct Canadian Aerial Phenomena Investigations Committee in Toronto, Ont. Both gentlemen are members of the Professional Photographers of America and are qualified to comment on the veracity of the baffling pictures. Mr. Vezina released the following information after examining the original prints: "Mr. Ditter . . . said he had taken one picture while the UFO hovered over his home, then a second that did not turn out and then a third as the object sped away. However, on the prints we received, the first photo was number 8, and the one

taken while the UFO was allegedly speeding away, was number 6. One other small point; we defy anyone with a Polaroid camera to take a perfect exposure with the first picture of a series, aim the camera again, and not come up with a perfect exposure for the second photo in that series. CAPIC checked with the Polaroid company on the possibility that their film had been misnumbered in reverse order, but according to the reply we received, this is absolutely impossible." Mr. Vezina concluded, "According to the man's account, only a short period of time elapsed between each shot. However, on having the shadows analysed in each photo, it was determined that more time than Mr. Ditter could possibly account for was taken in shooting each picture." Unfortunately, painstaking analysis must be made on all such photographs despite the fact that only a fraction of them can be considered possibly genuine. In a sense, every photo is suspect simply because modern day darkroom techniques amplify the likelihood of a hoax. Cleverly constructed models of flying saucers also present conundrums that even a qualified photo-analyst finds difficult to solve.

If we can accept that the great majority of these pictures are, or are likely to be, fabrications then we are well on the road to proper evaluation of the aforementioned "wheat." There is a substantial number of UFO photographs in evidence today that have survived exhaustive analysis providing rather strong validation of hard-core sightings particularly in Canada and the U.S.A. It is conceivable that the most authentic series of photos were taken 50 miles southwest of Calgary on July 3, 1967.

Warren Smith of Calgary, Alta. and two friends, Lorne Grovue and Craig Dunn were prospecting in this hill country when they observed and photographed a silvery disc flying at an altitude of about 2,000 feet. One of the men stated the object was losing altitude when they became aware of it and, while Mr. Smith was taking his pictures, it disappeared behind trees only to reappear again and hover above the tree tops. The 18 x 24 mm slides were examined by the RCAF, Dr. J. Allen Hynek and the University of Colorado UFO Project. Both the University of Colorado and the RCAF agreed that, based

on acceptance of the testimony pursuant to the sighting, the size of the object ranged from 21 to 49 feet in diameter and 5 to 14 feet in thickness. The Colorado group qualified their conclusion by declaring that the UFO photographed by Warren Smith could have been a "hand-thrown model."

The Canadian Forces were much more emphatic in their statements about the two pictures. The object was saucer-shaped, according to the report, and 40 to 50 feet in diameter. The depth was estimated at between 11.5 and 14 feet. The conclusion reached by the government investigators was that the tests conducted on the photographs "reasonably substantiate the observer's report, by both technical data and logic." Dr. Hynek was quoted as saying the pictures are the closest he has ever seen that are documented and believable.

Other photos that have withstood tough technical examination are the Santa Ana, Calif. UFO shots taken by Rex Heflin, a highway traffic investigator. The circumstances surrounding these pictures have been investigated thoroughly by U.S. military and civilian scientists although this study was hampered by the fact that a man, posing as a NORAD official, confiscated the original negatives and prints. Although claims have been made that these photos "could have been fabricated," they remain an unsolved piece in the vast UFO puzzle.

Three photographs of a large circular craft were taken on June 5, 1955, near Namur, Belgium. They depict the object moving BEHIND a condensation trail which could not have formed at less than 4,500 feet. Photographic analysis revealed the object had a minimum diameter of 35 feet. The list is long and although hoaxes and honest mistakes will always be a part of Ufo-tography, it is imperative, at this point of UFO research, that photographs of unidentified aerial phenomena receive immediate and expert attention. Like many others interested in the subject of UFOs, I carry a camera with me at almost every opportunity. The best camera for this purpose is a 35 mm single lens reflex and they can be purchased in second-hand condition very reasonably at any camera store. Your camera should be loaded with a fast film, preferably ASA 400 or higher and pre-set at

1/125 shutter speed at f/8 or f/11. If you are lucky enough to observe a UFO for any length of time, care should be taken to adjust your camera to suit the prevailing conditions. Following the actual photography, your film should be carefully removed from the camera and forwarded to either *Canadian UFO Report* or *CAPRO*, P.O. Box 1316, Winnipeg 1, Man. UNDEVELOPED. It is extremely

important to develop these pictures under supervised conditions to facilitate the best possible atmosphere for complete and professional evaluation. As Dr. Hynek recently said, "The best way to prove that a person who reports a UFO is not the victim of a vision or of a mental aberration is to have a photograph of it. It is difficult to photograph a hallucination."

Saturn Shaped UFO



Sufoi-Reporter, a magazine published by Scandinavian UFO Information in Denmark, received this remarkable photo from one of its readers. Unknown at the time to the photographer or the young couple being pictured, a spherical object with a misty ring was floating in the background. Similar objects have been seen before but this picture, taken in Norway, may be the first on record.

*By Catherine M. Fraser, Publisher,
Terrace Omineca [B.C.] Herald*

For Steve and Frances Tomecek of Rosswood their ceiling has practically been the sky for over fifty years of their lives in peaceful Kalum Valley.

And now strange forms are appearing regularly across the wide horizon of their valley vision that reaches to the far-off mountain

tops of Maroon and Goatie.

The object takes the form of an orange ball — at times moving across the sky at terrific speed; at others slowly with abrupt stops, motionless, as Mrs. Tomecek puts it "As if surveying the world — looking everything over."

Viewed from a 30 mm telescope the round object takes on a whitish hue circled with an orange glow; the surface appears rough.

From another angle "five black portholes appeared on the rough surface, grouped in three and two, above one another," the Tomeceks explained.

"What seems odd they are not all alike," Mrs. Tomecek said. "One midmorning last week one hovered above the house, exactly like a full moon.

"We keep wondering what propels them — there is no sigh of smoke or any kind of vapour trail."

The Tomeceks have been seeing these objects regularly since last spring — travelling either southwest or northeast.

During last summer the object appeared like clockwork every evening about 5:30. When time changed to Standard, so did its flight time change.

"On one occasion I saw this bright orange ball mixed up in the four stars of the Big Dipper," Tomecek explained, "and then I knew I was not just seeing things."

The Tomeceks feel many are probably skeptical, but to them "the flying objects in the sky are very real, and certainly no fluke of the imagination."

Of this they are confident — besides being mighty curious.

The Milakovic Report

While dealing mainly with UFO sightings and discussion in Canada, Canadian UFO Report also carries items of particular interest originating elsewhere. The following article is one such item. Written by W. Daniels and N.M.H. Turner, with drawing by Miss Pauline Bowen based on the witness' sketch, it appeared recently in Flying Saucer Review (see below).

At about 7:00 p.m. on the evening of November 20, 1968, people in many parts of England saw what was officially described as the disintegration of the Russian satellite Cosmos 253. About an hour and a half earlier, between 5:30 and 5:45 p.m., a Hednesford couple and their young son had an encounter with a flying saucer near Hanbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Milakovic live with their 11 children at 432 Cannock Road, Hednesford, a rather small, drab town surrounded by mine workings and not far from the southern end of Cannock Chase. They are middle-aged, and Milin Milakovic, a Yugoslav, is the second husband, being father of five of the children, including Slavic (11), the third witness.

Working in the scrap trade, and with their large family to look after, neither Mr. Milakovic nor his wife have time or inclination for stories of flying saucers and space travel. Mrs. Doris Milakovic told us that she considered these stories to be rubbish and that she preferred Western or Japanese war "comics". On the subject of flying saucers, however, she said that she has now changed her mind, while Mr. Milakovic has vowed that he will never again go out without a camera. Slavic does read a few science-fiction comics, mainly, as far as we could gather, about extraterrestrial monsters and interplanetary invasions.

The village of Hanbury is situated on the Staffordshire/Derbyshire border, almost midway along a line joining Uttoxeter and Burton-on-Trent; on Ordnance

Survey sheet 120 its map reference is 172278. Three and one-half miles north-west of Hanbury there is a large army establishment (Central Workshop 32 R.E.M.E.); two miles to the north-west there is R.A.F. Fauld, which is used mainly as an ammunition dump, and three miles almost due south there is an old wartime airfield.

The majority of the ammunition dump is believed to lie below ground and there are very vague rumours about the weapons stored there. As for the airfield, this is still used privately by the brewery firm Ind Coope for light aircraft.

On the afternoon of November 20 the Milakovics went on a house-hunting trip which took them through Rugeley and Abbots Bromley, and ended at Hanbury. After viewing Hanbury Hall they started on the homeward journey, stopping just outside the village to look at another old house that was up for sale. When they finally resumed their journey, the light was fading rapidly.

Soon after leaving Hanbury they saw a rabbit run across the road and made comments to one another on their chances of catching it; they were amazed, however, when they saw many more rabbits following it from under the hedge on the left-hand side of the road. Suddenly — so much so that it must have been in darkness an instant before — they saw a brilliantly-lit object in the field on their left. Rising slowly from the field the object then proceeded to pass over the car (which had been stopped by Mr. Milakovic) towards a solitary house standing about 100 yards (estimated) inside a field on the right-hand side of the

Flying Saucer Review, in its 15th year of publication, has an international reputation for excellence. Published bimonthly and edited by Charles Bowen, it is noted for its analytical and scientific approach to the UFO phenomenon. Subscription rate in Canada and U.S. is \$4.00 a year. Letters should be addressed to: The Editor, *Flying Saucer Review*, 21 Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C. 2, England.

road. Now out of the car, the Milakovics were able to watch the progress of the object towards the house, over the top of which it stopped and hovered.

We should, perhaps, comment here that the sky was overcast and that it was either starting to, or had not long since started to rain. Mrs. Milakovic mentioned that when they first got out of the car they felt warm but when the object moved further away the temperature seemed to drop. The witnesses are convinced that at no time did they hear a noise or see any part of the object rotate; instead, as it hovered it appeared to "quiver like a jelly".

Here the first useful indication of size may be gained since Mrs. Milakovic was of the opinion that it was as wide as the house and would have crushed it if it had descended.

For about five minutes they watched several figures — which they described as human from the form of the silhouettes — walking backwards and forwards across the brilliantly-lit top portion. Occasionally some of the figures were seen to bend down as though looking at something in the part of the object below the rim, although except the three lights and the figures nothing was visible in the top part.

Once again the object started to move away from the witnesses, only this time instead of moving in a continuous motion its progress was more of a pulsating or jerky nature. As it moved it climbed, and the lights became very intense, so much so that Mr. Milakovic commented that it felt as though his eyes were burning with the brilliance.

Thoroughly alarmed by now, Mr. Milakovic insisted that they leave the area as quickly as possible. As they drove away the object was still visible over the fields. Mrs. Milakovic explained that the feelings of Slavic and herself had been a mixture of excitement, curiosity, and apprehension (a good mixture!) and that at no time did they experience any trouble with the car.

The original account first appeared in the Wolverhampton *Express and Star* for Monday, November 25, 1968, and we were in touch with Mrs. Milakovic on Tuesday morning, when it was arranged that we should interview the family on Wednesday night. We took with us a tape-recorder and during the interview Mrs. Milakovic told us that she had had several 'phone calls concerning the sighting; one from Uttoxeter, one from London, one from three students who live at Lichfield, and ours.

The students, it seems, were very interested in the sighting and had told her that they had found another witness to (possibly) the same sighting. They informed her they would be coming to Hednesford on the Sunday (November 31) to take the family to the airfield for the purpose of taking photographs. Finding that Mrs. Milakovic offered no objections to our being present on Sunday, we arranged to meet at the house at the time suggested by the students, about 3:00 p.m.

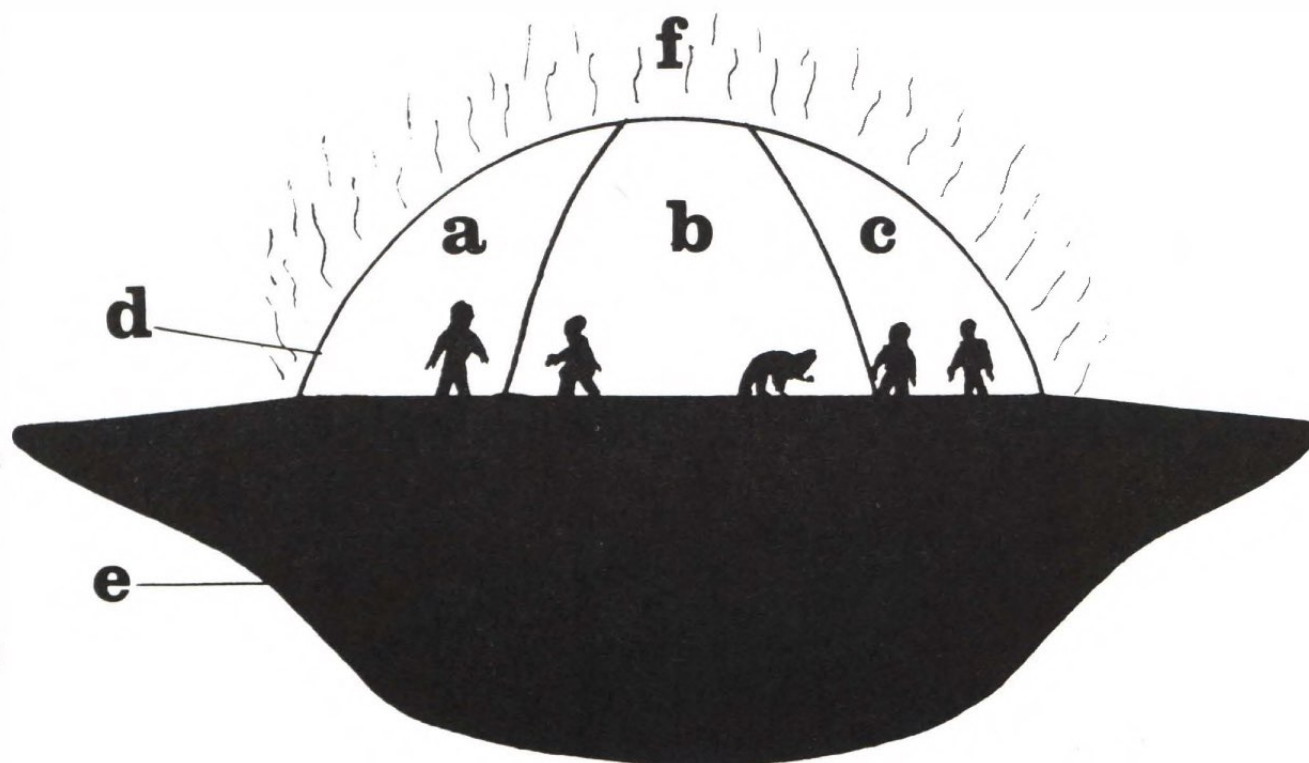
On the Sunday we arrived in good time at Hednesford to find that the Milakovics had received a threatening 'phone call to the effect that they should not go near the airfield; the voice was that of a man, but there was nothing unusual about the accent. We persuaded the family that it was probably a hoax and departed for the scene of the incident without the students who, so we were told later, never arrived.

It had been decided that we should travel by exactly the same route that the Milakovics had taken and that they should indicate the area when they recognised it. We travelled to Hanbury, turned round and just after we had passed the last house they had looked over before leaving for home that night, Mr. Milakovic stopped and said that here was where they had seen the object.

Convinced that he had chosen the wrong place, since there was no house for the object to hover over and no aircraft hangar which he seemed to think should be in the vicinity, we persuaded him to

KEY:

- a .. White light
- b .. Amber light
- c .. Green light
- d .. Transparent dome
- e .. Intensely dark underside
- f .. "Wavy" iridescent light like the colours of oil on water — from "behind"



continue his journey on the off-chance that he would recognise the house. Mrs. Milakovic, incidentally, did not agree with her husband's choice of site and Mr. Milakovic himself was definitely perplexed, although he was adamant that the place he had chosen was the right one.

For about half an hour we toured the locality and finally decided that nothing further would be gained that evening since the Milakovics were becoming worried because they couldn't find the place, and that we should get the impression that it was all a hoax.

With the Milakovics having departed we again drove round the district in the hope of finding this elusive house and the aircraft hangar; no suitable houses came to light, but we did find a hangar which fits the description given by Mr. Milakovic.

Perhaps at this stage we should try to elaborate on this business of the aircraft hangar because it must tend to complicate the situation. Mr. Milakovic, at some stage of his outward or homeward journey, claims he saw an aircraft hangar which initially gave him the idea that he was observing some sort of aircraft. On the outward journey we did not go near the airfield and, from the way we left Hanbury, it seems unlikely that he would have passed it on the return trip either. From this it appears that he had forgotten the exact route that he took to Hanbury and, a fairly safe assumption, the exact location of the sighting. We are satisfied that the location of the sighting was *not* the airfield because of Mr. Milakovic's assertion that he *thought* it was an airfield simply because he at first thought the object was an *aircraft*; he did *not* see the hangar at the same time as the object.

The situation is frustrating for us because Mr. Milakovic does not think it necessary to make another trip to Hanbury as he maintains he took us to the right place, although he still can't account for the fact that there was no house there. Mr. Milakovic is, incidentally, a strong-willed person and nothing will make him change his mind once he has made it up on some particular point. Slavic, who accompanied them, will not say much for fear of offending his father.

Mrs. Milakovic, however, holds out most hope for the future as she maintains that they did not go to or from Hanbury by the exact route that we took and, more promising, that she would definitely recognise the house if she saw it again. Moreover she mentioned

that, because they were lost, they had to ask directions from an elderly couple who lived in a white cottage about four miles from Hanbury; we believe we have located this cottage although there was no one in when we called.

On two occasions we have arranged to take Mrs. Milakovic to Hanbury; the first time she was unexpectedly out on business and on the second the family had just become involved in a domestic crisis which is in no way connected with the sighting.

We have decided to suspend investigations until Mrs. Milakovic gets in touch with us again — which she has promised to do.

In the meantime one of the co-authors of this report has been making enquiries in Hanbury and the surrounding district, but no one can remember seeing anything unusual at any time. Police at Draycott-in-the-Clay, the nearest village to Hanbury, could not help and neither could the police at Uttoxeter, the nearest large town, although both were very co-operative. Similarly the press in Uttoxeter, Burton-on-Trent, Lichfield and Rugeley could offer nothing, and neither could staff at the airfield. It seems that a light aircraft landed at about the time but this could not possibly have been what was seen by the Milakovics.

As a point of interest both Mr. and Mrs. Milakovic have watches which, since the sighting, have been running slow; suggesting, perhaps, that they could have been magnetised. We have not been able to check their car for residual magnetisation.

Finally, two more 'phone calls have been received from the "Students" at Lichfield, and we have asked Mrs. Milakovic to try to obtain their address next time they call; in each case they wanted to make arrangements for another photographic trip, but to date nothing has materialised.

Milin Milakovic said, and his wife concurred, that as the object moved off after hovering about five minutes over the building it went in a series of jerks (he made a sideways, spasmodic movement of his hand palm downwards to illustrate this) and as it went away it was climbing steadily.

Milakovic gives the impression of having plenty of physical courage, but nevertheless that "jerking" progression quite unnerved him, and he hustled his wife and son into their car and left the scene in a hurry.

A Mystery 250 Million Years Old

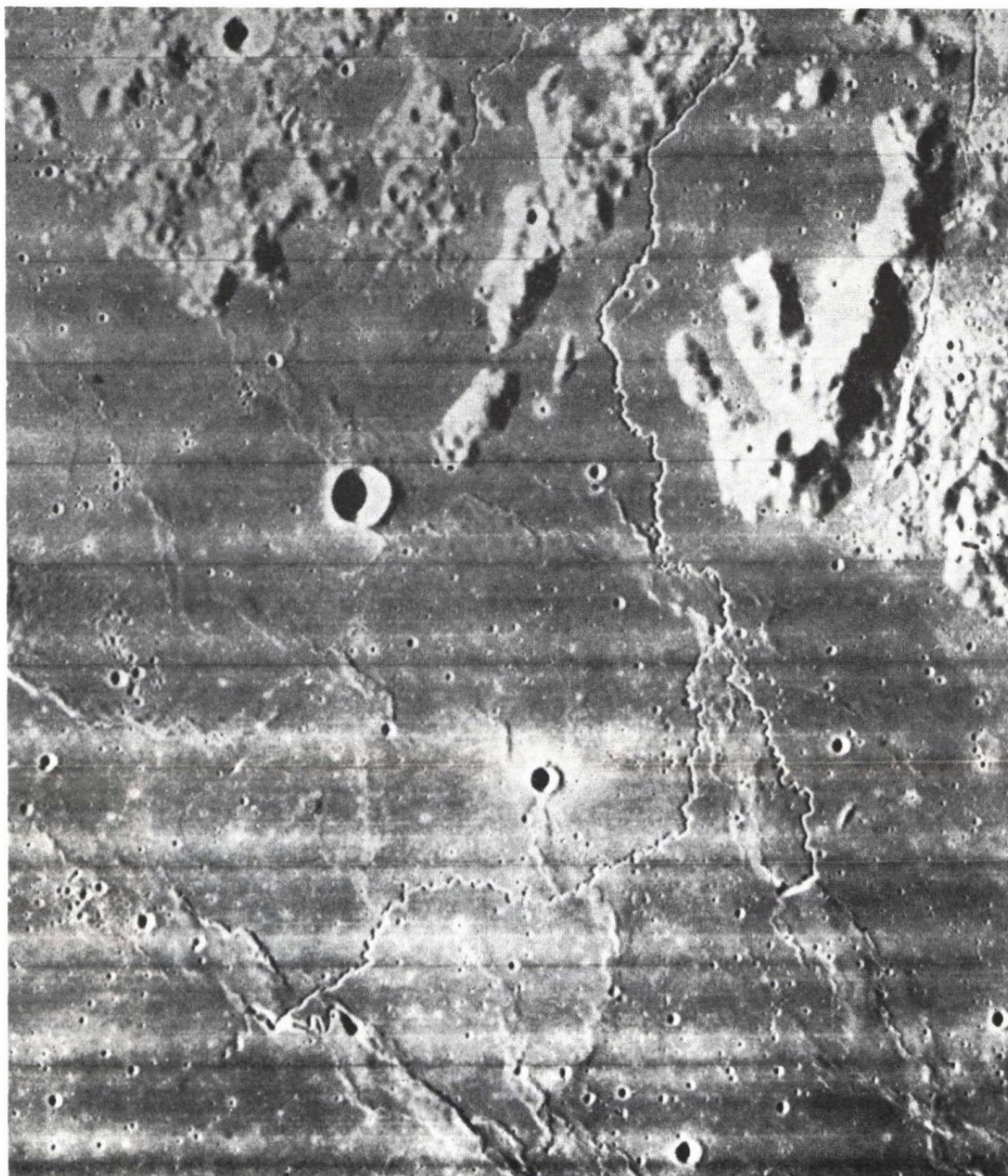
(In our previous issue we listed remarkable artifacts pointing to the possibility that intelligent beings visited our planet before mankind evolved. Here is another, described in a recent issue of *Fate* magazine.)

Geologists are in a dither over a fossilized sandal print discovered near Delta, Utah. It isn't the sandal print that shakes them up. William Meister found a

rock with two tiny trilobites imbedded in the sandal print. The trilobites date back to the Cambrian period, the earliest geological breakdown of the Paleozoic era — more than 250 million years ago.

"It doesn't fit together with geological history," said Dr. Hellmut Doelling of the Utah Geological Survey. "Trilobites are not contemporaneous with human beings."

Meandering lunar rilles like these are so similar to our own riverbeds that some scientists agree there might be water on the moon. Possibly the water collected in craters, finally breaching the crater walls and flowing sluggishly down toward the moon's maria, or so-called "seas." Whether or not the water has since exaporated, such a process would suggest the moon is capable of harboring life. This is an Orbiter photograph.



Hints of Lunar Life

Is there life on the moon?

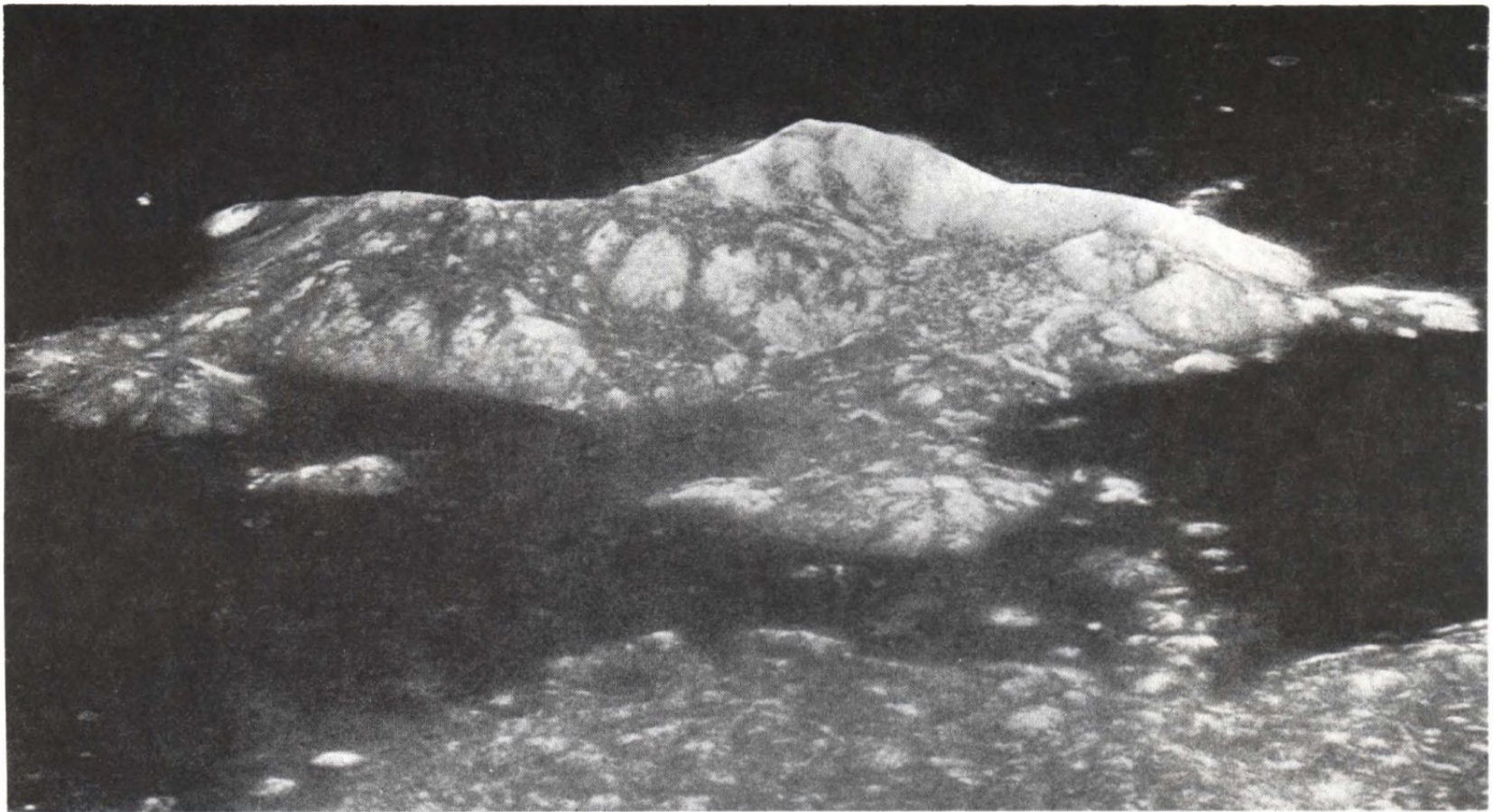
With man's greatest exploration venture since the dawn of creation – his landing on the moon – scheduled for July, this question needs close examination.

In most standard text-books on astronomy the moon is described as a dead world but when the lunar astronauts return to earth, those books might well go into discard.

For a start, consider the above close-up view of the lunar surface as photographed by Orbiter-5. The similarity of the winding rilles to our own river-beds is so striking that many

experts are ready to concede they were formed by flowing water. To quote Dr. Stanton J. Peale of the University of California: "Sinuous rilles offer the least ambiguous of all evidence for water on the moon."

Dr. Peale and his colleagues are impressed by the fact that these features occur mostly around the margins of the circular maria, the so-called lunar seas, and are absent from the highlands. From this they infer that lunar subsurface water and other volatiles are also concentrated around the margins of the circular basins.



Hidden from human eye until photographed by satellites is this unusual dark formation (left) on the far side of the moon. Resembling a black lake with an island in the middle, it was first sighted in 1959 and is known as the crater Tsiolkovsky, after a Russian pioneer in rocket technology and in the theory of interplanetary flight.

These pictures were taken last December by the crew of Apollo 8. The close-up view above shows the island rising from the murkiness of the crater floor, forming an eerie landscape we might expect to see on another much more distant world. What secrets lie in that darkness? Some observers believe that space beings have used the far side of the moon as a base of operations. Until man explores depths like this, the possibility cannot be denied.

"Since the water would be mixed with the moon's soil," the authoritative magazine *Sky and Telescope* reports, "the California scientists expect it to form a carbonated, muddy brine."

If there is water, then, there is assuredly also life, however microscopic.

But perhaps that life is less insignificant than one would suppose. Perhaps, in fact, the moon houses some form of intelligence. In his book *Science, the Public and the UFO*, reviewed in this issue, Arthur Bray lists these findings by Dr. H.P. Wilkins, the world's foremost lunar authority:

Large whitish bright spots lasting up to 15 and 30 minutes shone like a star among the peaks of the moon mountains.

White streaks suddenly cutting through shadows and disappearing after a while.

A luminous speck moving across the lunar surface.

Color changes in a particular area of the moon.

On one occasion, in the crater Eratosthenes, when the mountain peaks in the center of the crater were casting shadows, one of the highest peaks in the middle did not cast a shadow! Instead of a black pointed shadow, similar to those cast by the other peaks, a whitish marking was seen. Was this a cloud hiding the surface beneath? If so, why did it not cast a shadow?

A white mountain was blue one day instead of its usual color.

Perfectly clear filaments of light connecting mountain peaks.

A crater suddenly glowing with a reddish tint and lasting 15 minutes before fading away.

Veils of mist appearing periodically in the Sea of Conflicts; various plains being distinctly green in color.

A glow appearing through the mist inside the great crater of Copernicus while the entire crater was still in shadow and it was not until four hours later that the sunlight touched the tops of the hills. During this period of glow, the hills were entirely outlined. Similar incidents have occurred in other places.

The appearance of a bridge, apparently of stone, joining two high promontories in a mountain range.

"All the foregoing are recorded, documented facts and represent only a fraction of the total number of strange lunar happenings," Mr. Bray emphasizes. "These are only a few selected examples, and they are all described in detail by Dr. Wilkins." (Wilkins, H.P. *Our Moon*.)

Another outstanding moon-watcher, the late Professor W.H. Pickering, observed the actual travelling of small dark areas across the face of the moon. He concluded they were swarms of insects, possibly the size of tropical red ants. Whatever they were, they gave support to the view that there is some form of life on the moon.

It was Pickering, too, who made exciting and unusual observations when he saw a snow storm develop on Pico, a well known pinnacle, and blizzards in several snow fields north of Conon, a small crater situated near the crest of the highest portion of the Appenines. The snow was seen to drift from the fields in sheets, appearing much as it does in a minor way in one of our blizzards.

For moon observers it is not uncommon to see a perfectly sharp lunar summit become indistinct in a haze, while all other objects around it remain well defined. Several days later the indistinctness vanishes, and the peak becomes sharp again. The 18th century German astronomer, J. Schroter, decided the mistiness might be partly due to industrial origin — factories or furnaces of the lunarians! Perhaps he was over-imaginative but such observations at the very least suggest the probable presence of some kind of volcanic activity on the moon, again refuting the idea it is a dead world.

As the moon, to the regret of many, becomes something more than an entrancing vision on a lovely night, a private organization at Banning, California, called Aerial Research Systems, has published a "lunar anomaly map" pinpointing many of the oddities on its surface. Without presuming that all readers will recognize the geographical features where these have occurred, we believe this partial list will be of interest:

Atlas, flashes of light, and green and brown tints; Bessel, entirely light one night; Cichus, size of crater rings varies; Fontenelle, square enclosure next to western crater ring; area

around Gassendi, geometric forms on floor; edge of Mare Frigorias near Plato, broken square and disappearing cross.

Marius, small crater on floor varies and disappears; southwest of Menelaus, dark rectangle and two square forms.

Another anomaly that has puzzled lunar specialists is the presence of "moon domes." First observed in the 1930's, they received wide attention in 1958 when *Sky and Telescope* carried an article on these "small rounded hills being observed in increasing numbers."

Although the smooth contours of the domes, measuring about 700 feet in diameter, are a mystery by themselves, their strangest feature is that they disappear and reappear in different locations almost as if they were portable and perhaps inflatable. Possibly they are some kind of volcanic bubble but the significant fact remains that if man succeeds in colonizing the moon, he is likely to construct space camps that will resemble such domes in close detail.

Also in 1958 *Sky and Telescope* recorded another lunar oddity. This was a picture of a strange object taken by Rober E. Curtiss of Alamogordo, New Mexico, a skilled photographer as well as a capable astronomer.

One night Curtiss had set up his motion picture camera, coupled to the rangefinder of his 16-inch reflector telescope, to take test shots of the lunar area around Frau Mauro between Parry and Copernicus. When he developed his film he was startled to see on frame after frame something resembling a small white Maltese cross. Unquestionably the object was on the surface of the moon or very close to it.

Along with the published picture the suggestion was made that the white cross, with its four arms of equal length, might be a group of ridges or mountain spurs visible in this particular form only for a fleeting period when the sunlight reached the lower slopes. But in the view of geological experts such a formation would be a physical impossibility, since the forces that created one ridge would automatically destroy the other.

Among other leading authorities, Dr. Carl Sagan, astronomer at Harvard University and special consultant to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has expressed belief

that visitors from other worlds have established exploratory bases on the moon. An official in the U.S. Army Space Development Program is even quoted as saying that "the first men to reach the moon must be prepared to fight for the privilege of landing."

To our knowledge, no lunar orbits so far have discovered evidence to support these views. But the scrutiny grows more intense, and the manned low-level flight soon to be carried out is sure to reveal many more lunar secrets.

But the real drama of this tremendous adventure must probably await the actual landing. If the tiniest form of life is found, that alone will revolutionize scientific thought. But imagine if you will that another trace of life is found . . . a trace that until then was also invisible, like footprints . . .

Foot-In-Mouth Dept.

As the study of space accelerates, many scientists working with old concepts will find themselves wishing they could swallow their words almost as soon as they are uttered.

Consider this example. The March 7 issue of *Time* magazine carried a report on the sighting possibilities for the satellites, Mariners 6 and 7, when they fly past Mars this summer. As quoted in the story, Robert Leighton, a California Institute of Technology physicist who is in charge of Mariner's TV experiments, said: "At the worst, we should be able to kill a lot of old legends about the dark lines being canals carrying water from polar ice caps to oases in the desert — or the ones that say the vast regions that change color every spring are vegetation."

In the April 4 issue of *Time* there was a report which, in that brief interval, made an "old legend" of Leighton's own remarks. It said: "A team of astronomers working at the McDonald Observatory in Texas announced last week that they had obtained the first 'absolutely conclusive proof' of water vapor on Mars."

The report related how the discovery was made beyond dispute with advanced spectrographic equipment, and it concluded: "The confirmation of water on Mars keeps alive the slim hopes that some form of Martian life exists and that the seasonal darkening is indeed caused by vegetation. But scientists will probably have to wait for a more definite answer until the Mars landing in 1973 of the unmanned U.S. Project Viking capsules, which will be equipped with life-detection instruments. Because the best prospects for life would almost certainly exist in the most humid areas, Astronomer Schorn (one of the team) suggests that the first landing be made at the edge of a receding polar cap, where the Martian soil should be as wet as it ever gets."

Now, oldtimer, about those dark lines that could not possibly be canals . . .

They Lived Beyond the Sun

By

M.B. GAUNT

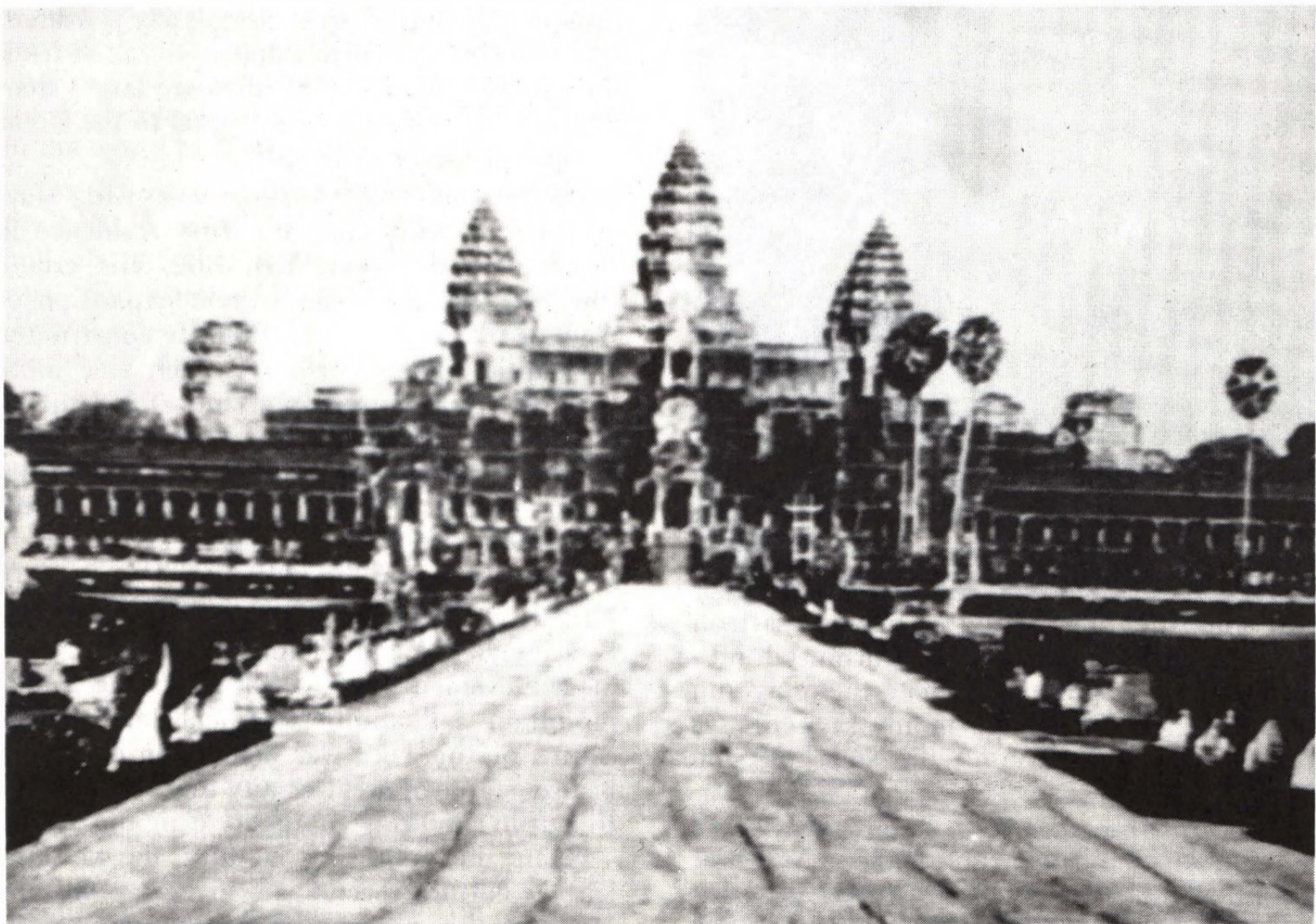
(One aspect of ufology is the study of ancient races of people whose achievements were so far ahead of their time that their evolution raises baffling questions. Perhaps, as some UFO students believe, they were migrants from other worlds. In our previous issue Mr. Gaunt, Canadian author and historian, discussed the mystery of Stonehenge. He now turns to another miracle of early building.)

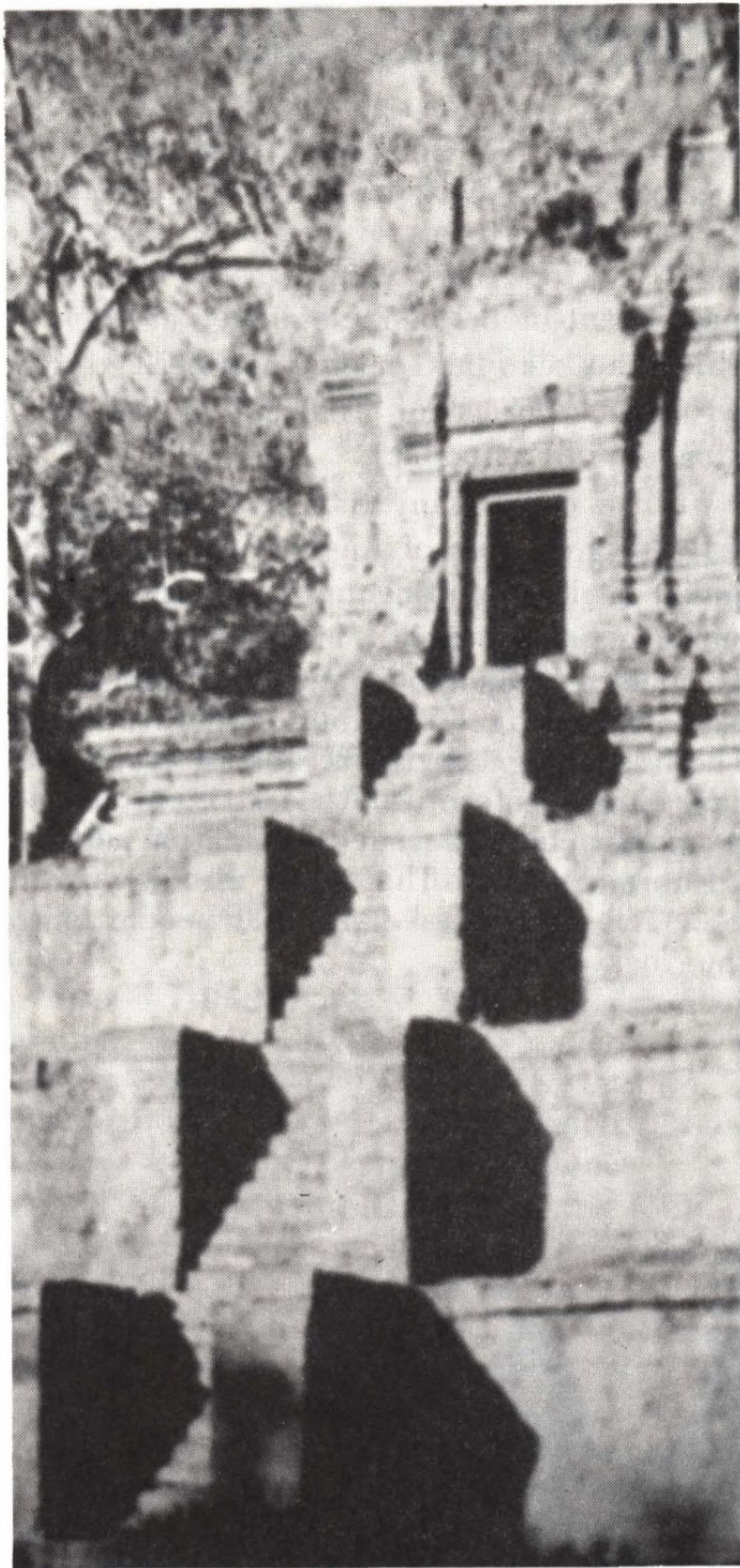
A few years ago my wife and I were standing in the temple grounds surrounding the palace of the King of Thailand. Before us was a

magnificent model of the buildings at Angkor which had been built many centuries ago just across the border of Thailand in the then Kingdom of Cambodia.

We had come many thousands of miles to visit this great ruin of Angkor Wat but it had ended in disappointment for one of the perennial quarrels had just broken out between Thailand and Cambodia and the frontier had been closed tight. Nothing could be done. The best thing left to us was to study the large model before us. At least it was something that could alleviate the situation a little.

I turned to the Thai guide who was with us, "Tell me," I asked, "What people built the Angkor Wat?"





Entrance to temple at Angkor Wat was reached by flights of stone steps, symbolizing approach to place in sky from which the Khmers believed they had come.

The guide looked blank for a moment or two and then he halted a passing saffron robed Buddhist monk and murmured into his receptive ear. He listened to the reply and then said to me, "The monk says that a people that lived beyond the sun built the Angkor Wat."

"He probably means from beyond where the sun sets," I said with a smile, "And that most likely means they came from India."

The guide shook his head stubbornly. "He

didn't say that. He said BEYOND the sun."

So that was that! I forgot about the episode until just recently when I happened to be talking to the editor of this magazine.

Now let us see what the Khmers did so long ago and perhaps come to an understanding of the matter. From the photographs with this article you will see what they wrought in their prime which was before the Norman conquest of England. The Khmers were a great and a wonderful people whose civilisation was so great that it most certainly contributed to their fall into oblivion. They thought only of art and architecture and nothing of war and even less of even the rudiments of self defence. They could have built impregnable forts and massive walls that would have kept out any enemy but, instead, they built great temples and palaces and carved every inch of the granite and sandstone that went into their construction.

About the beginning of the IX Century the then Khmer King set up his capital at Angkor, which word means Royal City or Capital of Capitals. They built temple after temple, palace after palace until an area of over 600 square kilometres was completely covered. Of over 100 sanctuaries that were raised from the ground there are 12 that are larger than Westminster Abbey and are equal to the Great Temple of Luxor in Egypt.

The founder of Angkor was King Jayavarman II who built the first residence in Angkor in the year A.D. 802. His grandson Yacovarman began a great expansion of Angkor in the year A.D. 889. He constructed a gigantic square enclosure, each side more than five kilometres long, and ended up by creating an artificial lake which was seven kilometres long and two wide. It was said that when he had finished the whole of his expansion program the sky seemed barely sufficient to cover the great city.

In 1002 the then King built a new Royal Palace called Angkor Thom and then crowned his achievements by erecting a gigantic temple mountain and another artificial lake. In the centre of this lake was erected an enormous bronze statue of great beauty that was reputed to outdo anything of its style in the world.

When the following century dawned the Khmer culture reached its highest point and attained the summit of its evolution. The

King extended his power until it reached from the Indian Ocean to the China Sea. It was then that the great structure known as the Angkor Wat raised its towers to the sky. It was the finest achievement of architectural creation in the whole continent of Asia. Another half-dozen of marvellous buildings followed. Each one intended to supplement the great beauty inherent in the Angkor Wat.

It was a dazzling achievement but it marked the beginning of the end for the Khmers for, after the enormous effort caused by the plethora of building, the vitality of the Khmers had reached the point of exhaustion. Together with the construction of palaces and temples the Khmers had also built the largest and best artificial canal and irrigation system in the whole of Asia. They were now justifiably tired and they turned more and more from their worship of the sun towards Theravada Buddhism.

From the north came invaders from Thailand, the Khmers loved art and architecture and their warrior class had almost ceased to exist. The immense irrigation system was destroyed and what was left of the Khmers retreated into the central part of Cambodia and to gradual oblivion but they left behind them the remnants of the greatest civilisation in the world of their time.

The Khmers, at their beginning worshipped the LINGA which was the symbol of the sun and its creative energy, then they added earth and water to their deities and gradually slipped into Buddhism. The art experts of the world say that the Khmers practised in their architecture a method that is now known to the western world as "sculpture in space." In other words it was their great knowledge of composition and rhythm that enabled them to raise such massive temples that dominated space and time.

Should you ever visit Angkor and spend some enlightened days threading your way amongst the magnificent ruins you must imagine that these remains of an ancient civilization were once spread over an area of about 400 square miles through which threaded double lanes of earth and water that stretched out to the cardinal points of the compass.

It would be as well to concentrate for a minute or two in this article on the great Angkor Wat itself, for this building survives

almost intact to this day. The composition of this building excites the admiration of the architects who are living today. Just imagine a great enclosure with its principal gate situated in the west. This gate consists of a gallery of stone pillars between three great towers of carven stone. Inside the enclosure is the great temple completely covered with sculptures in bas relief. Gallery after gallery, tower after tower, reach upward to the sky in an awe inspiring symphony of graven stone.

Look at all this and ponder from whence these people came. Remember what my guide said to me, repeating what was told to him by the monk in the grounds of the palace at Bangkok.

"They came from beyond the sun."

For Your Book Shelf

SCIENCE, the PUBLIC and the UFO, by Arthur Bray. Published December 6, 1967.



ARTHUR BRAY

Anyone intent on pursuing a study of the UFO mystery, a study now recognized by the name of ufology, must understand that he has set foot on a tricky course. On one side are the skeptics parroting the opinions of professional scientists who, with a few magnificent exceptions, are the most skeptical of all. On the other side are the ranting enthusiasts who believe they have, or pretend to have, some sort of cosmological knowledge denied to other mortals.

If the hazards of the course ended there, the

student might not have too bad a time. Any study of the unknown must, after all, pick its way between complacency and lunacy. But there are others. Blocking a clear view down the middle of the course are the faction-fighters, the prestige-seekers, those who "saw something funny" and a multitude of others scrambling or pushed into position by the force of interest this mystery has created.

For the student who is bewildered by all this — and who is not? — we earnestly recommend Arthur Bray's book. Outlined here without excitement or prejudice are the shape and scope of the whole course. The author, of course, does not presume to explain the mystery but, more clearly than we have seen elsewhere, he does define its problems and approaches.

To quote examples:

*The deeper you conduct your study, the broader it becomes, and the more subjects it embraces. Ufology, therefore, is not just science, technology or humanities, but all of them rolled together. It is a field of study so vast that there can be none with which to compare it.

*Although many people feel our visitors are behaving strangely by not making public and official contact with us, it seems to me that they are acting much more sensibly than we are. If we are a backward race in their eyes, why should they be anxious to make official contact with us? Our reason for making official and formal contact with backward races on Earth is invariably either to convert them to Christianity or to exploit them in one way or another, such as acquiring their natural resources. Presumably our friends from space have no such similar mission to accomplish.

*A factor that cannot be overlooked in the overall evidence is the simple fact that sightings continue at a fairly steady and frequent rate. If the whole business was pranks, hallucinations, and all the other absurd explanations mentioned before, people would have given up long ago, in both playing their tricks and in reporting their hallucinations. Fads don't last long. People get tired of whatever it is and soon drop it. Also, honest reputable people don't like to be laughed at and ridiculed. They would not continue to report hallucinations knowing they would be made fun of. But they continue to report UFOs because they *know* they have seen something unusual and feel it is their duty to report it, so that it may be investigated.

*I suggest that it is high time that laymen stop being so humble to the scientists and that we stand up on our own feet and draw our own conclusions about what is going on and has gone on, in the world about us. It is time to tell the scientists to restrict their pronouncements to the field in which they happen to be qualified. Space travel involves far more than just, for example, astronomy. The possible lack of 'laboratory proof' (e.g. — by means of a spectroscope, etc.) to an astronomer certainly does not by the wildest stretch of the imagination prove that space flight is not taking place. An astronomer should restrict his statements on Ufology to whether he considers such and such a planet is suitable for life *as we know it* by virtue of its conditions and

statements of a similar nature, and let it go at that.

*Constructive criticism is always helpful and by this means advances can be made. The criticism of science which I offered in this book is intended only to be constructive. It is acknowledged generally that a person cannot improve himself until he recognizes his own inadequacies and failings. When scientists recognize more clearly their own limitations and failings, and the present limitations of science, they will be in a better position to take a big step forward to raise the level of science and broaden its scope. The fields of knowledge embraced by Ufology are many and varied, and they can all be furthered tremendously by the solving of the UFO mystery.

A virtue of this book is that the author does not express opinions without also having done his homework. The book is thoroughly researched and references are carefully listed. A helpful addition at the end is a bibliography of suggested reading.

Mr. Bray calls on Canada to take the lead in a study of space exploration. His own contribution is a significant step in that direction.

(*SCIENCE, the PUBLIC and the UFO* may be ordered from Bray Book Service, P.O. Box 5051, Postal Stn. F, Ottawa, Ont. Price postpaid: cloth edition, \$6.00; paperback, \$3.00.)

Calls for UFO Policy

While neutral in his attitude toward the UFO question, Barry Mather, NDP MP, has challenged the government to handle it more openly. With profound respect for his stance, we reprint below the Hansard parliamentary report of his recent speech calling for full disclosure of findings in the Michalak case. Predictably and despite a promise to the contrary, no such disclosure was made.



Mr. Barry Mather (New Westminster) moved:

That an order of the house do issue for a copy of all letters, reports, studies or other data in respect to an exchange by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Royal Canadian Air Force, the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Geological Survey of Canada and the National Research Council of Canada regarding the sighting in 1967 by Mr. Steve Michalak of an unidentified flying object.

He said: Mr. Speaker, I do not want to take up the time of the house at any great length on the matter referred to in notice of motion No. 19 which asks for an order for a copy of all letters, reports and so on, the details of which you have just read. I do, however, have a few points I should like to put forward. First, there is the failure of the government to table the

papers referred to and the significance of that failure as it bears upon the rights of members of parliament in representing the people of Canada. Second, I wish to comment on the present situation in our official dealings in respect of reported sightings of u.f.o.'s or flying saucers.

At the outset may I say that in respect of u.f.o.'s I am an agnostic. I neither believe nor disbelieve; I just do not know. I have no special interest in the matter. Indeed, the first time I heard the term u.f.o. I thought it had to do with the United Farmers of Ontario. So I am by no means a flying saucer devotee.

My reason for bringing up the matter in the first place and later and in asking for the tabling of papers was simply to comply with a request from constituents who, as are many other Canadians, are much interested in what reportedly happened to Mr. Stephen Michalak in eastern Manitoba last May when he was prospecting near Falcon Lake. According to Mr. Michalak, who later published a pamphlet on his experience, about noon that day he saw two oval-shaped objects glowing an intense scarlet approach overhead. While one stopped in mid-air the other landed on a flat rock nearby. After a few moments its companion resumed flight and swiftly disappeared. Overcoming his shock Mr. Michalak approached the landed object. He described the appearance of it in detail. He later touched it and the touch burned his rubber glove.

Mr. Michalak states that the object tilted up and released a sharp beam of heat that scorched his chest. It continued upward and disappeared. Immediately after this Michalak states that he experienced severe headaches and nausea and with difficulty returned to his home in Winnipeg. He later lost weight and developed a rash and other symptoms which were never clearly diagnosed.

It was this reported happening and the interest by my constituents which prompted me to write the National Research Council section which receives or records such sightings. I asked for a report on it. I was told that R.C.M.P., R.C.A.F., Health and Welfare and Geological Survey of Canada reports have been received by the branch, and while these would be made available to me to read if I would go to that office the branch would not agree to table the material.

It seemed to me then and now that this material should be made available to all members of parliament in the usual way so that it could be studied by any interested member. With this in mind, in October, 1968, I asked for the production of papers. When this was refused and the data was not tabled in the house I took the step of transferring the matter for debate.

I believe that in the field of unidentified flying objects the Canadian government does not show enough serious concern. The position of the government agency is exemplified by a statement in a letter to me from the head of the upper atmosphere research section of the radio and electrical division, National Research Council of Canada on September 27, 1968, which reads as follows:

In March of this year the N.R.C. accepted the responsibility for filing and cataloguing all u.f.o. reports sent to the federal government. We keep these on the non-meteoritic sighting file which is maintained as an auxiliary file to the fireball report file. This office acts as a co-ordinating headquarters, etc. . . . It should be understood that we do not actively solicit non-meteoritic sightings, nor do we in general carry out field work of such sightings unless they show a fairly definite promise of giving useful scientific information—

In other words, there is no real or active interest by this division in the very large and conceivably important area of u.f.o. information. This government agency is out of tune with the desire for more knowledge in the new field by a great many serious-minded North Americans. It is estimated that no less than five million Americans now claim they have seen u.f.o.'s, and the United States government recently received a detailed report by a special body which spent some years and half a million dollars to investigate alleged sightings. The fact that the report was of the opinion, in brief, that there was nothing to the stories and reports of u.f.o. incidents immediately aroused criticism by a number of scientifically oriented groups who are or appear to be very well informed to the contrary.

At any rate, I believe that in Canada we should have a more tangible policy regarding u.f.o. investigations. I think the government should table all information available pro and con about these phenomena. I think we should also consider that our own little earth is now sending out flying objects, and if life exists on other planets the flying objects which the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. are sending into space may very well appear to that form of life to be unidentified flying objects.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I find the following brief comments by some well informed people of interest: "The existence of these machines is evident and I have accepted them absolutely" — Air Chief Marshal Lord Dowding; "I believe extra-terrestrial intelligences are watching the earth and have been visiting us for millenia in their flying saucers" — Dr. Hermann Oberth, rocket scientist; "I believe in u.f.o.'s" — Knut Hammarskjold, Director General of Internal Air Transport Association; "The hypothesis that these u.f.o.'s are extra-terrestrial surveillance . . . I regard as most likely" — Dr. James McDonald, physicist; "At first, without any question at all, I thought it was stuff and nonsense, but not any more" — Dr. J. Allen Hynek, astrophysicist.

I have two points. I think the papers should be tabled so that we can all find out what they say, and I believe Canada through its agency in this field should take a more serious interest in establishing the facts.

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