

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

JULY - AUGUST 1965

VOLUME II, No. 4

11th YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Giant Olmec Head,
or ancient carving
depicting a
"spaceman?"



See . . .
THE RUSSIAN WALL
PAINTING AND
OTHER SPACEMEN

Also . . .
WHO HOAXES WHO? & THE WARMINSTER PHENOMENON

Editor: Charles Bowen

Consultants:

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D.Ch, FBIS

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Drawings and Maps by PAULINE BOWEN
1965

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1965

Enigma

UNTIL Robert Chapman of the *Sunday Express* saw the Late Flash announcement in our May/June number, and wrote a piece for the May 23rd issue of that newspaper, the death of George Adamski had passed virtually unnoticed by the British Press. One of the most controversial figures in the history of flying saucers, co-author of one of the best selling books on the subject, had slipped unobtrusively from the scene.

As only one newspaper cutting has found its way to the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW at the time of writing this editorial—and that a photocopy sent to us from Switzerland by Miss Lou Zinsstag!—it is presumed that not a great deal was said in the American Press either. Unhappily the name of the newspaper was omitted from the cutting, but the report emanated from the UPI agency, and was datelined Washington, April 30th. We learned from it that Mr. Adamski, who was just 75, died on April 23rd in a sanatorium at Takoma Park, Maryland, following a heart attack. He was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery.

Whilst Adamski and his stories were the targets for scorn and ridicule, they also attracted a great many supporters. There are still many groups throughout the world who strive constantly to disseminate the "messages" which Adamski claimed were passed to him by his extraterrestrial contacts.

The opposition to the Adamski claims is not confined to the UFO sceptics. It is no exaggeration to say that his sternest critics and most violent opponents are to be found within the ranks of ufologists, among those with a scientific approach who strive to keep the subject "respectable". For instance, the following warning appeared in the columns of the March/April number of NICAP's *UFO Investigator*:

"In a previous issue we warned that the so-called 'contactees' . . . would attempt to ride any wave of UFO publicity, adding to the public confusion on the subject. This is now happening.

"George Adamski . . . recently held a press conference in Washington, and is embarking on a speaking tour of the country. Other contactees are similarly capitalizing on the publicity generated by *The UFO Evidence*, the recent wave of sightings, and the article in *January True*.

"The sensational, unverified claims—often extremely dubious—becloud the serious, established facts about UFOs and discourage influential people (including members of Congress) from probing deeper into the subject. If Mr. Adamski or other contactees show up in your area, please urge news media representatives to ask us for information sheets or statements to offset the harmful publicity."

Another sound, reliable, and respected UFO researcher stated in a private letter written some time earlier this year that "his [Adamski's] history indicates that he is little more than an opportunist . . . who has done nothing but earn his living with tall tales for the last 30 years—and he has told some whoppers."

Even the late Waveney Girvan, who published the Adamski/Leslie best-seller *Flying Saucers have Landed*, was somewhat disillusioned towards the end of his life. He complained, after a meeting in 1963, that Adamski could not give a straight answer to a straight question.

It is the stated policy of this REVIEW to examine without prejudice every aspect of the flying saucer mystery. In the March/April editorial it was suggested that the suspect philosophies could be explained by the contactees having been deceived by a facade deliberately erected by alien entities, whose objectives are in no way connected with our welfare. In other words, the contactees have been taken for a ride in more ways than one, to help confuse the issue, and to divert attention from the entities' true purpose. This view could certainly be applied to the Adamski case, as also could the view that he did have some kind of experience which he gradually embroidered, and in time grew to believe his embroidery. Waveney Girvan once suggested during a private conversation that this could be a possible explanation for Adamski's answering imprecisely, as one in a dream, when a direct question was fired at him.

Whatever we think of Adamski, however much we bristle whenever we hear the seemingly puerile philosophies, we must endeavour to be fair and not slam the door on him finally without pondering two or three points. The first of these is the purported photograph of a "scout" craft. In his *Flying Saucers and Common Sense*, Waveney Girvan told how an uncommitted expert had declared that the photograph was not one of a small model, or of any familiar household utensil. If, in view of this, we insist that the photograph was a fake, then we are crediting Adamski and his friends with having built a full-scale metallic model, which was then persuaded to fly so that the pictures could be taken.

In 1954, young Stephen Darbishire snapped an object with a box camera. The object had been observed by the boy, and a friend, hovering near Lake Coniston. The photograph depicts something which, although out of focus, bears a remarkable resemblance to the machine in the Adamski photograph. The Leonard G. Cramp orthographic projections of the Adamski and Darbishire photographs, accompanied by Waveney Girvan's comments, are reproduced elsewhere in these pages. Whilst acknowledging that this follows less than two years after their appearance in the September/October issue of 1963, we feel that the repetition is well worth while as that number is now out of print.

A second point is the charge so often levelled at Adamski that he was a "professional" contactee. It is not known whether he made a fortune out of his lectures and later books, but it is known that he declined to accept anything for his part of *Flying Saucers Have Landed* when publication was being planned. This information was disclosed to the present editor, and on another occasion to Gordon Creighton, by the man who published it—Waveney Girvan.

Finally, there is the evidence of the "fireflies". In *Inside the Space Ships*, published in 1955, Adamski wrote of ". . . billions upon billions of fireflies . . . flickering everywhere, moving in all directions . . ." which he claims were seen by him outside the space vehicle at an altitude of 50,000 miles. Seven years later, Colonel John Glenn, whilst on the first American orbital space flight, described a similar phenomenon every time he witnessed the rising of the sun. Of this someone is bound to say that Adamski possessed a fertile imagination, and by a lucky fluke hit the nail on the head. Be that as it may, there is no gainsaying the fact that throughout the years of ridicule he stuck to his story. The feeling begins to grow, somewhat uneasily, that if the evidence is found to be against him when man eventually lands on the Moon, it may not necessarily destroy the whole of his story. It may only remove some of the embroidery, and in that case George Adamski will remain what he has always been—an enigma within an enigma.

Dr. MENZEL

We were very sorry to hear that Dr. Donald E. Menzel was taken seriously ill in May. He had to undergo a major operation, but happily according to our latest information, he has now come through the worst of his experience. We are sure our readers will join with us in wishing him a quick and complete recovery.

The Warminster Phenomenon

IN an article which appeared under the headline, **MENACING NOISE THAT CAN KILL A BIRD**, the *Southern Evening Echo* of January 13 posed the question: "What is the solution of the 'weird noise' that more and more folk are reporting? . . . a vibration which, it is claimed, can kill a bird in mid-flight." At that time the latest place to be puzzled, and troubled, by the noise, was Warminster in Wiltshire.

We learn that the "noise" is heralded by a violent "crackling", and is described in various ways, one of which is the sound of sacks of coal being tipped, and another the sound of tree branches being dragged over rough gravel. There are also persistent "whirrings", humming sounds, and vibrations of several degrees of intensity.

Since January, reports of the phenomenon have been frequent in the Warminster area. In April, an onset of the noise was witnessed over Five Ash Lane, between the villages of Crockerton and Sutton Veny, and a Mr. David Holton of Crockerton told how he was on the spot soon afterwards. Mr. Holton is an amateur geologist and naturalist who has studied the phenomenon for some months, and he tells how on this occasion a flock of pigeons was disturbed by the approaching sound wave. The birds became terrified and scattered, and the man who witnessed the scene said several fell lifeless. When Mr. Holton examined them soon afterwards, he found them still warm, yet displaying a remarkable degree of rigor mortis.

The phenomenon is by no means peculiar to the Warminster district. Many people have studied it, and its effects, and many incidents are on record. There was one in 1961 which even involved a fatality, when a cyclist rode into a "sound wave", and was swept from his machine by the impact, and died later from his injuries. That incident was in the Yorkshire Moors.

A Theory

These strange happenings have been written off as a number of things, such as Earth tremors, the Aurora Borealis, static electricity in the atmosphere, meteors, water mains, electricity supply and motor cars. Mr. Holton, it seems, was not put off the scent by those who resorted to conventional explanations, and he pursued his research into records past and present. He came to some surprising, and very interesting, conclusions which he summarised in a letter which was published in the local weekly, the *Warminster Journal*, in the

issue of Friday, June 4, 1965. [At this point, it should be put on record that correspondence with Mr. Holton has revealed that he had never heard of the **FLYING SAUCER REVIEW**, or of Aimé Michel, and this has been confirmed by representatives of the **REVIEW** in the district.] In his letter, Mr. Holton stated that he had discovered that recorded instances of the phenomenon were occurring at places which when linked, formed "straight lines" on the map, and that **three of these lines passed through Warminster itself**. He also told how a number of witnesses to whom he had spoken about the noise had also had fleeting glimpses of a luminous object overhead.

So what have we? Nothing more or less, we suggest, than a nodal, or junction point, as discovered by Aimé Michel with relation to the 1954 wave over France, and described in his book *Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery*. Readers will recall that according to Michel, witnesses at these "hub" points invariably saw not merely flying saucers, but great "cloud cigars", or mother ships. These were tipped up to the vertical, or near-vertical, and hung stationary whilst discharging or receiving disc-shaped objects, or saucers. (Jacques Vallée's important new book *Anatomy of a Phenomenon* has a chapter on this.)

Concluding his letter, Mr. Holton suggested, tentatively, that "the now extensive historical and present-day accounts leave one with the conclusion that here is a series of happenings which is unique and which cannot be adequately explained by natural or human agency with which we are acquainted. The possibility of interference from outside our planet is thus opened up and must be seriously considered," and Mr. Holton suggested that before long something very interesting might be seen over Warminster.

Startling stuff for a little local journal, but not so startling as an event which was happening at the very time that Mr. Holton's letter was being "put to bed" with the rest of the newspaper. This new incident was reported in the *Daily Mirror* of June 5, and the *News of the World* of June 6, and other newspapers.

A Sighting

On the evening of Thursday, June 3, a "fiery cigar-shaped object" was seen hovering in a vertical position by scores of Warminster residents. It was reported to be hanging motionless in the sky from

(Continued on page 9)

U.S.A.F. issues secret warning

The radiation hazard from close proximity to UFOs is very real. Accordingly we reprint this item from the March/April issue of THE UFO INVESTIGATOR, by kind permission of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) of Washington D.C.

IN a startling report just received, a former Navy pilot has revealed an Air Force warning that he might become seriously ill after three UFOs closely circled his plane. During an interview with an Air Force major at Kirtland Air Force Base, strict secrecy was imposed on the pilot. Except for his wife, who had to be prepared if he were suddenly stricken, he was ordered not to tell anyone about the encounter or the radiation hazard.

Believing this possibly serious danger should not be hidden, the pilot has given NICAP a signed confidential report, with sketches of the UFOs, a map of the sighting area, and confirmation of the secrecy order. The report was secured by Paul Cerny, chairman of the Bay Area (San Francisco) NICAP Sub-committee. Members of the Board of Governors have photo-copies and will if necessary certify the existence of the report.

The pilot, who served in the Navy in World War II, is now a service engineer for a large tool company. He has a B.Sc. degree in mechanical engineering. He uses a private plane in business; to date, he has logged over 6,000 flying hours. Following is his report of the incident which occurred on August 13, 1959:

Flying a Cessna 170, en route from Hobbs to Albuquerque, New Mexico, he was holding a course of 313 degrees, at 8,000 feet altitude. Suddenly he was amazed to see his Magnesyn electric compass revolving instead of indicating the course. Thinking the Magnesyn must be 'haywire', he looked at the standard magnetic compass.

"It was spinning so crazily I couldn't read it." the pilot reports.

A moment later, he was startled to see three oval-shaped devices in close echelon formation pass directly in front of the Cessna. They were grey in colour and identical in shape—like two bowls face to face (one inverted on the other) but with bottoms rounded instead of flat. The pilot estimated their diameter at about eight feet, but they could have been considerably larger.

Since the UFOs were circling the plane at nearly 250 m.p.h., no other details could be noted, except that they left a short, wispy trail.

As the strange objects circled the Cessna, the Magnesyn compass continued to revolve, precisely indicating the UFOs' bearing. Holding the same tight formation, the unknown devices finished another circle, passing in front and then disappearing to the rear. The Magnesyn then came to rest near its original heading, and the standard magnetic compass finally stopped its 'crazy spinning' and returned to normal.

[NICAP note: The abnormal compass actions obviously were caused by the electromagnetic effect reported by other responsible observers.]

Upon landing at the base, states the report, he was "hustled to an office and interrogated for about two hours by an Air Force major—the UFO Officer at the field."

Then came the statement that in the pilot's words "raised the hair on the back of my neck." The Air Force major told him that if anything unusual happened, or if he had any unusual illness in the next six months, he was to get to a government hospital straight away. The Air Force, the major said, would take care of him.

Some years ago, Capt. E. J. Ruppelt, former Chief of Project Blue Book, confirmed that Air Force instrumentation had recorded high radioactivity when UFOs passed over the test area. Also, several apparently genuine cases of illness from UFO radiation are on record.

In the case of the former Navy pilot, the fear injected by the Air Force warning kept him and his wife in a state of apprehension until six months had passed, and he decided the Air Force was wrong to conceal the facts.

If the Air Force knows a UFO-radiation hazard exists, a nationwide warning should have been broadcast. Many planes have been circled or closely approached by UFOs—Service aircraft, private planes, airliners. If this danger is real, then not only pilots and crews but hundreds of airline passengers could be exposed. And since most airplane encounters are kept from the Air Force, to avoid public ridicule, crews and passengers would be unaware of their possible danger.

Postscript to Contact

by Jerome Clark

IN the light of recent events, it was almost inevitable that someone would "confess" he was the being Steven Houffer and his six teenaged friends chased over a Virginia hill last January. (See my "Two New Contact Claims" in the May/JUNE FLYING SAUCER REVIEW.) This "someone", according to an article in the *Arkansas Gazette*², has been supplied in the rather unlikely form of a certain Donald Cash, who stands 5 ft. 8 ins. and weighs 190 pounds.

Cash claims that on the evening of January 26 he donned blue overalls, messed his hair, and covered it with a leather cap, hoping to take advantage of the UFO sighting flap then in progress. Standing in a field near a highway, he was spotted by passing youths, who pursued him on foot and almost caught him.

"It shook me up," he is quoted as saying. "I didn't know what they would do if they got their hands on me."

One wonders at the gullibility of the news media, which treated Cash's "confession" quite seriously despite the fantastic incongruities between his claims and those of Houffer and photographer Charles Weaver: as we shall see, practically every detail of the latter report contradicts Cash's peculiar account.

A Chase

What probably first attracted Houffer's attention to the figure on the side of the road was its height: 3½ feet—as contrasted with Cash's 5½. Even in semi-darkness it is extremely unlikely that the observer's eyesight would be so poor that it would make an error of such dimension in judging the creature's stature.

When the youths gave chase, the little man easily outdistanced them—something which an apparently obese man like Cash would find difficult, if not actually impossible, to do, especially as he left no footprints on a muddy field. Further, we are told that *two identical beings* then appeared, following their companion who was by this time out of sight. Cash, of course, says nothing about accomplices.

The "men", according to the witnesses, wore "a one-piece, skin tight garment that was silver in colour." Overalls are neither skin tight nor silver, and they obviously are not "one-piece" in the sense that Houffer meant them.

Cash seems to be blissfully ignorant of the fact that the incident he purports to have caused had two separate and distinct parts. The first involved

the initial sighting and chase, which ended when the youths returned to Staunton to tell the police. The second began after the authorities had left, having found nothing, when Houffer, and Weaver with his camera, continued the search and discovered the "aluminium barn", apparently a landed UFO.

It is pointless to continue. Cash reveals nothing concerning the nature of the "barn", or the fact that he struck Weaver, or how he caused the latter's face to turn "blood red". But surely we cannot expect more from a hoaxer so shabby and careless that he scarcely knows whereof he confesses.

What one asks, are Cash's motives? Perhaps he is nothing more than a publicity seeker, an up-to-date Robert Randall.² But his presence is just a bit too *convenient* for comfort. I think that Cash may have played a more sinister role in the whole proceedings.

A clumsy move

Readers will recall that Weaver, the photographer, was whisked away by the authorities and presumably taken to Washington—a fact that did not escape the notice of the local newspapers. In essence, the censors had shown their hand most clumsily, and those who might otherwise have scoffed were at least momentarily sobered by the thought that the story might very well be true, after all. A situation like this one could easily blow up to the proportions it deserved, and perhaps ultimately the government might be forced to release Weaver's photograph, which probably would remove any lingering doubts the American public might have about the reality of the flying saucer.

How to remedy the problem? Why not bribe someone to "confess", and thereby completely discredit the story in the public's eye? This, ostensibly, is what happened. Only the "hoaxer" wasn't briefed very well; but no matter, since Americans are known to be very gullible in these matters. And thus Houffer and Weaver have been forgotten—and so has their photograph.

I do not think that this is the first time such a tactic has been attempted. It occurred before during the Oradell, New Jersey, reservoir flap in September 1962,- and I believe it accounts for Michael Hallowitz's "confession" in the Glassboro landing. Each time it has worked distressingly well. Because it has, I am certain that we shall see it again.

Notes

¹February 1 issue. The report is reprinted in the March/April *Controversial Phenomena Bulletin* (edited by Mr. Armand A. Laprade, 48 Great Brook Valley Avenue, Worcester, Massachusetts 01605).

²See Waveney Girvan's "The Wiltshire Crater Mystery: the Meteorite That Never Was," *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*, September/October, 1963.

³See *The N.J.A.A.P. Bulletin*, September/October, 1962, p. 8.

Who hoaxes whom?

by Charles Bowen

THE incidence of hoaxes which plagues the UFO scene whenever there is a flap of the first magnitude seems to be on the advance.

Unhappily it is such incidents that always receive the lion's share of the publicity. Glad of any opportunity to aim a body blow at our subject, the interested government authority, such as the Air Force in the United States, or the Ministry of Defence in this country, seizes upon hoax, or suspected hoax cases, with ill-concealed relish. The follow-up treatment in the Press ensures the officially-proclaimed hoax receiving far more publicity than a well-substantiated case. Inevitably it is publicity detrimental to our subject.

In the early days of flying saucer awareness, many clumsy hoaxes were attempted by chancers with an eye to turning a quick penny. There was another type of hoax which was deliberately fabricated to trigger off advertising stunts, and all in all it was not surprising that the infant science of ufology suffered ridicule, and that public attention dwindled. Saucers not only became unfashionable: they became ridiculous in the eyes of most people.

So why the present-day epidemic of hoaxes? Surely the lesson has been absorbed that there are no quick fortunes to be made from capers on the fringe of the subject? And if the intent is not one of monetary reward, but simply a quest for publicity, then has the intending deceiver not observed the treatment accorded all who, genuinely or otherwise, become involved in a sighting, landing or contact story? There is, for instance, the case of that reliable and much-vouched-for speed cop Lonnie Zamora, who is fed-up to the back teeth with the treatment he has received during the year following his classic report.¹ It should be obvious by now that if one reports seeing a UFO, one is immediately suspect; that if one claims to have seen one on the ground, or worse still, to have made contact with its occupants, one is looked upon as little better than an outlaw. A solitary exception, according to his own testimony, has been Sid Padrick.²

However, some person or persons unknown, with their own particular axe to grind, have noted with approval the early demonstration of the way hoaxes can destroy respectability. Earlier this year there was an incident near Brooksville in Florida which made headlines both in the United States and in other countries. It was a bizarre contact

story, which was swiftly and officially denounced as a hoax.

The Weeki-Wachee Springs Contact Claim

An account of this case appeared in the last issue of the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*,³ and the U.S. Air Force pronouncement arrived just in time to be included in our Stop Press column. Within a day or two, Mrs. Coral Lorenzen of A.P.R.O. had written: "To the best of our information the Weeki-Wachee incident was a hoax—a cleverly executed one, and no doubt carried out by a well-informed UFO researcher."

Here is what the U.S. Air Force had to say in an appraisal (with diagrams and copies of the 'writings', all run off on a duplicating machine), which was sent to Dr. Bernard Finch:

"The alleged landing of a spacecraft at Brooksville, Florida, on 2 March 1965, was apparently a hoax according to information obtained by Air Force investigators from MacDill AFB, Florida, and by Dr. C. W. Bemiss, Pan American Airways technical staff member of the Eastern Test Range, who conducted an additional investigation.

"The report submitted to the Air Force investigators by the alleged eyewitness contained several statements which cannot be confirmed as facts.

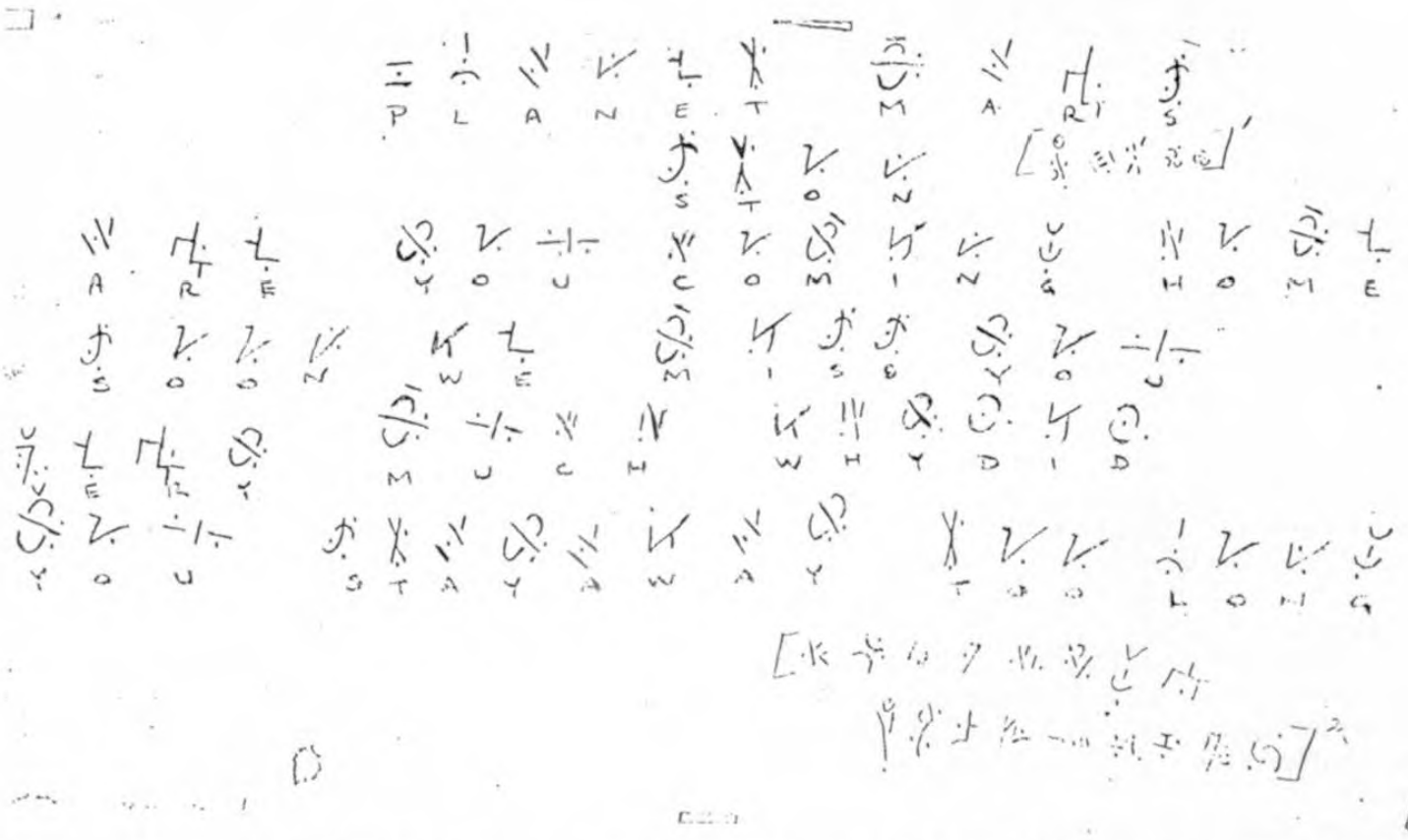
1. The spacecraft allegedly took off straight up at 5,000 miles per hour and was out of sight in ten seconds. It is extremely doubtful that a twenty to thirty-foot object would have reached an altitude of 36,430 feet.

2. The blast-off from a vehicle taking off at this speed would have disturbed the sand and soil in the immediate area. There was no evidence of any abnormal disturbance in the area.

3. The sketch of the alleged spacecraft showed four stilt poles which protruded at an angle as the landing gear. The holes which were purportedly caused by the landing gear were straight and appeared to have been scooped or dug as opposed to indentations caused by an object of any sizeable weight.

4. There was no radioactivity in the area.

5. Two papers which contained unreadable hieroglyphics were reportedly dropped by an occupant of the spacecraft. An analysis of the papers was made by the Institute of Paper Chemistry in Appleton, Wisconsin. This analysis indicated that the paper is composed of fibres which are common worldwide. The fibre composition



corresponds to that used in lens and stencil papers.

6. The hieroglyphics on one of the papers was deciphered by means of simple substitution and was determined to be the work of an amateur. The deciphered hieroglyphics read as follows: 'Planet Mars—Are you coming home soon—We miss you very much—Why did you stay away too long'.

"Since no other implications were apparent, it was not feasible for the Air Force to expend further time and money in deciphering the second sheet. Based on the above, it is the opinion of the Air Force that an attempt was made to perpetrate a hoax."

Discounting the reasoning and the arithmetic involved in paragraph 1 of the appraisal, one still finds particularly irritating the *conventionalization* of paragraph 2. It would seem that the Air Force experts are not forward-looking enough to see beyond conventional rockets and their propellants. Their conservatism is such that they cannot accept the idea that sand and soil in the take-off area might not be disturbed if the visiting machine employs a more sophisticated form of locomotion. Indeed much of the evidence that has been collected points to the fact that in UFO take-offs there is seldom a blast-off as Cape Kennedy knows it!

It must be admitted that radiation is quite often traced at landing sites, and its absence in this case is a point in favour of the Air Force assessment. Again, the hieroglyphics found on the sheets which were reputedly dropped by the 'robot' are amateurish and bogus. Page 1, partially deciphered,

is depicted above. One correspondent has suggested—tongue in cheek, I imagine—that it is an outside chance that the manuscripts could have been planted deliberately by spacecraft occupants in the hope of misleading anyone who observed the landing.

Failing that remote possibility, we are left with the conclusion that Mr. Reeves perpetrated a hoax, in the conception of which he displayed a remarkable and detailed knowledge of saucer or UFO features. One can but wonder if the conception was his alone, or if he was put up to it. If it was a case of the latter, then who persuaded him to make such an ass of himself? Could it have been a UFO investigating body which, while not prepared to consider contact cases, is nevertheless prepared to discredit other investigating bodies which do not fight shy of such cases? Such a solution seems highly improbable, as also does the idea that Reeves worked out the hoax himself. His reported statements in the newspapers reveal him as a confused and naive, rather than a clever and conniving person.

There is a whiff of chicanery about the hieroglyphs. Perhaps the attempt to deceive is not as straightforward as it would at first appear. It is conceivable that they were added to the hoax in the knowledge that their rapid translation into the childish 'message' would heap instant ridicule on to the saucer story. So a strong possibility is that an official body, or its agents, planted Reeves as a stool pigeon.

It is an incredible idea that such a great and powerful organization as the United States Air Force should need to stoop to the employment of petty deceptions to discredit or disillusion believers in the probability that UFOs are extraterrestrial spacecraft, yet it is an idea that has to be examined.

In this context we must not overlook the testimony of Professor Gehman of the Eastern Mennonite College, who told how the Air Force N.C.O. 'wangled' the geiger counter controls to produce false readings when investigating the area where gunsmith Horace Burns had reported seeing a UFO make a touch landing.⁴ Other reliable and qualified investigators had discovered ample evidence of radiation at the site, yet the Air Force report on the incident stated categorically that Mr. Burns had **not** seen what he said he had seen, that there had been **no** landing, and that there was **no** radioactivity. Mr. Burn's reputation was sullied in the eyes of the world.

The National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) have had much to say in recent months about U.S. Air Force attempts to warn witnesses of UFOs not to talk. Here is an instance.⁵

"Another silencing case, described in a signed report to NICAP, involved a frightening, close encounter with a UFO by an officer of a Federal law enforcement agency.

"On the night of January 12, as he was driving his official car toward Blaine Air Force Base, in north-west Washington State, a flying disc 30 feet in diameter hurtled down at his machine. At the last moment, the disc arced up steeply, avoiding collision. When the officer jumped out, he saw the UFO hovering overhead. After a minute it began to move, then it shot up into clouds at terrific speed.

"That same night, citizens near Blaine reported a UFO 'touch landing, apparently the same disc. The witnesses were quickly silenced by the Air Force, as was the Federal officer. In his signed report, he said the Air Force told him not to talk with anyone. Resenting the order, convinced by his experience that the public should know the facts, the officer asked his headquarters to approve a report to NICAP. Since the Air Force had no legal authority over him, his superiors agreed, provided NICAP would keep his name and the agency's confidential."

The report states that photocopies of this and other reports are held by the Board of Governors of NICAP, and that the originals are at their H.Q. NICAP insist that their reports are not aimed at the millions of service personnel who have made the Air Force the vitally important power it is, and that they are not an attack on Air Force commanders. NICAP believes that the policy is set at a higher level, and that the Air Force is saddled with

the unhappy task of denying and hiding the facts.

When everything is considered, we are left thinking uneasily that maybe it is Air Force investigating agents or personnel who are behind some of the hoaxes. If this should be the case, then either the instigation of a new hoax, or the persuasion of some person to come forward to say he is responsible, could be part and parcel of the policy of denying and hiding the true facts. And the reason for the hoaxes? Quite simply to heap ridicule on the subject, to divert attention from the great number of substantiated cases, and to dissuade ordinary citizens from reporting what they see for fear of the ridicule which may attach to themselves as a result of the official damning. A form of censorship, in other words, by coercion.

It is suspected that similar techniques have been employed in this country as well as in the United States. The late Waveney Girvan coined the word 'Randallism' in connection with the well-known Charlton 'crater' case in Wiltshire in 1963. When authority was confronted with the awkward and inexplicable hole and its associated markings, a "Dr." Randall, who was completely unknown in ufological circles, appeared on the scene and proclaimed his weird 'crippled flying saucer from Uranus' theory on T.V. and in the Press. This was easily disposed of by astronomer Patrick Moore with his meteorite explanation. All would have been comfortably swept under the carpet but for Waveney Girvan's probing, which exploded the meteorite theory. "Dr." Randall, however, was never traced again.

Let us conclude with a recent 'crater' incident now also classified as a hoax.

The Glassboro' incident

We read in the May 1965 (American) edition of *Fate* magazine that "On January 18th, Michael Hallowich, 18, a former student of Glassboro' State College, was given a suspended \$50 fine for disorderly conduct, and ordered to pay \$10 in court costs for perpetrating a hoax in connection with the Glassboro' "UFO".⁶ The article goes on to state that Hallowich and two friends had been sleeping outside when they got the idea to make up a "spaceship landing site".

"Hallowich dug a hole for the 'blast-off area' and smaller holes to simulate the marks of a three-legged landing gear. He broke branches off nearby trees to make it appear that a UFO had landed and then taken off; poured kerosene into the large hole and set it aflame, and discharged gunpowder in the smaller holes. He also sprinkled a small amount of radium dioxide around the site to make it appear radioactive."

He then told the two Campbell boys he had seen a saucer land, and the whole fiasco was set in

motion.

I am indebted to our contributor Jerome Clark for drawing my attention to these developments. In his letter Mr. Clark goes on to say: "A correspondent of mine who lives in the area made a very thorough investigation of the incident shortly after it was reported, and sent me an 8-page document describing what he had found out. One detail is of especial import: Chief Watson of the Glassboro' police could not venture an opinion on the origin of the hole, but was 'sure that it was not a hoax'. He emphasized that 'the three tripod marks had not been dug, but *pressed in*—leaves, like those around the holes, had been flattened at their bottoms.' Contrast this with the contention that Hallowich dug out the holes. Further, the chief asserted that an explosive would have scattered dirt around the hole—which did not occur—and, in addition, stated 'that it would have been absolutely impossible to dig a hole so perfectly circular . . . Near the hole the limb of a sassafras tree was broken almost off, its leaves scorched by intense heat—it was not burnt by fire.' The hoax explanation accounts for none of these things.

"Most interesting to me is this item: 'When Bill Klemens (a senior at Clearview Regional High-school, Mullica Hill) visited the crater site on Monday, September 7, he met a boy, apparently about 13 years old, whose name he does not know. The boy claimed that, on Sunday, he and an unnamed adult had visited the site and found a strip of metal near the sassafras tree; the strip was allegedly about four feet long, one inch wide, and

one-eighth of an inch thick. The boy said that he had broken off a one-foot strip for himself. When he met Bill, he broke off one end (1" x 1/2") and gave it to him. Bill gave this specimen to his chemistry teacher at Clearview, Philip T. Larson, for analysis. As of September 19, Larson had not made an analysis, but had said that superficial studies indicated the presence of magnesium'. Nothing about this in the Hallowich 'confession.'

"How too do we explain the several apparently authentic UFO sightings made in the area *after* the supposed landing? Are we to believe that Hallowich was responsible for these also?

"I do not pretend to know the answers to these questions, but I do feel that the Glassboro' file should not be closed as yet. Is it possible that Hallowich was paid by the Air Force to claim the whole thing was a hoax? Several years ago, during the Oradell flap—also in New Jersey—a group of boys announced they were responsible for the sightings, having launched helium balloons which were mistaken for UFOs, an obviously phony claim. If my guess is correct it would not be the first time the United States government has ruined individual reputations in the interest of 'national security'. (See David Wise and Thomas B. Ross, *The Invisible Government*)."

Notes

¹The Zamora story is told in *The Socorro Classic* in the November/December, 1964 number of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW.

²See *Two New Contact Claims* by Jerome Clark in the May/June issue of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW.

^{3/4}Both incidents reported in *Opposition Flap 1965* in the May/June number of the REVIEW.

⁵Taken from the March/April issue of *The UFO Investigator*.

⁶Reported in the World Round-Up item *An American Charlton Crater?* in the January/February issue of the REVIEW.

THE WARMINSTER PHENOMENON (Continued from page 3)

8.30 p.m. until about 9 p.m. One of the witnesses who was quoted in the newspaper reports was a Mrs. Patricia Phillips, wife of the vicar of nearby Heytesbury. Mrs. Phillips has since furnished the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW with a report (with sketch), from which we learn that her son Nigel, aged 12, was the first to see the object. Nigel ran to fetch a low-powered telescope, whilst his mother, brother and sister, and a friend of the family continued to watch the strange light, which was due south from them in a clear sky with no wind. The sun was just setting, and the angle of elevation of the object was about 45° to 50°. It did not appear to move, flicker, or emit smoke, and its colour was a shining pale yellow. It appeared to be solid. About 9.15 p.m. it seemed to shorten, became just a spot of light, and then was gone. Mrs. Phillips would not hazard a guess as to what it was.

Nigel Phillip's telescope was rigged up and

focussed just before the object disappeared. To the naked eye it had appeared "cigar-shaped", and whilst this was confirmed through the telescope, it was also seen to have what looked like a ring at the top.

From this description, the object will be recognized as identical with that seen stationary over Mount Kilimanjaro on March 4, 1951 (see *Flying Saucers and Common Sense* by Waveney Girvan, p. 79). The only difference is that the Mt. Kilimanjaro object was horizontal.

Readers are also referred to the Rownham's Mount incident (see page 28).

Finally, scrutiny of the map has revealed that Warminster lies but 14 miles north of the site of the Charlton Crater. Could the "cigar", due south of Heytesbury, have been in that area?

C.B., G.C.

A new photograph

By Oscar A. Galíndez

Señor Galíndez is the representative of the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* in the Argentine Republic

THE ROSARIO UFO PHOTOGRAPH

This excellent and clean-cut enlargement is from a photograph taken by Mr. Omar J. Lampertti of Rosario de Santa Fé, on December 27, 1962, when a UFO was seen alternately moving and hovering in the sky over Rosario (Province of Santa Fé), Argentine Republic.

The precise place was near 'darsena 17' of the Puerto de Rosario, and the picture was taken at approximately 5.30 p.m. Mr. Lampertti, who is a well-known pilot and aeronautics instructor, was fishing when he suddenly saw a queer 'saucer' in the sky, travelling across the city on a course roughly north-south. It hovered almost directly over his head for some 12-15 minutes. Mr. Lampertti hastily fetched his camera and took photographs of the object.

Finally the 'space-ship' moved off slowly towards the south, making no noise whatsoever.

I am grateful to the GRODOV (Grupo Rosarino Observador De Objetos Voladores) for sending me this extraordinary photograph. The office holders of the Group are Mr. Nicolas Manuel Ojeda (President) and Mr. Juan Carlos Ramos (Vice-President), and their address is: Casilla de Correo 255, Rosario, Provincia de Santa Fé, Republica Argentina.



Camera: "Alpa-Alnea 7" with tele-objective 75, 1:3, 50.
Diaphragm: 16. Velocity: 250. Film: Plus X.

Señor Galíndez also endeavours to fill gaps in stories recently published

I. The Argentine Teleportation

IN the March/April number of the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*, Gordon Creighton told the surprising story of the man who was teleported from Bahía Blanca to Salta, a distance of over 1,150 km, in a matter of seconds.

This case was reported in three articles by Señor Antonio Oscar Pérez Alemán, well-known journalist, and a friend of mine. The articles appeared in the newspaper *Córdoba* of Córdoba, on October 3, 10, and 17, 1959. He also had another item about it in the same paper on February 28, 1960. Many other newspapers repeated this story, among them being *Clarín* of Buenos Aires, *El Atlantico* and *El Plata*, both of Bahía Blanca, *El Tribuno* of Salta, and *Impulso* of San Luis.

Señor Alemán has written to tell me that he does not know the precise date, but it was certainly during the first few months of 1959 that the teleportation took place. Furthermore, it has been equally difficult to try to discover the name of the man concerned: the Argentine authorities have taken special care to conceal his identity, and all I know is that he is an important and very well known businessman (a manufacturer). I have not yet given up the search for his name, and will let you know should I have any success through other channels.

One thing I have discovered, however, is that the businessman comes from the town of Comodoro Rivadavia.

(continued on page 23)

A Russian wall painting and other 'Spacemen'

By Gordon Creighton

AS the extraordinary story of the UFO visitations has gradually unfolded over the past eighteen years, it must have occurred to many people that we shall be wise to take another very careful look at all our existing records in such fields as religions, myths and legends, ethnology, folklore, demonology, psychism, psychic research, etc., for they are likely to yield a rich crop of material which—as we now begin to perceive—pertains more properly to the realm of "Ufology". Archaeology too must be scrutinized for all the clues that it may hold, and already many peculiar things have turned up in this field.

A number of strange scripts and writings have been put forward as authentic messages from Space Visitors, and I hope to deal with these in a future article. Today I propose to say a few words about some of the artefacts, drawings, and images which various people have claimed to portray Cosmic Travellers who have landed on this earth in far-off days.

Saharan "Martians"

I will begin with one of the most widely publicized examples, the rock paintings of *Martians* from the Sahara, reproductions of which have appeared in numerous translations of articles by the Russian writer Aleksandr Kazantsev during the last few years.

These remarkable coloured drawings of men and animals and strange demons and monsters, believed to date from between 4,000 and 6,000 B.C., are in a gorge in the central Sahara, and were discovered by Lieutenant Brenans of the French Army in 1933. The site was subsequently studied in detail by an expedition led by Henri Lhote, whose account¹ has made the reading public familiar with what is now recognized to be the world's greatest collection of prehistoric art, the work of cultures far more sophisticated than had hitherto been believed, the discovery of which opens up broad new vistas of knowledge of the once-fertile central Sahara and its peoples before the dawn of written history.

Among the numerous extraordinary creatures portrayed at Tassili-n-Ajjer there was one (Fig. 1) which the Frenchmen jokingly dubbed *Le Martien*. But when Kazantsev² got into the act he immediately took the view that without any doubt the creature actually **was** a Space Man! Thus what Lhote had facetiously called "the Great Martian

God", was now seriously represented by Kazantsev as a Spaceman complete with space-suit and plastic "diver's helmet". Similarly Kazantsev seriously suggested that the odd being shown in Fig. 2 was a Spaceman with some sort of radio antenna on his helmet! (The immense number of other strange creatures appearing in the Tassili frescoes were ignored by Kazantsev, possibly because they might have weakened his thesis.)

Japanese Cases

The Sons of Nippon take a healthy pride in their national past, and they were the next to discover that Space Men had left their visiting cards. It happens that over the last fifty years or so a considerable number of strange little baked clay or carved stone figurines have been dug up in various places in Japan. (See Fig. 3). The Japanese experts who have studied them tell us that they belong to a culture—possibly pre-Japanese, since it is known that the Japanese did not originate in Japan but are of Polynesian origin—which flourished in the Japanese Islands about 3,000 B.C. The figurines are called *Jomon Dogus*



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

which merely means "rope-pattern earth figurines", the designation "rope-pattern" deriving from the fact that, like certain other early Far Eastern pottery wares, these images have frequently a "rope-pattern" impressed upon them.

That, of course, is only what the Japanese archaeologists and pottery experts said about them. But no such simple explanation would satisfy either Kazantsev or some of the leading Japanese UFO investigators, who at once triumphantly announced in chorus that the *Jomon Dogus* were nothing so banal as funny little goggle-eyed images, but unquestionably Space Men wearing spacesuits and helmets.³

The next example (Fig. 4) comes from Mexico, and is an Indian figurine from the Cerro de los Idolos at the ruined city of Cintla (State of Tabasco, Mexico) which has been brought to my attention by one of the readers of the REVIEW.⁴ I admit that the "helmet" and the ring around the neck and the little box on the chest are all very reminiscent indeed of current accounts of Space Men. The figurine may be of a type quite unfamiliar to most readers, even of those with a knowledge of Mexican archaeology, since one is very prone to think of the *Aztec* type of work as representative of the whole country. But there were of course a surprising number of other ethnic groups, with styles very different indeed from the Aztec, and I would imagine that the figurine in question is Totonac or Zapotec. Is it a spaceman? Well, I can only say that I once spent several days studying the hundreds of gods and figurines on exhibition in the magnificent National Museum in Mexico City, and if this is a spaceman then so are plenty of the others, for many of the Zapotec figurines are very odd and have such features as the helmet, the ring around the neck, etc.

So I admit that I am not inclined to accept the claim that this is a visitor from the Cosmos. But we must tread gently and not be too dogmatic, for as Hunt Williamson and others inform us, there is real evidence from the folklore and legends of the American Indians that they knew of the existence of UFOs.

The next example is also Mexican. The region around what is today Vera Cruz, on the east coast of Mexico, was the home of another ethnic group whom scholars call the Olmecs.⁵ The most characteristic monuments left behind by these Olmecs are a considerable number of tremendous carved stone heads (see Fig. 5). They are extremely globular, and some of the heads are as much as eight feet high, and they are invariably wearing close-fitting caps strikingly reminiscent of the protective headgear of American footballers. Here again, the inevitable has already occurred, for a year or so ago a popular magazine carried an article in which it was suggested that these enormous Olmec heads found deep in the forests of southern Vera Cruz portrayed Space Men.

Surprising Russian Claim

My last example is from Russian Central Asia.⁶ On January 17 of this year, the Moscow radio quoted a report from the newspaper *Pravda Vostoka* to the effect that a prehistoric rock-painting of a Martian had been found in a cave near Ferghana in the Republic of Uzbekistan. This time, because the Moscow radio had announced it, I sat up and took notice, as did many other people. This time, one felt, it must surely be the real thing. . . . The Soviet News Agency (*Tass*) office in London were



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

most helpful and at once secured for me the full text of the original report and an excellent photograph of this wonderful rock-painting of a Martian (see Fig. 6).

And what does it show? Simply a Neolithic rock inscription, a petroglyph, not much different from others that have been found in many parts of the world. Admittedly the "headgear" is remarkable, but so are the "headgears" of a good many other frescoes and rock paintings. But to say, as *Pravda Vostoka* did, that this one showed "a man wearing an airtight helmet with antennae and, on his back, some sort of contraption for flight" is surely the wildest claim that we have seen yet. Is it not far more likely to be just a primitive representation of the Sun God?



Fig. 6

Readers must draw their own conclusions from all these figures. Personally I am unconvinced by any of them. But since the evidence for the existence of extraterrestrial beings is now overwhelming, we can be sure that—as so many Russian scientists are now suggesting—they *have* also been here in the past. The arrival of such beings would make a tremendous impression on primitive peoples, and I have no doubt whatever that Brinsley Le Poer Trench and others are right when they say that all our religions and our mythologies show clear evidence of the impact made when the “Gods” came down among men in far-off times. I can well believe that one of these days we shall find irrefutable proof of this in some petrolyph.

Visits by “Angels”?

As an exciting tail-piece, to show exactly what must have happened in such cases, here is an Argentine press report which I translate from the newspaper *Córdoba*, published in the city of that name on February 25 of this year, and sent to us by our indefatigable correspondent Señor Galíndez:

“A fantastic thing occurred last Sunday at Chalac, near Formosa, on the Argentina-Paraguay frontier. Several saucers flew around for a while and then one of them landed. The local populace, consisting of some fifty South American Indians of the Toba tribe, stood rooted to the spot in amazement, and when three beings enveloped in ‘luminous haloes’ emerged from the machine, the Indians went down on their knees before them with arms uplifted in the traditional manner of salutation used by their Sun-worshipping ancestors when greeting the Sun, Lord of the World, Giver of Life.

“The three beings came towards them very slowly, either because they found the terrain difficult or perhaps because of some difficulty with our atmosphere.

“An Indian made to approach the saucer, but was dissuaded by one of the visitors who, with friendly gestures, indicated that he should keep away from the craft. Then suddenly the Indians began to hear a voice coming from one of the visitors, urging them to remain calm, for there was nothing to fear. They would never forget what they were now seeing, the voices continued, for the Space People would return in order to convince Earth men of their existence and to bring to this world the peace that it so badly needs.

“Then the Space Beings returned slowly to their machine, all the time bathed in luminous beams emanating from the small wings of the craft. The saucer then took off, and its luminosity was now so great that the Indians were blinded by it.

“And so a humble community of the peaceful Toba Indians—perhaps more ‘open’ to such things than harassed city-dwellers beset by material cares

—have had the privilege of experiencing a cosmic visit which will have expanded their capacity for understanding.

“Photographs of the machine, taken by the local Argentine police authorities, provide a total refutation of any possible doubts as to the existence of these craft from other worlds, and a record of the most sensational occurrence of our times—an occurrence that is no doubt to be followed during this coming year by tremendous cosmic events which will astonish the world and furnish overwhelming proof of the existence, in the Infinite Universe, of humanities far more evolved than we are.”

I have details (still unpublished) of what was claimed to have been a remarkably similar occurrence, when a UFO is said to have landed near the town of Samarra in Irak about eight years ago. Contact took place between officers of the Irak Army and supernatural beings that emerged from the machine, one of the Iraki officers being so overcome by the shock that he was quite deranged for some time afterwards. And I think that this Argentine account should also be carefully compared with the first story, “On the Road from Córdoba”, in Charles Bowen’s *A South American Trio* in the REVIEW for January/February of this year, as well as with the two articles on the claims of Eugenio Siragusa (FLYING SAUCER REVIEW January/February, 1963 and November/December, 1963) for surely all these cases seem to be clear evidence that, whatever the rest of our “Visitors” may be like, there is at any rate one type who seem to be altogether noble and benevolent beings, in “radiant” or “shining” clothing. If so, what are these but the “Angels” of our Bible?

The Greek word “Angelos” which occurs in the New Testament means simply *messenger*—nothing else. The whole tradition built up since then of angels with wings is—I submit—nothing but a general accretion which has overlaid accounts of meetings with Space Beings and related phenomena that were not understood by the Earth dwellers of those times.

Our Christian tradition speaks then of *messengers*, in *radiant apparel*, with *haloes*. And they have *wings*. That is to say, they have something to do with *flying*.

Finally, there is our very word “Heaven”, which is well worth considering, for it has come to mean, in the minds of so many of us, just some vague transcendental abode, and we no doubt quite forget that the Greek word of which it is a translation (“Ouranos”) only means *sky*. So we have haloes and radiant beings coming from the Sky, and this has been happening not merely 2,000 years ago, but also eight years ago in the Middle East, and in February 1965 in South

Violent encounter in Florida

We are indebted to Mrs. Helen G. Hartmann of St. Petersburg U.F.O. Research Organization for keeping us informed about this incident.

ON the night of March 14-15, a Mr. James Flynn, who lives in Fort Myers, on the Gulf Coast of Florida, some 150 miles south of St. Petersburg, was injured when he encountered a strange cone-shaped UFO in the Everglades.

Reported Facts

Apparently Mr. Flynn was out exercising his hunting dogs at the time, and when he sighted the UFO, he was driving his swamp buggy, a vehicle with huge wheels and tyres suitable for traversing the marshy terrain. He dismounted, and approached the brightly-lit, hovering object on foot. The "thing" was described as being about "3 storeys" high. It should be noted that the inverted cone shape of this object closely resembles that of the huge UFO with circular sloping sides rising in concentric convolutions which was reported by gunsmith Horace Burns near Waynesboro' in Virginia. That particular UFO passed near Mr. Burns' car, causing it to stop, and made a "touch landing" in a field alongside the road (see *Opposition Flap*, 1965, in the May/June issue of the REVIEW).

As Mr. Flynn approached the Everglades object, he was aware of a loud buzzing noise, and saw what he described as windows in evenly spaced rows up the sides. It seems that his curiosity overcame a natural apprehension, and he had got to within 150 feet of the UFO when he was struck a violent "sledgehammer blow" on the forehead. He was knocked unconscious, and did not come to until the following afternoon, when he found to his horror that he was partially blind. He groped around trying to find his swamp buggy, and when he succeeded, he found that he had barely sufficient sight to navigate the vehicle. Eventually he found his way to an Indian reservation and laid up for a

while before driving himself to Fort Myers where he was sent to hospital. His right eye was found to be badly bloodshot, and there was evidence that he had been struck a heavy blow over that eye. He was kept in hospital for treatment.

As would be expected, there were suggestions that he had walked into an overhanging limb of a tree, but our correspondent underlines the fact that he was proceeding cautiously on foot, and could hardly have struck a branch with the force needed to have sustained such injuries and concussive effects.

In a second letter dated May 1st, Mrs. Hartmann adds that a burned ring of about 70 to 75 feet in diameter was found at the site above which the UFO apparently hovered, that eight trees were mashed or felled.

Some Speculation

One recalls the Houffer-Weaver case reported by Jerome Clark in *Two New Contact Claims* in the May/June issue, and it seems that violence should not be ruled out where the UFO occupants are surprised or scared. Their resort to strong-arm methods in the Houffer-Weaver incident is hardly surprising, for they had been chased by a group of youths, some of whom persisted in their hunt when they came upon the "aluminium barn". By contrast, Mr. Flynn's approach to the Everglades object was far from belligerent, and if it was they who were responsible for the blow being struck, then the occupants might well have been alarmed by his unusual vehicle, from which he had just dismounted. The only alternative to personal violence of this kind which suggests itself is that Mr. Flynn received his K.O. after tangling in some way or other with the force-field of the craft, presupposing, of course, that they possess force-fields.

A RUSSIAN WALL PAINTING AND OTHER "SPACEMEN" (Continued from page 13)

America. Surely it is all beginning to make a little more sense than it did. . . .

NOTES

¹Henri Lhote: *A La Découverte des Fresques du Tassil*. (English version, *The Search for the Tassili Frescoes*, Hutchinson, 1959.)

²Aleksandr Kazantsev: *Prishel'tsy iz Kosmosa?* ("Visitors from Space?"). SMENA, Moscow, September, 1959.

³Yusuke J. Matsumura: article on Jomon Dogus in *Brothers*, Cosmic Brotherhood Association, Japan, Vol. 2, No. 1-4, 1964.

⁴Hermann Leicht: *History of the World's Art*. (Spring Books, London. (We are indebted to reader R. J. Hartless who drew this figurine to our attention).

⁵Frederick Peterson: *Ancient Mexico*. Geo. Allen & Unwin, 1959, Plate VII.

⁶*Pravda Vostoka*, January 17, 1965. Article on rock-painting of "Space man".

⁷*Cordoba* (daily) published at Córdoba, Argentina, February 25, 1965.

Space Gods of Ancient Britain

By W. R. Drake

Our contributor needs no introduction to readers of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW. Works from his pen, like SPACEMEN IN THE MIDDLE AGES, UFOs FOUGHT FOR CHARLEMAGNE, and other speculative examinations of history and mythology, have appeared at regular intervals in the REVIEW. Mr. Drake points out that the literature of the ancient Britons is so scanty that it is impossible to quote many firm details, and he leaves it for the readers to decide for themselves whether or not his arguments carry conviction.

THE islands of Britain appeared to the peoples of antiquity to be a realm of faery enchantment, populated by Giants: the land of the Gods. Traditions that the earliest Britons descended from the skies have been perpetuated in the old Gaelic chant from the Hebridean island of Barra:

*"Not of the Seed of Adam are we,
Nor is Abraham our Father,
But of the Seed of the Proud Angel
Driven forth from Heaven."*

Conventional belief that Britons were barbarians daubed with woad rests mainly on brief descriptions by a Julius Caesar smarting from defeats. Pytheas, the Greek mariner who circumnavigated Britain in B.C. 380, found a flourishing country. The poet Martial sang: "For mountains and fair women, Britain is beyond compare." Boadicea was a wealthy and talented woman, and both Tacitus and Dio Cassius applauded her cultured mind. Strabo and Ammianus Marcellinus marvelled at the wisdom of the Druids, who were believed to have been the teachers of Pythagoras. The Druids claimed descent from the god Dis, (Jupiter), and also worshipped Mercury, Apollo and Minerva (probably Space Beings), the identical deities of Greece and Rome. The historians, Nennius, Geoffrey of Monmouth and Polydore Vergil, all agreed that the Bronze Age Kings of Britain were descended from Brut, grandson of Aeneas, and from the goddess Venus. Such lineage, literally from the skies, may have originated belief in the divine right of Kings.

A patient unravelment of the old legends seems to retore to the islands of Britain a proud ancestry ascending to the gods, when these ancient shores were assaulted from Space. Tacitus claimed that Cronus (Saturn), Ruler of the Golden Age, was deposed by Zeus (Jupiter) and then sent bound in chains to Britain; Plutarch added that many lesser gods accompanied him, all guarded by Briareus with a hundred hands. The Etruscans believed

that the Saturnians had blessed our Earth with a wonderful civilisation which was in turn overthrown by more virile invaders from Jupiter or its moons. Worship of Bel and Alan, identified with Cronus (Saturn), is said to be perpetuated in place-names and folk-dances to this very day; the great circle at Avebury is considered to be an astronomical temple sacred to Saturn. Since Cronus and his defeated allies were imprisoned in Britain, these islands probably formed an important base for the Space Beings, confirming worldwide superstitions that Britain was the abode of the gods. The Book of Enoch described how that patriarch flew to the West, possibly to Britain, on a whirlwind which translated him to the skies.

Irish manuscripts describe the giant race of Formorii, a great maritime nation before the Flood. Were these giants—the sons of Space Beings and the Daughters of Men chronicled in Genesis, who fought the Gods for thirteen years until the war was ended by Hercules—believed to have visited Britain? The giants are said to have used fantastic weapons, piling mountain on mountain to storm the skies. Hesiod tells how the Gods launched the "Arrow of Apollo" to destroy the Hyperboreans, the peoples of Western Europe. The hero Bellerophon, on the flying horse Pegasus slew the Chimera, a fire-breathing monster which laid waste the lands of the West, possibly symbolising conflict between Spacemen and Britain. Comyns Beaumont vividly describes how the Scottish Highlands are pitted with the ruins of prehistoric fortresses vitrified by titanic electric blasts, thunderbolts of Zeus which fused the solid rock. Lewis Spence states that in Snowdonia there exist remains of the British city of Emrys, with cyclopean fortifications, known as the ambrosial city of Dinas Afferaon or the Higher Powers. Tradition asserts that it was here, in the ancient days of sun worship, that dragons were concealed which were frequently harnessed by the children of the Welsh Goddess Keridwen, suggesting visitations by Space Beings. Could the famous Welsh Dragons be symbolism for Spaceships?

The Irish tell of the flashing, cyclopean Eye of Balor, which annihilated all who were fixed by its gaze, rather like the Gods (Spacemen) of ancient Mexico, who used malignant rays to paralyse their enemies. One remembers too, how Perseus, using Medusa's Head, turned people to stone.

The Druids in Britain worshipped Hermes (Mercury), the god associated with Moses and his magic rod; Hermes bore a caduceus or wand of power and was believed to have taught the Druids magic, music and medicine. The serpent rod of Hermes was described as controlling some sidereal force unknown to our twentieth century: the Druids are said to have used Dis Lanach (Lightning of the Gods) and Druis Lanach (Lightning of the Druids) with which they shrivelled their enemies. The alleged use of magic in ages past becomes credible if we accept that the Initiates of antiquity may have inherited from the Space Beings a science based on different principles from our own, just as the UFOs transcend our own technology.

The Druids of Ireland claimed to be descendants of the Tuatha De Danaan, god-like beings who taught them the secrets of heaven; they possessed the Slat-na-davithta or magic wand. Mog Ruth, the famous Druid of Munster, wore a blue and white speckled headpiece to assist his magic flight through the air. He defeated an opposing Druid, Ciothmode, in aerial combat, and aided Simon Magus in the construction of the magical wheel, Roth Fail, in this he flew to Rome accompanied by his daughter, Tlachtga, to dispute with St. Paul; unfortunately they crashed before the Emperor Nero. St. Columba is said to have described a flying vessel carrying thousands of men. Flying is common in Irish tradition; the legend, Lia Fail, narrates how King Conn used to mount the battlements of the royal fortress of Tara so that no hostile beings from the air could land unobserved.

Nennius records that long after Brut's arrival in Britain, the Scots landed in Ireland from Spain, a reference to the well-established migration to Britain of the "Beaker" peoples from the Iberian peninsula. A Spanish fleet of thirty ships brought people to Ireland when a "Tower of glass" appeared, the summit of which was crowded with men. Eventually the ships attacked the "Tower", which destroyed them. Could this be some garbled reference to a Spaceship? Ships of glass appear to have been greatly esteemed by the Druids. The *Caer Wydr* mentioned in "The Spoils of Anwyn" was a vessel of glass in which King Arthur is said to have explored the underworld region of Anwyn. It appears identical with the boat of glass in Irish myth in which Conla the Red was spirited away to the Land of the Ever Living by a fairy princess.

The resemblance between these ships of glass and the solar boats in Egyptian tombs is strengthened by the Celtic religion myths of the Sky Father and Earth Mother which had many elements of the Egyptian religion. These myths may refer to the Sons of God (Spacemen) who mated with the Daughters of Men, and the ships of glass may well represent the Spaceships. The magician, Merlin, popularly endowed with the accomplishments we attribute to Spacemen, escaped from the Saxons to Vortigern in a ship of glass; King Arthur himself is believed by some to have come from the skies. About A.D. 1510, Ariosto, the Renaissance poet, wrote about glass ships in *Orlando Furioso*, Canto 1, Stanza 8.

*"Portate alcune in gran navi di vetro
Da i fier Demonii, cento volte e cento
Con mantici soffiare lor faccian dietro,
Che mai non fur per l'aria il maggior vento."*

*"Bear Ye some (Spirits) in great ships of glass,
For the proud Demons, a hundred times and a hundred,
Impel them from the rear with puffs from bellows,
So that never was there greater wind."*

To the unscientific soul might not a spaceship appear like a ship of glass, and a Spaceman like a Spirit from Heaven?

References in the Hindu Vedas and in the Bible, support the Greek, Scandinavian and Mexican legends that Spacemen visited our Earth. Comyns Beaumont remarks that on Callenish in the Hebrides, a great circle of stone might have been a winged Temple, and that Skye also bore the Gaelic name of "Sgiathanach" meaning a "winged island" or "giant wing".

Geoffrey of Monmouth records that in the second millennium B.C. the Bronze Age King, Bladud, "a right cunning artifer" taught astronomy and necromancy throughout Britain, fashioned wings and tried to "go upon the top of the air" when he crashed upon the Temple of Apollo on Lud's hill in the city of Trinovantum (London) and was dashed to pieces, the first aerial accident! This story has affinities with the legend of Daedalus and Icarus.

Britain's two patron Saints, St. Michael and St. George, are sometimes identified with Castor and Pollux, the Heavenly Twins, who were credited with teaching men civilisation. Theologians venerate St. Michael as a Warrior of God leading the Hosts of Heaven. Students of UFOs may read in this description a "Commodore of Spaceships." Various headlands and hilltops in Britain related to St. Michael may suggest ancient traditions of visitations from space.

In his "Histories of the Kings of Britain", Geoffrey of Monmouth recalls that when Uther Pendragon was fighting the Saxons at Winchester "there appeared a star of marvellous bigness and

brightness stretching forth only one ray whereon was a ball of fire spreading forth in the likeness of a dragon, and from the mouth of the dragon issued ten rays whereof the one was of such length as that it did seem to reach beyond the regions of Gaul and the other verging towards the Irish sea did end in lesser rays." Is this the earliest British sighting of a UFO? Geoffrey also describes how Cadwallader, King of the Britons, whilst fighting the Saxons, was fitting out his fleet, when an "Angel" spoke to him in thunder and bade him go to the Pope Sergius at Rome, where he later did penance and renounced worldly affairs.

Irish mythology extols the power of Cuchulain who fought aerial battles in flying chariots and annihilated his enemies with flashing lightning like Zeus on Olympus and the celestial Rama in old India. All these are suggestive of Overlords from Space. The magic powers of Cuchulain were said to be known to St. Patrick, who dispelled snowstorms and darkness raised by the Druids, evoked celestial light, practised levitation and used healing stones. For those feats he received help from "Angels" (Spacemen). Nennius, who lived within two or three centuries of St. Patrick, wrote that the Saint was warned by an "Angel" before crossing the Irish Sea; he fasted forty days on a mountain and spoke to "God". In a way he resembled Abraham, for an "Angel" spoke to him from a burning bush (UFO?). No one knows his sepulchre, and this causes speculation as to whether, like Enoch, he was translated to the skies.

The old Irish believed that the spaces of the air were closely crowded with a disordered crew of rebel satellites, held invisible lest men should become infected by their evil curses. Nennius records that St. Germanus told someone that "Angels" were waiting in the air to take him away.

On several occasions he called down fire from heaven to blast Vortigern, who was fighting Hengist and Horsa. The Saint prayed to the "Lord" three days and nights. On the third night at the third hour fire fell suddenly from heaven and totally burned the castle. Vortigern, the daughter of Hengist, his other wives, and all the inhabitants, both men and women, perished miserably in the blast. This brings to mind the story of Sodom and Gomorrah.

King Arthur is said by Nennius to have received the assistance of the "Lord" in his twelve great battles against the Saxons, presumably with the aid of Merlin, who according to Geoffrey of Monmouth "never had a father".

Conn, King of Ireland, described that when he entered a mysterious mound he beheld the Sun God, Lugh, seated beside a woman of great beauty, which recalls to us the case of "Our Lady of Fátima", seen in Portugal in 1917 with associated phenomena suggestive of Spaceships. The alleged materialisations of "fairies", both male and female, with human proportions, throughout hundreds of years in Britain, have much in common with sightings of Spacemen today. The intriguing "fairy ring" marks on grass recall the strange tracks of a possible UFO near Capua in B.C. 82, as recorded by Julius Obsequens. There also spring to mind the numerous scorched earth markings discovered during the last decade. Both Ovid and Lewis Spence state that "fairies" were former "Gods": could they have been Spacemen?

The scanty records of the past, confusing though they be, seem to extend the proud history of Britain by thousands of years, evoking those glorious days when our ancient country was ruled by the "Gods" themselves.

PROMOTION BONUS

Although our scheme only commenced on May 1st, 1965, several readers are well in the running for the award of a year's free subscription. This is the modicum of encouragement we are offering to those subscribers who introduce FIVE new members to us by April 30, 1966.

Please remember that we cannot give you credit unless you yourself send in the name, address and remittance of the person you are introducing. At the same time, it is suggested that you remind us to mark your card accordingly. This is essential, as we are, as usual, receiving new applications which come in under their own steam.

Everyone is eligible to participate, and that includes new subscribers introduced under the scheme as well as old.

Our recruiting drive is making a good start. Before time runs out we may well think up a way of rewarding those of you who contrive to introduce, say, three or four new members in the allotted time—so don't despair. Every little helps in the promotion of the well-being of our REVIEW. Keep up the good work.

George Adamski

By Desmond Leslie

OF all the people in the flying saucer world, George Adamski stands alone as its most controversial character. Many others have claimed contacts and been treated with tolerance, belief or amused contempt, but George had only to open his mouth to bring down a storm of abuse, praise or wonderment.

Perhaps I came to know him as well as anybody. I stayed with him several times and discovered facets in his character seldom revealed in public. Underneath the talkative, colourful, rather outrageous exterior lurked a very great human being. Some quirk in his nature often took pains to conceal this and presented instead, as his public face, a far more shallow person than he really was.

Who was he?

Certainly no ordinary person. Physically he was Polish, with, I think, a touch of Romany. Immensely strong, good looking and with burning black eyes. Spiritually he was more than one person. There was the George of public lectures—the one I liked least. He was a bad speaker in a crowd. He was nervous, muddly and tried to say too much all at once. Crowds fascinated, yet frightened him. Those who have seen him only on the lecture platform must have gone away disappointed. Then there was the relaxed, naughty George; as good a drinker as any man, with a keen eye for a pretty face, and a puckish delight in shocking the prude.

Finally there was another George, beautifully spoken, wise, kind, and deeply aware of the importance of his task. Through this George I several times glimpsed the presence of a Master, and I was always sorry when the curtain came down again and the worldly mask obscured him.

I often wondered why he should have been singled out as the prime prophet of saucery. He believed that he had reincarnated from another planet through karmic reasons to give this teaching, and I find that idea quite acceptable. He believed that others, greater in the world's esteem, had also been contacted and given the same mission, but that for various personal reasons had refused or failed. He saw himself as the "lame and the halt and the blind" who were called to the king's feast after the chosen guests had made excuses not to come. He felt he was a broken reed, but alas the only reed willing to try and play *their* tune. So with all his might, with his inability to write good English, his difficulty in public speaking, and the

innate difficulties of being the character he was, he set out undaunted by criticism or abuse to give the message as best he saw it.

This to me seems most probable; even a wise move on the part of the Brothers. To choose a great and respected person would be too easy for us to accept, or too difficult for that person who might be demoted and declared mad. Again, in George Adamski were all the virtues and failings of this planet, slightly over-lifesized. So that one could recognize an aspect of oneself in him and judge from a more personal basis.

To assess the validity of his claims is still difficult. Personally I am satisfied that his photographs and early contacts are authentic and will in time be proven so. Some of his wilder claims take a lot of swallowing, but just when you decide to write him off as a babbler, something turns up to substantiate them. For instance, when I first visited him in 1954 he spoke of the Van Allen Belts, and the "Fireflies in space" as later seen by cosmonauts. Neither of these were known at the time. The last time I saw him he calmly announced "I saw Pope John yesterday," and that, despite the onset of his Holiness's last illness. Well, as it happened this was confirmed. Pope John gave him a beautiful gold medallion effigy of himself, details of which, as far as I know, have never been released. It is only given to the most special people.

That was the maddening thing about George. Just as you thought you had caught him out in a whopper, something turned up to substantiate his claim.

Anyone who knew him grew to love him immensely. Our first contact was so strange. My *Flying Saucers Have Landed* was being rejected by publisher after publisher when I heard, through Meade Layne, of the first desert contact a week previously. I immediately wrote to George asking if he would let me see, and possibly buy his photos for my book. He replied by sending me the whole remarkable set of pictures with permission to use them without fee. What an extraordinary man, I thought. He takes the most priceless pictures of all time and wants no money for them. Later he sent me his manuscript humbly suggesting I might be able to find a publisher for it. By this time dear Waveney Girvan had accepted my book and was perturbed that if we used George's pictures and synopsis of his story on our own, George's book wouldn't stand a chance. After much soul search-

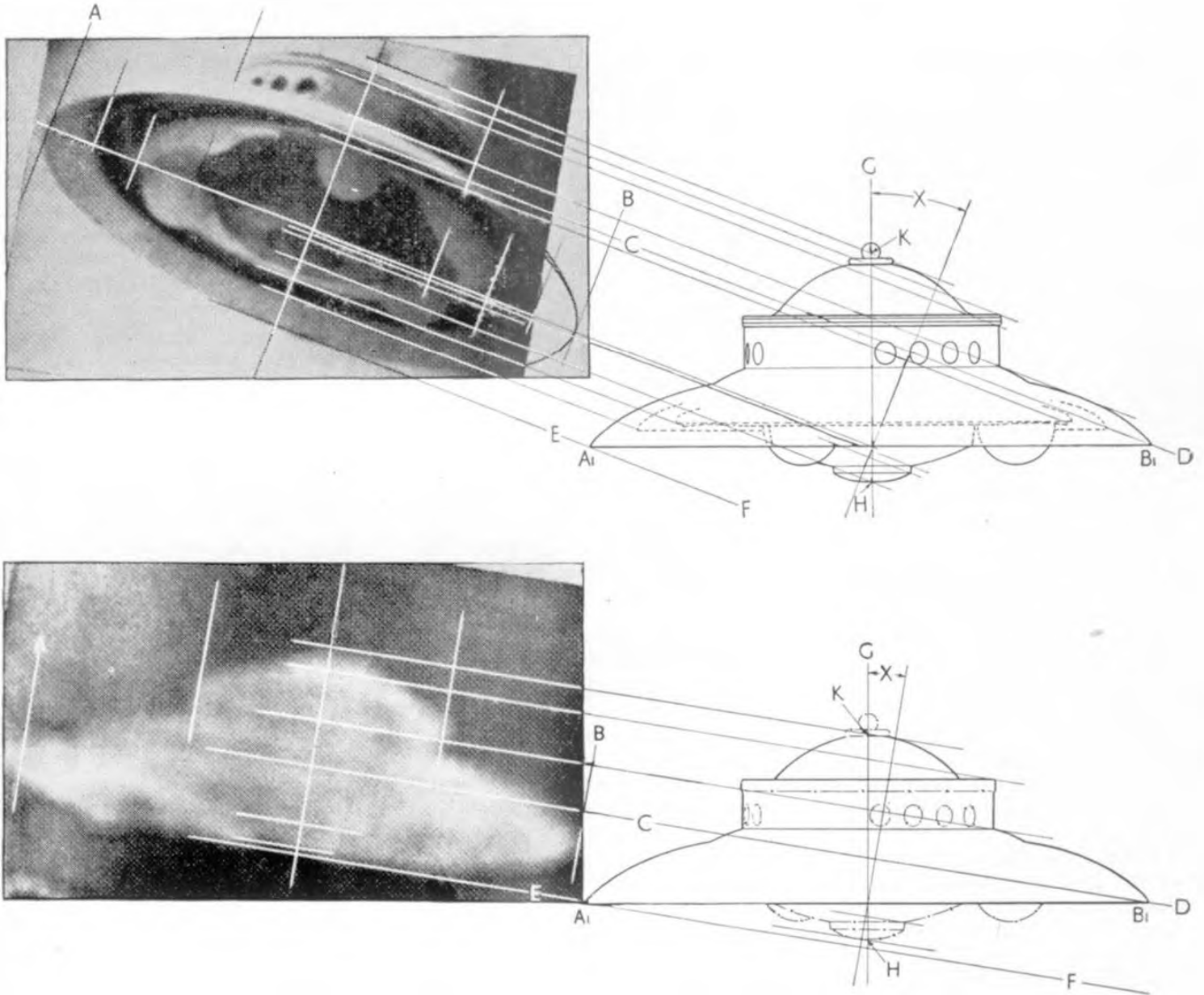
ing Waveney suggested a joint publication. We wrote to George who cabled *the following day before receiving our letter*, "Agree to joint publication." Here indeed was telepathy at work. And so the amazing relationship developed!

We shall miss George. Miss him very much, but I cannot feel sad at his going. He gave his utmost to the work and the world will never be quite the

same place again, richer for his coming a little poorer for his going. But I don't believe we have by any means seen the last of him. If he is reborn on another planet he has promised to come back and contact us when possible.

With George—anything could happen. And usually does!

Dear old Space Man—Go in Peace!



The illustration is an orthographic comparison of the Adamski photograph and that taken by Stephen Darbishire and described by him and his cousin, Adrian Myer, on February 15, 1954. Prior to this an almost identical object had been seen and described by Mr. F. W. Potter, an amateur astronomer and a highly respected citizen of Norwich. (See *Eastern Evening News*, October 8, 1953. A detailed sketch is provided. Only two differences need be noted. The three-ball "landing gear" is not showing and later Mr. Potter said that as the object was observed through his 3½" refractor telescope the object, as shown in his sketch, should be reversed.)

Critics of the Adamski photographs must either accept this corroborative evidence or produce some show of reason to support the theory that George Adamski, Stephen Darbishire, Adrian Myer, and F. W. Potter are either lying separately or in conjunction. So far the only arguments against this theory have been based on prejudice and a complete lack of supporting evidence. Until this is forthcoming the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW can not close the Adamski file. We print the above illustration from Leonard G. Cramp's *Space, Gravity and the Flying Saucer* (now out of print) for the benefit of new readers. The above facts are referred to in the leading article in this issue.

MAIL BAG

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

Michel on Menzel

Sir,—in connection with my debate with Dr. Menzel, I would like to say that, despite certain appearances which may deceive the Anglo-Saxon reader, I entirely share Wade Wellman's view: I consider Dr. Menzel to be a man who is as deserving of our respect as he is enigmatic.

1. Enigmatic: he is a man who has spent a considerable number of the years of his life in studying something that does not exist; I know many astronomers who are of the same opinion as Dr. Menzel, but *they* don't grant as much as five minutes per year to the flying saucers. As one of them said to me once, when laughing to my face about an inexplicable case that I had laid before him in order to nonplus him: "Why should I waste my time, just to please you, on finding an explanation which, anyhow is bound to exist, inasmuch as the flying saucers *don't* exist?" I should like to be able to put this same question to Dr. Menzel in front of an excellent meal laid on for us in a good Paris restaurant, with a bottle of good wine standing between us.

2. For, fundamentally, I am very fond of the good Dr. Menzel and I respect him. Of all the scientists who, since 1947, have been preventing people from giving consideration to the UFOs, he is the only one who has had the courage to say why, thereby running the risk—a trifling one—of getting a few nasty knocks from ill-bred folks like myself, but also running the far more dangerous risk of provoking ridicule from his own colleagues.

For this is something that is unknown to the immense majority of ufologists: namely that, for the majority of the astronomers

throughout the whole world who know Dr. Menzel, writing *against* the flying saucers or writing *for* them is writing something that is *sin*, something that is the most ridiculous, the most childish thing, and the most unworthy of a true man of science. *And Dr. Menzel knows this.* And this is why I respect his courage.

I hope with all my heart that a decisive argument, either for or against, will come along to put an end to the polemic in which we stand ranged against him. In his own peculiar way he has a good knowledge of our problem. If the facts were to compel us finally to hold the same view, I do not doubt that he would make an exceptional contribution to our knowledge about the UFOs.—Aimé Michel, St. Vincent les Forts, France.

Wellman on Menzel

Sir,—I would like to extend some of my comments on Dr. Menzel's orthoteny battle. Not being any kind of a mathematician, I am not committed to any position in this particular dispute, but one slight mistake in my article should be cleared up. Dr. Menzel's second orthoteny submission was rejected by Waveney Girvan, who thought the statistical debate was boring the readers. When I wrote my last article I didn't know that the new editorship had decided to see it through—a fact communicated to me a few days after I had sent in the piece. Anyhow, the new decision is for the best, since the truth should certainly emerge, one way or the other, from this debate.

Dr. Menzel has disapproved of my quotation ("This cockeyed junk") from one of his private letters. He points out that letters are not written for publication, that he would never use this phrasing except in highly in-

formal contexts, and that it does not express his opinion of the entire UFO mystery — only of the spaceship theory. I should perhaps apologize for quoting without prior consultation, but even so, the phrase is revealing of Dr. Menzel's emotional involvement with the field. By this time he probably wishes he could kick the habit.—Wade Wellman, 407 Strongs, Stevens Point, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

Moon or Mars?

Sir,—I read with concern the article on interesting reluctant Senators and M.P.s in ufology in the March/April FLYING SAUCER REVIEW. The Reverend G. J. Cyr would appear to be standing in a position alien to both those of the flying saucer researchers and to those of the scientists. If an independent inquiry were to decide that our Moon is a base for extraterrestrials, the case for abandoning space-travel would no longer be in existence. It would obviously be of the utmost importance—for our own safety, if for no other reason—to meet these other beings.

Rather than trying to avoid the issue, it will be far more constructive to examine the results from the American Mariner IV, now approaching Mars. It will fly by the Red Planet on July 14th, relaying photographs to us after Mars has passed between the probe and the Earth. If the probe indicates bases on Mars, this would be a very good case for speeding up the whole space programme. If we are indeed being visited by aliens, Mars is the most likely place for them to establish a permanent base. Certainly looking at the Moon for Spaceships has proved a most unrewarding and thankless task.—Antony W. Orme, 19 Stratford Road, London, W.8.

Amateur Astronomers

Sir,—Mr. P. J. Kelly in his article on "Another Southampton Flap" makes some extreme references to Amateur astronomers. I would like to point out to Mr. Kelly that in this context the word amateur is not synonymous with second rate—as he would have his readers believe. From Sir W. Herschel, the Bath organist who discovered Uranus, to Mr. F. W. Hyde, who recently helped to unravel the mysteries of the radio emissions from Jupiter, there have been a long line of amateur astronomers of excellent reputation and of world renown. They have compiled, under the auspices of the British Astronomical Association, the greater part of our knowledge of the Solar planets and satellites.

A second point I would like to make is this. If we are going to elevate ufology into the ranks of the respectable sciences (as has been done with psychology, hypnosis and telepathy) then we must proceed in a scientific and logical manner. Constant haranguing of scientists with charges of lack of imagination and blinkered outlook, together with the accompanying misunderstandings on both sides of the fence will not produce the desired recognition for ufology.

One of the present trends in ufological circles that comes under this heading is the tendency to lean more and more heavily on hypotheses based on as-yet undiscovered "facts", e.g., gravity powered craft, time skipping, etc. These are assumptions beyond the bounds of even predictions from present knowledge. Far more will be gained by careful reduction of the facts, the sighting descriptions than will ever be gained by flights of fancy. Ufology should take a lesson from the amateur astronomer, not the other way round.—Stephen Smith, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

[It was I who italicised the words "Amateur" and "Professional" in Mr. Kelly's article, and so produced the emphasis to which our correspondent objects. I am sure Mr. Kelly, like myself, has nothing but admiration for astronomers, but I am also sure he was right to draw attention to this particular gentleman. All too often we hear of absurd and unconsidered rationalisations about UFOs being being paraded by people who have, or claim to have a certain scientific status, in the

knowledge that because of that status their word will be accepted as gospel truth.—EDITOR.]

The Bampton Incident

Sir,—May I refer to your "World round-up" news item *Official lips sealed at Bampton* in the March/April, 1965 issue of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW?

Whilst being a strong supporter of the view that the public at large should be provided with as much data as possible on UFOs in general, I also appreciate that official secrecy in some cases is a necessary and justified requirement.

However there appears to be a case cited where officialdom has exceeded its terms of reference and in which I may be permitted to make an informed comment.

The "kite-like object which landed by parachute" is, in my view, most probably a radar reflector such as is currently used by the British Meteorological Office for high altitude radar wind-finding.

These reflectors are suspended under conventional "Met. Balloons", and they are of such construction that they can be tracked by ground radar stations to determine upper air wind strength, etc., when there is low cloud or at night.

When these met. balloons ultimately burst, the metal reflectors fall back to earth and to minimise any damage that they might cause, a paper parachute is normally attached to them. There is nothing secret about these devices.—Ian B. Wright, 103 Rayleigh Road, Palmers Green, London, N.13.

Jupiter's Satellites have atmospheres

Sir,—According to "Soviet News", Russian astronomers claim to have proved with photo spectrograms at the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory, that three of the largest satellites of planet Jupiter have atmospheres. Their names are Io, Europa and Ganymede. The first two are about as large as our moon, and the third one is about the size of Mercury.—Walter Firminger, 10B Canterbury Road, Ashford, Kent.

The Most Amazing Case of All

Sir,—I for one am very glad to note the tone of your leading article (Vol. 11/2). For many years, long before the advent of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, I have considered UFOs to be a very mixed blessing, maybe not a blessing at all.

Sooner or later all of us, in our respective ways, must ask the question "What is Truth?", and so ultimately we are bound to accept or reject Jesus himself: Jesus Christ, the Son of the Living God. But we cannot accept Christ without at the same time accepting the Bible itself. "Who knows if the Bible is true?" asks W. R. Drake (p. 23). Jesus certainly knew—his whole life and teaching were based upon his Heavenly Father's holy word in Scripture.

Few of your readers would deny that we live in apocalyptic times. Our Lord continually referred to future events by quoting past experience, the Flood in particular. What caused the Flood? Gen. VI, 4, 5, is the key: "The sons of God came in unto the daughters of men, and they bare children to them . . . and the wickedness of man was great in the earth". Or, as we should say, Spacemen claiming to be bearers of cosmic knowledge, etc., etc., interbred with Earthmen and brought complete disaster upon the world.

If there is any truth in Gordon Creighton's article it looks as if the whole wretched business could well happen all over again. St. John's advice (1 Jn. IV, 1-3) is more relevant now than it ever was.—Revd. Eric Inglesby, 11 Haroldsleigh Ave., Crownhill, Plymouth.

Identification

Sir,—Mrs. Mary E. Nickens, who lived near Eureka Springs, Arkansas until the death of her husband, was visiting here during the last part of January, 1965. She said that one day in June, 1959, she was out in her yard. Her husband was not at home at the time. She said she saw a "large oil tank looking thing coming through the air." It was in the south, not very high, and going north east, passing over her neighbour's home about 300

yards distant. The craft was slowly rotating. She saw no door, but thought she saw one window or port-hole. It had a dome on top. The object was made of very bright metal, probably aluminium," she added. It made no noise that she could hear.

I received my copy of the November/December, 1964, issue of *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* the next day. When Mrs. Nickens saw the drawing on the cover, she said, "That is a picture of the same thing I saw!"—Frank Hudson, Star Route 2, Elkins, Arkansas 72727, U.S.A.

Russian and American Bases in Brazil?

Sir,—Mr. Henk J. Hinfelaar's sug-

gestion that the people involved in the "Brazilian Farmer" story were really American or Russians operating secret craft from bases in the Brazilian jungle is the most ludicrous thing that I have encountered in all the years that I have been investigating UFOs, and I fear it shows remarkably little knowledge either of the world political situation or of the physical features of South America.

In 1950, the year of the alleged article in the European edition of *Life*, I was living in Brazil, and I can assure you that if anyone had suggested in that year that the Russians had secret bases in the hinterland of South America the reaction on the part of the American public would

quite certainly have been something of the order of their reaction to the later dangerous threat to them from Red Cuba.

I am afraid poor Mr. Hinfelaar has been having his leg pulled.

That, as he suggests, a Russian or an American air-crew obligingly placed one of their "dames" at the disposal of a casual visitor, is certainly an interesting thought. I don't of course know so much about the habits of the Russian Air Force in that respect, but perhaps their "communism" makes them more "generous", and less preoccupied with "*meum et tuum*"?

One thing I do know however is

(Continued on page 23)

PERSONAL COLUMN

(Rate: first three lines 5/-, extra lines (or part) 5/- each)

GEORGE ADAMSKI died in Washington D.C. at 10 p.m. on April 23rd. In mourning him, his co-workers around the world ask that all who trusted him and believed in his work will prove that trust now. Whatever colour, race, or creed, we ask your active support for George Adamski's "International get Acquainted Program". He worked until the end. We shall carry on his work. Please contact: Ronald Caswell, IGAP-GB, 309 Carthers Mead, Harlow, Essex, England.

WANTED, at 5/- each: clean copies of F.S.R.—all Vol. I; Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5 of Vol II, No. 4 of Vol. III and No. 4 of Vol. IV.—Munro, 8 Woodside Cres., Cottingley, Bingley, Yorks.

SWISS Subscriber would buy or exchange photographs and moving film of UFOs: R. Perrinjaquet, 26 Joinville, Geneva 1216, Switzerland.

INTERPLANETARY NEWS SERVICE. Membership 25/- p.a. Details 4d. Write: Miss S. Stebbing, 87 Selsea Ave., Herne Bay, Kent.

WANTED, LP/Tape "Authentic Music From Another Planet" by Howard Menger. Please write to S. Knaggs, 90 George-A-Green Road, Lupset, Wakefield, Yorks.

CORRECTION

OUR contributor Luis Schonherr writes: In my article "UFOs and the Fourth Dimension, Part 2"*[†], I implied in connection with the ball lightning theory of Benedicks that lightning balls consist of electrically charged gas, and that static discharges from the balls may cause their rapid motion.

Although I myself believe it possible that electrical effects may be associated with lightning balls, I must point out that Benedicks did not suggest this in the paper cited by me. He regards a lightning ball as a mass of dissociated oxygen and hydrogen. If now a certain part of the ball is cooled off below the minimum temperature required for the maintenance of the dissociation, a local recombination (combustion) of the two gases to form water takes place. This recombination produces protuberances of flames, which exercise a considerable reaction power on the whole gas mass.

As Benedicks does not consider a lightning ball as an electrical discharge but rather as the result thereof, he thinks, that the term lightning instead of ball lightning would be more appropriate.

The confusion on my part arose from a short and ambiguous note which I had made from the *Arkiv fur Geofysik* years ago.

I may add, however, that my conclusions regarding the improbability of a cooling effect by the induced air movement from an aircraft are not affected by this difference.

Note

**FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*, January/February, 1964.

that, having seen for myself during the last War, in quite a number of areas of the world, the vigorous competition between the American servicemen and their Allies for the available female company, I find this picture of them disposing of their lady friends in this manner deep in the jungle (where there aren't too many dames about) just a wee bit too improbable—in fact a whole lot more improbable than a spaceship from Tau Ceti or Epsilon Eridani or the Lord knows where.

Then there is that vexed question of the small stature of the crew (not to mention the fact that, as we know, the doctors in Rio found A.V.B. to be *radioactive* after his cosmic dalliance). I think I am right in saying that owing to generally improved pre-natal care and nutrition, certainly in the USA and USSR at any rate, not so many people nowadays are failing to reach reasonable stature in those countries,

and dwarfs must be quite a bit harder to come by than they used to be.

I can only say that I saw extremely few dwarfs in the USA, either among the public or the armed forces, and I have seen very few Russian midgets either, even in circuses. So these many reported landings, in recent years, of machines manned by little fellows must certainly be throwing a bit of a strain on the American and Soviet reserves of midgets, and both sides must be scraping the bottom of the barrel by now.

Mr. Hinfelaar says that he has a similar case on record, which he is unable to publish, "for security reasons". May I suggest that Mr. Hinfelaar has not only had his leg pulled. *He has had his brain washed.*

Finally, I notice that he says he knows about the famous article in *Life* (European edition) for June 26, 1950, only from hearsay. He has never managed to get a copy, and it is

strange that his overseas informant has not sent him one.

Well, let me put his mind at rest on that score. He is doomed to remain unlucky in his search. I spent a couple of pleasant hours last week browsing through the archives of *Time-Life Inc.*, in their palatial Bond Street headquarters, and I looked very carefully at the bound volumes of the European edition. *Life* is a fortnightly publication. It came out on June 19, 1950 and July 3, 1950. There was no number on June 26.

And had there been, we can be quite certain that, whatever it contained, there would have been no silly stories about Soviet or American bases in the Brazilian jungle.

Had there been such a story, the Brazilians themselves would have had some pungent comments to make too! —Gordon Creighton, Royal Geographical Society, London. S.W.7.

'Sir Gilbert Inglefield . . . caused a sensation in the City of London last week.

"He gave a lecture on the theme 'Flying saucers are fact not fiction' to an audience of sedate insurance men within the sacred precincts of Lloyds Library.

"'We are not the only travellers in space,' Sir Gilbert declared, and produced evidence of sightings and scientific investigations. There were, he said, three kinds of unidentified flying objects—'common flying saucers, usually with three-legged landing gear; flying cigars, thought to be mother ships; and fireballs which follow aeroplanes but are directed by some sort of control.'

"Sir Gilbert . . . is an alderman of the City of London and likely to be a future Lord Mayor."

(Continued from page 10)

II. The man who visited a UFO near Pajas Blancas

The case of the motorcyclist from Córdoba who was taken inside to view a flying saucer near the Pajas Blancas International Airport, was one of the items reported in *A South American Trio* in the January/February number of the REVIEW.

This incident took place on May 1, 1957, and my friend Señor Alemán later managed to get an interview with him, on the understanding that his name would never be published. The "motorcyclist" explained: "What I am now telling you in confidence has been revealed to nobody so far, and if you don't believe it, I can't say I blame you, for I doubt whether anybody would believe it if I were to state the facts openly. When it happened (i.e. in 1957), the mere mention of flying saucers would

have meant that I would have been considered hopelessly insane."

NOTE: At the time of his interview with Alemán, the Córdoba motorcyclist made a sketch which appeared in the *Diario de Córdoba* with the story in 1959. Our artist's version appears on this page.—EDITOR.

omitted in error

In our next issue

Articles on current topics by such well-known authors as Jacques Vallée, Professor Charles Maney, Wade Wellman, Jerome Clark, an examination of the Electromagnetic Effects of UFOs by Paul Newman, and a review of Jacques Vallée's important new book 'Anatomy of a Phenomenon'

Postscript to the Most Amazing case of All

By Gordon Creighton

In this article, Mr. Creighton voices a few final thoughts on the story of the Brazilian farmer, which was published in the January/February number of the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*, and analysed in detail in the March/April number.

SEVERAL weeks after the publication of the January/February edition of the *REVIEW*, and at a time when the March/April number was already at the printers, copies of the Spanish language magazine *O Cruzeiro* of Rio de Janeiro found their way to us one by one. We discovered that they carried, in serial form, the story of our farmer from the remote backwoods of Brazil, who claimed that he had been abducted by the crew of a flying saucer, for the purpose of what the author of the *O Cruzeiro* articles calls "interplanetary procreation."

In our original source material, which was sent to us in 1962 by Dr. W. Buhler of the Sociedade Brasileira de Estudos Sobre Discos Voadores, the farmer was referred to only as A.V.B., his identity having been kept secret for "understandable reasons". We chose to call him "Adhemar", because it reads much easier than A.V.B. In the *O Cruzeiro* account, however, his name has been revealed. It is ANTONIO VILLAS BÔAS, and we learn that he lives near São Francisco de Sales, in a distant part of the province of Minas Gerias, near to the border with São Paulo province. My deductions that he lived in the Ponte Poran district are therefore incorrect, but in terms of distances as measured in South America, I was not so very far out in my reckoning. I do not think the story has lost any of its impact as a result of this disclosure.

It has been suggested to the editor of the *REVIEW* and to myself that the "Adhemar" story is sensational. I would like to suggest however, that far from being sensational, the "Adhemar" story is nothing new in the long history of planet Earth. We can speculate furthermore that it is also far from being new in the history of other planets.

Pygmies and giants

We know of course that Evolution is a fact. Nature shows us some such system at work, and I see no reason to doubt that the same great Creative Powers are at work throughout the Universe. But are our scientists quite certain that they know everything about the origins of all the races and sub-races of Homo Sapiens now swarming on this planet of ours? That notable UFO researcher M. K. Jessup, for one, doubted it very much, and

he drew attention particularly to the mystery of the pygmies (*little men*, let us remember). Again, Cieza de León, in his *Crónica del Perú* (1555) relates an Inca tradition that Peru had once suffered a visitation of gigantic beardless men, with hair down to their shoulders, who were so tall that the tallest of the Incas only came up to their knees. "Their eyes were as big as plates", he added, and we recall our old friend José Higgins, and his description of the giants he met near Baurú in 1947. Cieza de León also informs us that they "brought no women with them", and goes on to say that the giants overran all lowland Peru, conquered the Indians, and took Indian women as wives, but that for obvious reasons they were unsuited to each other, and that many of the women died as a result.

Psychism, Demonology and Witchcraft

If we are ever to get to the bottom of the UFO problem, we shall have to examine with a fine-tooth comb all existing human records, all mythology, all history, all religions, all traditions and superstitions too. Even Soviet UFO researchers (Agrest and Kazantsev) are beginning to search the Bible, and have come up with some highly interesting finds. All records of psychism, demonology, witchcraft and so forth, must be investigated afresh in the light of the phenomena now occurring.

For example, in a mediaeval book called *The Emperors' Capitularies* (Karoli Magni et Ludovici Pii Christianos Capitula) of the time of Charlemagne (A.D. 742-814), we read that one day at Lyons, three men and a woman descended from an aerial ship, one of a squadron that had frequently been seen. The local populace, in uproar, wanted them burned as magicians or wizards, whereas the truth of the matter was that the four people were "sylphs" who came from the World of the Elements. For centuries this episode, if considered at all as more than just rubbish, has been pigeon-holed in the category of *demonology* or *witchcraft*. Is there, however, another interpretation that can be put upon it, an interpretation that has only begun to force itself upon the minds of Earth Men since 1947?

Incubi and Succubae

There is one field that I would particularly stress

as requiring fresh investigation in the light of current events. I refer to the persistent accounts, mainly in XIth and XIIth century ecclesiastical writings in Latin, of a creature called the *incubus* (male) and of another called the *succuba* (female).

In theological parlance, these were entities that were in the habit of appearing and tempting people: the offspring of such unions were demons and witches (see *Encyclopaedia Britannica*).

Modern psychiatry has seen in these concepts merely a product of the repressions that afflicted monks and nuns in closed Orders. I agree that this explanation may be entirely correct, but it would be a good thing if someone who has the time, and the special scholastic qualifications required, would look into this matter of *incubi* and *succubae*. It would be as well to make quite sure that it is not just one more aspect of the vast UFO phenomenon that our forebears failed to understand.

Space entities mistaken for spirits, ghosts, or human beings

As Coral Lorenzen notes in her book *The Great Flying Saucer Hoax*, farmers who saw Space people descend from saucers in 1954, simply thought that they were *spirits* or *ghosts*, and were evidently not greatly surprised about it. The Mexican taxi-driver Salvador Villanueva, who spent the night sitting in his taxi with two Space visitors in August, 1953, (see FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, March/April, 1956), merely thought he was entertaining aviators from some neighbouring country.

Swedenborg, the great XVIIIth century Swedish mystic and seer, was also one of the outstanding scientists of all Europe of his day, and he was in correspondence with most of the great men of his time. He was ennobled by the King of Sweden for important work in mineralogy, and for his services as Assessor-Extraordinary on the Swedish Board of Mines. There is no doubt at all that he was one of the top scientists of his time, and yet he has left us a description of some small *Moon-men*, "the size of children", whom he says he encountered.

Swedenborg realised what sort of beings they were, but others less sophisticated than he have probably been seeing Space Folk throughout the ages, and concluded that they were ghosts, spirits, goblins, demons, leprechauns, and so forth. (By the way, there are a number of very detailed reports

dating from the years since 1947, in which the creatures seen have had all the characteristics of the traditional leprechaun! Anyone who cares to look into this will be very surprised.)

The sons of God

Turning to the Bible, we read in Genesis, Chapter VI, verse 2, that "... the Sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair; and they took them wives of all which they chose". Soviet writers have suggested that this refers in all probability to some species other than ourselves, quite possibly from Space. The Hebrew term here used is "Beneha-Elohim", which is quite correctly rendered as "Sons of God". But a little further on (verse 4) we are told that "there were giants in the Earth in those days". The context makes it clear that these giants ("Nephilim" in Hebrew) are the same beings as the "Sons of God", and I have received confirmation from one of the leading Hebrew scholars at an important London synagogue that this is how the experts normally read it. The *Sons of God* and the *Giants* are the same.

There is no part of this planet where we do not find legends and traditions about giants. Von Koenigswald has produced irrefutable evidence of the existence of these great hominoids and semi-hominoids, and those who have studied the subject know that one of them is still around in Tibet. The western world, satisfied with Sir Edmund Hilary's dismissal of the Yeti, little realises that serious plans for his capture are still being made by Soviet and Chinese scholars and scientists, who know quite well that he exists, *because they have studied the evidence*. That is a very unpopular and "non-U" thing to do, of course!

There is no doubt whatsoever that giants have existed, and it is my guess that very few of them originated here, and furthermore, not all of them were primitive. "Adhemar's" case certainly has its points of resemblance to the case of the "Daughters of Men".

As there appears to be a number of points in the O Cruzeiro articles, which were not disclosed in our original source, it is proposed, subject to permission being given to summarize these in our next issue. We are indebted to Dr. W. Buhler for bringing the O Cruzeiro articles to our notice.—EDITOR.

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ORTHOTENY—A LOST CAUSE: Part 2

By Dr. Donald E. Menzel

Dr. Menzel is Director of Harvard College Observatory and Professor of Astrophysics at Harvard University. In Part I of his article, which appeared in the May/June, 1965, number of this REVIEW, he asked Aimé Michel several questions concerning his straight line theory and the plotting of the renowned BAVIC line. Michel's reply appeared in the same issue. Dr. Menzel's statistical formulas, which are presented in this Part, will be examined by a prominent mathematician in the next issue.

THE general confusion that exists concerning the statistical basis of Orthoteny, the tendency reported by Michel of Flying Saucer sightings to align themselves along straight lines, indicates the need for a more rigorous derivation of the formulas involved. I originally used Mebane's formulas and figures to minimize possible criticism for changing the rules. However, since his expressions do require correction for the dependence of the corridors upon the observations, I shall here derive the exact formulas for the study.

Seevior and Huxley, open scholars in Mathematics from St. John's College at the University of Cambridge, have discussed some of the statistical problems of orthotony. (FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, May/June, 1964). Unfortunately, they end up by solving the wrong problem and, in consequence, arrive at erroneous results concerning the significance of Michel's straight lines. They correctly note that Mebane's formula does not properly allow for the interdependence of the corridors. However, they are incorrect when they count one 4-point line as four 3-point lines, one 5-point line as five 4-point or ten 3-point lines, and so on. In their tabulation of the observations, one extremely questionable 7-point line completely dominates the statistics, through being counted 99 times instead of just once. It is the theory and not the observations that require correction for the interdependence. I shall try to derive the general formula in as simple a way as possible.

Upon a map of France draw some arbitrary corridor, consisting of two parallel lines. Let this corridor occupy the fraction f of the total area of France. Now consider the random dispersal of n points upon this map. The chances that the first point will fall into the corridor is f . The chance that the first two points will fall in the corridor is f^2 . The chance that the first m points will fall in the corridor is f^m . Similarly, the chance that the remaining $n-m$ points fall in the area outside the corridor is $(1-f)^{n-m}$. Hence the "a priori probability" of getting exactly m points into the corridor in some specified order is the product, $f^m(1-f)^{n-m}$.

In our statistical problem, only the ultimate distribution of the points, not their order of arrival in the corridor, concerns us. The number of ways of distributing n particles on a map so that m of them falls into the corridor and $n-m$ outside the corridor is equal to the number of combinations of n things taken m at a time, or

$$\binom{n}{m} = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

where the symbol " $n!$ " denotes $1 \times 2 \times 3 \dots n$, or n factorial. Thus the probability of getting exactly m points in the corridor is the product

$$P(n, m) = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!} f^m (1-f)^{n-m} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

I have emphasized "exactly" for the benefit of my Cantabrigian critics. At this stage they most certainly cannot count a 7-point line as 35 3-point lines!

It is well known that this probability is a term in the binomial expansion of $[(1-f) + f]^n$. Hence

$$\sum_{m=0}^n P(n, m) = [(1-f) + f]^n = 1^n = 1 \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

In other words the sum of the probabilities of all conceivable distributions is 1.

If we repeat the experiment W times, either with the same or with different corridors, the probable number of m -point lines becomes:

$$N(m) = WP(n, m) \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

If the corridors do not have the same weight,

$$N(m) = \sum_w P(n, m) \dots \dots \dots (5)$$

Where \sum denotes the summation over the W corridors.

In the foregoing review of basic statistics, we have assumed that the corridor was specified in advance. How does the problem change when the observations themselves determine the corridor? We use any pair of corridor points to fix the corridor. These points do not have to fall in the corridor by chance. We merely put them arbitrarily into the corridor and then randomly distribute the remaining $n-2$ points. The correct formula for the probability of getting exactly m points into the corridor, when two of them are put in directly, is:

$$P(n, m) = \binom{n-2}{m-2} f^{m-2} (1-f)^{n-m} \dots \dots \dots (6)$$

These probabilities are terms in the binomial expansion of $[(1-f) + f]^{n-2}$ and sum to

$$\sum_{m=2}^n P(n, m) = 1 \dots \dots \dots (7)$$

as before. The first term, $P(n, 2) = (1-f)^{n-2}$, is equal to the probability of finding only 2-point lines on the map. Since all lines have at least two points, the factor $(1-f)^{n-2}$ is simply the probability that no extra points fall into the corridor.

As before, the expected number of m -point lines is equal to the probability of finding an m -point line times the number of corridors. For n independent points, the number of corridors is equal to the number of pairs of points, or

$$W = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \binom{n}{2} \dots\dots\dots (8)$$

However, this situation would arise only if no 3-point or higher-point lines existed.

Let $N^o(m)$ be the number of m -point lines observed in some special example. It is easy to show that the effective number of corridors resulting from n points, is

$$W = \sum_{m=2}^n N^o(m) = \binom{n}{2} - \sum_{m=3}^n \frac{(m-2)(m+1) N^o(m)}{2} \dots\dots\dots (9)$$

This is the actual number of corridors resulting from any given distribution of lines. The expected number of m -point lines, therefore, is

$$N(m) = P(n, m) W \dots\dots\dots (10)$$

If the observed distribution is random, we should expect $N(m)$ to equal $N^o(m)$. Since the quantity W is a constant for such distribution, the ratio

$$\frac{N(m)}{N(2)} = \frac{P(n, m)}{P(n, 2)} = \binom{n-2}{m-2} \left(\frac{f}{1-f} \right)^{m-2} \dots\dots\dots (11)$$

is independent of W . For the same ratio, Mebane's formula gives

$$\frac{N(m)}{N(2)} = \binom{n-2}{m-2} f^{m-2} \bigg/ \binom{m}{2} \dots\dots\dots (12)$$

which contains the extra terms and sometimes appreciable factor, $\binom{m}{2}$ in the denominator. Specifically, his formula will predict too few lines of large m .

For a given map, let $n(m)$ be the given number of points in the corridor. Then, as we average $n(m)$ over many maps, the mean value

$$\bar{n} = \sum_{m=2}^n n(m) P(n, m) = n f \dots\dots\dots (13)$$

Similarly, when n is large, the standard deviation, D , becomes:

$$D^2 = \sum_{m=2}^n n^2(m) P(n, m) - \bar{n}^2 = n^2(m) - n^2 = n f (1-f) \dots\dots\dots (14)$$

Equation (14) is particularly important in that it relates the corridor area f to D , the standard deviation or "dispersion" of the observations. With its aid we can now establish the width of the corridor from the distribution of points inside and outside the corridor. We define W , the width of the corridor, in terms of the fraction Fdx of points falling in the small corridor element lying between x and $x+dx$. This will be

$$Fdx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2w}} \exp(-x^2/2D^2l^2) dx, \\ = \frac{1}{Dl\sqrt{2w}} \exp(-x^2/2D^2l^2) dx \dots\dots\dots (15)$$

where x is the perpendicular distance in miles from the centre

of the corridor to a given observation. In this formula, $2Dl$ will be the width of the corridor in miles. With this definition, the corridor should contain the fraction

$$\int_{-Dl}^{Dl} Fdx = 0.6827 \dots\dots\dots (16)$$

or 68 per cent of the observations that define it.

The length of the corridor will vary, of course, from only a few miles up to the longest possible line crossing France. The length, l , of the average line will depend on the shape of the border. Approximating it with a square, one easily determines that the average line bounded by a square is almost exactly equal to the length of one of its sides. France, with an area of 213,000 square miles, is equivalent to a square 460 miles on a side. The fraction of this area contained in a rectangle $2D$ miles wide by 460 miles long is

$$f = 2D/l = D/230 \dots\dots\dots (17)$$

The value of f , therefore, depends on the width we assign to the corridor.

Michel suggests a corridor width of 5 miles, which gives $f = 1/92$

However, in re-defining it he obtains a value of $f = 1,440/65,000 = 1/45$

Mebane, defining as straight two lines that meet at an angle of $178-1/2^\circ$ or greater, suggests

$$f = 1/80.$$

Nevertheless, I point out that a triangle with such a flat angle would fit neatly inside a corridor of

$$f = 1/150.$$

I pointed out in my earlier article that Mebane did not properly define his "corridor". His discussion requires that f decrease with m , whereas I think that f might show some slight increase. Three lines meeting at the same angle and bent in the same direction would require a corridor of double width. And the lines of many points tend to be longer than those of fewer points.

My Cantabridgian critics are not very helpful. I have no objection to their use of a circle instead of a square as a model for France. But they study only a 3-point line and develop probabilities in the form of an integral they cannot solve. They estimate that

$$f = 1/40$$

and then abandon the problem to someone with a computer. They even suggest that f might be of the order of

$$f = 1/120.$$

Having criticised my corridor method which does at least give definite results, they should at least produce a satisfactory and useful alternative!

As a matter of fact, the only way I can see of finding f is by experiment, as Mebane himself has suggested. A least-squares solution would yield f as a by-product and clearly f will vary from corridor to corridor. An inspection of Michel's straight lines indicates that he has been extremely careless in his drawing of the lines. Sometimes he permits large discrepancies. Often he omits many lines fully as good as those he has drawn. On map 7, for October 2, 1954, I have, for example, more than doubled the number of lines given by Michel.

With this fact in mind I re-investigated Michel's famous map 10, for October 7. He gave, as statistics, 19 3-point lines, 3 4-point lines, and 1 7-point line. Michel omitted far more lines than he drew. My final recount gives forty-two 3-point lines, six 4-point lines, one 5-point line, and one 7-point line.

I haven't conjured these lines from nothing. Make your own check. I'm not at all sure that my statistics are final, for the maps are on a small scale. But my statistics are certainly much closer to fact than those given by Michel. Why did Michel suppress all these extra lines? Or does some inner sense whisper to him which of the lines are "real" and which only "accidental" alignments?

Now what do the statistics say? By equation (9), with $n=27$, $W=208$. The values of $N(3)$, $N(4)$, etc., calculated from (10) are very sensitive to the unknown corridor factor, f . However, let us arbitrarily adopt Mebane's value of $f=1/80$. Then we find, in turn, the values in the following table:

	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Observed	158	42	6	1	0	1	208
Theoretical	152	48	7	0.7	0.05	0.0025	208

The only remarkable fact about this table is the unexpectedly close agreement between the theoretical and observed numbers of lines. Certainly there is no evidence that the alignments could have arisen other than by chance. The 7-point line is the only possible exception. Examination of the map shows that 3 points of this line are unusually close. Also, the line is extremely long, one of the longest that can be drawn in France. Clearly, this special corridor deserves a larger value of f than most of the others. The low figure for the theoretical probability is not significant.

Re-study of all of Michel's cases leads to the same conclusion. The vast networks, the stars and spiderwebs to which he attaches such significance, completely disappear.

Not only are the alignments he draws due to chance, but he fails for some reason to draw in dozens of other lines, equally good.

In his rebuttal,* Michel "reveals" to me the "existence of a mathematical discipline which is called Topology and which shows, precisely, how to obtain in "rigorously strict" (*sic*) fashion, those results that Dr. Menzel is unable to imagine outside the realm of "magic". Despite Michel's slurs, I do happen to know something about Topology. It is an exact science. It has to do with mapping. Representing the curved surface of the earth on a flat map is a familiar form of Topology. There are many known projections and all conform to rigorous mathematical standards.

If Michel is such an expert in Topology, let him show by rigorous methods what he claims about the star forms. In my opinion, however, no legitimate application of Topology could prove the equivalence of any pair of Michel's diagrams! The correspondence would be as meaningless as superposing a rubber map of France on the United States and stretching the edge until it coincided with the boundaries of the larger country and then attaching some significance to a near-coincidence of Paris and St. Louis.

Michel's comparison of the physical phenomenon of lunar rays—themselves mere splashes of rock power—is more apt than he realises. As splashes, they represent a pattern fully as random as the points of Michel's "stars".

I submit that Orthoteny has failed and must be thrown out.

NOTE

*The author here refers to Aimé Michel's first rebuttal which appeared in the March/April, 1964 number of the REVIEW.

The Rownhams Mount Incident

By Norman C. Toogood

PETER J. KELLY's article, *Another Southampton Flap* was accurate in detail and very well presented. I am in a position to say this, as I was involved in the investigations with Mr. Kelly, and at the end, having separated "the sheep from the goats" as it were, we were left, as Mr. Kelly so aptly puts it, "with UFOs, as before".

Even if my investigations failed to solve the riddle of the autumn skies over Southampton, they did produce a small flood of by-products. It was one of these by-products which, to me, made the entire investigation worthwhile, for, in my view, it ties up directly with the Charlton Crater affair in July, 1963.

I have always been convinced that the Charlton Crater was a genuine example of a landing by a UFO. The information that reached me on November 21, 1964, did nothing but add to my convictions. It came in the form of a letter from Captain Cornelius Buck, of Rownhams Mount, Hampshire. Rownhams Mount is a large, and rather isolated house on the western fringes of Southampton. The Captain told me that, at 3 a.m. on July 11, 1963, he had been awakened by the barking of "all the dogs in the vicinity", and,

looking from the window to see what was causing the uproar, he at once saw that the roof of another wing of his house was "lit by a curious glow". At first he feared a fire had broken out, but then became aware that the light was coming from directly above. Looking up, he saw what he described to me as "a blowlamp, with its flame directed downward". He observed the UFO with his 8 × binoculars, but was not able to make out its form or shape. He was of the opinion that it was of enormous size, and gave off an orange glow and was surrounded by what appeared to be clouds of smoke. He went on to state that after a short while the orange glow turned to a bluish white and seemed to get smaller, and he had the impression that "the whole contraption was going straight up". Throughout, the performance had been silent, but, as the Captain left the window he heard a long faint rumble, like distant thunder.

It is significant to me that this mysterious incident took place on July 11th and the Charlton Crater was discovered on July 15th!

I interviewed the Captain with the hope that he could, despite the time lag, remember any other details of his remarkable experience. In answer to

my questions he said that what he had seen appeared, upon reflection, to be a gigantic rocket. In conjunction with a friend of his, an R.A.F. officer, he had tried to work out some idea of the size and altitude of the UFO. Working on the basis of the time lag between when he last saw the fiery glow of the UFO and when he heard the rumble, much as one works out the distance of a thunderstorm, they came to the conclusion that the UFO must have been between 30 and 50 miles high. In which case it must have been "as big as a battleship"!

Captain Buck agrees with me that when he first saw the UFO, it gave the impression that it had every intention of descending to earth, and that something had caused it to change its plan. He admitted that he was "a little scared" and expected a shower of molten metal to cascade on to his roof. He added "I have faced shot and shell in my time, but I never want to see this thing again—not over my house. I was glad when it shoved off. After all, what can you do against a thing like that?"

We are left with three problems on the incident over Rownhams Mount.

- (a) Is there a reasonable explanation for what Captain Buck saw in the small hours of that morning, or was it what we call "a genuine UFO"?
- (b) Was the object preparing for a landing? Did we almost have a "Rownhams Crater" instead of the one at Charlton?
- (c) Did this UFO—if in fact it was one—eventually make a landing at Charlton?

Taking into consideration the closeness of the dates involved, for my money the answer is "yes" to all three of the questions. Also, I feel that it is reasonable to presume that here we had a UFO in some sort of trouble. This theory could account for the probable attempted landing at Rownhams, the probable landing at Charlton and could also account for the craters at Flamborough Head and Dufton Fell. This, however, is only theory, but whatever the reasons were, I am convinced that the pattern of events which took place during the summer of 1963 was the work of the extra-terrestrials, and that the "Rownhams Mount Incident" is a vital piece of the evidence supporting it.

Encyclopaedia Britannica and Flying Saucers

By Lionel Beer

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA includes an article on *Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO)* for the first time, in the 1963 and 1964 editions. The author is Dr. Joseph Allen Hynek, Chairman of the Astronomy Department and Director of Dearborn Observatory, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. He is a civilian adviser to the United States Air Force (U.S.A.F.) and has investigated American sightings.

Although the article extends to nearly 1,400 words, it is largely devoted to debunking the idea that UFOs are anything other than man-made objects or natural phenomena. Dr. Hynek says that the U.S.A.F. investigators recognise "that most originators of UFO reports are sincere." However this does not stop him belabouring the point that the originators "merit socio-psychological study."

One paragraph tells us that our ancestors were credulous enough to believe "that a woman could give birth to dogs and pigs, that witches could levitate and fly about." One fails to see what this has got to do with UFOs. He mentions vaguely that communication and record-keeping were poor or almost non-existent in those times. These comments are questionable, and we have some excellent catalogues of aerial phenomena from people like the Roman historian, Julius Obsequens

(4th century A.D.), a German writing under the name of Lycosthenes (16th century A.D.) and in more recent times, Charles Fort. These are apart from the hundreds of individual reports entered in contemporary records throughout the ages.

The article bears a strong American bias, but is interesting in that the author had access to U.S.A.F. statistics and data. It includes a table of sightings reported to the U.S.A.F. each year from 1947-61.

To summarise, this article is biased and padded, and should have contained more fact and less of the author's personal opinion.

Amongst the Britannica Extension Service papers (available to buyers of the Britannica ten-year programme) is one entitled *Flying Saucers*. This is written by the Encyclopaedia editorial staff under John Armitage, editor of Encyclopaedia Britannica.

They must have done a considerable amount of reading, because in nine duplicated quarto pages, they have quoted thirty-five authorities. According to one's personal opinion, these include both the noted and the notorious. Let us see who they are:

George Adamski	M. Layne
Aetherius Society	D. Leslie
A.T.I.C. (U.S.A.)	L. Mallan

C. Allingham
 Kenneth Arnold
 G. Baker (Gray Barker)
 T. Bethurum
 L. Cramp
 L. Davidson
 FLYING SAUCER REVIEW
 D. W. Fry
 I. W. Girvan
 T. Guieu
 G. Heard
 M. K. Jessup
 Donald Keyhoe
 D. Kraspedon

R. B. McLaughlin
 D. H. Menzel
 A. Michel
 N.I.C.A.P.
 Pravda
 Royal Air Force
 E. Ruppelt
 F. Scully
 L. J. Tacker
 G. van Tassel
 C. Unger
 U.S.A.F.
 H. T. Wilkins
 G. H. Williamson

Only Adamski, Arnold and Keyhoe are honoured with christian names.

This paper gives a very balanced and comprehensive picture of the UFO enigma, starting with the origination of the terms UFO and Flying Saucer. It has a good summary of the various

types of UFOs and their characteristics. U.S.A.F. projects Sign, Grudge and Blue Book are covered, as are contactee stories. One finds some interesting remarks: "... such a variety of saucers could well involve more than one extraterrestrial group," and "... the U.S.A.F. has captured a saucer and is holding its inhabitants prisoner . . ."

Both novices and seasoned researchers will find this paper worth reading.

A last word

I wrote to Encyclopaedia Britannica Ltd., complaining that the article by Dr. Hynek was padded and biased, and suggested that it should be replaced by the Extension Service paper. Consequently I received a letter dated January 11, 1965, from their Editorial Department saying: "We are putting your comments on the article UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS (UFO) before our adviser." It went on "... we will consider this type of treatment for the Britannica article."

UFO bases in South America?

1957 was a good year for strange flying saucer incidents, not the least bizarre being those of "Adhemar" (Antonio Villas Bôas), and the motorcyclist from Córdoba. When these accounts were published in the January/February number of the REVIEW, reference was made in each article to the speculations of many prominent Argentinians and Brazilians that UFO entities had established bases high up in the Andean Cordillera, in the desolate Puna de Atacama, and in the vast uninhabited expanses of the Mato Grosso.

Imagine our surprise recently, whilst sorting through a batch of old newspaper cuttings from Argentina, when we came across the following account in the *Diario de Córdoba* of August 22, 1957. Gordon Creighton has translated the story, which appeared under the headline: UFO BASE NEAR SALTA.

"Two days ago, at Quilino (Province of Córdoba), an aircraft made a forced landing. Air Force personnel were sent to guard the machine, and they installed themselves in a tent nearby. One of the Air Force men was on guard, while the other two went to a store several kilometres distant to get supplies.

"Suddenly, the man on guard—whose name we omit for reasons that are obvious—was aware of a strange humming noise. This was so persistent that he went out of the tent, but on looking around he could see nothing that was out of the ordinary. He went back inside the tent, and once again he heard the hum; this time it was loud and high-pitched. He stepped outside once more, and to his astonish-

ment he saw a disc-shaped machine suspended at a height of some 90 metres from the ground. The strange machine descended slowly until it was only a few metres from the ground. The grass and plants became violently agitated beneath the craft. Alarmed at the sight, the serviceman tried to draw his revolver, but was unable to do so; the revolver appeared to be stuck in the holster, perhaps through some influence from the machine.

"The next thing he knew was that a clear soft voice was speaking to him from the machine. He was told not to be afraid; that they were there in order to make the world aware of the existence of the "Interplanetary Ships". The voice also told him that they, the occupants of the Interplanetary ships, had set up a special base or station in the province of Salta, and that from this base their crews would go forth to establish peaceful contact with earthmen. The voice said furthermore that their aim was to help us, for the wrong use of atomic energy threatened to destroy us. Finally, before departing, the voice assured him that very soon the rest of the world would know even more about them. Then the bushes began to blow to and fro, and the craft rose vertically to a height of some 40 or 50 metres, before moving off towards the north."

We imagine some readers will dismiss this story as a hoax: there is a certain tone about the "message" that reminds one of the "phoney philosophy", as someone once called it. But is it wholly reasonable to take that view? Unless the

Air Force man fancied a spell in the brig, or whatever passes for the "glass house" in Argentina, for he did not show up in a particularly good light. For instance, it is hardly likely that his inability to draw his revolver was, as suggested in the report due to any influence of the machine: more probably it was due to a state of mind bordering on panic, a condition so often experienced by humans when encountering UFOs and their occupants. In fact, one "obvious reason" for withholding the sentry's name was probably because he was dealt with summarily.

Again, we should not scoff too readily at the apparent facility with which the UFO occupants speak Spanish (or other Earth languages). There are many recorded disappearances, some of which may well have been abductions perpetrated by extraterrestrial visitors—think back to Gordon

Creighton's *Teleportations*, in the March/April number of the REVIEW, and note too that the businessman so neatly abducted was put down at Salta. An idea was referred to in the closing paragraphs of Part 2 of *The Most Amazing Case of All* (March/April number of the REVIEW), suggesting that abducted, brainwashed, renegade earthmen, subject to some form of coercion, are aiding the aliens. If there is any truth at all in that idea, it would explain the use of Earth languages by some UFO occupants.

The really interesting thing about this report, however, is that it appeared in a prominent daily paper. This reported incident seems to underline the words of General George Marshall in his talk with our Dr. Rolf Alexander, which was alluded to by Mr. Creighton, also in Part 2 of *The Most Amazing Case of All*.

World round-up

*of news and comment
about recent sightings*

ENGLAND

Ring of lights

From the *Liverpool Echo* of March 29, we learn that "When they looked out of a bedroom window early today, a Heswall couple spotted an unidentified flying object.

"At 5.55 a.m. Mr. Robert Knight and his wife, of 18 Kylemore Drive East, Heswall, saw that the object had a centre light surrounded by smaller light, making a ring.

"It was in the south-west and low on the horizon. Mr. and Mrs. Knight watched the object, which hovered and wavered for about 10 minutes, before it disappeared.

"Liverpool Airport said that they had no reports of unusual flying objects at the time and had no idea what the flying ring could be."

Another Carlisle mystery

The following report was taken from the *Cumberland Evening News* of April 13:

"A strange phenomenon, like two gold balls one above the other, and extremely bright" was seen in the Northern sky to-day by Mrs. Maud Irving, of Great Corby.

"No one could give a satisfactory explanation for what they saw.

Nothing has been reported at the Meteorological Office at R.A.F. Carlisle, and nothing was seen by the Air Traffic Control at Silloth.

"Mrs. Irving saw the object through her window at 3 a.m. 'It was perfectly still, and after about 15 minutes, I woke my husband and then the light started to move slowly Eastwards until it was lost behind a newly-built bungalow. It reappeared on the other side, only higher up. The whole thing lasted the best part of an hour,' she said.

"Silloth Air Traffic Control suggested the object was a weather balloon put up by R.A.F. Carlisle, but the Met. Office said that although the prevailing wind would drift a balloon Eastwards last night, they had not sent one up.

"They thought it possible that Mrs. Irving had seen the reflection of the 'cloud base searchlight' on a cloud, but pointed out there was little cloud all night."

Halifax poser

An extract from the *Halifax Courier & Guardian* of April 28 tells how, "While waiting for a bus at the bottom of Lee Bank, Halifax, on

Monday night, Mr. John Bartle Cross Roads, Shelf, saw a flying object in the sky, towards Ovenden. He says that the object moved backwards and forwards on a circular course for about a minute, but did not complete a full circle. He noticed red lights on the object."

SCOTLAND

Jerking satellite over Aberdeen?

The Press and Journal of Aberdeen published the following report on May 6: "Four Bucksburn youths claim to have seen objects travelling across the sky over the city at night.

"Ramsay Tosh (15), 43 Cloverfield Gardens, and Allan Kelman (13), 44 Scattle Crescent, say that as they were going along the Northfield-Bucksburn road on Friday night (April 30) at about 10.35, they saw a bright object come across the sky from the south. It had no trail and jerked along, appearing to stop before sinking in the sky to the north. They say they saw it for about 20 minutes. . . .

"Neither the coastguards at Girdleness nor the control tower at Dyce

had any reports of seeing objects.

"An Aberdeen amateur astronomer said that he had not seen any objects. He thought the youths may well have seen a satellite. . . ."

Edinburgh brief . . .

From the *Scottish Daily Express* of April 13: "A woman reported last night that she had seen a 'flying saucer' over Edinburgh. Other people also claimed to have spotted the unidentified flying object."

Any further details of this incident, or was it just another satellite?

ANGOLA

Saucer "buzzes" motorists

The following account of an incident on February 3 near Luanda, Portuguese West Africa, is taken from the *Diário de Notícias* of Lisbon, of February 4:—"Intense discussion has been provoked by the report, in the local press, that a Senhor Vidarra and two of his friends were pursued by a flying saucer at Santo Antonio de Muinha. The three men were returning home late at night. Between Cavanco and Chicundo they stopped for a while. They then saw a light go on, at only a short distance from them. At first they thought it was someone with a lantern, but soon perceived that the light was very powerful, even stronger than the headlights of a car. The luminous object then rose up into the air and came across above their heads at a height of 50 ft or so, lighting up the whole area around. It then disappeared towards the south.

"They drove on in their station-wagon, and after travelling a few kilometres they saw the same object coming back towards them, flying very low. They stopped and turned off their engine, so as to be able to ascertain whether the thing made any sound. It did not. It flew off again, but returned again several times during the journey, shining a powerful beam of light over them."

Précis translation by Gordon Creighton.

AUSTRALIA

Quarter moons object over Melbourne

The following unusual sighting was

reported in the Melbourne *Age* of March 3: "Residents in Davies Street, Moonee Ponds, last night saw a bright 'strange thing' in the north-eastern sky. People in the street were watching it for more than an hour, some using binoculars.

"Miss Coral Heyde, of 28 Davies Street, Moonee Ponds, looked at it through a long-range telescope. It stayed in the one spot, but it did not look like a star,' she said. 'It looked like two quarter moons, close together, with a reddish flame through it.'

"Miss Coral observed the object for about an hour before it began moving to the north. 'You could see it coming forward and receding in the one spot,' she said. 'It was something unusual—not coloured or shaped like a star.'

(Credit to Mrs. Judith M. Magee of the Victorian F.S. Research Society, 18 Hanby Street, Brighton, S.5, Victoria.)

Twin lights over Quilpie

The Brisbane *Sunday Mail* of March 7 tells how many residents of Quilpie, in Central Western Queensland, admitted seeing the "flying headlamps" first reported by a Mr. Trevor Odling on Friday, March 5.

"They all gave it practically the same description as given by Mr. Odling and his family, who witnessed the 'headlamps' zooming through the air from their lawn.

"They saw the strange object at about 8.10 p.m. in a very clear sky.

"The witnesses included three policemen, Sergeant Arthur Orford and Constables Des Melksham and Colin King, all of Quilpie. Constable Melksham described it as 'two lights travelling from north to south, and leaving a vapour trail behind them. They made no sound. It definitely was not a conventional aircraft.'

"Mrs. Dolly Richmond, of Boonki Street, described the 'thing' as 'two bright lights, each with a big, long tail. They travelled together, very low. The tails were a pinkish red' . . .

"Charleville's Radio 4VL assistant manager (Mr. Arthur Copeland) reported seeing an object at 7.40 on Friday night. He said: 'It was going roughly from the north-west to the south-east. My father called me to see it. I rushed inside and got my

binoculars. By the time I got out again it had divided into two. It left a glowing trail. It lasted only about a minute. I drove out to the aerodrome and told the radio and weather officers about it. They had been inside, and hadn't noticed it.'

(Credit to Jim Sayers of Gulliver, Townsville, Queensland.)

BRAZIL

Excitement at Ourinhos

The following item from the April 13 issue of *Noticias Populares* of São Paulo, relates how, "Starting early yesterday evening, the personnel of the Congonhas Airport have been experiencing anxiety regarding reports coming in from the town of Ourinhos, whose populace, in great excitement, have been watching the movements of 'an unidentified flying object that is discharging great quantities of smoke'. This report was received at the Directorate of Civil Aviation at Congonhas last night, four telephone calls being put through to them by the manager of the airport at Ourinhos.

"The reports said that the object, after flying round and round over the town for a long time, headed for São Paulo (the State Capital) itself. The Brazilian Air Force accordingly sent up two B.25 aircraft to observe the phenomenon.

"The first of the telephone calls came in from Ourinhos at 1.30 p.m. The second was at 2.30 p.m., and stated that the entire population of Ourinhos was now out in the streets watching the enormous flying object. At 3 p.m. came the third phone call. It said that the object appeared to be a disc and was giving off smoke and fire, and was failing to answer radio signals. Finally, at 4.30 p.m., the fourth and last call came through, saying that the saucer was now headed for this Capital. Up to the moment when we were closing for Press, no report had been received here about the object.

"At about 9.30 p.m., it was stated by the Congonhas Airport that an American aircraft belonging to the aero - photogrametric service had taken off for Ourinhos to observe the phenomenon."

Translation by Gordon Creighton, who adds a note that the position of Ourinhos is Latitude 23 S, Longitude 49 52 W.

(Credit to Nigel Rimes of São Paulo.)

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Evidence**

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Spaceview

A duplicated journal of value to ufologists interested in the antipodean scene. Published by Henk Hinfelaar. Enquiries to P.O. Box 21007, Henderson, New Zealand.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM RECENT BACK NUMBERS

1963

March/April

The Censors at Work

How the Air Ministry dealt with Alex Birch

July/August

The Weirdest Craft of All

November/December

Recent Developments in Orthoteny

by Jaques Vallée

1964

January/February

Saucers over Southampton

by Peter J. Kelly

May/June

The Cosford UFO

July/August

The Menzel-Michel Controversy

by Jaques Vallée

September/October

Spindle in the Sky

November/December

UFOs and the Sea

by Antonio Ribera

1965

January/February

The Most Amazing Case of All

by Gordon Creighton

(Continued in subsequent issues)

March/April

Gravity Powered Objects

by Paul Norman

May/June

Reflections of an Honest Liar

by Aimé Michel

ITALY

Savona Saucer

The following item has been taken from the Brazilian newspaper *O Estado de São Paulo* of March 10: "A 'Flying Saucer' was seen by countless numbers of people and provoked a tremendous commotion in this town, which lies near Genoa. The object, which was three times the apparent size of Venus, was of a silvery colour, and was flying from East to West. It assumed an incandescent red colour before vanishing suddenly."
(Credit to Nigel Rimes of São Paulo.)

JAPAN

Planes chased by flying saucer over Inland Sea

The following account is extracted from the Tokyo *Japan Times* of March 21, and is a UPI Agency release originating from Hiroshima.

"Three Japanese airline pilots reported Friday night that they were 'chased by a flying saucer' while they were on their scheduled flights between this city and Osaka. The first to report seeing the so-called flying saucer was Yoshiaka Inaba, pilot of the domestic TOA Airlines, as he was flying his Convair-240 with 40 passengers aboard over Himeji, near Osaka, on his way to Hiroshima, shortly after 7 p.m.

"A mysterious elliptical luminous object appeared just after I had passed Himeji. I was flying at the time at an altitude of about 2,000 metres. The object followed for a while, and then stopped for about three minutes, and then followed along my left wing across the Inland Sea for a distance of about 90 kilometres (55 miles) until we reached Matsuyama on Shikoku Island. It then disappeared".

"He said the object emitted a greenish coloured light and violently affected his automatic direction finder and his radio. He said he tried to contact the Osaka communications tower but was unsuccessful.

"His co-pilot Tetsu Umashima tried to contact the Matsuyama tower to report on their observation of the strange object. While he was trying to do so, he heard the frantic calls from the pilot of a Tokyo Airlines 'Apache', who said he was being chased by a 'mysterious luminous object' while he was flying

along the northern edge of Matsuyama city.

"Inaba, a veteran of 20 years with more than 8,600 hours, said it was the first time in his flying experience that he had ever seen such an object."

U.S. Experts to investigate Inland Sea sightings

Extract from the *Mainichi Daily News* (Tokyo) of March 22.

"A group of aviation, astronomical, and defence experts left the United States for Japan today to investigate the reports of a flying saucer seen by Japanese pilots Thursday night, according to a message from U.S., relayed by the New York Times' Tokyo office to the Toa Airlines Office here.

"The Americans, 'flying saucer experts' from the Defence Department, the Federal Aviation Agency, and the Palomar Astronomical Observatory, want to talk to pilot Yoshiharu Inaba of Toa Airlines and Joji Negishi of Tokyo Airlines.

"Inaba was the captain of the Convair-240, with 28 passengers aboard, which encountered the oblong and luminescent object over the Ieshima Islands in the Seto Inland Sea at 7.06 p.m. on Thursday. Fearing a collision, Inaba turned the plane 60 degrees to the right, but the flying saucer made an abrupt turn and flew along with the plane for about three minutes.

"Negishi, piloting a Piper-Apache, reported seeing the same flying saucer near the same spot within a few minutes of its encounter with the Convair-240.

"The sky was clear and the moon was almost full that night. There was not much possibility that the three pilots—Inaba, Negishi, and Inaba's co-pilot Tetsu Majima — were deceived by a meteorological phenomenon. Inaba is a veteran pilot with flying experience of more than twenty years.

"A test conducted by the Airlines on Saturday night under similar circumstances ruled out the possibility that the pilots saw the reflection of light from their planes.

"The American mission is believed to be interested in the case because there have been several mysterious aviation accidents and flying saucers might have been involved. [!! EDITOR]

International Sky Scouts

Brinsley le Poer Trench tells us that he is the newly appointed Chairman of the International Committee of the Flying Saucer for Junior movement, which has been started by Mr. Matsumura's CBA in Japan. He is at present busy appointing committee members in various countries, including Professor Oberth, Eugenio Danyans and Antonio Ribera.

Mr. Trench says it is his idea to run the Junior movement throughout the World on the lines of Sky Scouts, studying astronomy, astro-physics, ancient sites where Sky People may have landed, sky watching for saucers, satellites, etc.

We wish our former editor (1956-59) every success in this enormous task. Enquiries should be addressed to: The Hon. Brinsley le Poer Trench, 57 Drayton Gardens, London, S.W.10.

[We understand that the annual subscription in Great Britain will be 2/6d. Further details will be given in our next edition.]

Sighting at Fuchu

A further report connected with the big Japanese incident appeared in the *Mainichi Daily News* of March 23, originating from Fuchu, near Hiroshima. "The 'flying saucer' which chased two planes over the Seto Inland Sea last Thursday night was sighted by three people here, all workers of the Chukoku Electric Power Co.

"Katsuo Asano, 43, chief engineer of the Fuchu office of the Company, Toshiro Sakurai, 25, and Terumi Tahara, 23, were in a car on a highway at Yuki Town, Kamiichi-gun, around 7 p.m. Thursday night, when they saw a strange object flying in the sky. 'It was shaped like a triangle whose top radiated brilliant light. It was in sight for about 10 seconds, and then disappeared, leaving a mushroom cloud,' they told the Fuchu correspondent of the *Mainichi Newspapers* on Monday."

The three news cuttings were forwarded to Mr. Creighton by a correspondent of his.

Acknowledgements and thanks also to the Cosmic Brotherhood Association for sending newspapers in which reports of the case appeared.

NEW ZEALAND

Invercargill UFO

This interesting account is taken

STOP PRESS

Nottingham sightings. Alex. Kenyon (Nottingham UFO Group), 112 Calverton Road, Arnold, reports a number of sightings in the district, including a disc (May 24—midnight) which he observed moving in and out of low layer cloud at an estimated 800 m.p.h. The object, which left a thin trail came from the North East, and veered off towards the North West. **More strange noise.** Mr. Kenyon also writes about a persistent throbbing sound which has disturbed several of his neighbours, and tells how he stayed up late on the night of June 7-8, and witnessed the phenomenon. Concentration on the vibration made him feel "not so much unwell, as 'taken over' by it". Somewhat perturbed he dropped the experiment at about 3 a.m. The noise bore no relation to everyday things, but seemed to be "carried in the air" which was hot, still and thundery. It was at about this time that the REVIEW was becoming interested in the Warminster phenomenon—see page 3.

B.B.C. Report. On June 22 the B.B.C. morning radio news-magazine *Today* put out a story of a sighting near Weston-super-Mare on June 19. Witnesses saw an elongated object resembling carriages of an express train with lighted 'windows' which sped silently through the sky. B.B.C. confirmed that their Bristol office had received more than 1,000 'phone calls about this object which was seen all over the South West, but

it would seem that this region was not the only one so visited. On June 24, the *Daily Express* carried a letter from a Mr. C. Nock of Pattison Street, Delves, Walsall, which read as follows:

"Last Saturday night two friends and I saw a long cylindrical shape shining very brightly in the sky. It seemed to be travelling fantastically fast. We could make out the windows and tail fins, but no rocket engines were flaming, and it was silent.

"We followed it for a few seconds then it disappeared."

The letter was followed by an explanation: "NOTE: An Air Ministry spokesman says that there have been several reports of this 'phenomenon'. It is believed to be debris from a burned-up Russian spacecraft, probably *Cosmos 68*, launched on June 15."

We cannot comment until we have further details of the sighting such as direction of travel, any alteration in the pattern of lights, and so on. We have learned, however, that what was probably the same object, was seen as far north as Cumberland.

Norwich too. Warminster, Nottingham, Black Country and West Country, and a reported landing, or near-landing at Norwich, which we understand is being investigated by BUFORA. Could all this herald a new flap on our own doorstep?

World round-up (Continued from previous page)

from Henk Hinfelaar's *Spaceview* of March/April, 1965:

"On February 3, at 9.45 p.m., Mrs. Byers, a farmer's wife of No. 11 R.D., Invercargill, was looking through a window when her attention was drawn by what she thought was a falling star. However, the object moved on a definite course, so she continued to watch. It had slowly descended from about 70 degrees to 45 degrees, when it stopped. Then it began to circle a large area, stopping intermittently at two or three points and returning to its original point. The witness then realised that it wasn't a plane or a satellite. After pausing for perhaps 5 seconds the UFO began to move north at a faster speed than anything she had personally seen or watched on movies. It disappeared from view within 1½ seconds. The object had the appearance of a star and was estimated to be about 12 miles away. Its size was twice that of an ordinary star and its colour was white. Its light intensity increased after it had descended and then remained steady. Because of the distance no shape could be discerned. The sky was clear and the night calm. Duration of sighting: 2 min. 30 sec. Mrs. Byers woke her husband, but the object had disappeared from

sight before he was able to see it."

Mr. Hinfelaar's comments on this report, (of an incident on the same day as the Christchurch 'flap' reported in World Round-Up in the May/June issue of this REVIEW) was: "The clear and simple description of the sighting again proves the point that people in the country are good natural observers."

White object off Canterbury coast

The following report from the *Evening Post* of Wellington (February 5) is also taken from *Spaceview*. February 3 again!

"A white object was seen in the sky off the Hinds Coast at 9.15 p.m. on Wednesday, February 3, by several persons. It moved north across the sky at a fast pace, its altitude being above 10,000 ft. It descended on an angle and was reported to be oscillating or flashing at times."

SOUTH AFRICA

Object like sea-mine over Natal

The *Natal Mercury* of May 4 tells us

that: "They are back again—those strange unidentified flying objects sighted in the Natal sky at regular intervals. The latest report of a sighting comes from Sinkwazi beach on the Natal North Coast, about 50 miles from Durban. The object was seen by a 70-year-old farmer, Mr. H. B. Theunissen, his wife, a neighbour's wife, and some African labourers. They first spotted it about 10.10 yesterday morning.

"When I saw it, it was travelling at about 40 miles per hour at a height of 4,000 ft,' Mr. Theunissen said yesterday. 'It glittered in the sun, was gaining altitude all the time and seemed to be heading for Durban. It was clearly visible for about 25 minutes."

"Mr. Theunissen said the object looked like a sea mine. It was about five feet in diameter, round shaped, had two 'horns' on its sides, and a 24-ft. tail.

"Mr. Gregory Roberts, Durban's amateur satellite tracker and radio ham, commented: 'Several of these objects have been spotted lately. What they are nobody seems to know. The fact that it was visible for 25 minutes rules out the possibility of orbiting or re-entering satellites.'" (Credit to Philipp J. Human.)