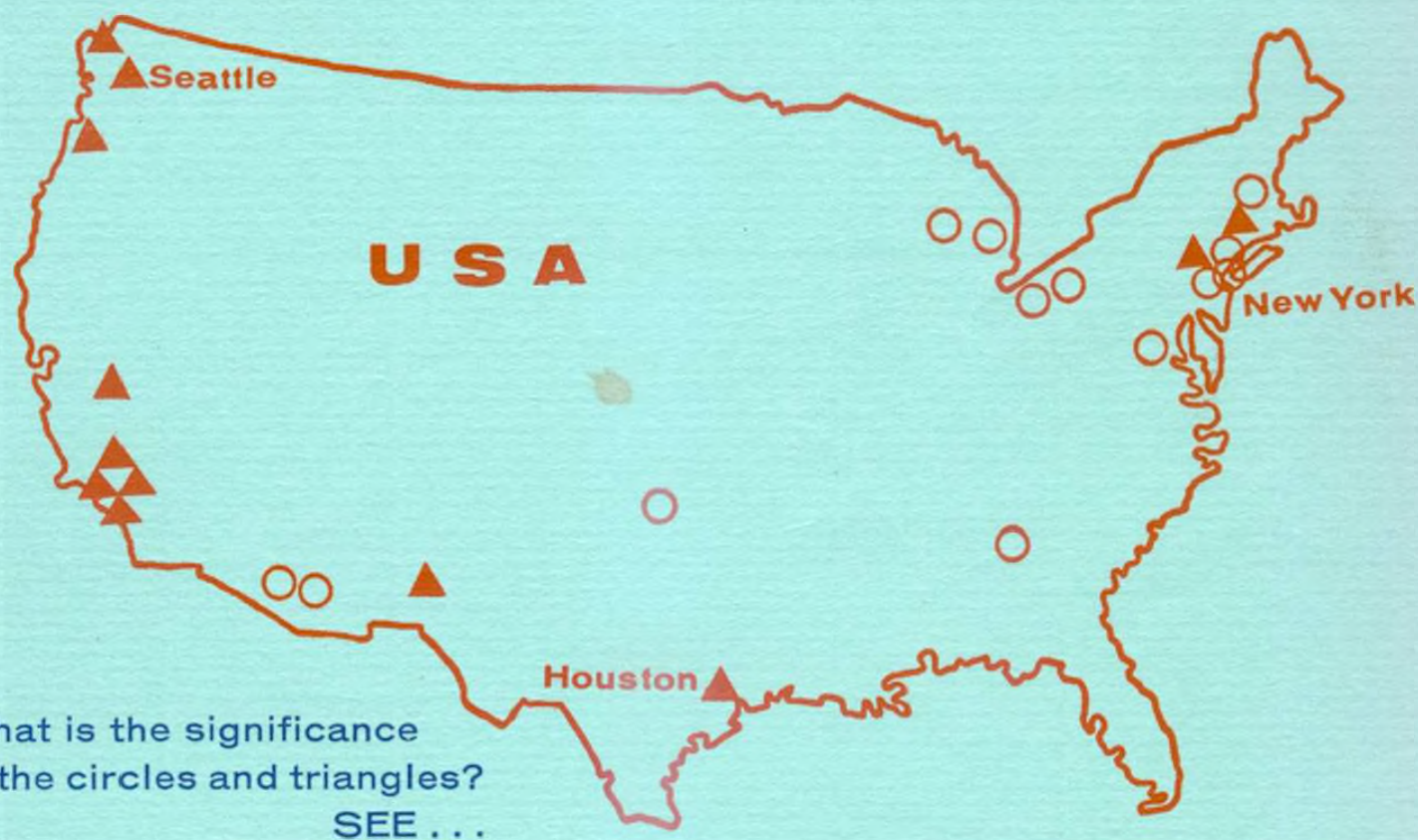


# FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1966

VOLUME 12, No. 1

12th YEAR OF PUBLICATION



**UFO Research in the United States**

*Also Beware the Saucers and Argentine 1963-4*

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# FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

The bi-monthly Journal of SPACE  
INCORPORATING FLYING SAUCER NEWS

Vol 12 No. 1

JANUARY - FEBRUARY

1966

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1966

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*Flying Saucer Review,*  
*21 Cecil Court,*  
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Subscriptions:  
*49a Kings Grove,*  
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Remittances payable to  
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## Resolution

AS the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW enters its twelfth year, we wish a Happy, Prosperous and Successful New Year to all friends and colleagues. This is the time-honoured moment for new resolutions, so let us make one now—to step forward into 1966 with a new determination to solve this flying saucer riddle ourselves.

This may not be a brand new idea, but it is a vitally important one, and, if 1966 is to be recorded in the annals of our subject as a momentous year, then it is high time we did something about it—collectively.

Time and again in the past fifteen years we have listened to, or have read, impassioned appeals to governments, or to their ancillary services, to tell the ordinary people the truth about the flying saucers, UFOs, or what you will. At some time or the other most groups and journals have indulged in verbal or typeset harangues against this Ministry, or that Air Force, for deliberately withholding information on the subject. This journal has been no laggard in this respect (although we have also speculated on the possibility that the truth is so staggering that no government dare proclaim it) and we do not suggest that this line has been taken without good cause or good intent. For example there are many responsible people who are seriously concerned about the hazards of too-close contact with these objects, or about the reaction among the public should there ever be a sudden *mass* demonstration by the unknowns over cities or populous areas. Forewarned is forearmed, they insist, and to support their case they point to instances where policemen, among others, have reacted fearfully in the presence of one of these objects. And, as readers will observe elsewhere in this issue, there have been instances of a rising note of hysteria among people and governments of small countries after prolonged UFO activity.

Sincere as this concern may be, it is felt that baiting of Ministries and their allied departments is a relatively unrewarding pastime: it is doubtful if such activity has led to any growth of interest in the subject on the part of the general public. More often than not official response to attacks or appeals of this kind follows a question by a newspaper reporter who has read the article. Furthermore, such response is usually little more than a 'smart-lick' reply from one of the 'front men', run-of-the-mill public servants who probably haven't a clue about the subject, and even less interest in it; officials, it would seem, who have been briefed solely to provide *any* kind of answer to placate an enquiring public. Verbal bellowings, wheedling entreaties and literary broadsides all finish up at a dead end. They have no effect on the people who really matter, the faceless ones hidden away in the remote backrooms of intelligence agencies, or the agencies of

vested interests: the ones who are really concerned with the UFO mystery. These faceless ones are sometimes called the 'Inner Government', and one might just as well bellow at, or attempt to charm, a brick wall, for they can hardly be expected to break security to come out into the open and tell us all they know about flying saucers.

It is a melancholy fact that even the liveliest UFO journals have only small, specialist circulations. The only hope of success for authority-baiting is the chance that those newspaper writers who do not consign their 'free-list' copy of the UFO journal to the wastepaper basket will catch on to the idea. Happily there is some evidence of a re-awakening of interest on the part of some sections of the press. In recent months at least one world-famous newspaper, the sound and reliable *Christian Science Monitor*, has been outspoken on the need for an organised official study of the phenomenon. We are inclined to the view that calm, sensible presentation of the UFO picture on our part will make far more impression on newspapers of this calibre than any number of attacks on the ministries. If the facts of the phenomenon and sober comment thereon are featured in the influential newspapers, then the public will be both forewarned and forearmed.

Why not then conserve our energies so that they may be put to more fruitful use? We can afford to look on in amused silence while the 'front men' evaluate reports with rubber stamps, select explanations (by pin?) from lists of approved replies, or even bestir themselves to wave a geiger counter warily in the direction of the month-old traces at a

place where a saucer was reported to have made a landing.

While this façade is maintained at the gates to the corridors of power, we should implement our resolve to tackle this problem of the UFOs by utilising our own resources, which are considerable. Many of the research and study groups the world over, and journals, including the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*, have accumulated and recorded a mass of data on every aspect of the UFO problem. We also muster an impressive array of supporting scientists, technologists and other professional people. While some of these work in the open like Jacques Vallée, there are many others who, because the spirit of the persecutors of Galileo is not yet dead, prefer anonymity. With a little organisation, this wealth of experience, ability and brain, power can surely be directed to an assault on the problem.

In his book *Anatomy of a Phenomenon*, Vallée shows how the approach of most scientists to the UFO problem is governed by their emotions, and, recalling a dictum of the late Waveney Girvan that ridicule is not a part of scientific method, he demonstrates how correct presentation of the subject could persuade many scientists to examine it objectively, without loss of face. Vallée himself sets a fine example, and where the few lead many must surely follow.

We are left with the cheering thought that if we tackle our problem concertedly and with *resolution*, putting aside personal polemics and suspicions, the day could well dawn when the faceless ones come to *us* to discover what *we* know about the UFOs.

## THANKS

The Editor wishes to thank all who so kindly sent Christmas and New Year greetings, and hopes they will understand that it is impossible for him to send individual acknowledgements, especially as, in view of the expansion of the *Review*, normal correspondence has increased beyond all expectations.

Thanks are also due to all who have responded so splendidly to our appeals to recommend new subscribers. Much of the gratifying and steady increase in our circulation is due to their efforts, and a welcome result of this activity is that we have contrived so far to avoid a price increase. And that despite the publication of a number of large editions.

**Keep up the good work—we still need your help  
TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT THE "FLYING SAUCER REVIEW"**

# Important New England Sighting

*By Dan Lloyd*

**This account has been condensed from a copy of a report sent to the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* by the chairman of the Massachusetts NICAP sub-committee, RAYMOND E. FOWLER. The original of the report was sent to NICAP H.Q. at 1536 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C., 20036. A model of objective investigation, the report provides an interesting insight into the workings of NICAP. Unhappily it is too long for presentation here in its original form, but it is worthy of note that a version of the account, with due acknowledgements to Mr. Fowler, appeared in the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH of October 3, 1965.**

**T**HIS unusual sighting occurred near Exeter, New Hampshire, on September 3, 1965.

At approximately 12.30 a.m. on that date, Officer Eugene Bertrand of the Exeter Police Station came upon a woman parked on the Exeter-Hampton Bypass, who told him excitedly that she had been chased along Route 101 for 12 miles by a flying object which was encircled with a brilliant red glow. She said that the object had dived at her car several times.

Approximately half an hour after this event, eighteen-year-old Norman Muscarello was walking along Route 150 some two miles outside of Exeter trying to thumb a lift into town. Suddenly, he was alarmed to see an object carrying at least four extremely bright red pulsating lights emerge from nearby woods and manoeuvre over a nearby field. It hovered over a house belonging to Clyde Russell, then, as the frightened youth crouched down behind a stone wall bordering the field, it seemed to move closer towards him. Its lights were so bright that the Russell home was bathed in a red glow. The object appeared to be about 80-90 feet long—much longer than the house—and was completely silent. Then it moved away and disappeared behind some trees. Muscarello tried to wake the occupants of the Russell home by pounding on the door but, thinking the boy was drunk, they refused to open the door. Muscarello finally gave up and flagged a lift to the Exeter Police Station.

Muscarello reported the incident to Desk Officer Reginald Towland at about 1.45 a.m. He was white with fear and hardly able to talk. Officer Bertrand was recalled to the station, and he picked Muscarello up, and returned with him to the scene of the incident, but the object was nowhere to be seen. Officer Bertrand suggested they examine the field, and as the police officer was playing his flashlight back and forth, Muscarello sighted the object rising slowly from behind some nearby trees. He shouted a warning. Bertrand swung round and saw a large, dark object carrying a straight row of

four extraordinarily bright red pulsating lights coming into the field at tree-top level. It cleared a 70-foot tree and came to within 100 feet of them. Instinctively, Officer Bertrand reached for his revolver but, thinking better of it, yelled to Muscarello to take cover in the cruiser. They ran to the cruiser, where Bertrand immediately put in a radio call to headquarters for assistance. Officer David R. Hunt arrived within minutes and, together, they observed the object move away beyond and below the tree line.

Altogether, the object was in view for some 10 minutes by Officer Bertrand and Norman Muscarello, and about 5 minutes by Officer Hunt when he joined them.

## Pulsating Lights

The four brilliant pulsating red lights appeared to flash in a steady sequence from left to right and back again. Officer Bertrand said they were brighter than any light he had ever seen and compared their brightness to that of car headlights shining directly in one's face at a distance of only several yards. The manner in which they pulsated gave Bertrand the distinct impression that this was an intelligently-constructed vehicle and definitely not some natural phenomenon. The lights were seen to be part of a large, dark, solid object, and the reflection off the object's body caused a halo effect around it.

No sound was heard by the witnesses, even at close range, but apparently the animals in a nearby barn sensed something that frightened them, for they whinnied and kicked their stalls. A dog barked furiously. No interference was noticed on the police radio nor were the lights and ignition of the cruiser affected. The field contained no scorched marks or indentations.

To add to the excitement, an unidentified hysterical man tried to call the police during the early hours of the morning to report a UFO. He dialled the operator and excitedly asked to be put through to the police as he had been chased by a

"flying saucer". Before the call could be put through to the police, the telephone connection went dead. Neither the man nor the pay station could subsequently be traced.

After the police had reported the incident to Pease Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, a USAF Major and a Lieutenant, both in uniform, arrived. They questioned the police officers, and drove them out to the field where they had sighted the UFO. After intensive questioning, the police were asked to keep the sighting from the press so as to avoid alarming the local people. But it was too late, for several reporters had already got hold of the story. An unconfirmed report has it that an Air Force Officer had later gone round to

all the stores selling newspapers in Exeter, and bought all copies of the Manchester "Union Leader" newspaper which carried a detailed account of the sightings.

In questioning the police officers, the USAF team were particularly interested in the size and shape of the object, and whether chickens in a nearby field had been alarmed during the sighting.

It is of interest to note that for several weeks previous to the sightings, the police had received reports from people saying that their house had suddenly been momentarily illuminated by a bright reddish glow after they had gone to bed. No objects were seen.

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# Beware the Saucers

*By Dr. Bernard E. Finch*

THE brain is a chemical laboratory of extreme complexity, all the chemical actions taking place in a minute unit called the nerve cell (neurone). This cell is the ultimate building block of thought and sensation, and it mediates its action through a long process called the axon. Along this axon passes the nerve impulse, which is electrical in character.

There are 10 billion of these nerve cells and fibres in the human brain, and this infinitely complex nerve net, and chemical processes which keep it in ceaseless activity, constitute the physical basis of mind, emotion, and sensation. Nerve fibres can be compared to telephone wires, and, in fact, transmit an electric message but much slower. During every moment of man's conscious and unconscious life, unaccountable billions of these impulses are surging through nerve fibres. All sensations, all perceptions, all impressions are brain-born, arising from impulses brought to the brain by the sensory nerves, but these sensations and perceptions can also be produced by electrical stimulation of the brain, and by drugs. In addition electrical stimulation can also produce hallucinations, and as indeed every sensation is accompanied by an electrical pattern of neuronal activity, it ought theoretically to be possible, by feeding suitable patterns into the brain, to produce any desired sensation—visual, tactile, olfactory, gustatory, and so on. With the stimulation of certain brain areas even emotional experiences could be brought about.

According to the laws of electromagnetism, magnetic fields are associated with electric currents, and strong enough fields can alter electric currents, even reversing them. Some years ago Russian scientists established the fact that a magnetic field will act directly on the flow of nerve processes in the cortex of the cerebral hemispheres. In their experiments, an hypnotised subject accepted specific visual images. The scientists found that if they brought a magnet up to the back of the subject's head, it would alter these images (Yunyy Tekhnik 1960).

A large amount of work has now been carried out on the effect of magnetic fields on the brain: visual sensations have been aroused by these fields<sup>1,2,3</sup>. Blood changes have been produced by these fields<sup>4,5</sup>, and a whole host of experiments have been carried out on the effects of fluctuating magnetic fields on the brain<sup>6,7,8,9</sup>.

There is no doubt now that magnetic fields influence neuronal activity, with resultant accompanying sensory phenomena.

These magnetic changes are around us continuously, for in nature these changes occur in the electromagnetic atmosphere, and are produced by solar, lunar, or cosmic causes, and nobody will dispute the fact that certain weather conditions have significant effects on human life. It was Hippocrates in 400 B.C. who advised his students to learn about meteorology if they wanted to become physicians.

Reiter found that alternating electric fields,

ranging in frequency from a few cycles to 200,000 cycles per second, could cause mental changes. These fields are mostly created by electric discharges between the earth, i.e., lightning. When influenced by this frequency, people became moody, tense, and tension built up, causing accidents of various kinds.

All the experiments so far described were carried out with normal people. But what of the large percentage of so-called sensitives, neurotics, and schizoid personalities? The effect of the magnetic field on them will vary considerably, producing more intense and varied reactions. From evidence collected over the last 20 years UFOs are known to be associated with intense and fluctuating magnetic fields. All the "close-" and "near-contact" stories point to the fact that all witnesses have been in fields. All the "loose-" and "near-contact" stories point to the fact that all witnesses have been in mental states depending on the personality of the witness and the intensity of the field. The effects varied from headaches, dizziness and hallucinations (visual, auditory, and olfactory), to emotional changes, delusions, and amnesia with psychotic features. In several recent encounters there were

symptoms of an epileptiform discharge with loss of consciousness.

My own view is that these effects are merely incidental to the presence of the UFO and could be prevented by the witness wearing antimagnetic, or other form of protective insulation.

Before any approach is made to a UFO, people should be warned to wear a metallic anti-magnetic helmet, or metallic clothing (mesh) of some kind to nullify the intense magnetic field. In addition they should wear rubber soled footwear to insulate them from "ground" effects in the open, especially if the soil is damp. It is only by wearing this protective clothing that they will avoid the risk of mental changes in the form of sensory effects. (It is interesting to note that the crews of the UFOs, appear to be dressed in this way).

Finally, all the evidence to date indicates that the extraterrestrials show disinterest when in contact with earthlings, and any attempt at interference immediately produces a hostile attitude. By their appearances and manner, one can only surmise that we are witnessing a degenerate form of the "angels" of five thousand years ago.

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# UFO RESEARCH IN THE USA

## Part II - Analysis of the Survey

By Jacques Vallée

IN Part I of this article, the need for a survey of civilian UFO groups was discussed, and as well as giving details of the way in which the survey was conducted, we included a list of all groups who have agreed to the publishing of their answers to the questionnaire we had distributed. In this part we proceed with the analysis of the returned questionnaires.

It should be noted that throughout this article we shall use exclusively the statements made by the groups themselves, and will not try to correct their estimates of their membership, even when it could be checked from other sources. In most cases, more reasonable values would be indicated if such corrections were applied: many groups give the mailing lists of their periodicals as their membership.

The reader will probably have noticed strong similarities in the statements made by the various groups concerning their conclusions on the origin and nature of UFOs. These statements are carefully worded and obviously are poor indicators of the true motivations of the group leaders, which can usually be deduced from other sources, like reading their publications. All groups definitely believe that UFOs are real unexplained objects but interestingly enough, when asked if they have reached a *definite* conclusion, they are clearly divided: eleven answer yes, eleven answer no, and three (APRO, Houston UFO Bureau and Steiner Foundation) answer yes with reserves. (See Table I).

### Belief in "contactees"

This is clearly a critical point. The 'contactees' are the persons who have received publicity both as a consequence of their alleged meeting with the occupants of the 'saucers', and for the revelations they have received of their origin and purpose. Such stories must be totally separated from two other classes of reports:

- (1) Accounts of 'operators' described by witnesses who do not claim they have received a message.
- (2) Accounts of alleged meetings with messengers, but in a context entirely foreign to that of UFO reports. Such events are usually interpreted as religious miracles. Although many aspects of the

generation of the report and of their propagation among society follow the patterns observed in the UFO Phenomenon, the occasion of these accounts is never a flying object described as a machine. (The Fatima phenomenon, for example, falls in this category.)

In Table I we have classified the degree of acceptance or rejection of various types of reports by the different groups using the following very simple scale:

- A means a report of this type is *rejected* by the group
- B: it is investigated as the other reports
- C: it is considered as possibly true
- D: it is believed under certain conditions
- E: it is generally accepted

The question: "Do you think the 'contactees' should be believed?" has brought the following answers: Seven groups reject these reports absolutely and two treat them as any other report in their investigation. Four consider that there is a possibility of truth in them, eight accept them under certain conditions and four attach definite credence to them: they are: groups No. 6, 7, 19 and 22: Flying Saucer News Club, AFSCA, School of Thought and Morse Fellowship.

It is interesting to correlate belief in contactees with answers to the first question: "do you have a definite conclusion?" Not all who think contactees might be sincere have a definite conclusion. Out of twelve groups who believe at least some of the contactee stories, seven have a definite answer, three do not, two are hesitant. Although it is true that most groups (18 out of 25) are willing to consider the truth of their accounts a possibility, very few take all contactee stories for granted. Among these, some may have made no distinction between 'contact' stories of the Adamski type and 'landings with operators'; this would introduce a considerable bias in the interpretation of their answers.

### Credence in descriptions of 'operators'

The question brought interesting comments. It illustrated a sharp difference in spirit between APRO and NICAP. Major Keyhoe's group gave the same uncommitted answer as to the previous question: such incidents "should be investigated."

TABLE 1

## SUMMARY OF ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Group No.	Definite conclusion	Belief in contactees	Official evidence	Official secrecy	Belief in 'operators'	Name or initials of group
1	No	C	Yes	Yes	C	IIUFO
2	No	A	Poss.	Some	C	AMUFO
3	No	B	Yes	Yes	B	NICAP (Keyhoe)
4	(Yes)	A	Yes	Yes	E	APRO
5	Yes	D	Yes	Yes	E	NICAP (Gribble)
6	No	E	Yes	Yes	E	FSNCA
7	Yes	E	Yes	Yes	E	AFSCA
8	Yes	A	Poss.	Yes	E	SAUCERS
9	Yes	D	Yes	Yes	E	Aetherius Society
10	Yes	C	Poss.	Yes	D	CAPIC
11	No	C	Poss.	Yes	C	APIC
12	No.	B	Yes	Yes	B	CFSIB
13	Yes	C	Yes	Yes	D	Planetary Space Center
14	Yes	D	No	Yes	A	Christian Zion Advocate
15	No	D	Yes	Yes	E	Long Beach Interplanetary Research Group
16	Yes	D	Yes	Distortion		Solar Cross Foundation
17	No	A	Yes	Yes	E	Tucson Science Club
18	(Yes)	D	No	Yes	D	HUFOB
19	Yes	E	Yes	Yes	E	School of Thought
20	No	A	Yes	Yes	E	UFO Magazine
21	No	A	Yes	Yes	E	PICAP
22	Yes	E	Yes	Yes	E	Morse Fellowship
23	No	D	Poss.		E	CPB
24	Yes	A	Yes	Yes	E	New England UFO Study Group
25	(Yes)	D	Yes	Yes	E	Steiner Foundation

Does this mean that since 1956 the group has not even reached a working hypothesis on these two subjects?

APRO answers clearly: some accounts of 'operators' should be taken seriously. But certainly not the descriptions made by the contactees, as "they deal with emotionally inspired projections and sometimes are merely the product of people who are attempting to benefit monetarily from the UFO mystery."

A few other answers are significant; thus

Group No. 7: Hundreds of detailed accounts of landings have been made. If Flying Saucers do exist at altitudes of a few hundred feet, why can't they land?

Group No. 17: The "non-communicating" ones where humanoid forms were seen but fought and ran, and the observers did not subsequently go on lecture tours, should be taken seriously. Numerous countries have reported similar events.

Group No. 20: The facts seem to point to there being a small biped associated with UFO landings. They may or may not be the pilots of the craft.

The acceptance of the dwarfish-looking operator seems fairly general. Only one group (No. 14, a contactee believer) specifically rejects all accounts of "little men" landings.

#### Correlation between belief in contactees and in accounts of operators in general

Most of the groups which accept "little men" stories reject the contactee claims, as APRO does. The reverse is also true in certain cases: a group of contactee believers accepts accounts of "pilots" only if "they look like you and I". The most conservative group is AMUFO (No. 2) which rejects contactee stories and considers cautiously the possibility of the "operators".

Four groups reject absolutely all contactee claims and definitely accept the 'operators': they are No.

4 (APRO), No. 8 (SAUCERS), No. 17 (Tucson Space Club) and No. 20 (UFO Magazine).

**Recommended writers and books**

Another question was: "what are the books on UFOs your organization recommends?" It led to the following frequencies:

TABLE 2

Keyhoe .. .. .	13
Ruppelt .. .. .	10
Michel .. .. .	7
UFO Evidence .. .. .	7
Coral Lorenzen .. .. .	6
Jessup .. .. .	5
Fry .. .. .	5
Maney and Hall .. .. .	3
Adamski .. .. .	3
Max Miller .. .. .	2
Charles Fort .. .. .	2
Van Tassel .. .. .	2
Gray Barker .. .. .	1
Dr. Carl Jung .. .. .	1
Leslie .. .. .	1
Le Poer Trench .. .. .	1
Waveney Girvan .. .. .	1
Trevor James .. .. .	1
Stranges .. .. .	1
Laura Mundo .. .. .	1
Menger .. .. .	1
Angelucci .. .. .	1
A Dweller on 2 Planets .. .. .	1
India to Planet Mars .. .. .	1
The Bible .. .. .	1

These answers show that the ideas expressed by Major Keyhoe still have the strongest influence on the leaders of UFO organizations in the United States. The low rating of Charles Fort should, in our view, be interpreted as a certain lack of interest for historical perspective. Even more striking and disturbing is the fact that APRO stands alone in its reference to Dr. Carl Jung's book. Michel and Jung are the only ones out of all the contemporary authors in the list who do not write in English. The trends noticeable here will be confirmed by answers to the next question.

**Most significant sightings**

Table 3 gives the frequencies associated with each sighting. Out of 58 answers, 47 were relative to American observations. No foreign observation was given by two groups simultaneously.

A total of 26 sightings, of which 11 are given several times, are indicated. Interestingly enough, no 'contactee' type sighting is found in the list of repeated cases. Only one group (No. 13) mentions Adamski's account, although we have seen several groups answering "yes" to the question: "Do you think contactees should be believed?" and three groups recommend his books.

The most frequently named case was Socorro,

New Mexico, which was by far the best known case of 1964. Next in popularity come the Washington incident (1952), Kenneth Arnold and Mantell.

TABLE 3

Socorro .. .. .	8
Washington .. .. .	7
Kenneth Arnold .. .. .	4
Mantell .. .. .	4
South-West 1957 .. .. .	4
Trindade .. .. .	4
Kinross Case .. .. .	3
Personal sightings .. .. .	3
Rapid City S.D. .. .. .	2
Lubbock Lights .. .. .	2
Nash and Fortenberry .. .. .	2
Alpert (photo) .. .. .	1
Red Bluff .. .. .	1
Captain Sperry .. .. .	1
Father Gill .. .. .	1
BOAC crew .. .. .	1
Rome .. .. .	1
Fort Itaipu .. .. .	1
New Jersey 1964 .. .. .	1
Chiles and Whitted .. .. .	1
100% pure magnesium .. .. .	1
McMinneville .. .. .	1
Adamski's sighting .. .. .	1
Star of Bethlehem .. .. .	1
Lady of Fatima .. .. .	1
Angel Moroni .. .. .	1

The most striking character of this list is what it *does not include*: the Kelly landing, the Bismarck case, the Walesville incident, the Lock Raven Dam sighting, seem totally unknown. Similarly, it is remarkable not to find anywhere mention of cloud cigar observations or any of the classical landings (except Socorro), although many groups are cognizant of Michel's work.

It is remarkable that the sightings are practically ranked in the order of the publicity they have received, regardless of their intrinsic value or their convincing character. The sentimental attachment for such cases as the Mantell dramatic accident or the Lubbock Lights is very evident. Clearly the groups take it for granted that the most publicized cases are the most convincing, when even a small amount of research would have brought to light an entirely different type of reports. Again, APRO is the most original group in this respect for it lists three foreign sightings out of five: Trindade, Father Gill and the BOAC incidents. NICAP also gives evidence of careful consideration of the question, although it lists only American cases. They are: Nash & Fortenberry, Red Bluff, Captain Sperry, South-West 1957 and Socorro. Neither Washington nor Kenneth Arnold and Mantell are listed by APRO or NICAP, as among the most significant cases. It is true, however, that the

groups were asked to select only five sightings, which was a heavy restriction.

### Geographic repartition

If we come back for a moment to the question of 'belief in contactees', we see that we can narrow down our classification to only two categories; the firm believers in 'contactees' are groups in classifications D and E. All others either reject them, or consider them with some scepticism. On Figure 2 we have shown the location of the firm contactee believers by a triangle and other groups as open circles.

The geographic effect is fairly obvious: Ten contactee believers out of twelve are located west of a line Seattle-Houston. Eleven out of thirteen of the 'others' are located east of this line.

Here is the proper place to mention a recent work on this subject presented by a professional sociologist at a scientific convention.

H. Taylor Buckner, of the Berkeley campus of the University of California, noted in a paper given before a meeting of the American Sociological association that "In 1953 and 1954, ten books claiming contact with the saucers were published. The people who believed them were, in the main, people already functioning in the world of the occult." The same researcher added that eighty per cent of the saucer club audiences are usually older women, single or widowed. They do not have a great deal of formal education, Buckner said, and they believe 'seeing things' is a mark of special sensitivity.

A look at our figure 2 will allow M. Buckner to place his discoveries in their proper perspective. His own geographical location, we suggest, puts him at the focal point of every extravagance in the field of superstition and false science. From such a sampling it is difficult to let him generalize his results to the entire field of research into unusual aerial phenomena. His findings, however, constitute an important element of information to those who are still sentimentally attached to the claims of Adamski, Daniel Fry, George van Tassel and Truman Bethurum. I have pointed out in *Anatomy of a Phenomenon* that George Adamski, for instance, before becoming a prominent figure in 'UFO research', was the head of a mystical cult called the Royal Order of Tibet. The generalization of these indications by a professional sociologist is an element of great interest.

### Belief in government 'secrecy'

Of the 25 groups studied here, only one believes that authorities have obtained no evidence concerning the nature and origin of the UFO Phenomenon: it is group No. 14, whose doctrine is that UFOs are direct emissaries from God. Another group (No.



Figure 2

18) indicates that government investigators have probably obtained no evidence, "but at least 80 to 85 per cent are on the right track". Group No. 18, we should keep in mind, has received confidential evidence and withholds other comments. (This is a group of strong believers in Bender's theory of 'The three men in Black').

Five groups see a strong possibility that evidence is in the hands of the authorities. "The question is: which authorities?" asks group No. 2. Another group simply answers: "Hmmm!".

All other groups flatly answer: "Yes".

The next question was: "Do you think the information obtained is kept secret, and why?" These are the answers we have obtained:

1. Certain information is secret for many reasons.
2. Some secrecy does exist. To what extent we have not determined.
3. Much of it is (secret), no doubt partly for reasons of bureaucratic thinking and underestimation of the intelligence of the public.
4. Because the ultimate answers—who, why and whence—are not a certainty, and their motivations are not known. Such information, without *full* information would be disastrous politically, economically and to some extent, emotionally for all the people of the world.
5. Yes. The world's monetary system and religions.
6. Yes. To protect manufacturers of our rockets and satellites—may hamper their production.
7. Yes. Several reasons. Introduction of revolutionary new forms of power would make present power sources obsolete and jeopardize our economy. As throughout history, special interest groups feeling their power and financial status threatened by introduction of new knowledge, oppose progress.
8. If the Air Force has significant information that the public does not have, it is kept secret for what they consider to be security reasons.
9. Yes. Official recognition would result in loss of government power and influence.
10. Yes. Maybe because they are scared of UFOs or because of what public reaction might be.
11. AFR-200-2 and JANAP 146 demand secrecy for unsolved cases. Fear of panic, economic collapse or other reasons might justify secrecy in the event they know what UFOs are.

12. Yes. Air Force directives and their policy of withholding information seems to indicate this. *The Flying Saucer Conspiracy* best outlines this.
13. If they consider possibilities, at all, who are Earthman that is, fearing panic on part of people, by religions . . . only angels "up there" . . . and monsters by writers.
14. Yes. Because they can't understand it.
15. Yes.
16. Not secret, but distorted! Due to religious views, those who would panic, and advanced military devices.
17. Yes. Each country is trying to discover the secrets of the saucers, especially their advanced technology, and trying to prevent other countries from profiting from this evidence and getting there first.
18. Yes. I think in some cases, the truth may cause mass hysteria.
19. Yes, kept under cover. The truth would upset our economy, religions, education and military ego.
20. Yes, it is hard to say why. They may think some sort of panic could come from a disclosure that there are UFOs. However, it seems that bureaucracy plays an important role in UFO suppression.
21. Yes. They are afraid of scaring the American public.
22. The materialists have no explanation for the realm of spirit which is reality.
23. No answer.
24. Refer: AFR 200-2, CIRVIS Reports, Holloman Air Force orders, etc. Panic. Time to duplicate Saucers for own space arsenal, etc.
25. Yes. Because it contains a whole new conceptive idea unknown to conventional science—that of *Emergence* into our plane of existence, intelligently directed.

It is somewhat difficult to extract the basic elements in these statements, because of the differences in wording. We should probably have asked the question in a more direct form to obtain answers easier to classify. In trying to summarize the reasons given for official secrecy, we have found the following frequencies:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 7 | groups mention Fear of panic,<br>Mass hysteria.  |
| 5 | Economic disaster.                               |
| 4 | Collapse of religious faith.                     |
| 3 | Loss of political power                          |
| 3 | Protection of space industry.                    |
| 3 | Officials are unable to understand.              |
| 2 | Hope to be the first discoverer of the 'secret'. |
| 2 | Bureaucratic thinking.                           |
| 1 | Still insufficient conclusions.                  |

### Conclusions

We have presented this study only as a preliminary step toward the establishment of a global, up-to-date Directory of UFO research groups. Such a Directory would permit a more efficient distribution of the literature and would favour a flow of ideas between centres of active research. It would avoid delays in the announcement of significant sightings which, at the present time,

remain too often unknown outside of a very small circle.

A Federation of UFO groups on a planetary scale has been suggested: we hope that the present work will help define the problems associated with the planning of such a federation.

As it is presented here, the list of American UFO groups is still largely incomplete. We have examined some of the reasons for this inaccuracy. In the time elapsed since the survey a wave of new sightings has developed over the area under study and it has undoubtedly favoured the generation of new groups. Therefore we present these conclusions as indicative of *trends* in American 'ufology' rather than definite results.

We think our survey indicates that the leaders of the UFO movement in the U.S. are: (1) **Conservative:** Captain Mantell and Major Keyhoe remain their typical symbols, while Father Gill and Professor Jung are practically ignored. (2) **Suspicious** of foreign observations. The main 'waves' that have taken place outside of the United States (New Guinea, Australia, Scandinavia, Europe) have had no impact on their ways of thinking. (3) **Unscientific:** The role of these groups is limited to diffusion and documentation of reports. None of them has the equipment, the training, the staff or the funds that would permit effective scientific research.

Yet, an objective analysis of their motivations and theories gives a picture much brighter than the public generally believes. It is true that a majority of groups are irrational in their thinking. An even larger set considers 'Ufology' as a hobby which brings into their uneventful lives a touch of mystery and science-fiction. But most are undoubtedly open-minded. We have seen that very few indeed went all the way with the 'contactees'. Our general impression is that a serious effort on the part of trained scientific investigators to bring the UFO problem into the open would be supported by most of the groups and that most would be willing to admit the weakness of their present theories.

The current attitude of these civilian organizations toward the alleged 'official secrecy' should be brought to the attention of the responsible agencies. The distrust of the Air Force investigating procedure, for instance, is complete, and this cannot be explained simply as a consequence of the popularity of Major Keyhoe's books. It seems that the UFO groups have indeed a large fraction of the public with them when they condemn the present handling of the reports by the authorities. Several articles and editorials in American newspapers have confirmed this trend this summer. (See for

instance *Medical Tribune*, July 17, 1965, *Christian Science Monitor*, August 21, *Chicago Sun-Times*, August 8, *Chicago American*, August 6, etc.).

Most of the groups surveyed here give evidence of sincerity and serious dedication. They certainly do not deserve (if we make exception for a few extremists) the term of charlatans which is often applied to them.

The next step, of course, is to repeat this survey on a global scale. To this effect, we have asked this periodical permission to reprint our questionnaire: we ask all the groups engaged in research in this field anywhere in the world, that wish to contribute to this study, to return this questionnaire to the author c/o the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW. We will appreciate infinitely a sample of their publications, if any.

**NOTE—We append the form of questionnaire which was sent to the Civilian UFO Organizations in January, 1965.**

(All questions are optional)

Name of Organisation or Group .....

Date of creation .....

Official address .....

Name of publication, if any.....

Is this publication regular?..... irregular?.....

How many issues have been published?.....

Average No. of members in 1964.....

Has your group arrived at a definite conclusion concerning the nature and/or origin of the UFO Phenomenon?

Yes..... No.....

If you answered 'Yes', what is the conclusion reached by your group?.....

What are the books on UFOs your organisation recommends?.....

What are, in your view, the five most significant observations of UFOs?.....

Do you think the 'contactees' should be believed?.....

Do you think the authorities have obtained evidence of the nature or origin of the UFO phenomenon? .....

Do you think the information they have obtained is kept secret, and why?.....

Do you think descriptions of "UFO pilots" seen on the ground should be taken seriously?.....

Please give a summary of the general viewpoint of your group, concerning the UFO problem if it has not been covered by questions above.

**IN OUR NEXT ISSUE:—**

**THE 1965 VIRGINIA FLAP  
SAUCERS & SPEECH  
SPACEMEN IN NORMAN TIMES**

**By Donald B. Hanlon  
By Dr. Bernard Finch  
By W. R. Drake**

**ALSO—ARGENTINA 1963/64 Part III, THE GREATEST FLAP YET? Part II and a glance back at events in 1897 by Gordon Creighton**

# South American Republics are Watching the Skies

By Charles Bowen

RELATIVELY few South American UFO cases are well-known to researchers in other parts of the world, yet the number of incidents in that continent probably outstrip those from the rest of the world put together. The 'great' cases of the last twenty years are familiar to most of us. There are, however, many others which are scantily reported, hundreds which are reported, but pass unnoticed, and—here one can only hazard a guess—hundreds more which are never reported. And those which pass unnoticed by news media in other countries. I venture to suggest that many of these incidents would cause a furore if they happened, say, in Britain, or France, or the United States.

Why then is so little known of the saucer scene in South America? Obviously one major difficulty is the physical one of obtaining reports: then, of lesser importance, there is the language barrier: finally, and probably most significant of all, there is the fact that details of many of the cases go out on the agency tapes, yet very few seem to reach the columns of foreign newspapers, particularly in the English-speaking world. So, despite the fine efforts of people like Drs. Buhler and Fontes, of Christian Vogt and of CODOVNI, very little finds its way into the records outside the South American countries.

In the past this REVIEW has done much to improve upon this unhappy state of affairs, but it is only recently that we have had the chance to do better, thanks to the splendid services of our representatives, Senor Oscar Galindez in Argentina, and Nigel Rimes in Brazil. An immediate result has been a golden opportunity for Gordon Creighton to demonstrate his indefatigability, for during the last eighteen months something approaching 700 reports in Spanish and Portuguese have passed through his hands, not to mention occasional items in French, German and Russian. Now that all these have been translated and 'processed', an amazing picture is emerging. Although this is far from complete, a more comprehensive account than has ever before appeared is being prepared for our readers.

There are a number of 1965 incidents, situations and items of comment which I feel should be

brought to the attention of our readers *before* the appearance of Mr. Creighton's main article.

A preliminary study of the reports reveals certain trends, namely the freedom with which most of these cases are discussed (and not only in the newspapers), the number of incidents which are witnessed by large groups of people, and the number of *multiple* sightings reported. In fact, one is inclined to feel uneasy when one learns the effect that all this is having on some of the republics and their peoples.

## Changes in public reaction

With so many incidents, it is hardly surprising that there has been a large number of photographs. [We are trying to obtain reasonable prints of some of these.] "Not many people are laughing these days" says columnist Rich O'Hara in the English-language *Buenos Aires Herald* of July 21, and he attributes this change of attitude to the spate of photographs. Mr. O'Hara describes the object in one picture, taken by professional photographer Raúl Rodriguez of La Plata, as being like "an artist's conception of one of those future space stations", and he scoffs at the 'explanations' which "just about strained all probability". He closes his piece with the words of H. G. Wells at the conclusion of his *War of the Worlds*: "**Watch the skies . . . Keep watching the skies . . .**"

Such a vigil would certainly be rewarding in South America, and in fact, on June 18, the *Freie Presse* (German-language newspaper of Buenos Aires) said that 50 per cent of the thinking public of Argentina was now convinced of the UFOs' reality.

## Buenos Aires and Rosario

Typical of the *mass* sightings were those over the Argentine cities of Buenos Aires and Rosario on the night of July 16. Telling how **thousands of people** saw UFOs overhead, *La Razón* of July 17 reports that there was a great hubbub. In Rosario one object was seen stationary, and a cupola was observed. There were waves of phone calls to police, air authorities and newspapers. A similar flap had begun in Buenos Aires at 6.40 p.m. and lasted for more than an hour. A reddish UFO with a white band hung over the capital for fifteen minutes before vanishing southwards. Just

before 7 p.m., channel 13 of the local TV announced that "for reasons of technical difficulties" transmission was interrupted. Simultaneously a great elongated UFO with an intensely luminous part was observed overhead.

The 16th was just one of many UFO-busy nights over Buenos Aires in July.

### **Deltavolant and Disaster**

The sky was clear and bright at about 4 p.m. on July 20 (date subject to confirmation), when many people living in the provinces of Antofagasta and Atacama in northern Chile saw a pale blue conical, or triangular-shaped UFO. This object, which was huge, and at a great height, later underwent a series of changes in its apparent shape, until it appeared finally as an elongated tube. When first seen, its colour was predominantly pale blue, but it had an orange tip: as the shape changed, so the colour changed to a vivid green, with an orange-coloured section. The UFO then gave out a series of tremendous explosions, and very soon afterwards an area of no less than 2,900 square kilometres up and down the coast of Chile was devastated by the most fearful hurricane known in that country's history. Thousands were made homeless and the Government declared a state of emergency, such as is customary in the case of earthquakes. Ten thousand temporary shelters had to be provided for the afflicted, and there was much fear and talk in the area, for the people believed that the disaster had been caused by the strange sky object.

We feel nothing but sympathy for the unhappy victims of this catastrophe. Maybe there was a connection between the natural disaster and the sighting of the UFO, and it is not surprising that such a conclusion should be arrived at by the people in northern Chile. However, if the UFO did cause the hurricane, it was not necessarily a *deliberate* act. In Father Felices's article about the giant flying triangle over Valladolid (see *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*, November/December edition, 1965) we are told that the area of that particular object was calculated as being in the region of a square kilometre—a veritable flying city!

The reports indicate that the Antofagasta/Atacama object was of a similar kind, and from the eyewitnesses' accounts, it is not unreasonable to suggest that it was experiencing extreme mechanical troubles which culminated in the vast explosions. If this was so, then it is quite likely that immense heat was generated, indicated by the intense colour changes; heat so great that it could have caused a sudden upward surge, or convection of air, which would result in a hurricane-force inrush of winds to fill the violently-created depression.

No accounts have been seen which indicate the

fate of the UFO. This omission is understandable, for who would stand to watch an object in the sky when faced by the full destructive force of an onrushing hurricane?

### **Santiago scare**

After the affair in Antofagasta and Atacama, it is not surprising that when UFOs were seen over Santiago on August 8, police stations, newspapers and radio stations were jammed with phone calls. There was much talk of an 'invasion', talk which spread swiftly throughout the continent, and into Central America too, and some of the measures taken by the authorities could not be expected to kill the rumours.

### **Aerial action**

It seems that several of the Republics have contributed air force units to form a joint Aerial Police Patrol. Aircraft and crews have been provided by Brazil, Chile, Peru, Venezuela and Mexico, and the force is briefed to **stop landing attempts by flying saucers!** The news was given in the *Noticias Populares* of São Paulo, Brazil, in its edition of September 10, and in Peru it caused a tremendous sensation. The report told that a number of saucers had already been encountered, and that most of them had easily eluded their would-be assailants by making a rapid ascent to beyond 15,000 metres. This, however, is not always the case, for on September 6 a number of pilots manoeuvred into positions from which they could fire on some of the objects.

The authorities, we gather, are extremely worried, for they do not know what to say about the 'invasion' by flying saucers.

If credence can be given to the reliability of this report, then it is indeed a worrying development. Generally, so far, the intention of the unknowns has not been *openly* hostile, and the danger of this kind of behaviour is that it could encourage retaliation.

### **Ration dump?**

The 'invasion' scare received a hefty boost when two shining metal capsules were found half-buried in the ground by a party of ten inhabitants of Huancavelica, Peru (250 km. from Lima, the capital). One was damaged, and the farmers found inside it thousands of pills of various colours. They also found a kind of soldier's water-bottle ("cantil" in the Portuguese account, taken from *Noticias Populares* of September 15) containing a fatty liquid. There were also slices of a substance which looked like gelatine. One of the men, bolder than his companions, tried some of the pills, and shortly afterwards proclaimed that he felt completely 'full'. In a surprisingly casual way the newspaper account goes on to say that the local authorities were aware that beings 80 cms. in

height had landed in the district a few days before, and there was speculation that this was food that had been left for them by UFOs.

### **Alarm in Ecuador**

The governments of some of the smaller states are no longer hiding their fears that an 'invasion' is imminent. Ecuador, for example, has been the scene of "Alarm, panic and commotion" (*Noticias Populares* of São Paulo, October 16). The towns and upland Andean regions have witnessed hundreds of saucers flying overhead, and an announcement on channel 6 of the Quito TV service recently stated that a large part of the population was at that moment watching a luminous object, certainly not a satellite, as it passed overhead. An eleven-man team had set off to climb the volcano Recu Pichincha, east of Quito, to investigate happenings up there: the team included photographers, reporters and army signallers.

### **Failing lights and Aerial shocks**

This preview account of the 1965 scene in Latin America closes with an important incident in Mexico, one which readers will be quick to associate in their minds with an event some six weeks later in the United States.

The newspaper *Ultima Hora* of September 24 told how, on the previous evening, the important town of Cuernavaca, 75 km. south-east of Mexico

City, suffered three failures of electric power and lights. The cause—a huge, luminous plate-shaped object—was photographed, and the picture appeared along with the accounts of several witnesses who included the Governor of the City, Emilio Riva Palacio. He, and other officials, were at a private cinema show when the light and power supply failed: as they emerged from the cinema, the whole party saw the UFO. The intense light from this object lit up the valley around Cuernavaca.

Shortly afterwards, Cuauhtemoc Betanzos, a pilot of Mexican Airways, saw the same UFO over Lake Tequesquitengo. Although on a routine flight from Mexico City to Acapulco, he attempted to approach the object, but it caused his aircraft to suffer a series of "crazy and fearful shocks".

There is little doubt that the pattern of South American events has changed considerably during the past twelve months. I have attempted to capture some idea of the feeling of apprehension and even alarm that pervades the scene, particularly along the vast Andean mountain chain. Some South American Republics need no warnings from H. G. Wells: with mounting hysteria, it seems, they are already frantically watching the skies.

[*Gordon Creighton's full account of the 1965 scene is scheduled to appear in our May/June issue.*]

# **Comment on the Valensole Affair**

**Our medical consultant has a few words to say about Aimé Michel's article which appeared in the November/December issue of the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW**

*By Dr. Bernard E. Finch*

**A**IME MICHEL has produced an excellent account of the Valensole affair. However, he is not exactly correct in assuming that the weapon of the extraterrestrials acts only on the reticular formation.

This substance is a mixture of grey and white matter (cells and axons) situated in the brain stem and broken up into various portions called the reticular centres. These centres control the "vital services", i.e., breathing, heartbeat and muscle tone, etc. Injuries to parts of the reticular system are liable to cause tremors, involuntary movements and various rigidities.

True temporary paralysis of *voluntary* muscles could quite easily be brought about by a lesion of the "pyramidal fibres" or motor pathway. If the lesion involves the pathway from the spinal cord to the voluntary muscles, then there is a flaccid paralysis (or lower motor nerve lesion) and the

person would fall down limp. If the lesion involves the pathways from the cerebral cortex to the spinal cord, then there is spastic paralysis and the person becomes rigid.

My own view is that the force field affects the motor cells situated on the outer surface of the cerebral cortex. These cells are situated in a line running from the ears on either side to the top of the cranium. The sensory area is behind the motor area. The force field therefore produces its effect on all the surface cells of the cerebral cortex, and its effects wear off as it penetrates into the brain tissues, the effect disappearing a few millimetres inwards. This dampening effect is produced due to the thickness of the brain tissue, and as the more vital centres are deep in the brain, they are not touched by the field at all.

Hence surface cells receive the brunt of the field, resulting in spastic paralysis and sensory changes

involving touch and feeling, and sight. One can only speculate on the mechanics of the field proper on the nerve cells. Being of a magnetic nature, the insulation of the nerve fibres is broken down, nerve (electric) currents will not flow, the cell does not function, and fills up with granules that normally appear during periods of intense activity.

The cells of the cerebral cortex need long periods of rest to recover from the intense assault of the

force field, hence sleep and tiredness appear after contact with a UFO force field or weapon. This would also explain how reflex actions, which are motivated by deeply seated cells, are still active in spite of the force field.

In addition one must assume that the motivating force field of the UFO is similar to that of the weapon, which probably aims a concentrated beam at the head.

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## The Great American and Mexican Blackouts

By Gordon Creighton

AT approximaely 5.18 p.m. on November 9, an area of 80,000 square miles, extending from Boston to Buffalo and up into the Canadian Province of Ontario, and embracing some 30,000,000 people, experienced a remarkable blackout, which in some areas lasted for as much as 13½ hours (upper New York State) and in the other areas from three to six hours. All our readers will have seen full details in their papers, and I will quote here only a few lines from the six-page account that appeared in *TIME Magazine* for November 19:

"The first hint that the Northeast's huge CANUSE (Canadian-U.S. Eastern Interconnection) power-grid was in trouble came at 5.16. Moving clockwise, millions of kilowatts of electricity were coursing through the vast network of cables to meet the early-evening needs of the Western Hemisphere's most heavily populated, most power-dependent region. In the humming central control room of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, ink-pens tracing the flow of power suddenly shuddered. At the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, on the other side of Lake Ontario, the dials on a wall lurched out of control. A minute later, meters at the mammoth Robert Moses Niagara Power Plant—biggest in the Hemisphere—also went wild. The power output surged from 1,500 megavolts to 2,250, then sank abruptly to zero. Exclaimed one Engineer: 'The needle came clear off the paper! There were more squiggly lines than in an earthquake.'

"Giant generators spun uncontrollably out of step, and overfed switches sprang open. At Consolidated Edison's Energy Control Center on West Side, Manhattan, the meter showing the power flowing in from the up-state sources recorded 300,000 kilowatts. At 5.18 the flux reversed, and within seconds 1.5 million kw. were surging northward . . ."

While admitting that not one utility expert could offer an explanation (the London *Evening Standard* had carried a report to the same effect from New York on November 11), *Time* concluded that the blackout had been caused by the phenomenon known as "cascading". "When there is a sudden

drain on the line, power rushes in to make up for the loss, but there is a tendency in such cases for the waves to pile up on each other in wild, ever-growing oscillations that carom through the circuit."

In Britain officialdom promptly assured us that "it couldn't happen here", and so said officialdom in most other parts of the U.S.A., such, for example, as officials of the power company at El Paso, Texas. This being so, let us now note with growing interest that, on the night of December 3, another big blackout occurred, allegedly having its origin in that area. It lasted for two hours, and affected a total of about a million people in parts of western Texas, parts of New Mexico, and also the Mexican frontier town of Juarez. Four or five U.S. Air Force bases in that part of the South-West were affected, one of them being Holloman Air Force Base, which is located near a missile centre and is well known to all students of the UFO problem by reason of the large number of sightings there.

I have a minimal knowledge of electrical matters, and certainly do not claim to know what caused these two blackouts, but it may be wise to assemble here a few scraps and notes which could conceivably help us to arrive at the right answer.

1. According to *Time Magazine* (November 19), "Some New Yorkers claimed that they had seen a satellite pass over at the moment the lights failed, and argued that 'the Russians had done it again'."

2. The Italian paper *Corriere della Sera* of November 15 carried the following report: Syracuse, November 14: "A pilot from Syracuse (State of New York) has declared that he saw an enormous 'ball of fire' rise from the electric power-line linking the town of Clay to Niagara Falls immediately after the sudden stoppage of current last week which plunged vast areas of the USA and Canada into darkness."

"The pilot, Weldon Ross, a flying instructor, says that, on the evening of Tuesday November 9, he was in the vicinity of Syracuse airport, aboard a small aircraft with one of his pupils, when the lights failed. He said: 'We were flying above the power-line running to Clay from Niagara Falls, when we saw the ball of fire. It lasted for ten seconds.'"

"Another person has also said that he saw a 'ball of fire' immediately after the lights went off."

3. *Time* (November 26) has the following letter:

"Sir,—If you look at certain pictures of blacked-out New York, you can see very plainly, hovering over the city, a flying saucer. Obviously the power failure (November 9) was only a preliminary to a massive invasion by alien forces bent on destroying the human race. You must be relieved to know it wasn't Russian sabotage at all.

Harold F. Whitney,  
Boston."

4. Many readers will know that the American clairvoyante Mrs. Jeane Dixon has been investigated and tested by psychiatrists and students of Parapsychology, and is rated by some of them as ranking with the greatest seers and psychics of all time. (See *A Gift of Prophecy*, by Ruth Montgomery—condensed in the *Reader's Digest* for August, 1965, under the title: *The Crystal Ball*). It is a matter of record that Mrs. Dixon has been interviewed by very puzzled Defence officials from the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency, anxious to learn the source of the highly secret and classified military and political information that has appeared in her "predictions". She has also been interviewed by the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, who—understandably enough—was badly shaken when she predicted, in 1953, the launching of Russia's first sputnik, and gave the date for it too. *This prediction was made two years before any American scientists or politicians even knew that the USSR had a Space-Programme, and four years before the launching actually occurred.*

On August 14, 1963, Mrs. Dixon participated in a meeting called by a group of scientists for the purpose of probing her extrasensory gift. The scientists present included Dr. William Brewster, a research physicist at Walter Reed Army Hospital; Andrew Haley, general counsel for the International Astronautical Federation and the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics; Dr. F. Regis Riesenman, a prominent psychiatrist; and James Shiner, Assistant to the director of Biotechnology and Human Research in NASA. After the meeting, Andrew Haley remarked that "apart from myself, Jeane Dixon was more knowledgeable about rockets than anyone else in the room".

Because these scientists had been so eager to

know more about future developments in the Space Race, Mrs. Dixon agreed to meditate on rockets that night, and let them know what she saw. After she had gone to bed, she had one of her visions, which came to her in the darkness and lit up the whole bedroom. She says: "I saw a silver ball, like the sputnik, rising out of Russia and going into a powerful missile which travelled round the globe to the left. Suddenly it switched course and travelled in the opposite direction. Beneath it America was all aglow, but as the missile turned, the lights of our country went out, leaving us in utter darkness. I interpreted this to mean that Russia has a secret type of missile for which we have no anti-missile missile. It is so powerful that it can completely immobilise our communications and lighting systems. It can also play havoc with the navigation of our planes".

This vision created consternation in Washington, and the C.I.A. and Pentagon were buzzing around her like bees next day, wanting to know "where she had got it from". Vice-President of the U.S.A., Hubert Humphrey, let a cat out of the bag when he admitted to her: "We have been fearful of just such a development for some time."

5. If we assume, for the moment, that it is a fact that the USSR already has such a device and that this device caused the Great Blackout of November 9 and possibly also the Texas Blackout of December 3, then how are we to explain the following items: items relating to mysterious events as far back as 1952, *more than five years before Russias' first sputnik.*

- (i) "Two hundred pumps in the Coolidge Area, Arizona, were badly damaged when electric motors driving them suddenly and unaccountably changed the direction of their rotation. Electrical engineers who rushed to the region were mystified by the sudden change of polarity in the motors, or of the current feeding them".

(*Los Angeles Times*, April 11, 1952)

- (ii) "In April 1952, a sudden and mysterious blackout of an electric power-line system in northeastern Ohio, followed two days later by an unexplained blackout of a power station at Evanston, Indiana, which lasted two hours. Experts and scientists and police puzzled. In Ohio, the power came on again as suddenly as it went off. High-line patrols went over the line, foot by foot; every piece of apparatus concerned was tested and re-tested, but found in perfect order. The power company were unusually honest and frank and said: 'The only logical assumption is that some object or foreign substance came across the line and grounded it out. But we have not the faintest clue as to what it was, nor the faintest idea why the power went off, nor why it came on again'."

(Letter from a U.S. correspondent to Harold T. Wilkins, quoted on pages 271/272 of his *Flying Saucers on the Moon*—Title of U.S. edition: *Flying Saucers on the Attack.*)

6. To conclude, I refer readers to the vitally

important items which I translated from the São Paulo (Brazil) newspapers *Ultima Hora* and *Noticias Populares* of September 24 and 25 respectively of last year. (Note that the reports never appeared in any British newspaper). These are the accounts of the blacking-out, possibly as a result of a huge flying saucer overhead, of the busy town of Cuernavaca, Mexico, and of the sequel reported by

an airline pilot. Charles Bowen has included these accounts in his article *South American Republics are Watching the Skies* which will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Readers must form their own opinion as to what all this means and, in particular, as to whether Mrs. Jeane Dixon may have erred only in the **interpretation** which she placed upon her vision.

## Some Comments on Alien Involvement

By *Adrian R. E. Cox*

I WAS most interested to read Wade Wellman's Article *Sense and Speculation* in the September/October Edition. His article raised quite a few points I should like to comment upon.

1. MR. Wellman's first assertion is that the Aliens' study is not earth centred, but is directed towards the planetary system as a whole.

Surely this would depend upon the nature of their study. If they are interested purely in the physical system as such, then I would agree with him. However, if they are studying an early evolving civilisation then they must base themselves upon the earth. Again, even if they are studying all life forms, their attention will still be terra-centric. (I have never really found the idea of Martians and Venusians very convincing!).

2. The second point is rather composite and relates to Mr. Wellman's assumptions about Alien psychology—if that term has any relevance, and I think it does. His assumptions are just the sort *we* would make about an evolved race, and probably bears less actual relationship to them than—well, anything you like so long as it is far-fetched enough!

I think that of the many reasons for the Aliens' non-interference, at least one is probably just as "deflating" as Mr. Wellman's idea, but rather different. I should imagine that an unscheduled introduction of completely alien knowledge and ideas would probably have a nearly disastrous effect upon many people's sanity—even if they were comprehensible at all to man, which is on the whole rather doubtful.

Until mankind is tolerant and enlightened enough to live at peace with his own kind, contact with something as *different* as these Aliens, could quite possibly cause the very holocaust people most want to avoid.

3. The point about "taking-over" the planet surely must depend upon whether they consider such a course necessary. If they have already done

so, it is probably doubtful whether this runs to more than perhaps the odd base or so.

As for a more overt take-over, this is really an ethical consideration. For example, it may remain to be seen whether mankind can be "forcibly" evolved (rather like a greenhouse plant!) and if so whether this would prove successful or, quite frankly, a horrible disaster. I personally rather doubt that "forced-growth" would produce a stable condition psychologically. Even if they did attempt it, it would be the very devil of a delicate operation!

4. Mr. Wellman's assumption that nothing we do here will have any relevance in galactic terms appears to rely upon an implicit assumption that races remain discrete units indefinitely.

During the early stages of evolution, as on earth, this is obviously true. However, we both agree that planetary man's destiny is "out there" in deep space. Therefore, one would have thought that advanced races would tend to guard, in so far as they can, rather than to disregard the early development of an intelligent race no matter where situated. This seems to indicate that evolved races might take more than a casual interest in us (?).

These comments are largely academic since, if they so wish, Alien races could very easily establish overt contact with us on this planet. I am sure that if they do establish proper contact with earth it will not be the first time this sort of thing has happened. There may be many precedents in this galaxy alone for a breakthrough, and the difficulties they would experience here are, in general terms, unlikely to be unique.

If one thinks about it there may be a well-established technique for contacting primitive races—as we are to them!

The purpose?

This is very difficult to explain, without also describing what one means by 'mind', and why it should interest very advanced races to make the

effort to preserve the future evolution for a race such as our own. However, I think that one ought to attempt a description—even if the process is almost entirely speculative at this instant in time. Unlike Mr. Wellman I do not feel that speculation is necessarily a barren pastime, especially if it is used seriously as a means of throwing-up ideas and discussing them.

At the moment it appears that science inclines to the view that what is called mind is a product of the enormous random circuitry of nerve cells in the brain, together with a relatively small deterministic element (by deterministic I mean the pathways, etc. in the brain that are fixed as a result of genetic inheritance). This obviously makes sense, but I do not think it is the whole story by any means.

(Incidentally, to digress for a moment; research is being done in the U.S.A. and other places, on random, with a small portion of non-random, random, with a small portion of non-random circuits in a computer. The results have apparently “endowed” the computer with a certain amount of learning and self-repair ability rather like the human brain, only very crudely of course. The point of this digression is to illustrate that at least part of the human mind as we know it has “computer-like” aspects.)

The difficulty about bringing in an “additional factor” is that it is unprovable at this moment, and so what follows must of necessity be speculative.

For the sake of convenience I will call this additional factor ‘mind’; and its physical counterpart ‘brain’. Further, to avoid repetition I will leave out the qualifications and treat the rest almost as if it were not really speculative at all.

Using a rather crude simile, the mind is visualised as the “pattern-maker” for the largely random fields generated by the brain—rather in the way iron filings will align themselves with the field of a bar magnet. I imagine the impingement to be coded (rather like the way DNA is a coded molecule) and also, like DNA, a very difficult code to

“crack”. The effect must be a very subtle one since the mind appears to have the ability to effect the overall functioning of the body, although this may just be the result of its control of the brain at all levels.

Exactly what kind of field the brain generates and how the mind effects this field is at the moment very obscure to put it mildly. I even doubt whether one can attempt any meaningful discussion of the field within the scope of this article.

However, the patterns and pathways of thought established in the brain (programmes in the computer sense), appear to have a definite effect upon the mind’s conscious control of the brain. There is also some feed-back between the brain and the mind which serves to limit its effective influence over the brain. The inflow to the brain has therefore to relate to the patterns (programmes if you like) already established in the brain. Thus I see the mind’s abilities very largely controlled by the established brain patterns, which cover all sorts of things from knowledge to emotional behaviour. However, although these patterns will influence the mind and colour it’s functioning, I see it as an entity primarily independent of the brain. It is precisely this mind-factor that we have in common with the Alien races. Our minds are nowhere near their stage of development, but they do share this common nature. In other words they could be described as qualitatively similar; but not quantitatively, since this is effected by the many factors different between the races of the Universe.

In the light of the above I do not find it quite so incomprehensible that Alien races should interest themselves in the fate of mankind. However, their way of showing their interest is very likely to be completely beyond our understanding for some time to come. We will just have to wait and see whether this interest will ever become open enough for them to establish contact publicly.

---

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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.

## Craters Compared

Sir,—It is noticeable that the Valensole landing indicates at the axis of the machine the same artificial field of gravity as was shown by the Charlton Landing. In the latter, earth in the central hole was drawn upwards from the unbroken grass

roots. In the former apparently ground-water was drawn upwards by increased capillary action to spread outwards from the hole until the extremely dry surface soil was rendered muddy, and in consequence in the hot sun later 'set like cement' round the sides of the hole where the saturation had been strongest. At Charlton

such ground-water would have been unnoticed as the soil was already muddy and remained so.

Given the depth of the ground-water, a rough estimate of the G-force could presumably be obtained experimentally by permitting water to soak downwards through a dry soil-sample of equal depth and compression, but

## New Thoughts on Orthoteny—

TO THE EDITOR,  
*FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*

Sir,—Mr. Barrie Pottage is right when he says that little progress has been made in the field of Orthoteny since 1958. All that has been found is a few new lines or networks (Ribera; Civilian Saucer Intelligence, New York, etc.) that seem to confirm my hypotheses; Jacques Vallée has worked out in detail the local structure of BAVIC; I have noticed that several worldwide waves, after 1954, had taken place on or near BAVIC.

But, contrary to my hope, all this has led to nothing new. I have sought in vain to find new ways that would yield us new facts. But I have found nothing in that direction, despite lots of ideas tried and abandoned.

Why is this the case? In a private letter to me, Mr. P. K. Haythornthwaite says that in order to have a final and more complete evaluation, we should need to have the exact coordinates for all the 1954 sightings. It is certain that if we had these coordinates in all the cases, numerous problems would be solved. But I want to remark on another point which, so it seems to me, is of more importance for the general meaning of Orthoteny.

In my book, *Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery*, I had emphasised that, after October 15, 1954, there were still numerous sightings, but that no more alignments or significant networks were to be observed. From this I had concluded that the very great majority of such sightings derived from misinterpretations.

Now, studying the development of the 1965 Wave and comparing it with that of 1954, I have been obliged to reconsider my opinion, which was erroneous. Numerous sightings after October 15, 1954 which I had not accepted have recurred in 1965 in an identical fashion, thereby acquiring that internal structure to which, in his latest book, Jacques Vallée adheres, and rightly, as a criterion of identification and of evidence. My fellow-countryman Jimmy Guieu who, in his book *Blackout Sur les Soucoupes Volantes*, had not been guided by the criterion of the alignments (of which he knew nothing) thus quotes several sightings that are not in my book.

There is a study here that ought to be done on the sightings for the period after October 15, 1954 that were underrated because they occurred after the period of the networks and alignments. In this particular case, I must admit that the consideration of the alignments was an erroneous factor.

And so I am wondering whether it would not be wiser in future to handle Orthoteny—and, generally speaking, any systematic ideas about the UFOs—with the same mistrust that Jerome Clark (in his excellent article in *Flying Saucer Review*, Vol. II, No. 5) enjoins upon us with regard to *contacts*? To put it even more candidly, I am wondering whether the discovery of Orthoteny was **not the discovery of a real fact, but of a false trail**; like everything else resulting from an activity that we know to be determined to do everything to avoid our studying it, Orthoteny was *perhaps* a trap.

It is of course obvious that these remarks of mine will cut down to a rather small affair my own contribution to progress in the domain of Ufology. But I have been thinking that I was in duty bound to offer them to your readers.—AIMÉE MICHEL, ST. VINCENT LES FORTS.

(Translation by Gordon Creighton)

at the duration of the  
fortunately unknown.—  
East Knoyle, Salisbury,

## of the Israelites

reply to the Rev.  
ter, I would like to  
e origins of the name  
eaning 'God'.

ame of God among the  
EL SHADDAI. His  
ociated with the age of  
s Abraham, Isaac and  
word was originally  
meant "The Mountain  
n Assyrian word *Shadu*  
*mountain*). This fact was  
he writers of the Bible,  
in pre-Christian times  
s taken to mean "God"  
his was perhaps in the  
Hebrew verb *Shadad*—to

Hebrew consonants *yod*,  
g, were first introduced  
on of Israel by Moses,  
handed down orally.  
ppter of Exodus is quite  
is:

said to Moses: I am  
peared to Abraham, to  
Jacob as El Shaddai  
y—a destroyer) but by  
hveh I did not make  
to them."

at the Ten Command-  
ve been carried in the  
y not 'written on stone',  
written on some fabric.  
ot have interfered with  
properties of the Ark.

, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
S. London, N.W.11.

article appeared in the  
5, edition of the REVIEW,  
y's letter, in the September  
[EDITOR]

## ning of Contact

Jerome Clark, in the  
oh of his article "The  
Contact" in FLYING  
ew, Vol. 11, No. 5,  
"the contact claims  
xamined in the light of  
n", i.e., that "com-  
s effected either to

mislead or falsely to reassure human  
beings."

Let me say first that in reading Mr.  
Clark's inculpations I got a bitter  
aste in my mouth and a sad feeling in  
my heart. What a mean and corrupt  
lot we actually are on this planet.  
How dreadful that we should be  
unable to accept even the possibility  
of foreign visitors who belong to a  
friendly and innocent variety, *who*  
*simply want to explore this our own abode*  
*in our (common) universe*, just the way  
we propose ourselves to do (or so we  
are told) when at long last we shall  
try to drop on theirs.

This man at the service station near  
Lake Huron in Wisconsin, together  
with his wife and son, look to me as  
sober and as good as many other  
witnesses we hear of. Yet, here comes  
Mr. Clark with no experience of his  
own as far as we know, demonstrating  
how much more clever it would be to  
consider those service station people  
as dupes, mislead on purpose.

Mislead for what purpose I may  
ask. What would such visitors gain in  
misleading, from time to time, in  
remote corners of this planet, a hand-  
ful of people of no consequence?  
Those aliens who are, as researchers  
essentially believe, in possession of a  
far higher technology and knowledge  
than we ourselves? Why should they  
try and confuse, mislead or falsely  
reassure people whose statements  
would (as they are undoubtedly aware  
of by now) be attacked even by  
believers in their craft? What a silly  
strategy this would be.

However, this is not my principal  
issue for this letter. It is the *pre-*  
*sumption that whatever a space traveller of*  
*alien origin might or might not do, he*  
*would (a) have sinister intentions, and*  
*(b) use mean methods to carry them out.*  
May I ask Mr. Clark if he himself  
proposes to do likewise once he gets a  
chance to become an astronaut?  
Would he consider such doubtful pro-  
cedures when setting out to explore  
another planet? All I can say is that  
he should not be permitted to travel  
space; NASA should be warned. I  
feel happy when I think of the entirely  
different training our Astronauts  
really get from their authorities.

Please, Mr. Clark, try—just for a  
short moment—a different point of  
view. Try to see our visitors as a  
research group who have known for a  
long time that our planet is inhabited  
(you are no doubt aware of historical

reports) and who want to explore our  
earth, the inhabitants of which are  
just about to start on their way  
towards the same aim. After having  
circled it for some time they now try  
to land in many countries and—  
intelligent as without doubt they are  
—they have taken the trouble to  
prepare themselves in groups physi-  
cally, mentally, and also linguistically,  
to do this. Just the way we would do  
it, I presume. And each group being  
acquainted with a particular langu-  
age, they would also be, at least  
partially, acquainted with the way of  
thinking and living in this particular  
country. And I take it for granted  
that they are fully aware of their risk  
because they must know by now tha  
in landing on this planet in a civilised  
country they would already have  
committed three legal transgressions:  
1. *the would have infringed the atmosphere*  
*of their chosen landing site*; 2. *they would*  
*have landed without permission from an*  
*airport authority and* 3. *they would have*  
*stepped ashore either with false identifica-*  
*tion papers, or with none at all.*

All this considered, I for myself can  
very well understand why they show  
so much caution and why they prefer  
for a landing site, a remote island in a  
remote part of any particular country,  
to a market place in a crowded city.  
Their first concern must be with their  
craft. They certainly want to hide it  
because *they know that we would steal it*  
*if we could*. Second, they want to  
avoid police or military forces as  
anybody would who travels with  
forged papers. Nobody wants to be  
put in jail or in an asylum. So you  
see, Mr. Clark, I look upon them as  
the true dare-devils of our age, as  
daring adventurers, fascinating  
pioneers, those men who try to  
contact our mean lot. I admire their  
taste for danger and adventure as  
much as those in our own astronauts.

And my last question to Mr. Clark  
would be: *what is wrong with being*  
*against war and atom bombs? What is*  
*wrong with promoting everlasting peace?*  
*What is wrong with contacting simple*  
*peace-loving people?* Do you not care  
about peace? Are you among those  
who rejoice in seeing armament shares  
rise?

Can we earthlings expect to be  
admitted to other inhabited places in  
this our Universe when even among  
UFO researchers there appears a  
trend to discredit, to belie and to  
ridicule every friendly statement,

every friendly move they make? Is it definitely hopeless for any intelligent and ethical race to shake hands with us? — Lou Zinsstag, Basle, Switzerland.

## Craters, and other Matters

Sir,—I am reeling under the onslaughts of your good self and your friend, Dr. Finch!\* For the benefit of those who have not read my article on craters, may I recapitulate?

I was originally struck by the locations of many alleged UFO landing spots, since it seemed to me that there might be a connection with the local geology. In the following cases I believe that I was correct:—Berkshire, Isle of Wight, Flamborough Head, Dufton Fell and the Leadhills district of Scotland.

As regards Charlton, investigation has shown that the local geological formation, from which the soil is largely derived, contains a great deal of finely disseminated magnetic material. Work on this and allied matters is proceeding and results will be communicated in due course.

I think that my suggestions are meeting with some modest degree of success. No scientist expects miracles!

As regards certain other matters, you know that I wished to comment but was inhibited by the death of the late Mr. Girvan.

I am, however, most willing to admit that no single hypothesis is likely to explain all ground UFO phenomena and if mine does not apply at Charlton, a fresh line of attack will have to be developed. Nevertheless I feel that the geological approach is yielding useful results even there.

Regarding the conflicting reports of the Moon-Mars near occultation, these suggest observational defects, rather than reality.

May I commend to your readers a small volume entitled *Light and Colour in the Open Air?* This mentions quite a few natural phenomena which cause excitement in UFO circles, though it is by no means an exhaustive treatise.—Alan W. Sharp, 35 Radstock Road, Liverpool, 6.

[\*Mr. Sharp, our geologist critic, refers to correspondence, the editorial, and the article A Significant Report from France, all of which appeared in our September/October issue.—EDITOR]

## Fatima Again

Sir,—In your issue, August/September, there were some down-to-earth articles, such as *Sense and Speculation* by Wade Wellman, and *How to select significant UFO reports* by Jacques Vallée.

Another *The Meaning of Contact* by Jerome Clark was doing fine, but then spoiled the general tone of the issue for careful presentation of evidence and objective approach, by a very loose reference to Fatima in the penultimate paragraph.

Every reference to Fatima that I have read so far in connection with UFOs has been inaccurate. This is much to be regretted as the facts can be easily read in many books on the subject. If writers are careless in this, it can be presumed they will be careless with other "evidence".

I quote from Mr. Clark's paragraph, "What of 1917, when, in the presence of three deeply religious peasant girls at Fatima they claimed that they were divine entities?". Note the pious mis-statements: these were not three girls but one boy and two girls. They were only children and not (at that age; two died young anyway) deeply religious. "They" claimed to be divine: it was a, singular, She, who made no such claim!

The facts, in skeleton form, appear to be something like this:—

On May 13th, 1917, three children saw a "Beautiful Lady" apparently standing on a small holm-oak. The Lady among other things told them to come on the 13th day of each month until October when she would tell them who she was.

This they managed to do (with one exception). On August 13th for example, though the children saw the Lady, the crowd did not. However many saw a luminous globe coming from East to West in a clear sky.

On the last occasion, when 70,000 people were estimated to be present, the crowd saw nothing, but Lucia (the oldest child) warned "The Lady is coming". Replying to Lucia, she revealed herself with the words "I am the Lady of the Rosary", she proceeded to say that she wanted a church to be built in honour of "Our Lady of the Rosary". As she was about to go she made a movement with her hands towards the sky. Lucia cried "Look at the sun!"

It must be emphasised that the

crowd did not see (the vision of) the Lady but did see the "Sun". Eyewitnesses' accounts natural vary but they are in general agreement: that it could be looked at, that it revolved, that it sent our beams of many colours, colouring the landscape, that the people thought it was going to fall on them. However a few persons did not even see the "Miracle of the Sun". Fr. Martindale in his book "The Message of Fatima", p. 82, mentions three women kneeling together, one of whom saw all the (Sun) phenomena and the others nothing at all.

It is important to enquire why the "Lady" bothered to come at all. She came with a message to mankind. Men must amend their lives (renovate is a better word) or worse evils would befall them (i.e., World War II, etc.).

There may be a connection between the events in 1917 and 21st July, 1206. St. Dominic in prayer had asked for a sign. He saw in the darkening twilight a ball of fire which came down directly over the Chapel of Prouille. It did this three times. He hailed this as an answer to his prayers. It should hardly be necessary to add that St. Dominic founded the Order of Preachers, known as Dominicans. A Pope has described Prouille as "The cradle of the Rosary of Mary."

Flashes and thunderings were heard at Fatima and together with the other phenomena are reminiscent of UFOs. How do these events differ from most contacts reported in your REVIEW and elsewhere. Mostly, it is suggested, that the former had a purpose of concern to all men. The latter are not obviously such, and might at times be considered immoral or evil—especially if persons disappeared never to return (kidnapping).

There is of course nothing to prevent God using beings and machines from "beyond earth" for His purposes and it may be that Elijah and the fiery chariot and other similar reports in the Old Testament are cases in point.—S. A. Paris, Brooklands, Up Holland, Wigan, Lancs.

## Clark and Wellman Challenged

Sir,—By what right do Messrs. Jerome Clark and Wade Wellman set themselves up as experts?

1. Would either of these gentlemen define the word *gullible*, and state what evidence, based on fact, they possess which proves that any, or all of the reported contactees are gullible.

2. Would Mr. Clark please relate some facts which prove that any, or all of the contactees are not *learned*. Would he consider a person who is deeply versed in nature, its herbs, trees and plants as learned, or is a university degree required before he can be so considered? No doubt some people consider that farmers, whose skills keep us in food, are unlearned (implying lack of intelligence) but I must remind them that intelligence is not always linked with education.

3. Would Mr. Clark please define the word *insane*. Would he also give us the facts that show that messages delivered to contactees are insane, bearing in mind the fact that his own opinion is *not* evidence that such messages are insane.

4. Why must the Adamski type contacts be regarded as fakes—without the facts to prove they are fakes—while the Adhemar cases are regarded as genuine, without facts to prove them so. I am prepared to believe that both types of contact are

genuine. Why, however, must the bizarre be accepted, and the so-called evangelical type of case rejected? We seem to have become monster lovers and love haters.

5. Will Mr. Clark give us facts and details to prove that human beings have been *wantonly* killed or injured by UFOs. Cases please, and proof, not opinion.

6. Will Mr. Wellman prove to us that life on any other planet in our Solar system is impossible. The inaccurate and often conflicting so-called scientific facts which are meant to prove such non-existence cannot be regarded as proof. Recently during the flight of the Mars probe, UFOs were observed above a tracking station, and apparently causing interference with reception of signals.

There is one piece of evidence that I can offer in support of the Adamski photographs. *Flying Saucers have landed* has been published in many countries, and I know that in some editions the reproduction of the photographs was poor. In the first (British) publication, however, the reproduction was good. In the first photograph, and also in one which appears between pages 112 and 113, the faces of the human-type crew can be seen looking out through the portholes. I have

shown this to many people both in England and in Canada, including members of the Ottawa Group. I challenge anyone to prove that the faces are not in the book: anyone can come to my home and see them. Adamski took his photographs in December, 1952.

At 4 p.m., on February 26, 1965, a colour movie was taken, in a suburb of Washington, D.C., of an identical craft to the one photographed by Adamski. That film has been shown on TV in Washington and Montreal, to some members of the Senate and of Congress, and also to members of the NASA. During the Montreal film showing, and radio programme, members of a Washington, D.C. group did their best, with snide remarks and so on, to discredit these facts. They were met with a counter-attack that put the facts straight.

Why have these facts, the faces in the portholes, and the daylight movie taken by Mrs. Rodeffer near Washington, been ignored? The movie proves the Adamski photographs are genuine. Let Mr. Clark, Mr. Wellman or any other give an answer to these facts.—Ronald W. J. Anstee, 9229 Verville, Montreal 11, Quebec, Canada.

## Review of a Review

*By Dr. Bernard E. Finch*

ON November 11, 1965, the *New Scientist* published a review of Walter Sullivan's new book *WE ARE NOT ALONE* (Hodder and Stoughton, 325 pages, 35s.). Written by **Sir Bernard Lovell, FRS**, it appeared under the title *A Unique Case?*

In his review Sir Bernard notes that: "The current arguments that it (the solar system and the Earth) is not unique are clearly stated, and the observational evidence for planetary systems around other stars is given accurately . . ." and concludes . . . "Mr. Sullivan has prepared us admirably for this moment of proof (that we are not alone in the Universe) or disillusionment and he earns my gratitude for doing so without one mention of flying saucers."

Although Sir Bernard accepts the view that there are planetary systems around other stars, he however offers his thanks to the author for not mentioning flying saucers. Surely this is a serious omission, for the mention of flying saucers need not necessarily imply that one believes in their existence.

Everyone agrees that certain phenomena exist which travel through the atmosphere at tremendous speeds, and are seen on radar screens throughout the world. One would like to ask Sir Bernard how many UFOs have been picked up by the aerial at Jodrell Bank.

# Argentina 1963-64 Part II

By Gordon Creighton

I CONCLUDED Part I of this account of events in Argentina with the sensational story of truck-driver Eugenio Douglas, which occurred near Monte Maíz (Córdoba Province) on October 12, 1963. Readers will forgive me when I repeat that I have space only to record those events which are sensational, or unusual in character. Single 'fly-overs' are ignored—and there were scores of such sightings—and I deal here with landing reports, contact claims, near approaches, multiple 'fly-overs', and cases where there are detailed reports of shapes and unusual effects.

This second part of my article begins with another of the great, sensational cases of 1963.

## Trancas (Province of Tucumán)

A brief account of this case was given on page 29 of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW for January/February 1964, and I discussed certain aspects of it in the second part of my article *The Most Amazing Case of All* (see page 7 of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW for March/April 1965). But there is so much that has not yet been reported, so much that I feel to be possibly of the very greatest significance, that I now give the complete picture as I have been able to piece it together from a great many press reports, from CODOVNI'S Summary of Argentine Sightings in 1963, as well as from certain valuable letters which have come to me from private Argentine citizens, and which contain details that have been overlooked or suppressed in all the other accounts that I have seen.

The affair happened on a very isolated farm situated 3 km. from the town of Trancas and about 78 km. north of the Provincial Capital of Tucumán. There were nine people in the house, the seventy-two-year-old Señor Antonio Moreno, his wife aged sixty-three, three of their adult daughters, three children of one of these daughters, and a fifteen-year-old servant girl. It must be emphasised that the Moreno family are not peasants or ill-educated folk, but important people in the Province, their son Dr. Moreno being a counsellor to the municipal government of Tucumán City.

It was 9.30 p.m. on October 21, 1963, and the household were preparing to go to bed, when the maidservant Dora Martín Guzmán looked over towards the tracks of the Belgrano Railway Line, which passes at a distance of about 300 yards from the house. She had noticed something intensely

luminous on the line, and what seemed to be a number of men moving to and fro around it.

The possibility of workmen being engaged in maintenance of the permanent way at that time of night was out of the question, so naturally the Moreno family decided that an accident must have occurred on the railway line. To make sure, one of the young women, Señora Julia Moreno de Colotti, aged twenty-one, went out into the garden to take a closer look, and there she saw exactly what the maidservant had seen, namely "something like a small train, intensely illuminated", and she could clearly see figures moving about near it.

At this point there is some discrepancy in the various reports. Some say that Señora Julia and her mother Doña Teresa Kairus de Moreno both began walking across the garden towards the front gate, while others say that the daughter alone did this. Whoever it was, however, turned back again to get a lantern, and set this up somewhere near the gate, presumably intending to venture out further in the direction of the mystery. In the meantime they had seen something decidedly odd happen on the railway line, for it seemed as though one half of the luminous "train" suddenly shot away from the rest. It flew, just skimming above the ground, for a distance of half a mile or so, and could clearly be seen to consist of three circular objects. Not one of the accounts is very clear at this point. Presumably three of the six craft had remained on the railway, and the three that had flown away came back again shortly afterwards.

Meanwhile, as soon as the women had set up the lantern, and as though in response to it, one of the brilliant beams of light emanating from one of the machines on or above the railway track at once turned from white to violet, and was switched round so as to play upon the two women in the garden. They immediately were overcome by suffocating heat, and prickling or tingling sensations in the body, and were obliged to run back into the house.

The beam now turned from violet to red, and was playing steadily upon the house.

Inside, the terrified family proceeded to hide the children in different places in the house, and for the next forty minutes they all cowered there in

anxious silence. The temperature inside the house had risen greatly on account of the light beam, and the air was filled with a smell like sulphur, and everyone could feel the burning, needling, prickling sensations in the body.

The family owned three very fierce dogs, but these, like the two dozen fowls outside, were powerfully affected by the beams of light. The family noticed that so soon as the beam shining into the rooms fell upon the dogs, the animals at once appeared to be listless and enervated. But then occasionally, when the beam fluctuated temporarily, or was playing on another part of the house and grounds, the dogs seemed to come to life again and began to growl.

With great courage the old lady, Doña Teresa, seems to have wandered from room to room taking peeps at the UFOs. By this time she was able to establish that there were now at least five of the discs hovering near the house, two of them being only about 70 yards distant. She and her husband state that all the machines were about 8 metres (26 feet) in diameter. The brightly illuminated interior of the machines could be seen through a row of six portholes in their central part, and Señor Moreno stated that at one stage he could see figures silhouetted at the portholes.

The two discs near the house were only thirty or forty feet from the ground, and "appeared to be supported by a jet of gas."

The luminous beams continued to sweep the house and garden. These consisted of one white "tubular" beam from one machine, and one reddish-violet "tubular" beam from the other, and the inside of the house was now like a furnace. The Moreno family laid particular emphasis on the fact that unlike ordinary light, these beams did not fan out, but kept their shape, "as though solid". One of the accounts adds that the beams gave off a whitish gas, and speaks of "a sort of howling noise" that accompanied the beam.

After 45 minutes spent in their terrifying situation, the Morenos saw the UFO which was on the railway track rise up into the air and begin to move away. At once the others began to follow suit. The beams of tingling light were turned off and the flotilla swept away over the house towards the Sierra de Medina range, flying quite low.

The stupefied dogs now began to howl fearfully, and kept it up for some time.

In the garden, "a thick mist looking like smoke and smelling like sulphur" hung over the trees and vegetation for some time, and a journalist who came to the house next day wrote that the abnormal heat and sulphurous smell were still quite noticeable in the rooms.

Next day, a police inspector was sent from

Tucumán to lend moral support to the isolated Moreno family, whose nearest neighbours were two or three kilometres distant. An enquiry was at once instituted, and it was found that various individuals (a Señor José Acosta and a family named Huanca) had seen, from a distance, the extraordinary illumination on the railway embankment, while a Señor Francisco Tropiano, resident about two kilometres distant, had seen the six discs passing across the sky at between 10.15 and 10.20 p.m., which was approximately the time when the siege of the Morenos' farmhouse was lifted.

This case received widespread publicity in the world at the time, but was allowed to drop into oblivion very quickly and I have seen no mention of it since in the South American press. One of my correspondents, the Buenos Aires meteorologist Ricardo Perez de la Sierra, informs me however that qualified individuals from the National University at Tucumán visited the site on the railway line next day and took away various materials for tests and analysis. These materials included calcined stones and other geological matter. My informant adds that a blanket of silence has been dropped upon the case by the Argentine Navy and Air Force, both of which services have their own UFO investigation departments.

Reporting the Trancas case at some length, *Acción*, evening daily newspaper published in Montevideo, pointed out with much satisfaction (October 24) that this extraordinarily impressive sighting coincided exactly with the arrival in Montevideo of rocket tycoon von Braun. In his press-conference, von Braun dismissed the UFOs. They do not exist.

The Trancas case contains many elements of great interest. It will be recalled that in *The Most Amazing Case of All* I threw out the suggestion that perhaps the Trancas UFOs were searching for young men, like the farmer A.V.B. In the light of all the new material that I have given above, it looks as though my theory was altogether wide of the mark. Surely the visitors were carrying out some sort of investigation on the railway line. Or perhaps carrying out repairs to one of their craft, since one machine seems to have remained on or above the railway embankment the whole time.

As for the beams of light, these were evidently used to discourage onlookers, and very effectively too. In brief, it looks as though the Trancas affair was a defensive rather than an offensive or a man-hunting operation.

But why this penchant for landing on our railway tracks? There have already been quite a number of cases with this feature, and I hope that some of our scientific friends are thinking about it. One thing is evident: Trancas lies within the

## SALTA-CORDOBA-BAHIA BLANCA Magnetic Zone. (See map).

Iron is one of the ferromagnetic elements. Is it this that draws them to our railway lines?

### Andes

The Tucumán *Clarín* of October 25, 1963, reported the highly mysterious affair of the three-storeyed Hotel Termas, a summer-season resort in the foothills of the Andes, which, so it seems, was totally destroyed at 6.05 a.m. a few days previously. Some rumours said it had been hit by an avalanche, while others blamed a huge meteorite or aerolite. All that is known is that residents of the neighbouring town of Malargüe were awakened by the tremendous detonation. Workers at the nearby Ethel Mine confirmed this, and added that the explosion was accompanied by a vast bluish light that lit up the whole sky over the area of the hotel. CODOVNI tried to investigate, but the only explanations that they could extract from the local Gendarmerie Headquarters, and from the Malargüe Airport director, was that a meteorite had fallen. (Malargüe lies on the edge of the Andes at 35° 30' S., 69° 30' W. The hotel lay at approximately 34° 30' S., 70° 00' W., not far from the Cerro Overo Peak which is 15,700 feet high.)

### San Andrés (Province of Tucumán)

According to the daily *La Gaceta*, of October 29, a certain Señor Roberto Capdevilla was driving home on the previous evening when, on National Highway No. 9, he beheld a luminous red object suspended above the side of the road. He estimated that it was at about 60 metres from the ground and about 150 metres distant from his car, and he had it under observation for about four minutes. He described the object as looking "like half an orange". It eventually disappeared slowly towards the south.

### La Plata

According to the newspaper *La Razón* of Buenos Aires (November 14, 1963) many people at La Plata saw, between midnight and 1 a.m. of that day, a luminous cigar flying westwards towards the Andes and emitting a powerful light varying from blue to white or yellow.

### Mar del Plata

According to a report published in the *Histonium Review* for November 15, 1963, hundreds of people in the coastal town of Mar del Plata had recently seen a 'cigar' stationary in the sky. This was just after midnight. The machine remained there from 12.30 a.m. to 12.45 a.m., when it suddenly began to move off and vanished rapidly towards the north.

The leading Buenos Aires daily paper *La Prensa* of November 16 carried a report that hundreds of people on the streets in the central part of Mar del



1. Entre Rios Province, 2. Bahía Blanca, 3. Salta, 4. Córdoba, 5. Tucumán, 6. Mendoza, 7. Malargüe, 8. La Plata, 9. Mar del Plata, 10. Santa Fé, 11. Resistencia, 12. Saladillo, 13. Guleguaychu, 14. Metán, 15. Pajas Blancas (Airport), 16. Puna de Atacama, 17. Highway 9, 18. Comodoro Rivadavia, 19. Puerto Madryn (in Golfo Nuevo), 20. Rocha, 21. Trelew, 22. San Juan, 23. Lampian Valley, 24. Trancas, 25. Misiones Province.

Shaded section: The Salta-Córdoba-Bahía Blanca Magnetic Zone.

Plata had again seen UFOs. This time it was a number of objects of tremendous luminosity which were observed out at sea, over the South Atlantic.

### Alta Gracia

The *Diario de Córdoba* for November 29 reported that at 10 p.m. on the previous evening two men named Gustavo Pipino and Carlos Perez had been driving along the road to Alta Gracia in the province of Córdoba when they came across a luminous blue object, circular, and about 30 metres in diameter, which was hovering at about 20 metres from the ground and at about 50 metres from the highway. While they were watching it, the object suddenly made off and vanished at staggering speed.

### Sauce Viejo

The newspaper *La Gaceta* for December 17 reports that a railway worker named Cesar Tulio Gallardo claims to have had an extraordinary

experience with an extraterrestrial being. According to his account to the Police authorities, he was sitting in a stationary sleeping-coach on a siding at Sauce Viejo province of Santa Fé, reading the paper and listening to the wireless, when his carbide lamp went out and his wireless went dead. He went to look outside, but seeing strange lights out there, he at once shut the door and remained inside. At that moment somebody else, "a being totally surrounded by lights," came in at the other door of the coach, and the dazzle from him was so terrible that Gallardo was obliged to cover his face with the newspaper. But the visitor snatched the paper away from him and tore it up. Gallardo was able to observe at this point that the visitor's legs were clad in some kind of shiny dark cloth. The mysterious being next seized an oil-can and poured its contents into a sort of small bottle which he produced from inside his clothing. He then vanished through the same door by which he had entered. A few minutes after Gallardo had reported his story to the police, passengers on an incoming train declared that they had just seen "a luminous man" walking along the railway track.

#### **Resistencia**

The three-man crew of a freight train had a strange experience between Presidencia La Plaza and Resistencia, Province of El Chaco, according to several press reports. At 6.30 p.m. (precise date

not given) they beheld, walking along the railway track towards them, a tall being, "over 2 metres high", wearing a red one-piece garment. The driver slowed down and all three were able to get a view of the stranger, who, they agree, had a pale face, long fair hair, and was holding something before him in both hands "as though making an offering". They thought at first that the object looked like the body of a small child. Suddenly, when the locomotive was not more than 5 metres from the figure, it "shot up suddenly as though in a whirlwind, and vanished". Railway officials subsequently searched the area but found nothing. Meanwhile, in the town of Resistencia, a man named Justo Masin reported to the authorities that on the same day and at about the same hour, just as he and his fourteen-year-old son were about to take their supper in the garden, "a strange being descended towards them". In an interview with journalists they described the entity, and it was established that the figure was identical in all respects with the apparition seen by the train crew.

#### **Mar del Plata**

According to the daily paper *La Prensa* (Buenos Aires) for December 26 and 27, 1963, large numbers of people had reported that as they were coming out of the casino at Mar del Plata late at night, they had seen large numbers of intensely luminous objects over the sea.

## **Late Flash**

January 19, 1966. A new and important photograph of an unidentifiable sky object has been handed to Charles Gibbs-Smith by a colleague of his. Mr. Gibbs-Smith, the eminent aviation historian and Hon. Companion, Royal Aeronautical Society, personally arranged the processing of the film by a leading photographic expert. We hope to publish the photograph with reports, in our next issue: it is possible, that in the meantime it may be published elsewhere.

**DON'T FORGET—TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT THE  
FLYING SAUCER REVIEW**

# The Greatest Flap Yet?

*By Jerome Clark*

“I WAS a disbeliever, but I saw something up there tonight . . .” So spoke one witness, a policeman, as he reported one of what were to be countless sightings of Unidentified Flying Objects all over the United States beginning the evening of Sunday, August 1, 1965—a date that future UFO historians may regard nearly as important as June 24, 1947. For on August 1 commenced what has already been termed greater than the Great Flap of 1952, a sudden and unprecedented wave of reports so numerous as literally to stagger the imagination.

It is impossible even now, three months later, to judge exactly what happened that evening. All we know is that the skies of middle America, ordinarily tranquil during the late summer, suddenly and (even to UFO students) unexpectedly produced a vast series of strange phenomena described variously as “multi-coloured lights,” “eggs,” and “diamonds”. Some of the objects even seemed to shatter apart. According to one observer, the lights he saw “were red and exploded in a shower of sparks.” Another, Deputy Sheriff Dan Carter of Canyon, Texas, said, “I thought at first a plane had exploded in the air. The object appeared to go south, then disintegrated in all colours.”

As the night progressed, sightings spread to Arkansas, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Washington. At Wichita, in Kansas, weatherman John Shockley reported that he had tracked several unidentified objects on the Weather Bureau’s radar; the craft, if that is what they were, flew at altitudes between 6,000 and 9,000 feet and, by Shockley’s account, appeared “mostly on the south side of the city.” Assistant Ellis Pike noted that the blips “looked much the same as an airplane’s might.” They were “small and rather diffused,” and brightened and dimmed on the screen. Their speed Pike estimated at 45 miles an hour.

At the same time, P. H. Messner, head of Air Traffic Control Installations for the Federal Aviation Agency, denied that any UFOs were tracked on FAA radar. In confirming the statement, a spokesman at McConnell Air Force Base, also in Wichita, cautioned that, while the Weather Bureau’s radar covers most of Kansas, the FAA’s covers only a 30-mile radius.

Meanwhile, the Oklahoma Highway Patrol was reporting that Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma City had tracked UFOs—sometimes as many as

four at a time—on its radar. According to the Patrol, several of the objects had dropped from 22,000 to 4,000 feet in a matter of seconds, but the Air Force refused to confirm or deny the report.

Sightings made during the early morning hours of August 2 are so numerous (and so repetitive) that we shall mention briefly only a few:

One of the clearest reports Sunday night came from an Air Force weather observer who asked to remain anonymous because of the service’s stand on the UFO question. The object he saw over Norman, Oklahoma, was, in his words, “no mirage”. Alternatively viewing through 10-power binoculars and a 40-power telescope, he watched a mysterious machine follow an orbital path across the sky. “It was tilted at about 45 degrees,” he said, “and then straightened out so I got a good look at it. It looked like Saturn with a flat top and flat bottom. It was not a true sphere. There were two rings around it and the rings were a part of the main body; they were not separated from it . . . [It was] at least twice the size of a Boeing 707.” He repeated emphatically that “this was no mirage. The impression was too clear—there was no mistiness, no shimmering, no wavering motion. It was a distinct image—as clear as a person’s face.”

Bob Campbell, a news photographer for KXWI-TV in Sherman, Texas, was listening to his short wave radio set in his home in Bells, Texas, when he heard a conversation between Oklahoma and Texas Highway Patrolmen that a UFO, traced on Oklahoma radar, was streaking toward the Texas border. Jumping into his car, Campbell located Police Chief Peter McCollum, and the two of them drove out into the country, where 13 miles east of Sherman and one mile east of Bells they sighted the saucer hovering in the northeast sky. As they watched it, Campbell set up his camera and took four time-exposure photographs. Developed later, they showed a brilliant, ball-shaped light, which, it was later discovered, had been seen at the same time by a police witness in Durant (30 miles north of Bells) and a state employee seven miles south of Sherman.

In another incident, two rookie police officers at Caldwell, Kansas— notified that flying objects had been observed moving toward the Caldwell Airport—sped toward the area to find an egg-shaped machine about 100 yards long hovering over the ground. Shocked, the men tried to get closer to it, but it disappeared behind a hedge row

and apparently shut its lights off, for they could no longer see it. When they returned the next morning, the officers examined the area looking for traces where they thought the UFO had landed, but found nothing.

By daylight, reports had subsided, and the Air Force already had an explanation: What had been seen were not spaceships but certain astronomical bodies—the planet Jupiter or the stars Rigel, Capella, Betelgeux, or Aldebaran. “The azimuth and elevations of the reported sightings support this conclusion,” a spokesman announced.

So patently preposterous were the Air Force’s claims that even a presumably neutral reporter for United Press International, writing out of Wichita, felt constrained to comment, “Ordinary radar does not pick up planets or stars.” Robert Risser, director of the Oklahoma Science and Art Foundation Planetarium in Oklahoma City, put it more strongly. “That is as far from the truth as you can get,” he said, referring to the Air Force allegations. “These stars and planets are on the opposite side of the earth from Oklahoma City at this time of year.”

Curiously, sightings during the first few days of the flap came almost exclusively at night. So far as I can determine, few if any UFOs chose to operate in the daylight, almost as though the ufonauts were carefully refraining from producing undue alarm on the part of terrestrials. Considering the fright and hysteria evinced by some witnesses, this action may well have been justified. As a somewhat alarmed NICAP writer pointed out at the time, “In the last few months, there has been a disturbing increase in public fear of UFOs. Suddenly confronted with these strange objects, [even] veteran policemen, formerly skeptics, have panicked and fled.”<sup>2</sup>

One reason for the new national unease concerning UFOs may have been due to a widespread distrust of the Air Force’s somewhat heavy-handed dismissal of the many apparently reliable reports made on August 1 and throughout the week. Certainly it is not often that so much of the press and the scientific community has reacted so unfavourable to the glib “explanations” the service has offered for the phenomena. The Fort Worth, Texas, *Star-Telegram* spoke for a large number of Americans when it opined, “They can stop kidding us now about there being no such things as ‘flying saucers’. Too many people of obviously sound mind saw and reported them independently from too many separate localities. Their descriptions of what they saw were too similar to one another, and too unlike any familiar object. And it’s going to take more than a statistical report on how many reported ‘saucers’ have turned

out to be jets and weather balloons to convince us otherwise.”

UFOs were back the next evening, this time concentrating upon the Upper Midwest—particularly Wyoming, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Iowa, and Minnesota. At 9.30 a large machine carrying white and red lights, “moving swiftly and silently,” was reported flying over Sioux City, Iowa. “It wasn’t a star,” said one witness, “and it wasn’t an airplane.” Agreeing, a high school teacher who had watched the object added, “Anyone who would say this is a star would be out of his mind.”

The biggest share of sightings, however, fell over the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, where the Hennepin County Sheriff’s Office disclosed, “Nearly every one of more than 50 police and sheriff squad cars on the road between 12.20 a.m. and 2.30 a.m. [August 3] called in to report seeing . . . objects.”

Descriptions were essentially the same. The phenomena appeared usually as lights only, with no shape visible. One officer radioed that “we saw three different objects. They looked like white stars with green and red flashing lights.” Another said he sighted a “bright white” object that dipped “through the bucket stars in the Big Dipper.”

Patrolmen spotted seven or eight objects hovering and darting over Lake Minnetonka, and described them as “spotted green on both sides, with a bright red light on top and white on the bottom.”

A Hennepin County radio dispatcher expressed astonishment at the number of calls he had received from policemen and others sighting strange objects. “One guy I can see going off the deep end,” he said. “But all these squads . . .”

Jerry Kirshenbaum, a staff writer for the Minneapolis *Tribune*, visited with several officers who claimed to have seen UFOs that night. As they talked, Long Lake Police Chief Bill Kearin pointed to two objects that, in Kirshenbaum’s words, “seemed to bob and twinkle in red-and-green.”

Strangely enough, none of the UFO showed up on radar. “We didn’t have a single thing on that we could say was unaccountable,” a spokesman at the Minneapolis–St Paul International Airport told the Minneapolis *Star*. He suggested that the sightings had been caused by stars and by B-52 aircraft passing over the area. This explanation hardly accounted for the manoeuvres the objects reportedly went through, one astronomer noted. Sherman W. Shultz, Jr., director of the Macalaster College Planetarium and Observatory and ordinarily a UFO sceptic, commented, “There were no special meteorological conditions that would have made stars or planets appear to shimmer or jump.

People would have to be pretty stupid to mistake stars or planets for flying objects, if they go through the zippedy-do-da motions they say they do."

Even though centered over the Twin Cities, UFOs by no means ignored other parts of mid-America. A Cheyenne, Wyoming, newspaper reporter named Gary Harvey saw one of the objects at 11 p.m., writing later, "At first it looked just like another twinkling star, but then I noticed it was flashing, not like a twinkling star, more like a three-colour aircraft beacon that's hundreds of miles away. It was red, then blue, then white, then red again and blue and white and continued to change colours as I watched."

In northern Texas, near Justin and Ponder, residents reported seeing a flying saucer land near a highway. Authorities investigated but were unable to find any traces that might have been left by the object.

Nebraska was deluged with reports of red, blue, and white lights which hovered and darted over Valentine, Ainsworth, North Platte, Scottsbluff and Sidney. In perhaps the last report of the morning, at 6.15, a couple in Culbertson sighted a strange craft shaped like a long cigar and coloured silver moving across the skies in a north-westerly direction. One wonders if this could have been the "mother ship" which carried the smaller UFOs seen so widely the night before.

One of the most interesting stories to emerge from the early part of the flap was revealed early Wednesday morning (August 4) by a Beatrice, Nebraska, truck driver named Don Tennopir. In his own words, spoken shortly after the encounter to reporter Ed Corwin of the Abilene, Kansas, *Reflector-Chronicle*:

"I was driving north on Highway 15 about 25 miles south of Abilene. I was carrying a full load of peanuts and was en route to Lincoln, Nebraska. I guess it was about 1.30 a.m. when all of a sudden all of the lights on my truck went out. Then they came back on, then off, then back on again. About this time this thing, UFO, or whatever, went over my truck with a sizzling or wind-like blowing sound. It scared the hell out of me!

"It seemed to almost touch the cab—maybe it was 20 feet in the air—and it just swooped down over the road and hovered there not more than a hundred feet in front of me. I tell you, I was standing on those brakes! I just didn't know what was happening. It looked like it was going to fall right in the middle of the road, but it didn't. I got my rig stopped and about that time this thing raised up a bit and slowly took off to the west and then headed south. I don't know how long it was there. It seemed longer than 20 seconds, but I was

just too damned scared to tell time or anything like that. The thing looked round to me. I'd guess it was about 14 or 15 feet in diameter and sort of orange-coloured. The colour reminded me of those reflectorized jackets worn by highway repair crews. Anyway, this thing was shooting off reddish rays, kind of in spurts. The rays weren't really steady, kind of flashing. The object appeared to be like a disc. I'd guess it was about two feet thick and the edge was round. There was a hump, or something like that, in the middle. This hump stuck up about four feet or so. There was a dark spot in the hump and this might have been a window or something. I just don't know.

"I tell you, I have never been so scared in my life. I've still got a pain in my chest. I regained my senses while this thing was hovering over the road and watched it disappear into the south-west. Where it came from or what it was exactly, I'll be darned if I know. I know this sounds silly, but it looked like a big plate with a cup in the middle. It really did!

"After the thing took off, I thought about getting out and walking around, but then I got to thinking there might be more of these things around. I ground gears, and I haven't done that in years, and got the hell out of there.

"Coming into Abilene, I got to thinking about all of the reports going around recently, and how I'd thought everybody was just seeing things. Brother, I can tell you, these things are for real."

Corwin wrote that Tennopir was still "visibly upset and shaken" as he talked with the reporter, even though he was "obviously a man of stern character." Patrolman Quenton Kessler, to whom Tennopir first related his experience, said that "he was pale, almost white-faced, and his hands were trembling. He appeared to be all shook up, to say the least."

Corwin added that Tennopir did not seem to be a publicity seeker and in fact was somewhat reluctant to discuss the incident at all.

Curiously, at the same time Tennopir was dodging his UFO, a similar series of events was occurring to Harvey Burgman and his family, who were driving near Amorillo, Texas, when "this disc-shaped thing was spotted hovering over the highway in front of us. I stopped the car and got the kids out in a hurry to take a look. I definitely identified the sound of a motor. It had a red light and a green light which then flared up to brilliant colours as it seemed to disappear straight up."

After the object had left, Burgman got back into his car only to discover that it would not start.

"It acted as though the engine had a vapour

lock, and it took about five minutes to start it," he said. "But my lights did not go on and off like those . . . reported on [Tennopir's] truck."

### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>A newspaper in Greenville, South Carolina, notified the Denver, Colorado, *Post* that it had received a telephone call from a man at Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming, claiming that 30 huge cylinder-shaped machines were hovering over the base. This sighting purportedly took place 5.30 a.m., August 1, which would put it as one of the earliest of the flap. We might even speculate that the machines were carrier craft bringing the smaller craft which were to appear *en masse* the next night. Unfortunately, as Coral Lorenzen points out in *Fate*, the story must be viewed with some scepticism because no other sightings were reported in the area at the time—and 30 large flying machines would certainly attract attention, to put it mildly. The Air Force itself refused comment, stating only that the report was "under investigation".

<sup>2</sup>*The U.F.O. Investigator*, August–September, 1965.

## BOOK REVIEW

**FLYING SAUCERS THROUGH THE AGES** By Paul Thomas. Neville Spearman Ltd., London W1., 192 pages, 21s. This is an English version of *Les Extraterrestres* (Liberairie Plon, 1962), translated from the French by Gavin Gibbons, who reveals, with the author's permission, that 'Paul Thomas' is the pseudonym of musician and composer Paul Misraki. It will be obvious to the reader that the author is also extremely well-versed in Biblical history and in other ancient writings and traditions. The Bible, particularly the copiously annotated French Jerusalem version, is the source of stories and quotations which can be interpreted in terms of the UFO mystery, and in

this book, parallels are drawn with incidents reported by witnesses of recent times.

Accordingly we are presented with an idea of extraterrestrial intervention on this planet commencing in pre-history; of 'gods' and 'angels' and a struggle for power; of a plan to organise a new form of civilised life on Earth; of man's destiny being guided by beings from Space. As an example, we are shown that the story of Yahveh's Pillar of Cloud by day, and Pillar of Fire by night, which led the Israelites towards the Promised land, need be treated neither as something supernatural nor as a legend, but as a very real object. And this object was not unlike the great vertical cigar at Vernon, near Paris, in 1954 (see Aimé Michel's *Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery*) and similar objects frequently reported elsewhere.

Although this is speculation on a grand scale, it is, nevertheless, a serious attempt to discover an alternative basis for long-held and cherished religious beliefs, without denying those beliefs: there is nothing irreverent in the presentation of this hypothesis.

The FLYING SAUCER REVIEW holds that speculation is both valid and necessary, particularly in this subject, for so little is known about the flying saucers. We must welcome any new idea which can help guide our researches to the truth, and accordingly this book is a 'must' for all readers of the REVIEW.

# World round-up

*of news and comment  
about recent sightings*

## ENGLAND

### Ovalloid object off Selsey

A Sussex reader who wishes to remain anonymous has sent the following graphic account of a sighting which he made on September 20, 1965, at about 4 p.m.:

"East Beach, Selsey, Sussex, close to the bird sanctuary, on an unusually brilliant afternoon. It was very clear, and the air *very still*. The tide was low, far out across the flat beach. No sound except the cries of seagulls. The hot sun was immediately behind me, i.e., in the West. I lay on the beach to relax for a moment, having observed an empty sky as I walked there, that being my job as an artist. There were *no clouds* . . . closed my eyes for a minute only, to shut out the glare. Suddenly the thought came to me: 'what a day to see UFOs'. I

opened my eyes, looking up at an angle of 45 degrees. It was then, with a start, that I saw it—perhaps half a mile out to sea—perhaps half mile up—perhaps 400 feet long, an elliptical shape moving at about 100 m.p.h. or more. I gauged the speed from the fact that it took some 30 seconds to travel the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles or more to a point off Selsey Bill.

"The object was absolutely silent. Not a sound anywhere, for the gulls had vanished, to return immediately afterwards when I could compare the brilliant sunlight full on their white plumage with the still more brilliant light on that machine. The machine, if that is what it was, was clearly defined everywhere except for a slight dusky haze underneath. A faint, wispy cloud was 'pouring' out behind, but clearly defined as sparkling spots close to its stern. The object had no fins—or gondola, as with normal

airships. It had already passed my centre of vision and moved swiftly away southwards, turning a shade away out to sea, when I caught at that moment a brilliant flash of sunlight on metal.

"There was no one else to see it, except a house painter working away behind me, and he had his back to the sea. Later a coastguard looked as if he thought me a mental case. When telling a neighbour about it about one month later, she said that a Farnham girl had reported a sighting to the local press at about the same time, so I suppose it could have come from inland to my left side, and so not have been visible as I walked down to the beach. Well, it might have been a new secret atomic-powered aircraft, but it was **absolutely silent**, and it was certainly **real**."

## Bexhill poser

Reader S. F. Lever of 91 Rose Hill Park West, Sutton, Surrey, writes to tell of a sighting by himself and two friends on October 17, 1965.

Mr. Lever was visiting relatives who live near Hastings, and was looking out across houses and fields towards Bexhill (Sussex) when he saw what he first took to be a bright star setting beyond a line of trees about half a mile away. It was about 6.30 p.m., and the sun was setting in a clear sky. The possibility that the object was a planet was dismissed when it was seen to be twinkling, and the three witnesses then assumed that it was an aircraft navigation light. When, after fifteen minutes, the light was still in approximately the same position, and "moving strangely upwards and downwards, and also moving horizontally, and a fair distance too, judging from the angle and distance of the trees . . ." the aircraft explanation was ruled out.

Someone then suggested that it could be a light moving up and down a building being erected near Bexhill, but our reader borrowed some binoculars "and observed that the light came from an elliptical object a few hundred feet up, I should say. I saw no tower or form of structure near it, and got the impression that the object was not only moving slowly, but was turning as well. At 6.30 p.m. it shone with the colour of a star or planet, but at 7 p.m. it was reddish in texture. At that time I went into the house for a few minutes; when I returned, the object had disappeared. Not one of us who observed the phenomenon are given to flights of fancy, but we all felt we had seen something we just could not explain."

[*Elliptical or ovalloid objects seem to have been busy along the South Coast recently.*—EDITOR]

## Guildford mystery

Two readers, Messrs. Richard Beet of Bramley, Surrey, and O. F. Fowler, of Ash Vale, Aldershot, sent us an item from the *Surrey Advertiser* of October 27 describing a sky object observed by a group of employees of Plastic Coatings Ltd., of Guildford, and reported to the newspaper by Mr. Fowler. The sighting took place on October 25 at about 4 p.m. Mr. Fowler said in a letter to the REVIEW: "The object was seen by three people before I appeared on the scene to have

a look at what was going on. The weather conditions were perfect: a clear blue sky and little apparent wind.

"The object appeared in the shape of a silver ball, and the actual size as seen with the naked eye was only about  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. in diameter. It hardly seemed to be moving, and if it moved at all, it moved slowly eastwards. I watched it for about two or three minutes with one other person present (another person was also watching from the other side of our factory) when suddenly the silver ball seemed to spin, then it exploded without any sound. Fragments were visible for a few seconds and they appeared to hang in the air without falling, then they quickly disappeared.

"I thought this may have been a met. balloon, so I telephoned the R.A.E. Met. Office at Farnborough (I worked on Aircraft maintenance at their Empire Test Pilots' School for three years), and explained what I had seen. I queried the wind direction at 10,000 feet and if any met. balloons were in the area. The answers were (a) wind direction due South, (b) Wind speed was 20 knots, (c) One met. balloon was released early in the day from Christchurch (I think they said) and in any case it should have been miles away by then.

"The sighting is interesting because, the sighting was by more than one person, a met. balloon should not have been in the area, the object did not appear to move significantly (and in any case in the wrong direction relative to the wind), also met. balloons usually reach about 70,000 feet before they explode. Unfortunately the size of the object and true height could not even be guessed at. It compares with a UFO sighted in Spain (your magazine September/October, page 36.)."

Mr. Beet gave details of further confirmation of the sighting. A friend of his, Miss Yvonne Ayling of Guildford Park Avenue had told him that her young brother and a number of his school friends had watched 'something funny' in the sky on Monday, October 25, at 'teatime', from the playground of Ludlow Road School, Guildford.

## Sandown sighting

The *Isle of Wight Chronicle* of November 4 printed the following account: "An addition to the reports

of strange, unidentified objects seen in the sky from the Sandown area comes from Mr. G. H. Cooper, proprietor of the electrical specialists business in St. John's Road, Sandown.

"While he and his wife were walking along the cliff from the direction of Shanklin at 6.25 p.m. last Wednesday they saw an object, which had a white centre surrounded by a glowing blue ring, very high in the sky over Lake. Making no perceptible noise the object dropped out of clouds hovered a while then turned and cork-screwed at a terrific pace upwards and disappeared into the clouds.

"Mr. Cooper said the blue ring was of a phosphorous nature and unlike any colour he had seen. He was firmly of the opinion that the object could not have been a firework or anything normal."

## Cylindrical object near Leicester

The *Leicester Mercury* of November 6 tells of: "A mysterious object was seen last night in the sky at Humberstone. Mr. Geoffrey Penfold, 10 The Drive, Scraftoft, saw the object between 10.15 and 10.30 p.m.

"I was visiting a customer in Hungarton Boulevard and while waiting on the doorstep happened to look up at the sky. My auditor was with me and we both saw, moving quite slowly across the sky, a large cylindrical object showing a faint luminosity.

"It was definitely not a firework. Nor did it seem to be a meteor or a comet! It's hard to be objective in these circumstances. I can only say that I saw it—in fact we both did."

"He added: 'It looked rather like an old fashioned airship—if those things still exist.'"

## Shuttlecock shape

The *Surrey Mirror* (Redhill) of November 12, 1965, tells how: "A glowing orange coloured object flying high in the sky over Redhill was reported by a Gatton Park Road resident on Tuesday evening.

"He was watching TV, and at 9.45 noticed the object crossing Redhill from the direction of Godstone. 'It might have been from five to 20 feet in circumference and was shaped like an inverted shuttlecock,' he said.

"It made no sound, and was visible for about a minute-and-a-half.

"A well-known local figure and director of four firms, our informant said he and his wife were perfectly clear about the phenomenon yet, could offer no natural explanation."

### Southampton again

From the *Southern Evening Echo* of December 4, 1965, we read how Miss Wendy Boulton, a bank clerk watched an object from her bedroom window on the evenings of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd December. The report continues: "The first time I saw it was when it rushed across the sky from the direction of the docks," she says.

"Now, apparently, the object has taken up station roughly over Thornhill housing estate. Wendy and her father, Mr. F. J. Boulton, who runs a fishmonger and fruiterer business, have looked at it through powerful binoculars.

"It appears as soon as it gets dark and is brighter than all the stars. It is oval in shape and seems to have fins sticking out," says Wendy.

"Mr. Boulton sees it as 'rather like a firework sparkler. It moves around; last night it was over the Civic Centre."

(Credit: Miss S. K. Puntis)

### Penge mystery

Reader W. R. Stapleton of 20 Mundania Road, London, S.E.22, sent us the following account: "Last night, October 26, 1965, at approximately 10 p.m. my wife and I were standing in the car park of the 'Crooked Billet' (Penge) when my wife saw a faint moving light in the sky. It was moving to our left and away from us.

"Plotting this on a map later, I found that we were looking almost due west when we first saw it and it was moving in a straight line South East to a point due south of us.

"After about 10-15 seconds it started to get brighter (about as bright as a dim star). A few seconds of this and then it suddenly became a brilliant white. Once again it stayed like this for a few seconds, then became dim again.

"I lost sight of it then for a few seconds and the next time I saw it, it was heading straight for us (due north), then began to veer to the left (our right), as if to follow a parallel course back the way it had come, gradually fading from view as it did so.

"It did not appear again. The whole incident took about one minute. I have no idea how high it was, but in ground distance I would say no more than 25 miles from us at most, 15 at least.

PS., I hope this will confirm someone else's report.

### Jarrow deltalvolants?

From *The Journal* of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, November 8 edition, we learn how: "Mysterious flying objects have been seen shooting across the sky over Jarrow. A schoolboy and his parents said last night they had spotted several of them circling low over the town.

"They made a roaring noise and looked like silver triangles," said 13-year-old Joseph Hyde, of Albert Road. "The were not aeroplanes, because some of my friends telephoned Newcastle airport and were told that no civil aircraft were in the area at the time."

"Some time ago several residents of Inverness Road, Jarrow, reported seeing a strange object like a fireball in the sky. The object, which they christened 'The Thing', was seen on eight occasions. Mothers complained at the time that some of their children had been severely frightened by it.

"Mrs. Maureen Hyde, Joseph's mother said: 'We didn't believe him when he came rushing into the house shouting he had seen something like a flying saucer. We went out to have a look and were amazed to see these silver things darting about the sky.

"My husband, who used to be in the Fleet Air Arm, was convinced they were not aeroplanes."

(Credit: Harry Lord, Heaton)

### CHANNEL ISLANDS

#### That ovalloid again?

The following reader's letter appeared in *The Evening Post* of Jersey (the only newspaper published in the Channel Islands) of November 5: "Dear Sir,—Although I am a visitor to the Island, I would like to bring your readers' attention to the mysterious phenomenon that I observed heading due west at a high speed over the town. This was seen at about 9.20 p.m. on Thursday evening [Nov. 4?], and it appeared as an oval light of a definite shape. This was going at a high speed, but was flying quite low so that it could clearly be seen. Because of its velocity it

vanished in a few seconds, but I was able to get a good glimpse. It made no noise, so it could not have been an aircraft, and neither could it have been a star, as the sky was cloudy. I would like to enquire whether anyone else has observed this phenomenon, or whether it has been seen before.—Yours truly, John Woodcock, Hurle Cottage, Lyng, Nr. Lewes, Sussex."

### AUSTRIA

#### Formation flight

From the Turin (Italy) journal *Secolo XIX* of April 8, 1965, we learn that a report from Vienna on April 7 told how four boys had witnessed five or six UFOs in the sky of Eisenerz in Styria.

The objects passed swiftly from south to north, leaving a luminous wake. Visible for between six to eight seconds, they made no noise.

(Credit: Mme. S. Saunier)

### FRANCE

#### Looping UFO

*Le Maine Libre* of October 11, 1965 carried the following account: "Shortly before mid-day on Saturday (October 9), a machine in the shape of a plate was seen in the sky over Tours (Indre et Loire) by four persons.

"One of the witnesses explained that as he was leaving his office, he had seen the object in the sky, and had immediately called three of his colleagues who, like himself, watched it manoeuvre.

"It is impossible to say how surprised we were, for never for a solitary instant did we think there was any question of its being an aircraft," he explained. "We were unable to see more than a point in the sky, for it was at a great height. The flying saucer executed several loops, and we saw that one side was silvery and the other side black. Then, at a dizzy speed, the machine made off towards the north."

(Trans. C.B.)

(Credit: Mme S. Saunier)

### TUNISIA

#### Airfield alert

Mme. S. Saunier of Courseulles sur Mer, Normandy, sent us this interesting item from the October, 1965 edition of *UFO Nachrichten* of Wiesbaden Scherstein (translated into French by J. Vuillequez): "On July 8, 1965, thousands of people in Tunis observed a luminous object at an

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#### **The Menzel-Michel Controversy**

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#### **Spindle in the Sky**

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#### **The Most Amazing Case of All**

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#### **Gravity Powered Objects**

*by Paul Norman*

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#### **Is Venus Inhabited?**

*by Professor Charles Maney*

November/December

#### **The Langenhoe Incident**

altitude of about 5,000 metres. It was transparent, but the middle was darker, and shone less than the rest, according to the statement of a meteorological official who had observed the object through a theodolite.

"The machine was revolving swiftly on its axis, and at the same time describing small circles in such a way that it appeared sometimes round, sometimes oval. It remained thus over the town, in the same place, for an hour and a quarter.

"The control tower at the aerodrome of El-Aouina warned approaching aircraft to avoid any possible collision.

"On the arrival of small clouds, the UFO rose slowly towards the north west without noise, and without leaving any traces of condensation."

(Trans. C.B.)

## SWEDEN

### Luleå triangle

Mr. Ake Jonsson of Frösön sent in this translation of a report carried in *Aftonbladet* of November 6, 1965—"Although it was bright sunlight, fisherman Mauritz Löugren, 67, of Luleå says that the sky phenomenon which he and a companion saw over the Luleå archipelego was quite dazzling. The object was the shape of a triangle with very bright points, and it moved backwards and forwards in the sky for some 20 minutes. It then disappeared silently, at a great speed, in a westerly direction." No sighting date was given.

Mr. Jonsson also writes about a report in *Dagens Nyheter* of October 31, which says that "Many reports of sky phenomena have been coming in recently. On Monday, October 25, a large luminous body was even seen over Sturplan, Stockholm. Its altitude was reported as 'quite low'". No further details were given.

## MEXICO

### Two new cases

We learn from the *Mombasa Times* of Kenya (October 2) how: "Mexican air space still seems a popular 'haunt' for flying saucer pilots.

"At Coatzacoalcos 100 miles south-east of Veracruz a 14-year-old girl was reported to have fled screaming as a 24-foot diameter 'saucer' hovered over her, whistling gently, at a height of 30 feet.

"The girl, her father and a local policeman were among many local

residents who described the object as having a ring of glowing lights slung below it, and who claimed after this daytime visitation that it flew over the town again that same night.

"From San Cristobal, north-west of Mexico City, a farmer telephoned a city newspaper to describe a glowing, soundless object which sped overhead 'like a bullet' leaving a trail of white vapour. He said his nine-year-old niece first spotted it, and described it as 'shining like a mercury-vapour streetlamp'."

We regret that dates of these sightings are not given in the text, and can only hope that further details will come to us from our South American sources.

UFO rose slowly towards the north-

[*The ring of lights calls to mind the Langenhoe saucer—see November/December 1965 issue of the REVIEW—EDITOR.*]

## JORDAN

### Guard fires on UFO

A Reuter report carried in the *Sabah Times* of North Borneo tells how: "Jordanian newspapers reported today that a flying saucer appeared in the sky over Nablus City early this morning.

"They quoted the guard of a Nablus station as saying that at 2 a.m. he saw a boat-like flying saucer moving at a very high speed and emitting red flames from its sides. The saucer circled as if seeking something on the ground. When it was just over the farm it began to descend gradually.

"The guard was scared and fired his rifle at the object the newspapers said.

"Another citizen of Nablus was quoted as saying he saw a long object, passing over the city around 2 a.m."

## BELGIUM

### Sighting near Antwerp

Reader Madame H. Hoornaert of 16, Oudshijderslei, Brasschaet, writes to say that her son, Maurice, witnessed a saucer over Antwerp on September 22, 1965. Between 9.30 and 10 p.m., he and his family were in the garret of their house, watching a firework display at Berchem, on the occasion of the local fair, when suddenly they were shaken by the appearance of a very luminous ball of the apparent size of an orange which came from the opposite direction to

the fireworks. The object radiated a greenish-yellow colour, and moved at a speed estimated in the region of 3,000 km. per hour. It was following a course from North East to South West, at 45° in relation to the horizon. The sky was starlit and cloudless.

Next day, M. Maurice Hoornaert's son, still excited at what he had seen, was surprised to hear his teacher at St. Edmund's College talk about the same phenomenon. The teacher was able to give further details, for the object, after it had passed from the Hoornaerts' field of view, had suddenly stopped short, to hover motionless for about 30 seconds before rising vertically with a slight whistling sound. Puzzled, the teacher 'phoned Deurne (Antwerp) Airport, and was told that the same object had been seen by observers there, and that no aircraft was in the vicinity at the time. Furthermore no aircraft was about to take off.

## SUDAN

### Sky horror

The following PPA-AFP agency report from Khartoum, dated November 9, 1965, taken from a Pakistan newspaper, tells how: "Strange flaming objects 'falling from the sky' were reported here last night to have destroyed 68 houses in a remote village in the Blue Nile province.

"The report said the objects had rained on the village of Dibaid for 11 days. Five or six homes were destroyed on each day.

"Authorities in Khartoum said they could give no explanation until they had received a full report from Rudaa, the nearest town to the village."

(Credit: R. A. MacEwen, Karachi)

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Pretoria flap

Philipp Human writes to say that South Africans are displaying a marked increase in interest in UFOs since the publicity accorded the case of the two constables who saw a saucer on the road near Silverton. He quotes a report from *Die Vaderland* of October 5, 1965 which tells how: "Several people saw another strange object over Pretoria last night. Since the constables' sensational story, people are constantly phoning to tell

of some object or other that they had seen in the sky. The description of these objects vary from person to person. Some say that they had seen a strange object similar to the humble carrot; others, again, that it looked just like a 'saucer'; and yet others state that it resembled a long straight pipe with a large flame underneath.

"Only last night such an object caused a sensation in one of Pretoria's north-eastern suburbs. The telephone buzzed continuously as people started phoning shortly after 7 o'clock. The object was even noticed in some south-eastern suburbs. From several reports it seemed that the object was about 1,500 ft. high in the sky and that it travelled dead straight from east to west over the city at about 150 miles per hour. Most people watched the object until it disappeared in the west.

"Although these people were most anxious to tell of what they had seen, they were most reluctant to disclose their names, for fear of being ridiculed.

"Meanwhile the two Silverton constables are emphatic that they had not been hallucinated, and that the road had not been charred by petrol. They still maintain that as they came over a rise in the road they saw a saucer-shaped object blocking the road just as the headlights of their police car caught it full on. They could see it most clearly just before it vanished into the sky at an unbelievable speed."

(Trans. P.H.)

### Hovering object in Transkei

From the Rand *Daily Mail* of October 23, 1965, we learn from an Umtata report how: "An unidentified flying object that hovered and then moved off at high speed was sighted in the Transkei this week.

"The object was seen on Thursday afternoon from the trading station of Mr. N. E. Cousins, of Melwane in the Mqanduli district, by five Africans. In bright sunlight, it appeared as big

as the evening star and glowed a bright blue-green.

"Mr. Cousins said every Tuesday and Thursday he and his servants watch for the new Boeing airliner which passed directly over his station. He saw the plane from inside his home and then went out to see his servants still staring skywards. 'They shouted to me about an object, and I ran over to have a look. As I got to them it disappeared, moving very quickly to the west. They told me it hovered absolutely motionless for nearly five minutes before moving off. There was no noise,' said Mr. Cousins."

(Credit: Philipp Human, Umkomaas, Natal.)

## SWITZERLAND

### Bright pointed triangle again

The following is an extract from the Swiss newspaper *Pour Tous* No. 35 of August 24, 1965, translated by Gordon Creighton: "Our Bienne correspondent (G. A. Bourquin) here gives a brief account of sightings in the sky over Bienne as reported to him by three young men.

"I swear to you, Sir, we saw a flying saucer. You would have said it was a rotating slice of pineapple. It tilted slightly, and moving very fast from north to south along the Jura Mountains, towards the lake [*Lac de Bienne, near Neufchatel*], and at a height level with the middle part of the mountains. We had the impression that it skimmed the rooftops of the houses in the Beaumont sector of the town. Suddenly it stopped, between Bienne and Vigneule, at the same time changing colour from yellow to dark red. In a fraction of a second after stopping, it had made an 180° turn, thus hiding from us its incandescent side. We could now see only the reddish border of its semi-circle.

"Then it took off again like lightning, towards the east, which involved a 90° change of course, and then it vanished suddenly just as though all its lights had gone out. I

might add that only seven or eight seconds elapsed between the object's appearance above the Taubenloch Gorges and its disappearance.'

"This strange account was the start of a conversation—or rather an interrogation—lasting three hours, during the night of August 3-4 last. At about midnight on the night in question the doorbell of my flat rang three times. Three very excited young men had come to tell me of their experience. Had I not got the immediate impression that these three lads had just had some serious emotional shock I should have slammed the door in their faces when they breathed the word 'flying saucer'.

"A prudent, i.e., conscientious journalist must be as great a doubter as St. Thomas and possess the patience of Penelope. So, from August 7 onwards, I spent my nights with the three lads (Andreas and Erwin Jentsch — brothers — and Christian Haehlen, aged 19, 24, and 17 respectively) watching the skies over Bienne. No doubt I did this because their sincerity had convinced me. Yet somehow I remained sceptical.

"On the ninth night i.e. August 16, at 10.45, I saw the appearance of the first object which I could consider a valid sighting and a confirmation of my young friends' statement that 'mysterious objects are travelling our skies!'

"What I saw—and what was also seen by a friend of mine who was not with me (Heinz Schertenleib, chief bookkeeper of 68 rue Aebi, Bienne)—was a triangle with a luminous point at each of its angles. Its outline was shown by an extremely fine streak, a silvery thread.

"The size of the object was comparable to that of a small plane flying at 300 or 400 metres. *The triangle came from the south-west, did a vast circular sweep over the town, and then 'went out' suddenly, just as all the other objects have done that we have seen since that night.*

"Well, well. Can this perchance be the Dawn of the Magicians?"

(Credit: Mme. S. Saunier, and A. Michel)