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Annual Subscription
U.K. and Eire £18.0
U.S. and Canada \$4.00
Overseas equivalent of
£11.00 English Currency.
Single copies 5s. 0d.

Please address all letters to:

*The Editor,
Flying Saucer Review,
21 Cecil Court,
Charing Cross Road,
London, W.C.2.*

Subscriptions:
49a Kings Grove
London, S.E.15.

Telephone:
NEW Cross 0784

Remittances payable to
"Flying Saucer Review"

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

The bi-monthly Journal of SPACE

INCORPORATING FLYING SAUCER NEWS

Vol 13 No. 6

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER

A WORTHY TOPIC

WE offer our very warm congratulations to our friend Sir Gilbert Inglefield upon his election to the ancient and dignified office of Lord Mayor of London. This thoroughly deserved honour, bestowed at the peak of a distinguished career in the City, will prove an exacting task. Those who know Sir Gilbert will know too that his great ability, his *puissance de travail*, his charm and ready wit, will all serve him brilliantly in the busy year ahead.

It was Sir Gilbert who caused a minor stir a few years ago by including the topic of *flying saucers* in his column in *Who's Who*.

On September 5, 1967, when reporting the probability that Sir Gilbert would be elected Lord Mayor, the *London Evening News* drew attention to the fact that the recreation *flying saucers* had been dropped from Sir Gilbert's entry in the most recent edition of *Who's Who*. Whether or not this was at the request of Sir Gilbert was not stated, and the *Review* has made no attempt to find out. However, the reporter concerned, writing under the pseudonym "John London", concluded his piece with the observation that flying saucers are perhaps "not quite the thing for a Lord Mayor . . ."

Such a suggestion is a piece of unthinking nonsense which probably stems from the widely encouraged misconception that all who are interested in the subject of UFOs are either all-weather sky-gazing fanatics, or mumbo-jumbo cultists.

On those rare occasions in the past when both his multitudinous civic duties as Alderman or Sheriff on the one side, and his business engagements on the other, have permitted Sir Gilbert a little time to devote himself to the flying saucer mystery, he has done so in a keenly objective manner. He has also interested himself in the historical and religious aspects of the problem, and, in 1964 had an article on the Fatima mystery published in this journal. He has also given lectures on the subject of UFOs to the members of great institutions of the city, like Lloyds. In common with FLYING SAUCER REVIEW and its readers—and, we suspect, the Governments of many countries—he realises that the persistent reports of the phenomenon which come from reliable people in all professions and occupations, constitute a problem deserving of the closest scientific scrutiny.

Fortunately there are growing bands of scientists in the United Kingdom, in France, in the United States, in the Soviet Union, and in many other countries who, like the new Lord Mayor, have discovered that UFOs are a topic worthy of serious study. It has called for a measure of courage on their part to ignore the barrage of ridicule which, thanks to the antics of an irresponsible few, has been hurled so often at those who have been brave enough—or unthinking enough—to report what they have seen, and at those who have endeavoured to collect and study the reports.

In recent years we at FLYING SAUCER REVIEW have been greatly encouraged in our search for the truth by the fact that there are others in high places who are interested in the things we have to say. It was not widely known, until recently, that the REVIEW goes to the Library of the House of Commons, to the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., to the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and to the Library of the United Nations Organisations, at the special request of each of these great and powerful bodies. With facts of this order to consider in conjunction with the mass of evidence that this journal has presented during the thirteen years of its existence, perhaps would-be authors of "not quite the thing . . ." jibes would be well-advised to ponder awhile before committing themselves.

Meanwhile we, having taken care to study the evidence, are convinced that we are thinking along

the right lines and that we are not wasting our time. Nevertheless, we must remain alive to the fact that we will encounter many new and bitter disappointments, and renewed difficulties which will hamper our probing of this intriguing mystery. We can only hope to make progress by refusing to be sidetracked by carefully stage-managed official denials while we continue the search for *all* the facts. And those facts must be studied objectively; no aspects of the subject, however strange they seem, should be glossed over or ignored.

Come what may, FLYING SAUCER REVIEW and its contributors will endeavour to probe every facet of a topic which we consider to be worthy of anyone with the common sense and willingness to try to see beyond the trammels of current knowledge and conventional beliefs, whether they be civic dignitary or parliamentarian, prince or priest, physicist or just plain Tom, Dick or Harriet.

LATE NEWS — OFFICIAL RUSSIAN MOVE ON UFOs

Brief radio news items on Sunday, November 12, 1967, gave the long-awaited, but nonetheless remarkable news that the government of the Soviet Union is taking flying saucers very seriously.

The article by Dr. Fyodor Yu. Zigel which appeared in *Smena* earlier this year, and which was discussed in our July/August issue, left no doubt that the earlier tendency to scoff at the subject was a thing of the past, and that there had been many Russian UFO reports, some of which were confirmed by radar. The tone of this article, which was one of a series edited by Prof. B. P. Konstantinov, Vice-President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, confirmed the feeling we have had ever since the Academy started taking FLYING SAUCER REVIEW in 1963, that Russia would organise an official study of the problem. The existence of such a study was announced on November 12.

On Monday, November 13, the British Press gave much publicity to this news. *The Times* devoted one of its editorials to the topic, and, after suggesting that the Russian commission will "serve the same function as the equivalent bodies in the British and American defence ministries," the leader-writer concluded: "UFOs . . . must have some explanation, else the Russians would never have set up a commission to examine them."

While heartily endorsing the latter sentiment, we suspect the Soviets have no intention that their commission should develop into another Project Blue Book, with instructions to the officer in charge to debunk flying saucers.

The *Daily Express* published an interesting account from their representative in Moscow, Mr. Roy Blackman, who wrote to say that Russia is to open the world's first UFO detection agency. He went on to tell how it was revealed over the weekend that a Soviet scientific commission will in future investigate all corroborated sightings of UFOs over the Soviet Union. The commission, he said, is headed by Air Force General Anatoli Stolyerov. The establishment of the agency, added Mr. Blackman, represents a rethinking by Soviet scientists on flying saucers, which have always previously been ridiculed, and he concluded his piece with a reference to the Zigel article, and the new appraisal revealed therein.

One of our friends, recently in Moscow, had given us prior notice, in a letter dated October 25, that a permanent commission had been established on October 18. We also understand, from other sources, that General Stolyerov's No. 2 is the distinguished Dr. Zigel, and that among others the committee includes an unnamed Russian cosmonaut and 18 scientists and astronomers. There will also be 200 qualified observers throughout the country, and the Commission will be particularly interested in persistent reports from the Caucasus, the Urals and Central Asia.

The Russians have carefully laid the foundations for public awareness and interest in this new branch of science. The Zigel article in *Smena* is one example of this policy; an article in *Tekhnika Molodazhi* (Technicians of Youth) which also appeared in the Trade Union journal *Trud*, is another. A translation of this article will be found elsewhere in this issue of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW.

C.B.

Gordon Creighton comments: In *The Sky at Night* (BBC-1 TV) on November 10, Patrick Moore was interviewing, through an interpreter, Soviet cosmonaut Col. Bykovskiy. When asked why it was that he was so interested in Space, the colonel said: "Who knows, one might meet out there one of the people (lyudei) from other planets." The interpreter rendered *lyudei* as "creatures". Patrick Moore made no comment.

BRITAIN'S BUSIEST UFO DAYS

A preliminary Survey

by Charles Bowen

THE BRITISH ISLES experienced their first flying saucer wave of any magnitude in the late summer and autumn of 1967. From June through to September there had been a "fly-over" series of modest proportions,¹ but this gave little hint of the scale of events which were to cascade upon us during October.

The flap got under way with the now celebrated Okehampton 80 m.p.h. police chase in the early hours of Tuesday, October 24.² Constables Willey and Waycott reported that the UFO was large and bright and shaped like a cross, that at times it was no more than 400 yards ahead of them, and that occasionally it was at tree-top height.

Interest shot up to a new high pitch for Britain. Venus, that much-maligned planet, was on the tip of every tongue, and I even heard it suggested that the constables had been deluded by a student "rag." Some hoax, when one considers that the chase took place over something like 15 miles!

By October 25 everybody had something more to talk about: there were no fewer than five sightings of a fiery cross by Sussex police early that day. A perturbed Chief Constable went on record—I watched him say this on television—that his men had almost certainly mistaken the rising planet Venus for a UFO. One of these mistaken policemen, a motorcycle patrol officer, had stated that he stopped to line the object up with a telegraph pole, and was thus able to see that it had a distinct pendulum motion. In view of the Chief Constable's statement, this puzzled me: where, precisely, had the swinging movement been? Which was swaying—the policeman, the telegraph pole, or the object (Venus)?

Godshill Sighting

Another case that was to cause a measure of controversy was reported on October 25. It appears that on the previous evening, at about 9.45 p.m. a Wing Commander E. Cox of Hyde, Hampshire, was driving between Fordingbridge and Cadnam in the New Forest when he observed seven brilliant lights in V-formation. Three lights moved away and the remaining four re-formed into the shape of a cross and hovered above trees and pylons some three miles north of Godshill.

Oxfordshire Sighting

Yet another important police sighting was reported by a mobile patrol on the Spelsbury-Chipping Norton Road in Oxfordshire.³ Two UFOs were seen. They were ovalloid in shape, with an estimated "diameter" of 50ft. The officers watched the objects for two or three minutes before they "flew" swiftly northwards some 500-600ft. above the ground. No colour or luminosity was described in the report I read, and no

explanation was offered. The objects were described as being "very manoeuvrable."

Explanations

Encouraged no doubt by the Sussex Chief Constable's remarks, members of the Plymouth Astronomical Society drove along the route of the "Okehampton" chase. They then announced that P.C. Willey and P.C. Waycott had chased first Venus (the "cross" effect being caused by the windscreen), and then Jupiter (the "cross" effect this time being caused by breaks in the clouds). The reported speed of the object, they added, was an optical illusion created by fast cloud movements.⁴

This all sounded very complicated, and I was glad I had arranged for Bernard Wignall to interview the officers and to travel the route they had taken. I was not surprised to learn that Messrs. Willey and Waycott were not convinced.

It was left for a clergyman, the Revd. Lawrence Inge, to give the clue for which everyone was waiting. He too, he announced, had seen a fiery cross at 7 p.m. on October 26, and he decided that he was watching a flight refuelling operation, and that this too must have been what Wing Cdr. Cox had seen. Prompted by the Press, the Ministry of Defence (Air) agreed with him, and one could sense the sigh of relief in some quarters. When, on the evening of Friday, October 27, *The Observer* got in touch with me about the various incidents, I commented: "The authorities have waited for a clergyman to come up with the explanation for them. If they agree that he was right, why didn't they tell us before that these operations were going on and thus put our minds at rest." The comment duly appeared in an article by Peter Deeley on October 29.

Significant Happenings

A whole series of significant events then took place. The first of these—and almost an epoch-making event—was when the Royal Observatory at Herstmonceux in Sussex announced: "There is something up there which is not a star or a planet."⁵ It is not clear whether Astronomer Royal "Bilge" Woolley was himself responsible for this announcement, but it seems that the disclosure was inspired by a sighting by amateur astronomer Peter Baker of Hastings, during the early morning of Wednesday, October 25. It should be remembered that this was the time of the Sussex constables' sighting, and Mr. Baker (and the Observatory) stated that the weather was cloudy. The bright object seen by Mr. Baker was on the earthward side of the clouds, and was farther north than Venus.

I am sure the Russians will be glad to know they were right after all, that Venus is probably where they

think it is and *not* below clouds over Sussex or being chased along Devonshire lanes.

The second event was that the U.S. Air Force stated that their refuelling exercises were between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m. on the days in question, and some were over Scotland. As the *Sunday Express* commented: "Back to square one."

Thirdly, the owner of a small transport firm in Sussex rang me—having seen my name, and mention of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW in the *Daily Express*—on October 26. He was worried. His truck, loaded with titanium castings had been stopped twice on a country road near Hook, in Hampshire, and he believed an aerial object was responsible. He shunned publicity for fear of the harm which might be done to his newly-started business. He was also afraid to visit his doctor to report a persistent shaking of his hands, and an uncomfortable feeling in his finger tips. I straightaway put him in touch with Dr. Bernard Finch, and, as I was flying to Ireland for a TV programme, asked Bryan Winder to interview the witness.⁶

Lastly, a reader who is a college lecturer in Southampton, telephoned to say that he and his family were nearly blasted out of their chairs while having lunch at their Winchester home. His son, Timothy Robinson, leaped to the window and saw two RAF Lightning aircraft, with re-heat on, chasing a mushroom-shaped object which had no lights or exhaust. I passed this story to my friend Ronald Bedford of *The Sun* in the hope that he could check with the Ministry of Defence (Air). The Ministry said there were no Lightnings in the area, but Timothy, a knowledgeable aero-modeller, is adamant that he did see this type of aircraft.

Another Auto-stop

Other cases, too numerous to include here, have been reported. We hope to "fill-in" on them later. However, after a calm spell for a few days, UFOs were back in the news with a bang on Sunday, November 5, when another lorry driver reported his, and another vehicle, being stopped by a UFO, low over a road near Fordingbridge in the New Forest. Here is an extract from the *Daily Express* of November 7, 1967: "Lorry driver Karl Farlow told the police of a strange encounter just before midnight in the New Forest on the A338 road near Fordingbridge.

"Suddenly, he said, his lorry lights and radio blacked out although the diesel engine chugged on.

"He pulled up—there in front of him, 15 yards away, he saw a 15ft.-wide egg-shaped Unidentified Flying Object.

"Moments later a white Jaguar car came in the opposite direction. Its lights failed and its engine cut out, said 25-year-old Karl, of Dawley, Shropshire.

"He went on: 'Our vehicles were stationary 25 to 30 yards from each other. The object was in between us, hovering just over the road.

"It glowed in the most beautiful green colour I have seen. It was like nothing on earth. I'm convinced I saw a flying saucer or some object from space.

"It hovered quite still for a couple of minutes, then made off at fantastic speed. I could clearly see a whitish-coloured dome underneath.

"I sat in the cab petrified. I don't want ever to

experience anything like that again. This was no hallucination.'

"Karl dialled 999 and police drove to the Forest. Meantime the Jaguar driver had gone on his way—'He didn't want to be involved,' explained Karl.

"Said Constable Roy Nineham who was in the patrol car: 'Mr. Farlow was very frightened.

"The most startling part of his report is that his lights failed and came on again when the object he saw disappeared.'"

Postscript

While we are "back to square one"—according to the *Sunday Express*—the Ministry of Defence (Air) is as "square" as ever, and still milling about in the past. When answering a question in the House of Commons about UFO sightings, Mr. Merlyn Rees (R.A.F. Minister) said "Some proved to be aircraft, and some were lights, the majority of which were Venus. The source of a few lights has not been identified. I can say, however, that none of these unidentified lights was an alien object."

Mr. Rees, who made his statement on November 8, added: "Nothing leads us to believe it is men from Mars or anything of that kind." If they can produce denials like this when a Member asks about lights in the sky it would be interesting to see how Mr. Rees and his Ministry would react to a goodly spate of landing with creature reports, let alone the vehicle-interference cases mentioned earlier in this article.

NOTES

- ¹ See World Round-Up in this issue.
- ² See Bernard Wignall's report following this article.
- ³ From the *Scarborough Evening News* of October 25, 1967.
- ⁴ See *Liverpool Echo* of October 28, 1967.
- ⁵ *Daily Express*, October 27, 1967.
- ⁶ See R. H. B. Winder, *Vehicle Stoppage at Hook*, in this issue.

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THE OKEHAMPTON INCIDENT

by Bernard Wignall

Our contributor is a member of the Cambridge University Group for the Investigation of UFOs. We are grateful to the Police Superintendent at Okehampton for his kind co-operation, and permission for Mr. Wignall to interview the witnesses.

IN the early hours of October 24, 1967, P.c.'s Roger Willey and Clifford Waycott were driving from Holsworthy to Hatherleigh along the A3072 road when they noticed a bright light in front of them, over the trees on the right hand side of the road. This observation marked the beginning of one of the most intense "flaps" in Britain for several years.

They first saw the light at Anvil Corner, some two miles east of Holsworthy. They agree that it seemed to be approximately 400 yards away at about 20° south of east, and appeared to be keeping pace with the car. They wound down the window for a better view, but after a few moments still could not identify it, so they radioed their base and began to chase the light. They went well above 70 m.p.h. but it kept ahead of them, apparently at the same distance, until just before they reached a garage east of Narracott Cross. By this time the light was to the north of the road, and it seemed to accelerate away from them over Black Torrington. They stopped at the garage and got out as they could see a light on or near the ground to the North East. However this turned out to be coming from one of the farm houses in the vicinity.

The constables returned to the car and drove towards Hatherleigh and Okehampton; before long they saw the light again. It was never visible for long periods, often being hidden by trees. About a mile south of Hatherleigh on the A386, at Basset's Cross, they found Mr. Christopher Garner asleep in his car, and when woken he saw the light as well. At this point it was almost due East. The whole sighting lasted 50 minutes, from 04.10 until 05.00.

A brief interview with the two policemen under very difficult conditions yielded the following information:

The light was star-shaped and, according to P.c.

Willey the picture in several newspapers next day was a very good representation. The size was estimated as 3 cms. at arms length by P.c. Willey, but P.c. Waycott gave a smaller size, just under the apparent diameter of the moon. P.c. Waycott described it as brighter than anything in the sky except the sun or the moon.

When the light was first seen the sky was completely dark, but during the sighting there were breaks in the cloud cover and the moon and stars were visible.

The angles of elevation varied throughout, the extreme angles being about 5° and 60°. This latter point, along with the directions mentioned earlier, tends to contradict any suggestion that Venus may be an explanation for the first part of the sighting at least. However, the second part at Basset's Cross could well have been the planet, as its direction and elevation at this time coincide fairly well with those of Venus. P.c. Willey said that he had seen both the light and Venus at the same time, but when asked to indicate the direction of the planet he gave a bearing which would fit the position of Sirius rather than Venus. The motion at this point consisted of a "zooming" to and fro which could be easily ascribable to atmospherics.

The next night P.c. Willey was with his usual colleague P.c. Drouge near the camp south of Okehampton, when they saw it again, much diminished in brightness, in a direction that would put it in the region of Basset's Cross. This time the sighting only lasted 10 seconds. It moved from west to east, dipped towards the ground and disappeared. A moment later it appeared again, climbing rapidly until lost to view.

These sightings are mainly interesting for the publicity they have received. The details of the light and its motion can tell us very little, and are similar to many others throughout the world.

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VEHICLE STOPPAGE AT HOOK

by R. H. B. Winder

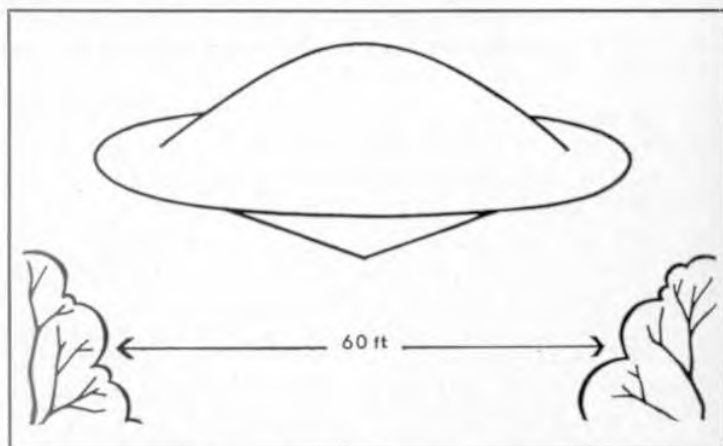
DURING the late October rush of sightings an important incident occurred that did not reach the newspapers, because the witness did not want publicity. He rang the editor of this REVIEW only because he saw the journal mentioned in a newspaper the next day and was seeking an explanation of what he saw. He would not have bothered if he had merely seen the lights in the sky that were then being reported so frequently.

Mr. B. J. Colley* directs a small transport company somewhere in Sussex. He is an intelligent and versatile but down-to-earth and busy man, always looking for rational explanations. He is a skilled engineer with considerable experience of vehicles and aircraft. He is also a linguist, understanding French, Spanish and Portuguese.

On Wednesday, October 25, he went to bed early after carefully studying a route from his home to Redditch—near Birmingham—by way of Odiham, Hook, Reading, Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon, over which he intended to carry a ton of machined titanium castings in his 2½ ton, 1966 model, Ford Transit bus. The four-cylinder petrol engine normally has twelve seats and is used to carry aircrews on or between airfields. When not required for such purposes the seats are removed and the bus is used to carry freight. Mr. Colley was particularly anxious to pioneer this particular route himself because a lucrative contract hung upon timely delivery.

At about 4.30 a.m. (B.S.T.) on Thursday, October 26, 1967, Mr. Colley found himself making good progress, at around 45 m.p.h. northwards along the A.32 towards Reading. 10 minutes after crossing its intersection with the A.30, at Hook in Hampshire. The road was level, reasonably straight and well lit by the moon, now in its last quarter, shining in a clear sky. It was dry but not frosty. Confident of a timely arrival, Mr. Colley had the radio tuned to a Spanish station and was enjoying his trip. The radio had faded slightly a few minutes before, not exceptional for a foreign station, but it was free from any interference.

The prospect of a successful trip receded sharply when the electrical system of the vehicle failed suddenly and completely. Confident that everything was in good condition, Mr. Colley could only suppose that a battery lead had worked loose and could think of nothing else that would cause lights, radio and engine to fail simultaneously. He was, therefore, surprised, upon getting down into the road and looking under the bonnet, to find the 12 volt battery in apparent good health with its negative earth lead and positive power lead secure and undamaged. Somewhat baffled, and growing anxious about the delay, he inspected the fuses, distributor and all other accessible leads, including those to the exposed sparking plug terminals, without finding any fault. He could then think of nothing else to do but to return to the driving seat and try the engine again.



Drawing based on witness's sketch

Whilst climbing the step he caught sight of, but paid little attention to, a dark object clearly outlined in the sky and motionless over the road ahead. It was not far away, but too high to be seen from his seat when he reached it. Mr. Colley tried the starter but got no response, so he sat for a short time wondering what to do next. He was too preoccupied to think further about the shape in the sky. A few minutes later, he is not very sure about the lapse of time, he tried again and the engine started without difficulty. The starter switch also brought on the radio. With considerable relief, Mr. Colley switched on the lights and went on his way—all systems functioning well.

Four hundred yards down the road the same total and baffling failure occurred again.

Stepping down on to the road once more, Mr. Colley noticed a change of pressure on his eardrums, an effect familiar to him in aircraft but inexplicable in his current predicament. He actually applied the standard cure of holding his nose and blowing. In the road, he also noticed an all-pervading, quite powerful and rather oppressive smell which he likens to that produced by an arcing electric motor. We discussed this smell at some length and eventually classified it as a combination of hot insulating material, which he describes as bakelite, and of electrical sparking. The witness is not familiar with ozone, which is a by-product of ionisation, but he felt no irritation. He found the smell of film floodlights in a small room similar but far less intense.

Mr. Colley again inspected the engine and again found nothing wrong. He is certain that the smell did not come from under the bonnet. Baffled and now very worried, he straightened up, looked around, and once more saw the object in the sky in much the same relative position as before. He reckons it was no more than a hundred yards away and 50 to 100 feet up, dark and motionless above the trees bordering the road ahead. This time he paid more attention to it but did not connect it with his problem: he had no knowledge of vehicles being stopped by UFOs and, indeed,

* Fictitious name to cover identity.

did not think of this thing as one, since it did not manifest the well publicised illumination. He did, however, notice a glint of reflected moonlight from its right-hand upper surface, the moon being on the right-hand side of the road ahead. He was also able, later, to sketch the shape which was clearly outlined against the moonlit sky. The sketch is reproduced here, together with the witness' estimate of size: 60ft. wide by 30ft. high. It shows a shape that is best described as that of a squat ice cream cone with a flange or rim at the junction between the curved upper works and conical underpart. No further details could be seen, although judging from the reflection he supposed that the surface had a dull rather than a bright finish. He estimates that he watched the object for several minutes until, still in complete silence and without any warning tilt, it began to move horizontally away to the right at a moderate speed and soon went out of sight over the trees. Turning once again to his immediate problem, Mr. Colley returned to his seat, tried his engine, and found everything back to normal. He immediately resumed his journey.

A few more points remain to be noted: Mr. Colley's recollection of the remainder of the trip is not entirely clear, he was worried over the delay and a little alarmed by the object, but he does know that he completed the journey without any reference to road signs or map, and without stopping. In retrospect this surprised him because the route was strange to him and he would normally have been very careful to avoid risking wasted time in a wrong turning and would have stopped frequently to check his position. He is particularly surprised at finding the correct turning off the main road, about six miles before Redditch without apparently thinking about it. After an estimated delay of 20 minutes, he actually arrived 15 minutes early. We must, however, note that he had taken care to study the route before setting out. He also mentioned unusual difficulty in operating the gear lever and accelerator, which could be attributed to some lack of co-ordination after his experience. After returning home, he noticed some throbbing in his fingertips and an unexpected absence of the toothache that had pestered him for some days before the event. He also finds that he now dreams when asleep, which is apparently an uncommon experience for him. However, such matters are properly the province of Dr. Finch who deals with them in his comments on the case. Of possible engineering significance is Mr. Colley's contention that he used three gallons of petrol, equivalent to about sixty miles, more on the return journey by the same route, than he did on the outward run, but this might be attributable to some ordinary cause such as the difference in driving conditions by day and by night.

Mr. Colley was, and still is, sceptical about flying saucers, particularly the extraterrestrial theory of their origins, although he is now showing interest in the literature and may well change his mind. Nevertheless, he insists that the object he saw was real and under intelligent control, because he saw it move off, and further reasons that it must have followed him deliberately between the two stops. At the time, three days later, when Bernard Finch, Gordon Creighton

and I, talked to him he was still trying to rationalise the experience in terms of some military device or the like. It is worth mentioning that the location is in the vicinity of several military installations and not far from the Royal Aeronautical Establishment at Farnborough.

This is a valuable sighting by a credible witness, particularly in view of his competent examination of the vehicle's electrical system and his quite precise account of the smell. The shape of the object is conventional except for the conical base which is not common. The complete absence of illumination is also unusual and at least enables us to discount Venus! It is also as well to note that there was no interference with the vehicle's valuable load.

We remain in touch with Mr. Colley, to whom we are very grateful for the information supplied, and will write again if anything further transpires.

* * *

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS ON WITNESS AT HOOK

By Dr. Bernard E. Finch

THREE days after Mr. Colley told Charles Bowen about his encounter with a flying saucer near Hook I was able to cross-examine him closely and to draw certain conclusions.

In the first place I found Mr. Colley an intelligent and co-operative witness. He was able to give me a convincing story of his experiences.

When he alighted from his driving cab he stated that he noticed a strong smell rather like burning bakelite or insulation—yet this did not come from his lorry's engine or dash board. He next had a feeling of oppression, the kind of sensation that we all get before a thunderstorm.

This "feeling" has often been described by other witnesses in the vicinity of UFOs, and closely resembles the sensation felt near high tension electrostatic condensers when being charged, or ready to discharge.

Mr. Colley also described a peculiar clicking in his ears. On further questioning it appeared that this clicking was really his eardrums popping in and out—rather like the sensation in an aeroplane or rapidly descending lift. Obviously there must have been considerable air pressure changes in the vicinity of the object.

When Mr. Colley resumed his driving, he found that he had considerable difficulty in co-ordinating the movements of his hands and feet. It was "as if he had to learn the movements of driving all over again," and that all involuntary movements had to be carried out with deliberation. These symptoms have occurred in other witnesses who have been near UFOs, and one can only assume that the "Force Field" has interfered with the peripheral nerves and their connections in the spinal cord so that the reflex-arc has been temporary "knocked out." In support of these findings we learned that Mr. Colley later complained of a strange "tingling, numbness, and crawling feelings" at the end of his fingers—a very descriptive account of regenerating nerves.

(continued on page 27)

THE HEYSHAM SIGHTING AND PHOTOGRAPH

by Peter Haythornthwaite

Report on an interview with the witness

EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD Denis Esplin was in his bedroom at 8.50 p.m. on the evening of Thursday, June 15, 1967, when he noticed through the open window a dark brown object which at first dropped a little, and then was stationary. The object was large and disc-shaped, subtended an angle equivalent to about one inch at arm's length, and appeared to the witness to be above the field beyond the railway line, that is, some 300-400 yards distance.

The witness rushed to a drawer in his room, grabbed his camera, and, without stopping to make any adjustments to it, took one photograph. Shortly after this, an estimated 30 seconds having elapsed since the start of the sighting, the object began to move rapidly and vertically upward, disappearing as a speck in the distance after around 8 seconds.

The film was developed by a local chemist in Morecambe, who, thinking the frame in question was a dud, had not printed it. The witness sent the negative, together with an explanatory letter, to the local paper, *The Visitor*, where it was published.

No other witnesses have come forward as a result of the publicity.

Sighting Details

1. Location

The sighting took place at the home of the witness, 17 Littledale Avenue, Heysham, Lancs. (Grid Ref. 3420,4615). The house is on the edge of a housing estate, bordering on fields. The object was over countryside, and there appear to be no notable natural or man-made features in the area.

2. Object

Appearance—Darker than the



sky background, which was "white". (Possibly high cloud layer or haze.) Brown, with greenish tinge when it rose. Disc-shaped, with central dome. Dome appeared rather asymmetrically placed as the object rose, but the witness thinks this was probably an optical illusion. Solid, but had a fuzzy edge. Apparent size that of one inch at arm's length. Hovered about 6° above the horizon, in the SE. Silent (no traffic noise nearby). No details noticed on the object.

Photographic Details

Camera—Halina, 6—4. Fixed shutter speed.

Setting—This is in some doubt, as the camera was not set for this shot, the setting being merely left over from the previous photo. Probable settings: f11, and 10ft.-25ft.

Film—Black & White, Kodak 120.

Development—Local chemist.

The Witness

Derek John Esplin, aged 18.

The witness seems to be a sensible person. He did not give the impression of being par-

ticularly over-imaginative, and, in fact, it is hard to conceive that he would both invent the story and fake the picture.

To casual inspection, the photograph does not appear very detailed, and we must not overlook the fact that the photograph was somehow taken in error, and that the shape on the returned negative subsequently suggested the story. However, if the story was invented, it was quite a convincing and consistent performance. The witness took trouble to correct small inaccuracies in the newspaper account.

With regard to the possibility of the picture being a deliberate fake, it should be noted that Esplin works as a cinema projectionist, and therefore might reasonably be interested in the illusions which can be created on film. On the other hand, he did not claim to be a keen photographer, and did not appear to be too knowledgeable about some of the technical terms associated with cameras — aperture, exposure, etc. He did not know much about the sort of film he was using.

The witness has read at least

one Adamski book, and is inclined to regard UFOs as spaceships, although he looks on Adamski's writings as 50% rubbish.

A Discrepancy

On the negative, the object extends in a horizontal plane some third way across. If the view-finder of the camera has the same field of view as the camera, the apparent size of the object comes out at around 2in. at arm's length. This is simply gigantic, and is at least twice as large as the description given by the witness.

PERCY HENNELL COMMENTS

LET me say at the outset that without committing myself to any explanation of what the object is, in my opinion the photograph has a genuine look about it and is in every respect consistent with the data supplied.

A fixed exposure camera is set near enough on about 1/25th of a second, and in matters of this kind I tend to have a built-in resistance to people who are trying out new cameras when the UFO appears. In my opinion, on an occasion like this valuable photographic time is usually lost in trying to ascertain visually what the object is.

As the film is 120 it is likely that the focal length of the lens—unless it was a special one such as a tele-photo or wide

angle—would be in the region of 105 mm. If this were so, and the camera was fixed for example on 10 ft., the image would be sharp at f.11 only between 8 and 12 ft. If it were set at 15 ft. it would only be sharp between 10 and 25 ft. and if it were set on 25 ft. it would be sharp from 15 ft. nearly to infinity.

This makes me think that if the object was 300/400 yards away, then the setting was probably in the region of 10/15 ft. If one can assume a reason for this it could be that the camera had been used previously for photographing a group of people or buildings in which this would be a usual setting. This fact might easily be checked with the photographer.

If, for instance, there were other images on the film it would help us to see the negative of the previous image. From that, with the focal length of the lens I might even deduce accurately the depth scale on which the camera was set (assuming always that the photographer's claim that he did not alter the setting is true).

Thus, if you follow my deductions, it is obvious that with the camera set at 15 ft. on f.11 with a focal length of approximately 105 mms. the very out of focus effect with the overlapping blurred edges of the image is absolutely consistent with the claims made by the photographer of the conditions in which the picture was made.

At a distance of 300/400 yards

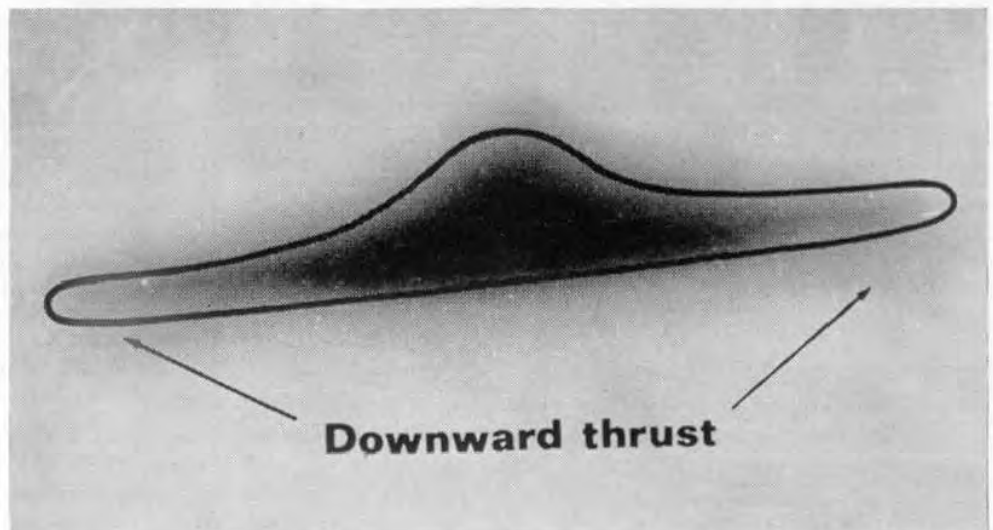
I would expect a camera shake in an image as out of focus as this to show, but looking at an enlarged print, the optical distortion due to this lack of focus would blur all edges thus leaving the real outline of the object in the photograph to be more like that shown on my line drawing on the rough print. To me by far the most interesting feature of this photograph is the shadows of what appear to be some downward thrust image visible in the enlargement as indicated.

As my deductions are based on empirical optics replacing the lack of information supplied by the photographer, it would be very interesting to find out by the means suggested what the depth of focus setting of the previous picture was, and whether my calculations on the focal length of the lens in relation to the size of the film are anywhere near the facts.

If you look at my rough pen drawing you will see that the actual image, allowing for the distortion, comes very near to photographs and records of other UFOs which have been reported in the Review.* Finally, in the enlarged and darkened print (see below) it is possible to see a pale periphery on the top surface of the object which corresponds fairly closely with my estimated outline.

* It's that shape again! See the first of the Russell photographs (FSR, January/February 1967, and March/April 1967), and also the sketch by P. C. Perks of Wilmslow, Cheshire (discussed by R. H. B. Winder in the March/April 1966 issue) reproduced in the issue for March/April 1967. EDITOR

Darkened print
with marked section



WHAT IS IT THAT IS FLYING IN OUR SKIES?

by Jacques Vallée (USA) and Aleksandr Kazantsev (USSR)

TEKHNICA MOLODEZHI, Moscow, USSR, No. 8 (August), 1967

Is it serious ?

RIGHT up until very recently it was considered positively indecent for any reputable scientist to talk seriously about UFOs. But now the situation has changed. The American astronomer Dr. J. Allen Hynek has been for almost twenty years the scientific consultant on UFOs to the American Air Force. And although throughout his long period of service to them he was almost always able to give an explanation for the UFOs (there were at least 3,000 of them) [3,000?—*Editor*], nevertheless some of them still remained unidentified. Here is one of the cases which he analyses:—

“On August 25, 1966, an Air Force officer in charge of a missile crew in North Dakota suddenly found that his radio transmission had stopped working. He was in a concrete capsule 60 feet below the ground. An observer on the surface reported that he could see a UFO high in the sky. A radar crew picked up the UFO at 100,000 ft. After that a second UFO appeared in the sky, its existence also being confirmed by radar.”

Another case occurred near that same base a few days earlier. A police officer—a reliable man—saw in broad daylight a mysterious shining object floating down the side of a hill and wobbling from side to side, about ten feet from the ground. It hovered for about a minute, then moved to a small field, and finally disappeared rapidly into the clouds.

Dr. Hynek puts the question: can Science brush aside observations that cannot be explained? And he urges that a strictly scientific study be made of everything to do with UFOs. It is in fact now impossible to make light of the reliable reports of competent witnesses, often scientists of standing. In recent years a large body of scientists—theoretical physicists, mathematicians, astronomers, psychologists—in various countries have begun gathering the facts and exchanging reports with each other, with a view to studying them objectively in the stillness of their laboratories.

Mystery is a favourable soil for the inevitable speculations by people who well understand how avid the average person is for something sensational. But let us point out once again that the uproar engendered by tricksters has nothing whatever in common with the scientific manner of approach requisite for the solution of the UFO mystery.

And so, first and foremost:

Reliable sightings

It has already been established that many reports are based on authentic facts. On January 16, 1958, near the Island of Trinidade, over 100 officers and seamen of a Brazilian warship saw a UFO appear over the sea

and the shore and observed its rapid flight. Any suspicion of fraud was nullified by the expert skill in the pictures that were taken from aboard the warship by a professional photographer.

Throughout the night of May 3, 1957, two automatic cameras of an American amateur astronomer were engaged in photographing the sky. Analysis of the photos showed that some shining object with the typical luminous features of UFOs had appeared in the field of vision of the instruments at 10.38 p.m. A second object (or the same one again) appeared at 10.41 p.m. The trail left by this unknown source does not tally with the trails of meteors, ball-lightning, or aircraft. The phenomenon remains unexplained.

In November 1957 many inhabitants of Toulouse observed a mysterious shining object in the form of a bright orange disc with something resembling a cupola on top. The disc was rotating and travelling rapidly across the sky. The astronomer I. L. Chapeux watched the object through a telescope. Here is the note that he wrote about it:—

“A shining yellow spot of the second magnitude, elliptical in shape, no twinkle whatsoever, its edges very clearly visible against the sky, and leaving a short trail behind it.”

Collating all the reports of it, they were able to establish that the object was travelling at the speed of 1 km. per second, thus vanishing from sight well-nigh instantaneously.

Another absolutely fantastic case was reported by the U.S. Air Force. It is listed as No. 700 of the so far “unidentifieds”, i.e. “unknowns”, in the American archives.

At about 10.30 p.m. on October 26, 1958, two Americans saw an unknown stationary object poised at a height of some 50 metres above a metal bridge near the Raven Dam Lake, north of Baltimore in Maryland. The object appeared to be large, flat, luminous, and elliptical in shape. The witnesses decided to drive their car nearer to it. But when they had got to about 30 metres from the bridge *the car suddenly stopped*, as though the whole of its electrical system had failed. Even the headlights and the dashboard lights went out, and the engine was dead. The driver tried to use the starter, but without result. It seemed that the batteries had given out completely. The passengers then alighted from the car and watched the object for 30 or 40 seconds. Then, following upon a vivid flash, there was a loud noise like a thunderclap, and the men felt a blast of hot wind. The object began to rise vertically, at tremendous speed, and was out of sight in a few seconds. The witnesses returned to their car and were able to drive it without any difficulty. . . .

Such are some of the sightings.

Theories and hypotheses

We can now proceed to a general discussion of the question. The serious investigator should be mindful of the fact that in Science there is no place for blind credence or for blind denial.

Over the course of the past five years, the American author of the present article has taken part in the assembly and the systematic study of some 6,000 UFO sightings.

The phenomenon can be divided into four categories:—

- (1) An object is seen very close to the ground.
- (2) A large object engenders small ones.
- (3) The object is immobile, it hovers above the ground or manoeuvres over a definite point on the Earth's surface.
- (4) The object moves off, leaving no trace.

On the basis of the classification given above, we can make a statistical examination which will assuredly help us in the development of hypotheses as to the nature of the phenomenon.

The total number of sightings for the period 1947-1962 is, we would say, *cyclic*, i.e. there are periods of high peaks (many sightings) and periods of fall in sightings.

As far as the sightings are concerned, it is sometimes possible, as we have already mentioned, to get photographs of UFOs (and even cinéfilm!). Quite frequently photographs are secured with perfectly ordinary and indifferent cameras. UFOs are often tracked on radar, and in many cases their presence is registered by Earth-satellite tracking-stations in all parts of the world.

At this point mention may be made of the strange unidentified Earth-satellites, at least one of which is moving in the *opposite direction* to all those launched by the USSR and the USA.

It is extremely difficult to interpret objective sightings of this kind as ordinary natural phenomena.

Even the American astronomer Menzel, who has explained away all UFO phenomena as atmospheric effects and mirages, is obliged to admit that *there are cases which even he is unable to explain by his method.*

So what, then, are these UFOs? Are they ball-lightning plasmas? But not more than 2% of all the reliable sightings can be explained by ball-lightning. A new phenomenon of Nature, perhaps? If so, it must be studied.

Are they perhaps one of the notorious "secret weapons"? In that case, surely it is scarcely necessary to try it out for 20 years already, and over pretty well all the countries in the world?

Finally, there is still another hypothesis: the UFOs

are related to visits being paid to the Earth by spacecraft or sondes or automatic devices from other planets. However extravagant this suggestion may appear to be, it is deserving of thought.

We would like to quote a book, published in New York by an American scientist and a Russian scientist, *Intelligent Life In The Universe*, by Carl Sagan and Josif Shklovskiy. The authors of this book accept not only the existence of extraterrestrial civilisations, but also the possibility of frequent (10,000 times!) visits to the Earth by beings from Outer Space throughout the Earth's history, including visits during the time that human civilisation has existed here (which is an extremely short time in comparison with the whole history of the Earth).

We can agree with the authors of this book. And if doubts as regards any material traces of such cosmic visitors are always permissible (the doubts pertain to the method of investigation!) one cannot overlook the numerous traditions and written memorials in human culture where, in one form or another, there is reference to sons of Heaven, or sons of the Sun, flying dragons, fiery chariots, and other symbols or representations of possible visitors from Space. Such references can be found in the legends of Japan, China, India, ancient Babylon, ancient Greece, Egypt, Israel, and the ancient Amerindian peoples.

Consequently the idea of visits to the Earth by Space visitors in our own days too is entirely permissible. The mystery of the Tunguskaya meteorite is still not fully solved. The latest data to hand indicate that, before the explosion, the thing performed manoeuvres reminiscent of the operations of a pilot trying to beat out a fire. Who knows whether, if the catastrophe had not occurred, the question of space visitors would perhaps now no longer be merely hypothetical? For example, the President of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences, V. F. Kuprevich, puts it quite definitely:—

"Who knows—it may be that they (the beings from another planet) are even now visiting the Earth, but not contacting us? Why? I, for example, suspect that the present level of intellectual development of Man may have been surpassed to such a degree that we present-day men, seen from that new level, might appear no higher than our predecessors the Cave-Men."

It seems to the authors of the present article that now, in the absence of any clear physical theories, the time has come to give serious consideration to the Space hypothesis about the UFOs, by accepting that the objects observed are Space sondes from other worlds. It is possible that they are piloted by intelligent beings or by "thinking" cybernetic machines.

Be that as it may, the answer to the proposed scientific investigation, whether it may involve Outer Space or new phenomena of Nature, will be no simple one. But only bold thinking gives birth to revolutionary discoveries in Science.

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FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

A LONG, COOL LOOK AT ALIEN INTELLIGENCE

by C. Maxwell Cade

Part IV — Possible significance of Parapsychology

IT WILL BE USEFUL to begin by recalling the conclusions, published in 1871, of the London Dialectical Society, whose investigations constituted, in fact, the first scientific recognition given to metaphysics. The committee held some 50 seances in 1869, and subsequently arrived at the following conclusions:—

1. Sounds of various kinds, appearing to come from the furniture, floor and walls of the room, and often producing vibrations which could be felt, appeared to occur without being caused by muscular or mechanical actions;

2. Movements of heavy bodies occurred without mechanical force or any muscular action by the persons present, and often without any contact or relation to anyone;

3. These sounds and movements often occurred in the way and at the time desired by the sitters; by means of a simple code of signals, they gave answers to questions and dictated alphabetically coherent messages;

4. The replies and messages obtained in this way were, for the most part, of a trivial nature; but they sometimes revealed facts which were known to only one of the sitters;

5. The phenomena required arbitrary conditions; it was noted above all that the presence of certain people seemed to be necessary to their production, while others hindered it, but this did not seem to depend on the belief or scepticism of the persons in question with regard to the phenomena;

6. Nevertheless, the production of phenomena was not made certain by the presence or absence of any particular person.

The Committee of the London Dialectical Society was unanimous about the facts mentioned in this report, but various other matters, such as alleged apparitions of hands and faces, the spontaneous playing of musical instruments, the apparent invulnerability of some persons to injury by red-hot coals, apports of various objects into closed spaces, and alleged predictions of future events, were only accepted by some members of the committee.

After another one hundred years, during which psychical research has increased to an enormous extent, it is rather deflating to have to admit that little real progress has been made. Books on psychical research are published in substantial numbers, but they are largely devoted either to

summoning the faithful—the rallying cry being that where there has been several thousand years of spiritualist smoke there must be some metaphysical fire—or else they are attempts to debunk the whole of parapsychology by pointing to the admittedly numerous cases of blatant fraud. The Society for Psychical Research was itself founded in 1882 to “examine without prejudice or prepossession and in a scientific spirit those faculties of man, real or supposed, which appear to be inexplicable on any generally recognised hypothesis.” Even today, it is impossible to improve upon this as a definition of what psychical research tries to do. As for what the paranormal is, there are six basic possibilities:

1. **The Sceptical Interpretation**, which plainly states that it is all fraud and fallacy, or as Dr. J. B. Priestley puts it, “that the whole thing is a lot of bosh.” This negative attitude is not, of course, Dr. Priestley’s own view; in fact, he regards this attitude as stupid bigotry and dangerously unscientific. Nevertheless, there is a large and vocal group of orthodox scientists which adheres to precisely this view.

2. **The Theory of Natural Anomalies, or Theory of Primordial Irrationality**. This postulates that the paranormal occurs, but is completely without significance. It is the occasional ‘sport,’ the statistical fluke, the ‘exception which proves the rule.’ Paranormal events are inherently unpredictable and inherently unrepeatable.

3. **Scientific Monism**. This suggests that paranormal phenomena are genuine, but belong to an order of physical occurrences beyond the scope of present-day science. With further advances in science, the paranormal will eventually become normal, as the ‘laws’ recognised by science become more representative of Nature as she is, instead of as scientists think she ought to be. This theory provides justification for serious scientific investigation of alleged phenomena and moreover, has the merit that, in course of time, *something* will be proven, whether it is popular or not.

4. **The Theory of Substantial Dualism**, which asserts that paranormal events do occur, but that they belong to an order of mental events which cannot be explained by physical science, since they lie completely outside the space-time continuum and the laws of causation with which science is concerned.

5. **The Synchronicity Theory of C. J. Jung**. This

is the most difficult theory to follow; it supposes that paranormal events are not based on the causal principle that holds for ordinary physical events, but neither are they based upon any kind of para-mechanical mind-matter interaction. Paranormal events, according to Jung, are events connected by an a-causal principle.

6. The Supernatural Interpretation. Paranormal phenomena are caused or mediated by disembodied intelligences—spirits, ghosts, or what-have-you. They are frankly supernatural and therefore beyond both reason and explanation.

It is only a personal opinion, but of the six possible theories of paranormal phenomena, only two seem worthy of serious consideration; Scientific Monism and Substantial Dualism. The second of these, although it involves a difficulty which has puzzled philosophers for centuries—namely, how to explain the interaction of physical and non-physical entities—has the advantage that it is obviously suited to deal with one special peculiarity of most paranormal phenomena which is frequently overlooked: that is, they are almost always connected in some way with a human person. Scientific Monism, on the other hand, has the advantage that it can be backed up by the entire armoury of organised science.

Fortunately, it is not necessary for us to solve these fundamental problems behind parapsychological and paranormal phenomena in general, in order to be able to appreciate some of the processes which seem to be involved in the phenomena as most commonly reported. There are two parapsychological phenomena, namely, prosopopesis and ideoplasty, which, no matter how erroneous may be their underlying theory, are such valuable concepts that it would be difficult to get a working idea of parapsychology without them.

Prosopopesis is a word derived from the Greek *prosopon*, a theatrical costume or stage character. It is used to denote any sudden change, whether induced or spontaneous, in an individual's personality. Sometimes people take leave of their usual personality and assume one that is utterly different. Their memory may be lost, and their character completely changed; they may assume a new name, and hold new ideas. The new personality may remember the old one, but speak of it as if it were a stranger or even an antagonist. The change from Dr. Jekyll to Mr. Hyde, or vice versa, may be an ephemeral matter of minutes, or it may be a quasi-stable state lasting for years. Despite the name-derivation, it is no question of play-acting by the conscious mind, but is a genuine change in the personality. It is a phenomenon that has been known for thousands of years, and one which has been intensively studied from the beginning of this century. The name by which the phenomenon was known in the past was, of course, *possession*. It must not be confused in any way with schizophrenia, which although the name suggests a splitting of the personality, involves only a splitting away of the

emotions from the rational sentiments, which, together with hallucinatory tendencies, leads to grotesque personality changes, but not a new personality.

The two main forms of prosopopesis are Spontaneous Prosopopesis and Induced Prosopopesis.

Spontaneous Prosopopesis is usually of hysterical origin, and may be thought of as mental illness which is usually curable.

Induced Prosopopesis is the result of a suggestion, usually made in the hypnotic state, and taking the form given by the hypnotist. But it can also be the result of auto-suggestion, or of something read or heard.

In spontaneous prosopopesis, the alternative personalities which manifest themselves in the same physical individual are constant in their characteristics and may persist for many years without noticeable change. Some trance personalities, or so-called 'spirit-controls' are of this nature. Hypnotically-induced personalities are by contrast ephemeral and highly variable, and come and go or alter at the command of the hypnotist.

Paranormal phenomena are associated with both spontaneous and induced prosopopesis.

Ideoplasty. The personalities which manifest themselves as seemingly-new psychological individuals in prosopopesis all arise from a central idea, which has either been implanted by suggestion on the part of a hypnotist, or introjected as an act of auto-suggestion. The term ideoplasty was coined by Durand de Gros, about 1860, to denote the implantation of ideas in minds made receptive by hypnosis. Later, Ochorowicz used the word to mean 'the physiological realisation of an idea.' Ideoplasty has for centuries been thought to occur during gestation. Count Prozor published an account in 1922, illustrated with photographs, of a cat whose kittens were marked with a date and some stars which were printed on a sack on which the mother had lain. The markings were formed by groups of black hairs on a white background. A far older example appears in Genesis 30, 37-42. "And Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and of the hazel and chestnut trees and pilled white strakes in them, and made the white appear which was in the rods. And he set the rods which he had pilled before the flocks in the gutters in the watering troughs when the flocks came to drink, that they should conceive when they came to drink. And the flocks conceived before the rods, and brought forth cattle ringstraked, speckled and spotted. And Jacob did separate the lambs, and set the faces of the flocks toward the ringstraked, and all the brown in the flock of Laban; and he put his own flock by themselves, and put them not unto Laban's cattle. And it came to pass, whensoever the stronger cattle did conceive that Jacob laid the rods before the eyes of the cattle in the gutters, that they might conceive among the rods. But when the cattle were feeble, he put *them*

not in: so the feeble were Laban's and the stronger were Jacob's."

A more recent medical example is the following: A 23-year-old woman was two months pregnant when she was badly frightened by her two-year-old son nearly cutting off his left thumb, the member hanging by only a shred. She was without anyone to assist her and dressed the injury as best she could. Her mind constantly dwelt on the accident and in due time she gave birth to a boy who had his left thumb hanging to his hand by a pedicle of flesh. This was published in 1910 in the *Journal of the Tennessee State Medical Association*. Many similar cases could be quoted.

The foregoing all relate to an idea manifesting as a bodily change in the same person, or animal. The stigmata of the Saints are precisely similar. But the concept of ideoplasty goes further, and proposes that where there is no physiological mechanism to materialise the implanted idea, or where this mechanism is inhibited from working, then the idea will strive to manifest itself parnormally. Thus, the levitation of objects beyond a medium's reach, or the apportionment of objects from other rooms, are supposed to take place by some form of action-at-a-distance. The notion is both too crude and too far-fetched to win any scientific support without a great deal of observational evidence, but something of the kind may occur.

Parapsychology and flying saucers

There are many ways in which the concepts of prosopopesis and ideoplasty are related to the subject of flying saucers. For a start, prosopopesis, particularly in the form of rapidly alternating personalities such as have been studied by many psychoanalysts, clearly has a bearing on some so-called 'contactee' experiences. Moreover I have myself studied one case of alleged "messages from alien intelligence" which were being paranormally impressed on a tape-receiver, and which turned out to be recordings made by the contactee himself in a somnambulistic state.

But there is one very interesting application of these notions. Charles Bowen pointed out to me some time ago that there are many instances where observers report seeing an object, supposed to be a space-craft, swoop down as if to land, and in so doing pass behind a hill or wood at some distance. Within a minute or less, and before the observers have had time to approach the supposed landing site, figures are seen to be approaching. They are rather stereotyped, usually dwarfs or giants, and often described as hairy. Usually there is no encounter, although occasionally an exchange of signals is reported, and then the visitants turn back towards their ship. Almost immediately after they disappear from view, the ship (presumed to be at some appreciable distance) is seen to take off. As Mr. Bowen has remarked, this odd cycle of events has been reported too many times to be casually dismissed.

My suggestion is that some of these reported landings are genuine; but they are the routine sample-collecting trips of robot probes, essentially similar to the craft which we are planning to send to Mars in the next few years. But the craft which visit Earth are the creations of vastly superior beings, whose science embraces a good deal of what is still parascience to us. Suppose that, in addition to radars which can listen out for our emanations and send back false signals to confuse our tracking stations, they have equipment (mechanical or biological) which can track our thoughts? The landing vehicle receives from a nearby group of humans some confused thoughts and emotions ("A flying saucer . . . FEAR . . . perhaps they are giants, or hairy monsters . . ."). No sooner received than the reflected thought image is on its way. The human observers are met by just the kind of alien creature they feared to meet. As soon as the craft has finished its job (collection of soil-samples need take a few minutes only), the "fear barrier" is withdrawn. A reason for believing that some such mechanism could be used is the fact that at seances, even at those under conditions of good scientific control, the observed phenomena (or seemingly-observed phenomena) are so often those which the sitters expected.

Another obvious application of these parapsychological principles is to the notion of an 'elite' in our midst, demi-gods of normal human descent, or perhaps infiltration by the beings of an extra-terrestrial race. The usual reaction to these ideas, at least on the part of orthodox psychologists, is that they are schizophrenic. Certainly, it is a common schizophrenic symptom to believe that one is constantly in the presence of beings who are visible to oneself alone, and who sometimes command one's every action. In olden times these were thought of as demon familiars from the infernal regions; nowadays they are the pilots of flying saucers. But what of the people who claim extraordinary out-of-the-body experiences, or 'possession' by the minds of extraterrestrial beings? Ideoplasty and prosopopesis here explain how a central compelling idea, that of a race of supermen who will save mankind from his own homicidal stupidity, can produce subsidiary or alternative personalities with the expected characteristics. But where does the central idea come from? Is it picked up from others in the course of our work-a-day lives, or are we all, as many believe, in contact with each other at the subliminal level? And if there is universal unconscious telepathy between men, then why not between man and other intelligences?

Perhaps the Russians are right, and their attempts to develop telepathy as a cheap and effective means of communication between Earth and Moon are more realistic than efforts like Project Ozma. It could be that many of the strange mental disturbances which we put down to madness, genius, hysterical dissociation, or plain drunkenness, are the early stirrings of ideoplastic concepts induced by cosmic telepathy.

A SMALL "EXPERIMENT"?

by Gordon Creighton

DR. WALTER BUHLER, of the Brazilian Society for the Investigation of Flying Saucers (SBEDV) in Rio de Janeiro, has reported another extraordinary series of happenings which may be of the very greatest importance for all of us and may merit our most profound attention.¹

To the south-west of Rio, on the west side of a headland jutting out into the South Atlantic, lies a beach resort called Barra de Tijuca. Distant about one hour's drive by car from the centre of Rio, the resort is one of the most fashionable of the famous Rio beaches, and is still not too much built-up. In past decades it was well known to many foreign visitors and tourists as a secluded beauty spot, renowned for its frequent fogs and for the thunder of the South Atlantic rollers.

It was near Tijuca, on a small island ("Lovers' Island") that, on May 7, 1952, the two ace reporters of *O Cruzeiro*, Joao Martins and Ed Keffel, took the celebrated series of five photographs² of a flat metallic disc, shaped somewhat like a dustbin-lid, which they watched as it cavorted about over the island in broad daylight. If one reputable French investigator of UFOs is to be believed, the U.S. Technical Centre at Wright-Patterson Field shortly afterwards paid the equivalent of £8,000 for those photographs.³

Object diminishes in size

Over the years since 1952 there have been many more reports of UFOs in the area of Barra de Tijuca. Thus, for example, between 10 and 11 p.m. on the night of March 4, 1966, two doctors and twelve other people at the Lourenço Jorge Emergency Hospital on the Barra de Tijuca shore, as well as a number of local residents and passers-by, saw an interesting phenomenon in the sky. Dr. Ivan Silva Almeida described it to the SBEDV investigators⁴ as a luminous spherical object, "the size of a finger-nail at arm's length." The object, which he thought might have been perhaps 12-15 metres in diameter, was suspended in the air *below, and in front of* the peak of a 60-metre high rocky promontory called O Marisco, which is about 1½ km. to the south-west of Barra de Tijuca and of the hospital. A blue light seemed to emanate from the centre of the object, and the centre contained "red points which were lights turning on and off." Very slowly, the object grew smaller, as though receding in space (which however was quite certainly not the case). Then it rose into the sky and finally vanished over the horizon. It was a hot and humid night in the Rio de Janeiro summer season, and let us note that this state of affairs was exacerbated by a local power failure for which no subsequent explanation seems to have been forthcoming.

Shortly after midnight on a day about a fortnight later, Dr. Almeida and another witness were standing chatting at the entrance to the hospital when they observed a round, star-like, silvery object with a bluish lower portion. This object, which was out over the sea, grew larger, for it was approaching, and as it did so it turned red. When it had arrived over the Marisco promontory it halted for a while, and then moved on to the area of sky above a small mountain called the Pedra da Gávea (700 metres high) which stands a little way inland to the north of Tijuca and to the west of Rio. Taking up position in front of the Pedra da Gávea, the object began to perform the "pendulum movement" familiar to all students of our subject, and Dr. Almeida was now able to perceive clearly the outline of a "Saturn-like" construction (similar to that shown in the famous Ilha de Trindade photographs).⁵

As would be expected, cloud formations frequently occur above the Pedra da Gávea, and there was a cloud there now. On the lower edge of this cloud, Dr. Almeida and his companion saw two luminous points appear, and from each of the points they saw a beam of light shoot down and illuminate more clearly the "Saturn-like" object. The pendulum movement of the latter had been proceeding for some 45 seconds or so, when the two luminous points began to move downwards towards it. It took them one minute to reach and merge into the object, which at once ceased its pendulum movement, rose straight up into the heavens, and was out of sight in a matter of seconds.

We come now to the more spectacular happenings at Barra de Tijuca which are the main subject of this article.

Fainting pedestrians

At approximately midday on April 29, 1967, as he has described it to Dr. Buhler, another medical man of the staff of the Lourenço Jorge Emergency Hospital, Dr. Jerônimo Rodrigues Morais, set out in an ambulance in response to a phone call for them to pick up somebody who had been "taken ill suddenly" at Largo da Barra, a section of the Tijuca area.

Arriving at the place where the patient was waiting, Dr. Morais found him to be a man aged about 60 years who by now was back on his feet and quite well again, after having "fainted" in a sudden and mysterious manner. He had just lunched in a nearby restaurant, and was walking along the Tijuca promenade when passers-by saw him fall down, and one of them promptly telephoned to the casualty department of the hospital.

To his astonishment, as he was listening to this

explanation, Dr. Morais now received a *second* call from the hospital, via a nearby telephone kiosk. He was to proceed with the ambulance to a bridge close by, called A Ponte da Barra, where another man "had been taken ill suddenly." Arriving at the spot, the doctor found that this time it was a 40-year-old fisherman who, as the by-standers testified, had suddenly lost consciousness while throwing out his scoop-net (tarrafa) into the sea. By the time Dr. Morais arrived, he too had recovered and was on his feet again, his period of blackout having lasted not much more than one minute.

Hard upon this, there came a *third* call for the ambulance, this time to pick up somebody who had fainted at the Barra dos Pescadores (a nearby fishermen's beach). When they got there however the victim had already recovered, boarding a passing bus for Jacarépaguá, and vanished without leaving his name. There were however the witnesses.

The *fourth* victim was a man living nearby at Restinga da Barra, and here again, when the ambulance and doctor reached him, the man had already recovered and gone back into his house, feeling, as he said, perfectly well after his short swoon. In this case too there were witnesses, for it was as usual one of them who had summoned the ambulance.

The *fifth* victim—and it is emphasised that all these cases occurred within the space of a few minutes—was a three-year-old child, a girl, who had been walking along, holding her mother's hand, and clutching in her other hand a tin with which to get some water from a nearby drinking-fountain. When the doctor and ambulance arrived, the child had seemingly made a complete recovery, and the mother told a story in every respect identical with what had been said by the witnesses in the other four cases. To make sure, the child was put into the ambulance and taken to hospital, where they found nothing wrong with her and discharged her. (Later in the day however her father brought her back saying she was again unwell, and the doctors found that she had a slight temperature. She was given medicine and sent home, since when nothing more had been heard of her.)

We now come to what may be the most significant part of this extraordinary story. The ambulance returned to the hospital, and, as it was backing into its berth, Dr. Morais—who was of course sitting in front beside the driver—chanced to look out over the sea and beheld, at an angle of some 70° above the horizon and about 30° to the right—in other words almost opposite the hospital—a stationary or almost stationary elongated, shining, metallic body of the colour of aluminium.

Although Dr. Morais had seen no less than fifteen UFOs at Tijuca during the course of the past fifteen years, he did not at first think this was anything but a helicopter and consequently did not stop to scrutinise it very carefully. He took the child into the hospital and, coming outside again a few minutes later, he found that the "helicopter" had

vanished—a feature which at once struck him as odd in view of the slow speed of such machines.

So we have here a series of no less than five cases of sudden and inexplicable loss of consciousness, all presenting identical features, and all occurring in a very restricted area and within an absolute limit of thirty minutes (12 noon to 12.30 p.m.).

When Dr. Buhler discussed the affair with the doctors and staff of the Lourenço Jorge Emergency Hospital, he was not at all surprised to find that many of the doctors there had already a considerable experience and knowledge of the UFO Problem, which confirms, as he so rightly says, the fact that this is a field in which the doctors of Brazil are themselves pioneers. (As readers will know, the three foremost Brazilian investigators, Dr. Buhler himself, Dr. Olavo Fontes, and Dr. Mario Prudente Aquino, are all medical men.)

Comment

Such, then, appear to be the known facts of this strange business at Barra da Tijuca. Everyone who has read the newspapers will undoubtedly recall some case or other in which fumes or gases have caused people to lose consciousness, and it is quite possible that such could be the explanation in the present case.

If, however, FLYING SAUCER REVIEW readers are disinclined to accept that explanation (and the SBEDV Bulletin reports no discovery of any such fumes or gas at Barra da Tijuca on the day in question) then they must judge for themselves whether, as Dr. Buhler suggests, a UFO has now been detected in the very act of carrying out some little "test" on Earthmen. Perhaps it could have been a trial run designed to ascertain such things as the degree of "susceptibility" of the "targets," the speed with which hospitals, ambulances and doctors can respond in emergencies. Perhaps, furthermore, it could have been laid on also to "examine," by telemetering methods, the reactions of the passers-by, the surrounding crowds, the level of intellectual or other development of the populace, perhaps even the thoughts and comments of the doctors and hospital staff, and so on.

I have said it before, and I say it again. Here is food for much thought. To the many idealists who may find me distressingly "suspicious," I can only say that I am perfectly willing to buy the idea that there may be "Noble Venusians" or "Elder Brethren"—as I have already shown in my section of *The Humanoids*—provided that I am permitted to balance the picture with the goblins and devils for which the evidence is equally good, indeed a great deal better, one is sorry to note. I am a firm believer in the existence of "Angels" or "Higher Beings," whatever these terms may represent. But let me be free to point out that there seems to be something else in the woodpile too. Surely no greater disservice can be done to the Earth beings of our kind—and to our descendants too, if there are to be any—than is being done by the fatuous

(Continued on page 20)

WHY UFOs ARE HOSTILE

by Jerome Clark

ON a day in late summer 1939, a military transport left the Marine Naval Air Station in San Diego, California, for a routine flight to Honolulu. About three hours afterwards, several urgent distress signals sounded from the plane, and then silence. Later, the craft came limping back to execute an emergency landing. When Air Station personnel entered the plane, they found every man on the crew, including the co-pilot, who had lived long enough to pilot the craft back to its base, dead of unknown causes.

Each of the bodies carried large, gaping wounds, and the outside of the ship was similarly marked. Air Station men who touched parts of the craft came down with a mysterious skin infection.

One of the most puzzling aspects of the whole affair was that the '45 automatics carried by the pilot and co-pilot as service pieces had been emptied and the shells lay on the floor. A smell of "rotten eggs" pervaded the atmosphere inside the plane.

Was this 28-year-old air disaster an early case of UFO hostility? "Mysterious skin infections"¹ and "rotten egg" odours² are phenomena familiar to all UFO researchers. It would seem that the transport was attacked—apparently without provocation—by some sort of strange aerial intruder.

On the basis of incidents similar to this one, Brad Steiger and Joan Whritenour, in their recent *Flying Saucers Are Hostile* (Award Books), have concluded that at least some UFOs are visiting the earth for malevolent ends. "There is a wealth of well-documented evidence," they write, "that UFOs have been responsible for murders, assaults, burnings with direct-ray-focus, radiation sickness, kidnappings, pursuits of automobiles, attacks on homes, disruptions of power sources, paralysis, mysterious cremations, and destruction of aircraft."

A bit strong? Perhaps. But the material they have gathered is certainly unsettling, more than enough to expose the fallacies inherent in sentiments like those expressed by a recent contributor to these pages: "The extraterrestrials, although they may have badly frightened us, have not, so far as we know, deliberately caused any of us serious bodily harm, nor have they used lethal weapons against us. This cannot be said, alas, on our side. Unavoidable accidents may have occurred . . . but no deliberate act of aggression causing death has been made against us."³

From *Hostile* and the independent research I have done on the question, I dare say that a case might be made for the remarkable restraint on our part. Although on a number of occasions jet interceptors have been scrambled to check on UFOs, there are very few instances in which these aircraft have been fired on the saucers, and then only because some action of the ufonauts frightened the pilots. Keyhoe, for example, cites an incident wherein a UFO

abruptly switched direction and seemed to be trying to ram the jets which were pursuing it, forcing them to open up with rockets—to no avail, evidently.⁴

There is, of course, the inane "self-defence" plea of certain apologists, who maintain that, because the UFOs are somehow menaced by us and our weapons (puny in comparison with those the UFOs possess), they must strike back to save themselves. Thus, the F-89 at Kinross Air Force Base was abducted because the UFO had to "defend itself"—a curious notion since—rather than fleeing, which it could easily have done—the saucer flew directly *towards* the aircraft.

We should also remember that, while flying saucers have ostensibly downed more than a few of our planes, we have *never*, so far as is known, forced a UFO to crash, nor often tried to knock one down. I am inclined to think that we are treating our visitors with more respect than they deserve.

On the other hand, I find it very difficult to believe that the ufonauts are in the early stages of an invasion plan, as Steiger and Mrs. Whritenour profess to feel. The UFOs may be "hostile", but that is not all that can be said about them. After all, they are "indifferent" and, indeed, even "friendly" *when the occasion calls for it*.

What it comes to is this: because UFOs have killed and injured seemingly innocent persons, we should not conclude that the saucers have sinister motives (at least, I mean, on those grounds alone). Because UFOs usually do not bother us, we should not conclude that they are indifferent to us. Because UFO beings are sometimes kind to us (as in some contact claims), we should not conclude that they like us. We should conclude, though, that *they are intimately concerned with us—to the extent that they have gone to fantastic lengths to prevent us from knowing what they are doing*.

In earlier articles⁵ I approached the issue from the opposite corner: those claims in which ufonauts have evinced "friendliness". Let me restate my arguments briefly. In contact claims (such as those of George Adamski, Sid Padrick, and Professor Guimaraes) the ufonauts have planted a fairly consistent image of themselves, relative both to their origins and to their purposes. In communication with human beings in post-Arnold times, the entities usually pass themselves as benevolent beings from Venus (or other planets) whose coming is stimulated by a desire to save the human race from destroying itself. Yet there is absolutely no objective evidence, other than the contact stories, that the UFOs are either interplanetary or "friendly" in the human sense; but their *is* objective evidence that some of these contacts took place as described. The implication, then, is that the ufonauts are lying.

In the 1896-97 American flap, the UFO occupants

flew crafts that resembled in structure, if not in performance, "airships" that the technology-oriented people of the late Nineteenth Century expected to see built in a very few years. Consequently, it was widely assumed that the ships had been invented and constructed by an American engineering firm. Now, of course, we know this was not the case, and that the "airship" is related to the "flying saucer" phenomenon of today.

So how does "hostility" fit into the pattern? Hostile actions are affected, the evidence hints, to cover up the "loose ends", to keep us from seeing behind the veil—to prevent anyone from exposing (if Mrs. Lorenzen will forgive me) the Great Flying Saucer Hoax.

Dr. Jacques Vallée, in his books and articles, has assigned "weight" to UFO reports. The best-authenticated are assigned "heavy" weight; the most poorly-authenticated, "low" weight. I suppose that some such classification system is necessary, and I certainly do not presume to criticise his approach. But I think that, as we come more and more to realise what the UFO mystery involves, ufologists will develop a different "weight" concept, to separate significant and insignificant reports—and this will have very little to do with the quantity or quality of witnesses. We will eventually decide, no doubt, that the account of a peasant who witnesses a landing will "weigh" more than the account of a physicist who seeks a peculiar light high in the sky. As John A. Keel has pointed out,⁶ some reports are merely of "cross-overs," i.e., movements from point to point; but more ominously, other sightings are diversions, designed to draw attention away from the real object of ufonaut interest. In the Ravenna, Ohio, case—which Keel mentions specifically—the sighting at the arsenal would be the "heavy", under the new system, while the police chase, despite the quality of the witnesses, would be the "low".⁷

It ought to be very evident that the "hostility" incidents deserve the greatest weight of all. For in them we can see the ufonauts desperately covering up activity that reveals more about them than they dare reveal. Apparently certain actions of theirs are not meant to be observed, and seeing what should not have been seen has proved fatal to hundreds, possibly thousands, of persons around the world. Consider a tragic incident recounted by Steiger and Whritenour:

In June 1954 an 11-year-old African boy named Laili Thindu and several companions watched odd lights flying over and landing on Mt. Kenya. The UFOs appeared to be involved in intense activity of some kind.

One night a short while later, a fleet of glowing objects swooped over a nearby village, beaming down bright rays of light. Laili Thindu witnessed the spectacle in astonishment, but not until the next day did he learn that *the entire population of the village had been seared to death.*

A brutal, vicious attack, surely, but not pointless. Whatever was being done on Mt. Kenya was of sufficient importance to the UFO beings to cause

them to destroy all the witnesses. The boy survived, however, and carried his story to the authorities in Nairobi.⁸

The two young Swedes Hans Gustavsson and Stig Rydberg were more fortunate. Returning from a dance at 2.55 a.m., they saw a light shining through an opening in the trees, where a UFO was not quite successfully concealing itself. As they walked toward the craft, according to Rydberg: "All of a sudden we were attacked by four lead-grey creatures about four feet tall and about fourteen inches in breadth." The beings attempted to drag the men into their craft, but Rydberg escaped to the car and began to blow the horn. Frightened, they let go of Gustavsson, retreated to their ship, and flashed away.⁹

Again, the witnesses seemed to have stumbled upon a secret operation. Determined to keep them quiet, the ufonauts attempted to steal them away, but the blowing of the car horn (which might have brought more people to the scene) forced them to flee before even more damage could be done.

Mr. James Flynn of Florida, sleeping in a swamp, was awakened by his dogs, and saw a lighted object in the distance. When he approached it and tried to communicate, something or someone knocked him unconscious for over 24 hours. "A dismal swamp", the good Dr. Hynek assured us when he visited Michigan in March 1966, "is a most unlikely place for a visit from outer space." (How he knows this is a mystery). A "dismal swamp" is, quite to the contrary, a most *likely* place for a visitor who does not care to be seen or disturbed.

There are many similar cases. They usually occur in secluded areas in the darkness, and the witnesses are often paralysed, as was Marius Dewilde; injured, like Flynn, or Jesus Paz; killed, as were Miguel José Viana, and Manuel Pereira da Cruz; kidnapped, like Rivalino Mafra da Silva. Some incidents have special twists: José Viana and Pereira da Cruz apparently established contact with ufonauts and learned so much that they were lured to a Brazilian hillside and done away with.¹⁰ Mafra da Silva, three days before his disappearance, saw two little men digging a hole. Suddenly aware of his presence, they fled into their craft and flew away.¹¹ Mr. S at Cisco Grove, California, stumbled on to a night-time UFO operation in the middle of a deep forest. Appearing to fear he had seen too much, several ufonauts went to incredible effort in an abortive abduction try.¹²

The Barney and Betty Hill encounter adds a new dimension to the problem, with the erasing of the participants' memory of a UFO experience.¹³ A similar incident, which allegedly took place in Brazil in November 1961, has recently come to light.¹⁴ A little-known contact has it that an American working in Austria in 1951 had his memory preserved only because a dog's barking frightened the ufonaut away at the last minute.¹⁵ Ufologists are investigating other "memory lapses" right now.

Air disasters like the one described at the beginning of this article might be explained not as random attacks but as strikes necessitated by the aircrafts'

crew and passengers having come upon secret UFO activities which, if reported, could provide valuable clues to informed terrestrials.

I feel that I should mention in passing the rather startling work of an American investigator who has discovered that mysterious individuals of decidedly odd physical appearance are threatening and sometimes attempting to kidnap witnesses to certain UFO sightings. These men, whoever they are, do not seem to be government agents, but they *are* determined to keep some people from talking.

As I have said, "hostile" incidents do not in themselves prove that the over-all plan of the UFOs is dangerous to us. But neither do they show that our visitors are the patient, all-wise, god-like figures in whom some UFO students (perhaps victims of the breakdown of traditional religion) insist on believing despite all the evidence to the contrary.

The UFO, as the works of Paul Misraki¹⁶ and W. R. Drake¹⁷ have indicated, is a phenomenon at least as old as civilised man. The UFO holds a highly significant place in the history of humanity, and some imaginative theorists have suggested that these extra-mundane intelligences have secretly guided us—or used us.

Who knows? It is too early for us to speculate intelligently on the nature of the UFO mission. But we are involved in it to the extent that it would be to the ufonauts' detriment for us to know about it. So they act positively and negatively in their dealings with us. Positively, they seek contact with human beings and deliberately mislead those daring and presumptuous enough to believe in their existence to start with. (They don't have to bother with the sceptics, of course!) Negatively, they destroy or drive away those who, however briefly and imperfectly, have seen through the facade. The ufonauts could behave in this manner whether their motives happen to be "good" or "bad" for us (probably only an incidental question to them)—just so long as their purposes are concealed from us.

All of which makes UFO research infinitely more difficult. But we can learn. We can reject the

"obvious" conclusions, i.e., what we are *supposed* to conclude, and we can begin all over again, paying special attention to the cases that don't "fit", which will be a tiny minority of reported sightings—and the most important. Particular attention should be paid to incidents that occur in backwater areas, where encounters with ufonauts are accidental and where the ufonauts probably do not expect to find human beings. The Cisco Grove story is a prime example, and so is Flynn's Florida report.

The results of this new approach to UFO study should bring us closer to the truth than we have ever been before.

NOTES

- ¹ The Merom, Indiana, case (Rene Gilham) of November 1957, and others.
- ² The Flatwoods, West Virginia, landing of September 1952, and others.
- ³ Ivan Brandt, *The Problem of the Frankensteins*, FSR, May/June 1967.
- ⁴ We might add that the governments of the world have generally afforded the UFOs preferential treatment. The objects have not been treated as enemy aircraft, which would have immediately been blasted from the skies.
- ⁵ Jerome Clark, *The Meaning of Contact*, FSR, September/October 1965, and *The Strange Case of the 1897 Airship*, FSR, July/August 1966.
- ⁶ John A. Keel, *North America 1966: Development of a Great Wave*, FSR, March/April 1967.
- ⁷ "... the Ohio incident . . . began near Ravenna, Ohio, the site of a large government arsenal. While the two police officers were dashing across the countryside in pursuit of their dome-shaped cloud of swamp gas [sic], a reddish circular object was operating at ground level around the arsenal. This appears to be a case of pure diversion and misdirection. By luring the local police away from the area, the UFOs were able to make their visit to the arsenal without interference."
- ⁸ A recent article in *Sports Afeld*, an American outdoor magazine, claims that a tribe of Indians in Alaska has a tradition that "Sky People" regularly land in saucer-shaped vehicles on mountain ranges and abduct individuals who come upon them.
- ⁹ For a complete account, see Coral E. Lorenzen's *Flying Saucers: the Startling Evidence of the Invasion from Outer Space* (Signet, 1966—a revised, updated paperback version of *The Great Flying Saucer Hoax*), pp.60-64.
- ¹⁰ Charles Bowen, *The Mystery of the Morro Do Vintem*, FSR, March/April 1967.
- ¹¹ Coral Lorenzen, *The Disappearance of Rivalino Mafra da Silva: Kidnapped by a UFO?* FATE, June 1963. See also
- ¹² Coral Lorenzen, *UFO Occupants in United States Reports, the HUMANOIDS* (FSR Special Issue, October/November 1966), pp.61-63.
- ¹³ John G. Fuller, *The Interrupted Journey* (Dial Press, 1966).
- ¹⁴ Coral and Jim Lorenzen, *Flying Saucer Occupants* (Signet, 1967), pp.199-200.
- ¹⁵ *Prince George Citizen*, 1957. See also Charles Bowen: *Fantasy or Truth?* FSR, July/August 1967.
- ¹⁶ Paul Misraki (writing as "Paul Thomas"), *Flying Saucers through the Ages* (Neville Spearman, 1965).
- ¹⁷ W. R. Drake, *Gods or Spacemen?* (Amherst Press, 1964) and *Spacemen in the Ancient East* (Neville Spearman, 1967).

A "SMALL" EXPERIMENT (continued from page 17)

and insanely dangerous oversimplifications of the cultists and the crackpots who assure us so blandly that "They" (the beings) are **all** benevolent, and that all is Sweetness and Light. Whence, we may ask, does this certainty spring?

Are brainwashing and mental manipulation already occurring?

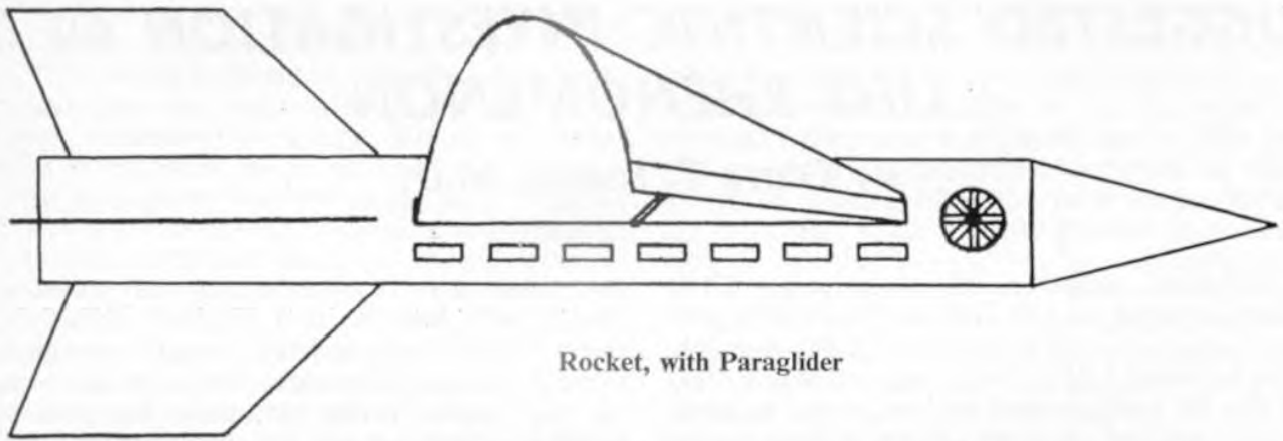
Has the great Take-over already begun? If so, by what?

NOTES

- ¹ SBEDV Bulletin No. 55-59 (March-December 1967), pp. 13-15.
- ² Three of the photographs are in H. T. Wilkins' *Flying Saucers on the Moon* (1954). [Title of U.S. editions: *Flying Saucers on the Attack*.] All five were reproduced in *O Cruzeiro's* special "extra edition," *Discos Voadores* (1954) along with a complete report of the extremely important lecture on UFOs delivered on November 2, 1954, in the auditorium of the Brazilian Army's Technical College, and before an

audience containing much of the "top brass" of the Brazilian Armed Forces, by Colonel João Adil Oliveira, Director of the Information Services of the Brazilian Air Force. Despite its early date, this lecture remains one of the most significant pronouncements ever made on the subject of UFOs before a military audience by a high-ranking officer and then made public. (We may be sure that there have been plenty of others, in many countries, but we have not heard about them!)

- ³ Jimmy Guieu: *Les Soucoupes Volantes Viennent D'un Autre Monde* (English edition: *Flying Saucers Come From Another World* (Hutchinson, London, 1956), pp. 47-48.
- ⁴ SBEDV Bulletin No. 54 (January-February 1967), p. 17.
- ⁵ FSR May/June 1958, p. 3, and January/February 1959, p. 3. For full details of the Ilha de Trindade sighting see also SBEDV Bulletin No. 35 (March-November 1953) which contains Dr. Olavo Fontes' report on the case to APRO. See also Mrs. Coral Lorenzen's *The Great Flying Saucer Hoax* (1962) now re-issued in expanded form (paperback) as *Flying Saucers—The Startling Evidence For The Invasion From Outer Space* (Signet Books, New York, 1966).
- ⁶ It's that shape again! See the first of the Russell photographs (FSR, January/February, 1967, and March/April 1967), and also the sketch by P. C. Perks of Wilmslow, Cheshire (discussed by R. H. B. Winder in the March/April 1966 issue) reproduced in the issue for March/April, 1967.



Rocket, with Paraglider

19th CENTURY PARAGLIDER?

by W. H. Watson

Our contributor, who lives in South Australia, makes an interesting suggestion that seems to underline the idea that the Ufonants are generally a few decades ahead of us with their devices.

WHILST perusing recent articles on the mystery airships over the United States between 1880 and 1897, a particular peculiarity of the descriptions struck me repeatedly as being exceedingly odd and yet strangely familiar.

Apart from the fore-and-aft mounted propellers, one reads again and again of sails, great wings, or occasionally large fins. Some reports mention light wings, triangular in shape. "Fragile construction" seems to be a prominent feature, most notably in an April 9, 1897, report from Illinois, mentioned by Jerome Clark.¹ The same report adds that "a short distance above the body, lateral structures resembling wings or sails" were noted.

We hear from Donald B. Hanlon² of one over Iowa three days later, on which "the vibration of the wings could be plainly seen."

Reading of sails in connection with airships recalled to mind medieval legends of "sky people" or "celestial sailors" cavorting around the firmament in airboats or "cloud ships," closely related in appearance to the sailing vessels of their day.

Like others before me I assumed that each generation was interpreting what it had seen in terms of what was familiar to it.

But there was an obvious anomaly. Who in the nineteenth century would have visualised flexible sails above an airship? And triangular wings were, if anything, even less feasible inventions at that time.

Something niggled at the back of my mind, and remained niggling for some six months.

Then the February, 1967, copy of the British Interplanetary Society's magazine *Spaceflight* arrived, and there it was on page 50—*A New Recovery System for Sounding Rockets* by W. Pittelkow, of Dornier-System GmbH, West Germany . . . the Paraglider.

To find a concise explanation of the paraglider I turned to the March, 1964, edition, page 54,

wherein G. Scheffler stated: "Two lifting-surfaces constructed on the paraglider principle are covered with a metallic silk material. They can be easily folded together and stowed in the centre of the rocket. When the rocket nears the Earth on the return leg of the trajectory, a command from a ground station via a compressed air mechanism releases the flexible wings from their compartments. The thin leading-edge booms hinge outwards and between them and the rocket body conical half-cups are formed."

The wing dihedral is 30°, angle of sweepback 56°. The experimental rocket has four conventional elevator-rudder fins at the tail, and the paraglider wing-tips are attached to the body by extending booms beneath the wing fabric.

America's National Aeronautics and Space Administration is also testing a similar device for landing the *Gemini* capsule.

Recalling Captain James Hooton's description³ we read of "condensed air and aeroplanes" . . . "The aeroplanes suddenly sprang forward, turning their sharp ends skyward, then the rudders at the end of the ship began to veer to one side . . ."

Coincidental descriptions—paragliders operating in a reverse manner to that intended by Dornier-System, or am I too interpreting the mystery in terms of what is familiar to our generation?

Postscript: In addition to the mystery airship sightings, the paraglider reminds me of the weird objects observed by Vauriat, France, on August 29, 1962 (FLYING SAUCER REVIEW July-August 1963).

NOTES

¹ Clark, J. *The Strange Case of the 1897 Airship*, FSR July/August 1966

² Hanlon, D. B. *Texas Odyssey of 1897*, FSR September/October 1966. Also, in collaboration with Vallée, J., *Airships over Texas*, FSR, January/February 1967.

³ Captain Hooton left a sketch of the airship he claimed to have encountered, and this Heath-Robinson looking object will be found adorning the cover of the July/August 1966 issue of the REVIEW.

A SUGGESTED SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF THE UFO PHENOMENON

by Olavo T. Fontes, M.D.

THE increasing number of close-range UFO sightings reported in the last two years has produced a big change in the situation of UFO research. Now, with so many UFOs being sighted below tree-top level, the old explanations no longer can be used. Misinterpretations of familiar objects sighted under stressful conditions, atmospherical or meteorological phenomena, and astronomical events obviously do not explain a UFO sighting if the UFO is seen moving below tree-top level or even landing. As things are now, we have only two alternatives: a subjective phenomenon, or a physical, material phenomenon or machine with unfamiliar characteristics. The *reality* of the reports being established beyond any doubt, as it seems to be, we have no other choice.

If the UFO phenomenon is subjective, it could be only an hallucination of a very special type because we know that most observers are not psychotic subjects. In fact, in most cases I have investigated so far there is no evidence of the witnesses' having shown pre-existing personality disturbances. If such is the case, the "UFO hallucination" would have to be a stress and adjustment reaction that might be included in a category of mental disorders entitled, "transient situational personality disorders." In discussing these disorders, the following four characteristics are to be expected:

1. The symptoms occur in the context of a stressful situation independent of the person's personality;
2. These reactions are acute disorders; that is, the symptoms are of short duration and appear with rapid onset;
3. The symptoms and behavioural reactions are transient in character; that is, they subside rapidly and disappear when the stress has diminished and/or the person is removed from the situation; and
4. There is no evidence of the person's having shown pre-existing personality disturbances.

These disorders are interpreted in terms of a theory of stress and adaptation. Symptoms and behavioural reactions are regarded as the individual's adaptive responses to stressful situations which, temporarily at least, are overwhelming. In normal persons, with adequate adaptive capacities, it is to be expected that the symptoms will subside rapidly when the situational stress diminishes. This concept of symptom formation is expressed in the commonly heard statement, "Every man has his breaking point."

As a psychologist, however, I cannot imagine what kind of stressful situation would be present to produce a "UFO hallucination", unless we admit that

the stimulus is represented by the presence of the UFO itself; that is, of a physical object or phenomenon with characteristics strange enough to determine a stressful situation. So we come back to the starting point, having to admit the presence of a physical object starting the situational stress. Besides, these transient personality disorders we are discussing are to be expected *only* in situations of a catastrophic nature—e.g., fire, earthquake, war-time combat, severe illness, grief following death of a loved one—such as would overwhelm the adaptive capacities of almost all individuals.

I do not think the sighting of a UFO in the sky is stressful enough. Of course, if you see a UFO land very close to you and you know (or you think you know) that you are sighting an extraterrestrial machine, or if you see the "occupants" coming out, then you are put into a stressful situation of the kind discussed above. And you can even show the type of reaction we have observed in the so-called "contact-cases", or the neurotic reactions we have seen in other people. But here again we have to admit the presence of an unfamiliar physical phenomenon, object, or machine, starting the situational stress.

On the other side, if we admit we may not be able to identify the stressful situation capable of inducing a "UFO hallucination", but that such a situation exists in every UFO case and *is not* produced by the sighting of an unfamiliar physical object—then we might classify the UFO phenomenon into the category of a subjective phenomenon with the four characteristics listed above. Incidentally, item 4 shows that the characters of the witnesses are not so important because their past stories will show no evidence of pre-existing personality disturbances.

Until now we are discussing the individual case. If we study UFO sightings witnessed by groups of persons, then the problem takes a different aspect. Psychiatrists have proved by observations and experiments that different persons react differently to the same stressful situation. In other words, it is *impossible* to obtain the same hallucination in different persons submitted to the same stressful situation. Their "breaking point" is never the same, and the quality and intensity of their reactions will be completely different from each other. The exception is the particular case of a "mystic experience", where a group of people is already conditioned and prepared beforehand to experience the same kind of reaction—through a mechanism of self-suggestion and self-hypnosis. This is not the case when a group of people unexpectedly witnesses the sighting of a UFO. The conclusion is that the "individual UFO

hallucination" is possible but the possibility of a "collective UFO hallucination" is unscientific and must be discarded as impossible. Besides, if we take into consideration the cases where the same UFO sighting was witnessed by several groups of observers, placed at different locations and with no connection with each other, then the situation is hopeless from the viewpoint of the psychological explanation. Because, in this particular case, we should have to admit not only the reality of the "UFO hallucination", but also the reality of the *telepathic projection or transference* of the "UFO hallucination" from one group of people to another. This would be more fantastic and unscientific than the admission of the UFO's physical reality. In other words, we have to admit the existence of the "UFO phenomenon" as a physical reality, in the light of the considerations listed above which exclude the possibility of a subjective phenomenon. There is no other alternative.

We have not taken into consideration so far the so-called "electromagnetic effects" frequently described in association with the UFO phenomenon, or the cases where physical effects on people or on the ground have been registered, or the radar cases and photographic evidence. These would obviously exclude any possibility of a subjective phenomenon, because hallucinations cannot leave traces on the ground or produce effects on machines and photographic films.

Now, if the UFOs are a physical phenomenon, what must be the position of the scientific community concerning the problem they represent? What do we have to do to make a really scientific investigation of the problem and have it solved in a short time? For two decades we have witnessed the development of the phenomenon, and our puzzlement has received no answer. For twenty years official science has remained silent on the problem. Present methods of investigation are based only on circumstantial evidence, that is, on the reports of witnesses of UFO sightings all-over the world. This is not enough and can only serve to demonstrate that the phenomenon exists. What we need is a scientific investigation into the mystery of the nature and origin of the UFO phenomenon.

I would recommend the following steps to be taken:

1. To cancel unnecessary security restrictions. The idea to avoid too much "attention" to your field work until you come up with authenticated results is good; also the purpose of keeping the matter under study as "personal and confidential" until some definite results are obtained. But we must not forget the fact that scientific research simply does not flourish under such circumstances. Too much secrecy is worse than no secrecy, despite the fact that some secrecy may be necessary in some cases. However, even that must be discarded as soon as possible, to avoid interference with the efficiency of the work of research.

2. To search systematically instead of haphazardly. This may appear obvious, but it is certainly not a

compelling mode of behaviour for human beings. And it is hard in the special case of the UFOs, i.e. when the object of the search appears to be able to undertake evasive action. If we do need a breakthrough here—and a breakthrough would consist of one or more sightings that occurred in front of a group of trained observers and their instruments—the only way is to organise groups of trained observers to be placed at a number of designated spots and start a day-and-night watch, looking for the UFOs. At each point of observation, fixed binoculars, theodolites, or wide-eyed telescopes would be placed as aids to the eyes. Most of the UFOs can be observed with the naked eye, but far more detail becomes accessible when optical instruments can be used. A network of such UFO-watch posts all-over a vast region of a country, or covering several countries, would permit accurate estimations about UFOs' speeds, altitudes and paths.

3. To use the most efficient methods of detection available. It is particularly important to be familiar with the UFOs' characteristics which provide the basis to choose the best methods. Generally speaking, the available evidence indicates that they can emit light, ultrasonics, radiation, microwaves and heat. They also appear to be able to create powerful electromagnetic fields, capable of producing strong disturbances on Earth's magnetic field (at least on the area over which they are flying or hovering). According to these unusual characteristics, the following measurements should be conducted: spectra of emitted light; ultrasonic emissions; radio-frequency emissions; radioactivity; magnetic disturbances, local temperature and pressure; and also infra-red and visible photography. The best instruments for detection would be the following: ultrasonic amplifiers and recorders, scintillometers, microwave detectors, infra-red scanners and electromagnetometers. Evidently most of these instruments are very expensive and difficult to obtain on a scale large enough to give one of each for all of the UFO research stations. We must use our judgment to solve the problem in the best way. On the other hand, radar tracking stations would not be so good for UFO detection despite the fact that they behave like solid objects in most cases. The reason is related with the general hypothesis that UFOs are material objects, not excluding the possibility of their being nonhuman vehicles. In the last case they might work under intelligent control and so be able to neutralise or interfere with radar beams by using electronic counter measures. This particular problem would be solved only with a special kind of radar, built to concentrate all available power in sharp pencil beams of energy flashing on and off in fan-shaped array—by supplying a succession of frequencies to a special antenna. The frequencies changing at electronic speeds, it would be impossible for the target to absorb or neutralise all of them at the same time. Such a radar would pinpoint UFOs (not flying below tree-top level) at great distances with extreme accuracy. I don't know if such a radar is available.

Besides the instruments listed above, special sky-

cameras with lens-mirror systems to photograph large areas of the sky with high speeds also should be available at each UFO research station, ready to be used at any time. Such sky-cameras might be similar in type to the remarkable instrument invented by the French astronomer Roger Rigollet, a specialist in meteor studies for the French National Centre for Scientific Research (C.N.R.S.). This instrument, called "Photographic Analyser of Trajectories", works automatically.

4. To choose the best locations to set up the instruments. Every effort evidently should be made to set up the instruments in spots where UFO sightings are frequent, in order to measure sizes, altitudes and speeds, and to get photos and scientific data of other kinds. This is the main problem, as we can easily deduce. How to determine in advance such locations of increased UFO activity? Let us take for instance the example of North America. I would recommend the following general procedures: *First*, to plot on a large-scale map of North America the whole network of Canadian, American and Mexican military targets, AF bases, missile bases and proving grounds, military plants, atomic research centres, plants and piles, satellite tracking stations, water reservoirs and dams, and cities of heavy industrial concentration. *Second*, to trace straight lines including at least *four* of the plotted points each. The final result will be a geometrical pattern and the intercession points among many alignments shall be almost certainly the locations where frequent UFO sightings will be reported in the next UFO wave.

5. To use a convergent procedure. In general, no indication of the UFO is available until it is actually sighted or detected. If and when possible, by using the data filtered from UFO-watch posts in the area to be searched, the first thing to do is to mark the starting point and record the path actually followed by the "unknown." If the UFO is following a linear trajectory, after two points are plotted on the map and a straight line traced between them, every other point included in the alignment beyond and behind the plotted places shall be alerted *in advance* about the possibility of a UFO-sighting there that same day—at any time. Therefore, the whole region where the "unknown" is going to be sighted is alerted and covered in advance. And all instruments of search available there must be set up to close down on the object, at successive locations along the expected path.

If this cannot be done, the search is very likely to lose any planned characteristic and become more or less random.

6. To distribute the available equipment and trained observers in reasonable proportions in different regions. This is a very important point. However, if the available facilities are so small that they can all be put into one region without producing overlapping—it is best to put all the instruments and operators in the most probable region.

The most probable region where UFOs might

be sighted is very difficult to determine because it is different for each UFO wave for each country involved. In a developed country, an atomic research centre or a missile proving ground could be the best targets for such a purpose, but the best way to be sure is to plot the frequency of sightings all over the country in the past seven years. Then the most probable region (i.e., an area where UFO sightings are frequent) will be predicted with reasonable accuracy. The same procedure can be used for undeveloped countries.

7. To consider any effect the search procedure may have on the searched object. A very important point to remember. If we cannot exclude the possibility that UFOs might be non-human vehicles under intelligent control, we have to take into consideration that the UFO might take evasive action based on its expectation—derived from previous experiences—of the search procedure to be used when it approaches certain areas of the country involved. Regions heavily patrolled by military jet-fighters or guarded by a powerful network of radar posts must be avoided, for the reason listed above. The quiet areas certainly must give a better chance to use the tracking equipment and scanning devices—against a relaxed UFO, hovering calmly in a peaceful sky, from the rough search procedures of the military.

The data reported from all sources would be analysed, classified and correlated by experts in the fields of electronics, physics, astronomy, meteorology, photography, etc., in order to ensure a scientific evaluation of the evidence collected.

A last word of warning. If UFOs are a new kind of physical phenomenon, still unclassified, we have all the time we want to study them. On the other hand, if they are non-human vehicles under intelligent control the situation is completely changed and the time factor becomes very important. In fact, if they are manifestations of an extraterrestrial intelligence, we have reasons to believe that the time we still have is very short—*five years* at most. The next "UFO-wave" might be the last, if the master patterns obtained from the available evidence are correct. In such a case, it is certain that the UFO problem embodies an urgency which defies expression. Anyway, we cannot take the chance. This is not a matter to be dismissed lightly.

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MIDSUMMER SIGHTINGS OVER ANDORRA

by Antonio Ribera

SOME extraordinarily interesting sightings took place near and around Andorra la Vella, capital of the Pyrenean principality of Andorra between France and Spain, during the period June 17-22, 1967.

On June 17, at 8.00 p.m., more than 50 people saw a formation of three globes or balls, stationary above the Pic d'Enclar mountain. The objects were described by the witnesses as red on one side and silvery on the other. The central globe was much larger than the other two, and the estimated size of all three was considerable.

After a quarter of an hour, the two small lateral objects made off at high speed, and the large one followed a few minutes later at a speed described as "terrifying."

I feel that these objects could not possibly have been meteorological balloons. Had the two smaller ones been swept away by an air current, then the same air current would have had to take the larger one too. They were objects endowed with a power of movement of their own.

Strange square object

On June 20, at precisely the same time, 8.00 p.m., more objects were noticed by some people who were passing by a local optician's shop. Alerted, the optician hastened to distribute binoculars and telescopes among the crowd. The principal witness, named Jaume Ros, was using a telescope with magnification of 60, and his description of what he saw is as follows: "A 'something' that looked like a sheet of plastic, supported at its corners by four very luminous balls, thus forming a square, one of the corners pointing upwards and another downwards." The colour of the balls was orange, and their estimated height about 4,500 or 5,000 metres, which is the altitude at which the airliners come over the Pyrenees to Andorra.

The "plastic sheet" seemed to have its own vivid illumination, resembling the incandescent quality of neon lighting, and small black points (figures?) were to be seen moving about on it.

The sighting lasted half an hour, and then the entire "system," the four balls and the "sheet," vanished at staggering speed.

Perhaps this might have been some sort of space-platform.

Flying "wigwam"

On June 21, at 12.15 a.m., in the middle of the night, the Andorran businessman Jaume Bordas and his wife Odile Bordas saw appear, on the horizon to the WNW, a luminous object of the apparent magnitude of Venus when setting. It

crossed the whole sky, much more slowly than a satellite, passing through the zenith. Its manner of movement was in a zigzag, stopping at intervals for three or four seconds and dimming its light, and then moving forward again, assuming a much greater brilliance as it did so. Its colour was bluish-white.

Observed through 20 x 50 glasses, it was seen to be triangular in shape, with two projecting parts at the front which made it look like an Indian wigwam.

When it reached the mid-heaven, it described a small circle. On reaching the eastern horizon, its light went out briefly, then came on again, far more vivid, and the speed was stepped up to the order of ten times what it had been.

The total time taken to cross the sky was 10 minutes.

At 12.45 a.m., in the early hours of the following day, June 22, Señor Bordas and his wife again saw, from the fourth floor of their house in the centre of Andorra la Vella, the return of the same object or of one similar. It was in the same area of the sky, zig-zagging at the same slow speed. At 1.00 a.m. they saw appear, from the same area of the sky, what might be described as its "retinue." This was a formation of intensely bright points of light arranged in a circle or aureole and followed by a "tail" or trail of similar points of light. These bright points of light were much smaller than the first object which had passed over a quarter of an hour before them, but were moving at the same slow speed as it. They looked, in the words of the witness, "like small stars."

They finally vanished at the same point on the horizon as the first and larger object.

I feel these reports are of particular interest, in view of the British airliner captain's report of a cone-shaped object which flew under his plane near the Pyrenees, as told by S/Ldr. A. Prevost in the September/October issue of the *Review*.

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MAIL BAG

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

Desmond Leslie on George Adamski

Sir,—I was delighted with the funny letter in your March/April 1967 issue by a chap called A. J. Brunt, of Auckland, New Zealand, and his unconsciously fine support of Adamski's testimony.

I can well remember my visit to Adamski in 1953 when he first told of these (at that time) unknown phenomena, the fireflies in space, the belts of radiation round the earth, the ruts on the Moon and so forth. And it might be well to note that he also told me of a peculiar glowing greyish light, rather like the pre-dawn light, which he noticed in space at a certain height from the Earth's surface. I do not recall at what altitude he saw this light, but I seem to remember it was pretty high up—higher than the altitudes yet reached by our astronauts; so it will be interesting to see if they report this light when they venture off to the Moon.

In his book *Flying Saucer Farewell*, Adamski told of twelve planets in this solar system and three, not one, Asteroid Belts. Offhand I believe the second belt was somewhere between Neptune and Uranus, and the third belt somewhere beyond Pluto. It will indeed be interesting if astronomers also discover these, and further vindication for our splendid old Senior Astronaut. These belts he described as similar to the something in a TV tube which accelerates the speed of particles. In this case their function is to accelerate or to intensify energy from the Sun to the outer planets so that they are not as cold and dark as we think them to be. Again I am speaking from memory and readers should refer to the book for the full story. When the solar system is explored and these belts discovered it will indeed be a feather in Adamski's cap and cause a chuckle from whatever nicer planet he now inhabits, God Bless him!

Desmond Leslie, Glaslough, Co. Monaghan, Ireland.

Mr. Brunt's support for the Adamski case was quite consciously given—if one reads between the lines!—EDITOR.]

Warminster Mystery

Sir,—I am sorry to see that the book *The Warminster Mystery* is in the worst tradition of the lunatic fringe—written in the most appalling chummy journalese: the data of what undoubtedly happened in Warminster blurred and obscured, often without precise dates and times: interspersed with unsupported material claiming personal contacts by the author, revelations to be made in his next book, etc.: accepting without discrimination every conceivable theory (for instance that the theory of orthoteny—now largely disowned by its own author—is linked with the highly dubious and in part discredited prehistoric 'ley' theory of the late Mr. Watkins.

As an example of the author's mental processes I need only mention that in

support of his unsupportable claim that UFOs land for water, and always where water is available, he points out (twice) that one alleged landing point is a 'watershed'. A watershed is of course the one place in the neighbourhood where there can be no water.

I understand the author has since been lecturing on the subject in the Isle of Wight, to the UFO Association there, where he made such wild claims and assertions that he met with a very mixed reception. S. E. Scammell, East Knoyle, Salisbury, Wilts.

The Wilmslow Police Sighting

Sir,—My account of the Wilmslow P.C.'s report on page 3 of the March-April, 1966, REVIEW needs correction in two respects. In particular, Mrs. Amy Walker was unable to corroborate the sighting—hers, although similar, proved to be about two weeks later. The other point is a minor one—apparently only one representative from the Ministry of Aviation interviewed Constable Perks, not two as stated. R. H. B. Winder. October 4, 1967.

The creatures at Bauru

Sir,—May one express the opinion that the first case on page 32 of *The Humanoids* is one of the most circumstantial yet logical contacts that has been reported. This is the incident at Bauru in Brazil in 1947. The entities indicated that they had come from Uranus.

From so great a distance the Sun must appear to be little more than a very large star and the daylight must be very dim, so the Uranians have large, round eyes to collect all the light they can, and for this reason our sunlight is too strong for them and they shun it.

It seems odd that such advanced beings should be gambolling and tossing boulders about until one remembers that Uranus is a very large planet with gravity correspondingly strong. Here they were able to hurl stones which they could scarcely lift at all at home, and they felt nearly weightless, so they were behaving exactly as we should behave on the moon!

It is believed now that Ufonauts may be projected. That is to say, their bodies are a temporary materialisation, a mock-up adjusted to the conditions prevailing on Earth, and they may bear little resemblance to the owners' true appearance. This would account for them all, in this instance, being identical. In their gravity it requires quite an effort to lift a foot; they don't want to do so more often than is necessary, so they have long legs.

In the same connection, the strange apparitions with claws and animal ears may have adopted this disguise, an absurd mask really, to avoid contact by inducing revulsion rather than by striking terror. When the time for contact does come they

would be greatly handicapped if they were universally feared. It seems to be an old trick—the Egyptian "gods" are portrayed with animal heads.

G. L. O. Davis, Les Vardes, Guernsey, C.I.

The moon of Venus

Sir,—Having read recently reports that the two satellites of Mars, Phobos and Deimos, are suspected of being artificial 'moons', I wondered if any readers had heard about the mystery 'moon of Venus'.

For two hundred years, from 1690 until 1890, quite a number of astronomers, all of them reputable and some of them famous, had seen the moon of Venus. In point of fact the first sighting took place in 1672 when Giovanni Domenico Cassini noticed a small companion of the planet when observing it through his 34ft. long telescope. The object had the same phase as Venus, and its diameter was about one quarter that of the planet.

The moon was not seen again until 1740 when James Short watched it for an hour until the rising sun became too bright for observing. He never saw it again.

Another 19 years passed before it was seen again. In the year 1759 it was observed from Germany. Eighteen separate observations were made in 1761. While in transit across the disc of the Sun, Venus was seen accompanied by a small black dot.

Modern day astronomers scoff at the thought of Venus ever having a satellite, but the fact remains that something was seen in the vicinity of Venus in those days of old. Is it possible that it was an artificial space platform of some kind?

I am sure that if one were to study some of the notes made by those telescope pioneers some very interesting facts would come to light.

I would be very interested to hear from any readers who have any theories as to what the 'moon of Venus' was.

D. Rodway, 217 Norwood Road, Herne Hill, London, S.E.24.

Is 1968 the year?

Sir,—A few points raised in the May/June issue. The writing in A.V-B.'s saucer—which in part V of Dr. Fontes' article is mistakenly shown horizontal, rather than vertical as A.V-B. stated—is not only paralleled by the writing described by Betty and Barney Hill (*Important Discoveries*, FSR XII, 6). Writing of very similar character, with "sharp lines, some very thin, some medium, some very heavy", with "some dots, and straight lines and curved lines", and running vertically, is illustrated on p. 35 of *The Flying Saucer Menace*, by Brad Steiger and August C. Roberts (Tandem 3/6). It is in the form of a scroll said to have been found by John Reeves of Brooksville, Fla., just after his encounter with a five-foot tall humanoid in March, 1962. The resemblance of many of the characters to those sketched by A.V-B. is quite striking.

On the subject of Brinsley Le Poer Trench's *Twenty Years Back*, a Mayflower paperback, probably now out of print, called *Great World Mysteries*, by Eric Frank Russell, contains a lengthy chapter devoted to the predominantly-Scandinavian wave of 1946, which contains (as far as I remember—my copy was loaned out about four years ago and never returned) more cases of these "ghost rockets" than any other source I have come across.

Finally, I welcome the opportunity given me by the review of Mrs. Lorenzen's book to vocalise something that has bothered me since I read it. The un-named Brazilian who was transported to another planet, identifiable later with Mars, in 1965, claimed that he was there warned of a "peaceful invasion" of Earth scheduled for "next year". This, as Mrs. Lorenzen notes, would have meant sometime in 1966—had the informant been using terrestrial units of time. If, however, the Brazilian's captors were using Martian years, which are almost exactly twice the length of ours, "next year" could mean any time from early 1967 (if the incident took place at the end of the Martian year) to late 1968 (if it were at the beginning of the Martian year—such terms not of course assuming that the entities were Martians born and bred, but merely that they were using local time). In other words, although nothing happened in 1966, we still have 18 months as I write this, in which the Brazilian's words may be proved true. In an article (*UFOs—An End In Sight*) in FATE magazine for August '67 Peter Coleman says:

"Undoubtedly, things are coming to a head; sightings, and, more important, landings, are on the increase. . . . Within my limit of five years I think we will see the greatest event of all history—the meeting of Man with an alien race."

Granting the slight homocentricity, I think that about sums it up.

Donald K. Mills, 4 Helena Avenue, Margate, Kent.

[The case of John Reeves of Brooksville was discussed in the article Who hoaxes who? (Charles Bowen) in the July/August 1965 issue of FSR. A reproduction of the "writing" accompanied the article—EDITOR.]

Comrades in Arms

Sir,—Mr. Stewart Miller in his article *On Scientific Dogma* (FSR, Vol. 13, No. 2) shows a lot of wishful thinking and a much too idealistic concept of our today's science. He might profitably read the article by K. Mossman, immediately following his own one in the same issue of FSR, *The Velikovsky Affair—Orthodox Reaction at Work*, who comes much nearer to the truth.

What we urgently need today is a thorough sociological study by a team of competent scientists, unmasking most dangerous non-scientific tendencies in today's science. Such a study will most clearly show that neither the habits of today's established science nor the structure of our scientific community do any longer comply with the needs of our society. Instead of fighting actively along all frontiers of human knowledge against the unknown, too many professional scientists in their publications treat the great revolutionary concepts of today in an insincere and dishonest manner, misleading the public by unqualified statements. Ivan T. Sanderson in his recent book, *Abominable Snowmen: Legend Come to Life* (Chilton Co., Philadelphia/New York, 1961) devotes a whole chapter to *An Analysis of Scepticism and Orthodoxy*.

UFO students should, therefore, be fully aware of this situation and recognise that open-minded researchers in the fields of "snowmen", Loch Ness Monsters, Ice Falls, "occult" phenomena, the divining rod, "antediluvian" civilisations, spiritual healing, the nature and origins of the Great Ice Age, the occurrence of enormous natural catastrophes during the recorded history of man and the like are their "comrades in arms". Not seldom we even find the same apostle of dogmatic science simultaneously attacking two or more "heretic" theories; Mossman brings an example of this kind. If possible, UFO researchers should, therefore, try to coordinate their efforts with those of researchers in other "heretic" fields under a common strategy against the reactionary forces of orthodox science.

H. Friedrich, (address in W. German., supplied).

That 1897 contraption—an idea

The following extract is from a letter addressed by "Electros Loveray" (J. E. Boumis, a reader of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW) of Athens, Greece, to the Editor of *Flying Saucers, UFO Reports*, published by the Dell Publishing Co. of New York. A copy of his letter was forwarded to this REVIEW.

"... Concerning the queer shape of the famous airship as it appears on Flying Saucer Review's cover (for July/August 1966) and also on p.14, I humbly think that researchers have not noticed that this extremely complex or multiform craft is really a perfect 'cigar-type', because its lowest part uplifted fits to the main body perfectly; and so does the top part, lowered; and so does the [rear] part moved forwards; in which triple mechanical, self-folding the airship becomes the regular 'cigar' seen in the U.S.A. during this 1897 flap."

[The letter was dated July 14, 1967. I found it particularly interesting, and was really intrigued when Mr. W. H. Watson sent in his article in September.—EDITOR.]

Comments on FSR, Vol. 13, No. 4

A. Fantasy or Truth?

1. To the question: "Is a story false or true?" There are three answers: "Yes", "No" and "Partly true". The latter may be told perfectly honourably. For example, the thing probably hypnotised the Austrian to paralyse him. It could equally well have caused him to dream that he visited the Moon and Mars. He could have been told to wake when the pencil was pointed at him again and also that he would vividly remember his dream.

2. When Mars and Earth, being both on the same side of the sun, are at their maximum distance from each other the velocity of the space ship could be of the order of half the speed of light. At their nearest, it might be about a sixth.

3. But the acceleration required to achieve such speeds is very many times

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS (continued from page 7)

One remarkable feature was that Mr. Colley, who had complained of toothache some time before this incident, now stated that it had completely disappeared. In fact, when I spoke to him today, a fortnight after the incident, he confirmed that it had still not returned. A dentist colleague of mine commented that this would tie up with a suspected disruption of the nerve impulse, but that an abscess could develop now that Nature's warning has been interfered with.

All in all, it appears that Mr. Colley was affected by the periphery of a force field which we assume was contracted down to its minimum. The saucer was hovering, there was practically no glow nor sound, and we may assume the "engine" was obviously at low "thrust."

Had the engine been on full throttle it would have been a different kettle of fish. The saucer would have been surrounded by a brilliant violet glow, the force field would have extended outwards several hundred

yards, and Mr. Colley would have been knocked unconscious, his skin being rendered erythematous. And when he recovered, would he have been the same man? Would his cerebral neurones have acted as before? I doubt it. I suspect his memory and concentration would have been impaired, and the auditory and visual cortex recovering from its "stunning process" would begin to show various activities. For, as the peripheral nerves in recovering give rise to "tingling," so the auditory and visual cortex in recovering give rise to "sounds" and "visions" respectively. And, as we have seen with previous witnesses, there would be auditory and visual hallucinations.

Therefore, in all contact ground level sightings, one must bear in mind the considerable side effects of the "force-field" on the physiology of the human body.

London,

November 9, 1967.

that achieved by Cape Kennedy type rockets. Yet men are specially trussed up and positioned for flights in the latter. No particular care seems to have been taken with our Austrian.

3. Finally, although armed with maps, compasses, directional radio beams and so on, aircraft found it extremely difficult to 'home' on a target at night during the last war. How then did The Thing bring his charge back at terrific speed to the exact spot from which they had taken off?

4. There is a dream-like quality in the way they pull up "without a jerk" and in the way they seem to float in and out of the ship. Against this the Austrian "felt the heat of the sun". One doesn't usually feel things in dreams.

5. In spite of these objections, I do not necessarily disbelieve this story.

B. More on 1897

1. If one makes certain reservations, it would appear that what was seen in 1897 was an airship. Consider its speed, its method of propulsion. The fact that the 'old gentleman' had "plenty of money", "experimented" and spoke perfect American—there is no comment on his accent!

2. The reservations would be:

(a) That, ordinarily speaking, a balloon suspends the law of gravitation. In fact it only counteracts it. But this is how we often speak.

(b) "I will attempt to visit the planet Mars. . . ." This could be a gentle leg pull. After all the man on the ground can't do much about it. And the 'old gentleman' would be tempted to exaggerate his good fortune!

3. If the latter really could lift a 4-ton Hotchkiss and ten tons of ammunition by placing a small wire around each object or group of objects, then why build an airship at all? The whole lot could be loaded on a platform, with wire under it: a sort of magic carpet.

4. It seems to me that the very reasonable sketch of the ship passing over Nashville is a view of its underside. Under the nose we see, probably, ailerons, the two oblongs are doubtless nacelles and part of the propeller shaft must be hidden behind an outer envelope. The machinery may well be in the rear nacelle.

5. There were military dirigibles before the First World War and I feel that 1897 is so close to this that it is more probable than not that this is a rather early and advanced type.

S. A. Paris, Brooklands, Upholland, Wigan, Lancs.

[Perhaps Mr. Paris will refer to the July/August issue of the REVIEW. Following Mr. Jerome Clark's article, The Strange Case of the 1897 Airship, he will find a note by Mr. Charles Gibbs-Smith, the eminent

aviation historian. Mr. Gibbs-Smith states quite definitely that "No form of dirigible (i.e. gasbag propelled by an airscrew) or heavier-than-air flying machine was flying—or indeed could fly—at this time in America". —EDITOR.]

Induced Amnesia?

Sir,—Your piece, *Fantasy or Truth* in the July/August issue of the REVIEW, got me to thinking about a story I was told in West Virginia and maybe it means a great deal. I have given you the witness's name and address but would be obliged if you just kept it on your file. Here is his story:

While interviewing UFO witnesses in West Virginia recently, a prominent community leader in a small town in the Ohio valley asked me if the symbols of "triangles and squares" ever played a part in UFO reports. I asked him what he meant and he told me this story:

During the Korean War he had served in the APs (Air Police with the U.S. Air Force) and was assigned to a post in Germany. Sometime in 1951 or 1952 (he no longer remembers the exact year or date), a Russian MiG fighter pilot decided to defect and flew his plane across the East German border, continuing until he ran out of fuel and was forced to set down in West Germany. The Americans were, of course, delighted with this prize—a late model MiG intact—and the witness and a buddy were assigned to guard the plane until the necessary vehicle could be mustered to collect it and haul it to the nearest Air Force base.

The plane was guarded 24 hours a day until it could be moved and the two men were given night duty. They were driven to the field, an isolated spot near Weisbaden, where they relieved the guards then on duty. So they found themselves alone in the darkness, facing a long night. After a few minutes they observed a bright light in the distance, moving slowly towards them. They assumed that it was a jeep and they watched it as it appeared to move across the rough field to the plane, growing brighter and brighter as it came.

Suddenly the witness was astonished to find himself standing at a guard post back at the Air base. It was broad daylight and he was on duty. Twelve hours had passed, somehow, and he had absolutely no recollection of how he had gotten back to the base or what had happened. His buddy was also back on the base and was equally baffled. They tried to make a few inquiries but since no one seemed to think that anything was out of order they decided to say nothing further.

From that day on the witness was plagued with recurrent nightmares in which symbols

of triangles and squares appeared. He felt that the triangles were some kind of doorways and they frightened him. As the years passed, these dreams troubled him more and more. He claims that he finally sought psychiatric help for a time and the treatment seemed to pinpoint that single unexplained evening.

I suggested that he seek hypno-therapy from a qualified psychiatrist and he is seriously considering it.

What happened to him and his friend in that distant field? Could he have spent those missing hours in the same Twilight Zone that engulfed Betty and Barney Hill? Perhaps hypnotic regression will produce some unexpected answers.

Anyway, it is just an anecdote and may have nothing to do with our subject. Nevertheless, we should note it and watch for more stories like it from Europe during that period.

John A. Keel, New York City, U.S.A.

On triangles and "silencers"

Sir,—I would like to comment on two items which recently appeared in the REVIEW.

Concerning the triangular-shaped UFO reported over Majorca (FSR, XIII, 1, January/February 1967, pp.19-20), the description indicates that the object was probably a high altitude research balloon similar to the "Moby Dick" balloons. At high altitude these plastic balloons appear to have a triangular outline. (See The Nashville triangle case of May 27, 1961, *UFO Evidence*, p.95.)

The February 13, 1960, case of the photograph taken by restaurant owner, Joseph Perry of Grand Blanc, Michigan, and allegedly seized by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents has no sinister overtones. (FSR, XIII, 2, March/April 1967, p.10.) This case was dealt with in the May 1960 *NICAP Bulletin*.

After displaying the pictures in his restaurant, Perry learned of the Air Force UFO investigation. He contacted the Air Force and was referred to the FBI. The FBI, upon Perry's request, took the pictures and turned them over to the Air Force. Agents later visited Perry and gave him the exact address of the office at the local Air Force base where the photograph was being analysed.

In answer to an inquiry from NICAP, J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Director, stated that the FBI did not investigate UFOs for the Air Force, but the Bureau will accept volunteered information.

The Air Force later stated that the image on the photograph was due to a development flaw. Analyses by APRO and NICAP corroborated this finding.

J. L. Aldrich, 455 Lincoln Avenue, Beaver Pennsylvania, 15009, U.S.A.

Happy Christmas

The Editor and Publishers of the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* wish their readers a very Happy Christmas and an exciting New Year. They would also like to take this opportunity of thanking the readers for their continued support.

World round-up

*of news and comment
about recent sightings*

BRITAIN'S FLY-OVER WAVE

By DAN LLOYD

Many hundreds of sky objects were reported over the British Isles last Summer. It has been impossible to record all of them; instead, Mr. Lloyd has selected those in our files which are more than just 'star-like objects'. We are unable to indicate whether or not witnesses' subjective interpretations may have entered into some of these reports.

March 31. Three "mystery" objects seen in field near Hanley. One large, bright orange light emitting a shower of green sparks and two smaller lights. *North Staffs. Sentinel* 1.4.67. (Credit: P. Gregory, Newcastle-under-Lyme.)

May 27. Strange bright green object in sky moving slowly towards Malham in the Yorkshire Dales. *Craven Herald and Pioneer*, 2.6.67. (Credit: Miss N. Driver, Morecambe.)

June 8. Round, shimmering silver object, large and rotating, hovered over marshes at West Caister. *Eastern Evening News*, 8.8.67. (Credit: Peter Johnson, Norwich.)

June 29. "Octopus-shaped" object seen flying near Wittenham Clumps. Bright and star-coloured, without tail and manoeuvring below wispy cloud. R.A.F. explanation: searchlight reflection on base of cloud. *Wallingford Herald*, 6.7.67.

July 2. Two bright lights, close together, appeared over Cricket Hill. Lights dimmed to pinpricks and vanished. Earlier in week, a "shimmering football" was sighted near Newlands Corner hovering over fields. Like an enormous egg, it appeared to be rising up and down "in uncanny manner". *Woking News*, 7.7.67.

July 3. Four teachers and 200 boys observed mysterious object hovering over Bearwood area, near Birmingham. Round in shape and very high. Unlikely to have been weather balloon, said Edgbaston Observatory and Met. Office, Birmingham Airport. *Birmingham Evening Mail* 6.7.67.

July 3. Silvery object scudded over Leicestershire. Large, round and very high, it moved very fast and soundlessly against wind. *Leicester Mercury* 3.7.67.

July 4. Green, cylindrical object, length of telegraph pole, seen over Weymouth. *Dorset Evening Echo* 7.7.67. (Credit: J. Randall, London, N.W.6.)

July 4. Fiery object seen in sky at height of 1,000 feet over Cromer. Reddish and sometimes violet light appeared to burst out from sides. Hovered, stationary, for two minutes, then swished off at terrific speed. Object was shaped like an egg or rugby football and was soundless. As it turned and made off, sidelights disappeared but front lights stayed on. No wings and no propellers. *Eastern Evening News* 12.7.67.

July 4. Green, glowing object with bright white centre appeared to land in Melbourne area. Mysterious green object also seen on following day over Scarborough, moving at high speed. *Yorkshire Evening Post* 6.7.67.

July 6. Object about six miles high, approximately over Warminster, seen doing complicated manoeuvres in sky impossible

to an aircraft. *Bournemouth Evening Echo*, 6.7.67. From the same paper of the previous day, date not stated, a green object with a tail of red and yellow sparks was reported travelling extremely fast along South Coast.

July 8. Object shaped like humming top with elliptical top and pointed base spun in air for 40 minutes near Ollerton, Notts. Surrounded by very bright light. *Nottingham Evening Post*, 10.7.67.

July 9. Grey-coloured disc, surrounded by a silvery glow, observed through binoculars near Dungeness. *Kent & Sussex Courier*, 14.7.67.

July 10. Fast-moving, triangular-shaped object, flawless white in colour, observed moving slowly at great height over Radcliffe-on-Trent. *Nottingham Evening Post*, 10.7.67.

July 11. Brilliantly-lit, cigar-shaped object seen moving rapidly westwards near Shipston. Shape was like stick of classroom chalk, slightly tapering, with thinner end leading in direction of motion. Edges clean cut. *Stratford-on-Avon Herald*, 14.7.67.

July 11. Glowing red object, shaped like quarter moon, manoeuvred over Dorset village of Lytchett Maltravers. *Bournemouth Evening Echo*, 13.7.67.

July 13. Red saucer-shaped object with a bright halo of light shot across sky, hovered over West Howe then moved away slowly. On same evening, a purple-coloured object moved over Wimborne without sound. *Bournemouth Evening Echo*, 14.7.67.

July 19. Object resembling a silver ball with sparks coming from it hovered over Carnoustie golf course at about 2,000 feet. *Glasgow Daily Record*, 20.7.67. (Credit: D. MacIntyre, Glasgow.)

July 23. Pink halo surrounded by a broad band hovered over Prenton, near Birkenhead, then disappeared in a flash. *Birkenhead News*, 23.8.67.

July 24. A thirty-foot silver sphere swooped down to earth at about 100 m.p.h. and disappeared at Awalton, near Peterborough. The object did not glow, made no noise and was wingless. *Peterborough Evening Telegraph*, 28.7.67.

August 2. Round, flat object about size of large dinner plate observed moving slowly in early hours over Maidstone. It made no sound, then suddenly disappeared, leaving behind three or four shafts of light, which also subsequently vanished. *Kent Messenger*, 4.8.67.

August 2. Oval-shaped object, between 20 and 30 feet across and light in colour underneath, moved slowly over Arbroath. There was a constant red glow from domed upper part. Object moved sound-

lessly over town which, at the same time, suffered an electricity failure. *Aberdeen Press & Journal*, 8.8.67.

August 3. A bright light, changing colour from orange to red, rotated in sky like a police car beacon over Abingdon. *Oxford Times*, 11.8.67.

August 4. Bright white light shot across sky over Heysham, making a humming noise, and disappeared in two or three seconds. *Morecambe and Heysham Visitor*, 9.8.67.

August 5. Orange disc with sweeping "searchlights" over Burghfield, near Reading, Berks. Object swayed from side to side and alternately dimmed and brightened. *Reading Evening Post*, 7.8.67.

August 6. Two round, silver-coloured objects sighted near Medway Bridge. *Chatham Observer, Kent*, 11.8.67.

August 10. Two Lancashire county policemen stationed at Hindley, near Wigan, reported an object in sky at high altitude, travelling east at a fast speed. It was round shape, glowing white and was well over 100 feet in diameter. (Report appeared in many national newspapers, including *The Times*, on 16.8.67.)

August 10. On same evening as above sighting, two more policemen stationed at Bledbury, near Stockport, saw a similar object three hours later. *Western Daily Press, Bristol*, 18.8.67.

August 10. The same or a similar object was seen at Farnworth on same evening. Object described as flat, about 80 to 100 feet in diameter, glowing pink and revolving. *Bolton Evening News*, 17.8.67.

August 10 (or thereabouts). Small object, about size of rugby football, seen over Stafford. Object had blue-coloured lights flashing round edge and appeared to be rotating. Strange sounds appeared to come from object in time with its rotation. Strange noises were also associated with object over Weston—a red object that roved up and down for over twenty minutes. *Staffordshire Advertiser*, 10.8.67. (Credit: Wilfrid Daniels, Stafford.)

August 11. Crescent-shaped object, like a bent red-hot poker, seen near Blackheath, Wolverhampton. Same object was described as "an orange ball which appeared to split into two halves". One part gradually got smaller until it disappeared, and the second part followed suit. *Wolverhampton Express & Star*, 15.8.67.

August 14. Two soundless lights, one of them blinking, moved slowly over a Lincoln housing estate for half an hour. *Lincoln Daily Echo*, 15.8.67.

August 15. Round, bright object remained motionless in sky for fifteen minutes, then slowly turned and appeared to be sausage-shaped. Object gave off bluish-white light. *Cornish & Devon Post*, 19.8.67.

August 15. Round, orange-red object zig-zagged across sky near Wigan. *Daily Mail, Manchester* 18.8.67.

August 16. Silver object like a spinning top hovered over Eccles. As it disappeared it became flatter. *Bolton Evening News* 17.8.67. (Credit: John Peers, Little Hulton.)

August 16. Triangular-shaped, glowing object seen over Weaverham, near

Northwich. Object moved horizontally and then disappeared vertically into clouds. Similar object reported by a Northwich man who observed it through night glasses. Object seemed to be spinning and was surrounded by lights that changed colour although centre of object maintained a steady yellow glow. *Northwich Guardian* 24.8.67. (Credit: Alan Horner, Northwich.)

August 17. Spherical, metallic-looking object stationary near Harrogate. *Harrogate Advertiser* 26.8.67.

August 17. Strange humming noise accompanied by a brilliant white light over Hesse, near Hull. *Hull Daily Mail* 18.8.67.

August 17. Object that "shone like a mirror" crossed sky near Harrogate. *Yorkshire Post*, 18.8.67.

August 18. Object like a ball of fire seen over St. Albans. Cream in colour, it was about 20 feet in diameter and was glowing. *Herts. Advertiser*, 25.8.67. (Credit: C. Troubridge, High Wycombe.)

August 18. Cigar-shaped object, coloured orange and black, pulsed as it moved over Bromley. Made noise like a heavy transport aircraft, but object had no wings. *Bromley & Kentish Times*, 25.8.67.

August 19. Hindley was the scene of another UFO visitation which was heralded by a loud buzzing noise that interfered with TV reception in the area. Object was estimated to be 200 to 300 feet across with windows and purple and green lights. Object also alarmed dogs, which barked and ran about. *Liverpool Echo*, 22.8.67.

August 20. A huge, round, bright red object flew noiselessly and very fast over Waterhead, near Oldham. *Oldham Weekly Chronicle*, 26.8.67.

August 20. A flat-bottomed object with a dome top, glowing silver in the night sky near Leeds. *Yorkshire Post*, 23.8.67.

August 21. A "spinning red circle with flashing lights" was seen near Leeds moving at fast speed. *Yorkshire Post*, 23.8.67.

August 22 (or thereabouts). A loud whirring noise attended the appearance of a large cylindrical object over a farmhouse near Ashbourne. *Derby Evening Telegraph*, 22.8.67.

August 22. A huge red disc surrounded by fourteen lights moved fast across sky over Burghfield, near Reading. Object was humming and appeared to be shimmering. *Reading Evening Post*, 23.8.67.

Aug. 22 (or thereabouts). A loud buzzing was associated with a massive white light in the sky over Shoebury, near Southend. The sound went regularly louder and softer. After a while the object dimmed to a red colour and moved away, the sound also vanishing. *Southend Standard*, 24.8.67.

August 24 (or thereabouts). An object about the size of a car, "like a pyramid with about three-quarters of the top chopped off and one corner longer than the others", hovered over trees at St. Germans, Cornwall. Object was bright orange in colour. It turned upside down, circled around and slowly disappeared. *Cornish Guardian*, 24.8.67.

August 24. A large illuminated saucer surrounded by a circle of orange light hung 800 feet over North Shields, Northumberland. *Newcastle Journal*, 25.8.67.

August 25 (or thereabouts). A dozen or more orange lights, roundish in shape, appeared suddenly near Ramsbottom in the Manchester area, grew bigger, stopped, then faded out. At one time they cast out a light

below them like a torch. *Manchester Evening News* 25.8.67.

August 27. Flashing white lights crossed sky over Torquay, fairly low. *Herald Express Torquay* 28.8.67.

August 27. Three unidentified balloon-like objects reported over a wide area of southern Lake District. Preston met. office spokesman said objects were not weather balloons sent up by them. One of the objects was described as shaped like a light bulb, transparent on the top and with an aluminium bottom, moving under own power against the wind. *North Western Evening Mail and Daily Telegraph, Manchester* 28.8.67.

August 27. Four children from Hucclecote, near Gloucester, saw a large "craft" which took aboard a smaller one through a door and then disappeared with a "whoosh". Objects were circular, domed in the centre, orange in colour and with bright lights around the circumference. *Gloucester Citizen* 28.8.67.

August 28 (or thereabouts). Two bright orange lights, elliptical in shape and surrounded by a luminous halo, hung motionless and soundless in sky over Shelton, near Stoke-on-Trent. *Staffordshire Evening Sentinel* 28.8.67.

August 29 (or thereabouts). Two further mystery objects, red in colour and travelling at great speed, crossed Staffordshire near Newcastle. *Staffs. Evening Sentinel*, 29.8.67.

August 29. A mysterious glowing object raced across sky over Congresbury, Somerset. *Western Daily Press*, 30.8.67. (Credit: Mary Driver, Downton.)

August 29. A dome-shaped object giving off alternate deep red and orange lights moved slowly and noiselessly across Staffordshire sky towards Talke, then returned, disappeared, and reappeared an hour later. *North Staffs. Sentinel*, 30.8.67. (Credit: P. Gregory.)

August 30. A bright orange light hovered over houses at Smallthorne, Staffs. Light appeared to revolve and there was no noise. Three other mystery objects seen at Bentilee. *North Staffs. Sentinel*, 31.8.67. (Credit: P. Gregory.)

August 30 (or thereabouts). A bright, dome-shaped object climbed high in sky over Old Trafford, Manchester. Object was tremendously bright and shining and was shaped like a spinning top, although it was not spinning. A faint humming noise came from it. *Stretford Journal*, 30.8.67.

August 30 (or thereabouts). Hindley again visited by conical, silvery object, with green and purple lights down the side and an orange-glowing dome on top. Object hovered and zig-zagged. Object has appeared over Hindley every 10 days since first sighted by two policemen, always at same time—10.00 p.m. *Bolton Evening News*, 30.8.67.

August 30. Second clear sighting in Northwich area reported within fortnight. This time a large, circular red-glowing object low in the skies. It moved slowly and soundlessly and appeared to be surrounded by a ring of glowing lights. *Northwich Guardian*, 7.9.67.

August 31 (or thereabouts). A mysterious, 18-foot-long object, glowing red and white, seen hovering over a field near the Lytham-St. Annes/Blackpool Road junction by two early-morning travellers. Scared travellers started their car and simultaneously the twinkling shape began to move and tagged along behind them as far as Peel Corner,

where it shot high above clouds and disappeared. *The London Stage*, 31.8.67.

August 31. A bright ball of light shaped like a television screen crossed sky between Chester and Prestatyn at about 15,000 feet. *Northwich Chronicle* 7.9.67. (Credit: A. Horner.)

September 5. A very bright star-like object emitting flashes of emerald-green light off and on at the edges moved in and out of scudding clouds near Worthing during a gale. (Credit: Mrs. Dora B. Reader.)

September 9. The Sussex Downs between Storrington and Washington was the scene of four hours of unusual UFO activity during the night. A bright, saucer-shaped object shone a beam like a searchlight towards another object. When the light went off, a pin-point ball of light travelled from one object to the other. At another time there were seven points of light in a row. Three were stars, but four which oscillated were unexplained. Red and yellow cones of light like retro-rockets suddenly appeared, then went out. Each time they were followed by beams of light on the ground. *Worthing Gazette* 13.9.67.

ENGLAND

Lancing Light

An unusual account of a strange light was reported in the *Worthing Gazette* of September 20. It seems that "Eighteen-year-old Margaret Moloney and her 11-year-old brother John are particularly puzzled by something they saw recently above a hill over the River Adur.

"She recalls: '... at about 10 o'clock at night I saw an orangey-pink glow lighting up the sky in the east. I went out with my brother and saw a fantastic sight on the hill.

"The long, lighted thing was ablaze and it was making enough fire for something the size of Lancing College fully ablaze. The clouds in the sky were all pink and orange with the blaze, but it was not like a fire at all. The colour was different—it was too pink and there was no smoke at all.

"It was quite spectacular and so vast I thought that half Shoreham must have reported it, although it was a rainy night.

"We then went indoors and when my father came home five or 10 minutes later I quickly took him out to see it. But there was nothing. Not even smouldering embers or smoke or anything'."

Credit: Mrs. Dora B. Reader.

Ghost, UFO, or what?

The following story is extracted from the Bolton (Lancashire) *Evening News* of August 28:

"For two hours of disbelieving amazement, five Horwich workmen watched a ghostly, ultra-white shape move around the Rivington castle ruins.

"From 5.30 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. on a clear bright morning they saw the white figure move backwards and forwards around the castle grounds until it finally disappeared into a clump of bushes.

"Mr. Richard Dabbs, of Abbot Croft, Daisy Hill, Westhoughton, was the first to see the shape. 'I had gone outside with a wheelbarrow to remove some pipes from a kiln when I saw a white glistening shape on the highest part of the castle. At first it looked like a mirror does when the sun catches it but later when the sun had risen

a bit it just looked ultra-white.

"I couldn't think that anyone would be up there at that hour of the morning so I stopped to watch it. It moved about 3ft to one side and back again after about 10 minutes.

"When I went back inside to my mates I really didn't know what to say to them. In the end I just launched right in and told them I had just seen a ghost. None of them believed me. I got a bit rattled and let the subject drop for about half-an-hour.

"Suddenly one of the other chaps who had gone outside to do something came running back in saying: 'He's not crackers. I've just seen it too'. We all went out then and there it was at the foot of the castle by some bushes.

"From then onwards it just looked as though it was keeping lookout. It followed the same pattern going from the bottom of the castle to the top. Sometimes it went behind bushes but we could always see its glowing white top.

"One time when it went behind the bushes it didn't return. We've watched every morning since but we've seen nothing. It must have been about 10ft tall or something like that as it was so clear from where we were standing nearly three miles away.

"The men would have gone up to the castle to see what it was if they had had transport. It was all the reports in the paper about weird sightings that made us start talking about it", added Mr. Dabbs.

"It happened three weeks ago but we didn't tell anyone about it as people think you are mad. It was all the reports about weird sightings that made us think we could have seen what other people have been seeing", he said."

Credit: John Peers of Little Hulton.

AUSTRALIA

"Flaming" object over Sydney

From the Sydney *Sun-Herald* of July 16, 1967, comes the following account:

"Two fishermen yesterday told *The Sun-Herald* about a huge golden ball of light and flame which appeared to 'land' twice in Sydney early on Friday morning (July 14).

"The two men . . . Mr. Maurice Allen, 34, spray painter of Kingsgrove, and Mr. Glen Mitchell, 28, motor mechanic, of Beverly Hills . . . were fishing four miles out to sea off Cronulla at midnight Thursday when they first saw the object.

"Mr. Allen said: 'It was uncanny. At first I thought it was a plane with landing lights on. But I realised that was wrong. Then I thought it might be a helicopter. But that was wrong, too.

"Mr. Allen, who is training for his pilot's licence, said: 'It was like nothing that I have ever seen in the air before. We checked with the Department of Civil Aviation and there were no aircraft in the vicinity at that time'.

"The two men agree it was a golden ball of light, which had a flickering light similar to flames from a fire. They said it was 200ft in diameter. It swept across the sky and then descended almost vertically from about 1,700 feet to ground level. The sighting lasted about 12 seconds.

"It appeared to land around Cronulla golf links", Mr. Allen said.

"The two men brought their boat into Botany Bay an hour later and were fishing inside the bay when they saw the light again.

"Mr. Mitchell said: 'It had the same appearance but was probably 10 miles away. This time it seemed to land behind the Taren Point bridge. I'm surprised no one else has reported seeing it'."

Credit: Mrs. Judith Magee, VFSRS, P.O. Box 43, Moorabbin, 3189, Victoria, Australia.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Creatures reported

In a personal report Mr. E. Browne, of Ligoniel Road, Belfast 14, claims that, on the evening of Monday, July 17, he was walking in a wood not far distant from his home when he came upon a very strange object.

"It was dish-like, and hovering eight feet above the ground. It was a dull blue-grey colour with a rough and pitted outer surface, and was of the size of an automobile. As I stood looking at it, the middle of the craft opened and out came two silver human-shaped beings that dropped slowly and silently to the ground and then walked away into the wood. Some time later they came back and drifted back into the craft, which rose silently into the air a few seconds later and vanished from sight."

FINLAND

Light over Jyväskylä

From the *Helsingin Sanomat* of September 5, 1967, comes this story of a spectacular apparition in the skies over Jyväskylä, a town in mid-Finland with a population of 50,000:

"Jyväskylä, September 4. In the skies to the north of the town, a strange light was seen late in the night between Saturday and Sunday. The phenomenon lasted fifteen minutes, and differed from all known lights in connection with aeroplanes, stars and so on.

"The eye-witnesses said that a light looking rather like the moon, stood still in the sky. Above this light there appeared a red arch that spread out like a flower. In it were all the colours of the spectrum. This was repeated after a couple of minutes, and after this a cloud formed beneath the light, then, under the cloud there appeared a bright ball-like shining object. This latter then faded slowly away.

"The witnesses checked watches and found that their sighting had lasted from 10.32 p.m. to 10.47 p.m. They also checked with the near-by airport (civil and military) and were told that no aircraft had been in the air at the time, nor was there any moon in that direction."

Credit: **Elis W. Grahn**, of Gamlakarlabý (Kokkola), who also provided the translation.

SPAIN

Flying "Soup tureen"

The Barcelona newspaper *La Vanguardia Española* of June 4 reported how:

"As night was falling on Thursday, June 1, hundreds of people in La Villa, Madrid, saw a strange object which flew at great speed over the upper end of the Paseo de Extremadura and the suburb of San José de Valderas.

"One enthusiast even claims to have taken several photos of it, and two of them appear on the front page of today's issue of the evening paper *Informaciones*. The photographs show, at low altitude, an

object shaped like a soup-tureen, with a mark on the lower part resembling a capital H with an I in the centre—reminiscent of a cattle-brand.

"According to eye-witnesses, the 'flying saucer' paused temporarily in its rapid flight, remained stationary for a few moments, and then flew on at tremendous speed. Some people, who saw it come up from behind some trees, do not discount the possibility that there may have been a landing. They say its colour was at first reddish, turning to silvery as it disappeared. The change in colour could have been due to the rays of the sun, which was just about to set."

Credit: **Antonio Ribera**, who is trying to obtain the pictures.

Translation: G.C.

Triangular object over Caceres

La Vanguardia Española of June 4 related the story of a sighting which took place on the previous evening:

"Caceres: June 3. Hundreds of people watched, from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. this evening the movements of a 'flying saucer' that was larger than a normal-sized passenger airliner.

"The strange object, which made its appearance here two days after one was seen and photographed over Madrid, was triangular in shape, and according to most witnesses, of a shining pale blue colour, with luminous reflections of light. A spokesman of the Air Control Station said they had been unable to make any contact with the strange aerial craft, the altitude of which could have been between 7,000 and 10,000 metres.

"While it was being watched by numerous people, many with binoculars, it made off towards the South at high speed."

Credit: **Antonio Ribera**.

Translation: G.C.

UFOs over Madrid

The newspaper *La Vanguardia Española* of August 23 carried the following story:

"Strange unidentified objects have been seen from several parts of Madrid. The objects were seen a little before midnight yesterday over the hills of Madrid; they could be seen by their coloured luminescence.

"The objects took several forms. First they resembled an elongated star outlined by red, green and yellow lights. A little later, the star became two, and later still, was transformed into a formation of five objects. Their presence was observed mainly in the region of the Parque del Oeste and the Plaza de la Moncloa."

Credit: **Miss Anna France**, of Farncombe, who was on holiday in Spain at the time.

Translation by Miss France.

CANARY ISLANDS

Rotating object over Grand Canary

El Eco de Canarias, of August 30, 1967, tells of an impressive sighting in these Spanish islands off the North West coast of Africa. The account was related by Sr. K. Betancourt Brito:

"At the Atalaya de Guia lookout-point, on Saturday, August 19, at 10.15 p.m., a strange object in the sky was seen by three people who were on the way to a cinema.

"We heard of the case and interviewed

the witnesses, Doña Josefa Navarro Aguar, aged 39, and her two daughters María Mercedes, aged 15, and Araceli, aged 9. The mother said:

"At first we thought it was an aeroplane or some known sort of craft. Then we noticed a big difference, for the thing was flying much lower than aeroplanes normally do. It was stationary in the sky when we first noticed it, and making no sound. Then I was able to make out its shape, though not too well. It had several lights, one of them yellow and one red (the latter lengthwise), while the third was like a searchlight, shining downwards.

"Then we began to hear a noise like a tractor, and it began to rise up in the sky like a spinning-top, that is to say revolving, and very slowly."

"The nine-year old daughter Araceli had stood looking fixedly at the object, but when it began to make the noise, she lowered her head in fear and for days afterwards she was unable to sleep.

"As regards the form of the object, the mother said she was unable to make it out definitely, owing to the darkness of the night, but she did notice for certain that it had three shapes projecting from it like beaks.

"The total time of the sighting was about ten minutes.

"The other daughter, Mercedes, said she also saw it and said that she did not now doubt the world-wide reports of objects seen in the skies.

"Although naturally unable to say categorically that it was a 'flying saucer', she was at any rate positive that it was no aircraft or helicopter or anything resembling them.

"When we asked them why they had not reported the case to us, they said it was because they did not want to have people disbelieving them."

"We, for our part, confine ourselves to saying that, though we cannot say it was a 'flying saucer', at least it was no aircraft or helicopter but something out of the ordinary. But we do believe it could be one of the objects being seen in various parts of the world. Time will tell."

Credit: Antonio Ribera.

Translation: G.C.

PERU

Landing at Chosica

This report has been furnished by IPRI (Peruvian Institute of Interplanetary Relations) which was founded in 1955, and which is affiliated to the International Aeronautic Federation. The translation of this, and accompanying Peruvian reports, is by Gordon Creighton:

"On July 27, 1965, the Commission presided over by Engineer Ermanno Maniero held a meeting at the Carrozo Hydroelectric Plant at Chosica (40 km. from Lima) and asked to interview Sr. Próspero Alva, an employee of the Lima Electricity Company, who is stationed at the Juan Carrozo plant. Sr. Alva appeared before the Commission and he asked them to investigate the garden where, on the night of July 25, a very brilliant object over 3 metres in diameter and with little windows in its upper part came down and landed. At the site, dark marks, triangular in shape and 30 cms. in diameter, were found. Sr. Alva explained that he had been in bed, when he heard a strange noise, like a

'bubbling'. He rose quickly and, going to the window, was astonished at the sight of this object on the ground out there, giving out luminous flashes and making a very strange noise. He stood watching it for a long time, not knowing what to do. Then, seeing that it was about to take off, he ran to call his sleeping fellow-workers."

Crash-landing by UFO on College roof

Another IPRI report:

"On August 25, 1965, Sr. Carlos Paz, Sr. Ermanno Maniero, and Sr. César Ubilluz met at the Santa Leonor College in Callao to investigate the press report that an oval-shaped object had landed with a loud crash on the roof of the college during class-time, provoking a tremendous sensation by its sudden appearance.

"Arriving at the College, our members met the Directress, Señora Irma Gonzales de Montes, and Professor Adalina Bocanegra (this lady had seen the flying saucer). They also met and questioned the pupils Bonnie Almeida, Lisie Barrios, Genoveva Rondón, Lidia García and Martina Bazán, all of whom had seen the object. Their statement to the Commission was as follows:

"At 10.10 a.m., the 300 pupils at the school heard a loud strange noise on the roof of the College. The desks and walls all shook, as though from a powerful seismic shock, causing panic and obliging them to abandon classes and go out into the playground. Teachers and students all left the classrooms with a rush, and it was seen that upon the roof there was a spacecraft, shaped like a dish, terminating in a pointed top and emitting two red beams of light from its sides. Just as all the students reached the playground, the flying saucer took off with a loud noise. It circled round, rising as it did so, and then vanished towards the North-East."

"From the details given, the saucer was seen by more than 300 pupils, at a height of 20 metres. Its colour was red, it emitted fire and smoke through two vents in the under part, and it had two antennae on the top part."

One for the "monster" book

The final, somewhat "way-out" IPRI case leaves one wondering whether the story really was a hoax, or whether the witness was frightened out of her wits.

"On August 19, 1965, there occurred a case in Lima that is worthy of inclusion in Ripley's 'Believe It Or Not'. A Señora Dora Nakamura, who runs the restaurant 'El Pollón', in the La Victoria district, stated that a little man with green skin and only one eye in his forehead had entered the restaurant and asked to be served with a chicken with plenty of red pepper and powdered saffron.

"The waitress was speechless at such a request, but gave him the chicken as desired and received in payment some very strange coins with indecipherable signs on them.

"Receiving this unusual report, our Commission were preparing to interview her, but when they reached her house they were told that she was in a delicate state of health and did not wish to say any more about the affair, as it had been a hoax."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Triangular object over Redding

In a personal report, William M. Murphy, of Riviera Drive, Redding, California, stated on June 10, 1967, that:

"While travelling north on highway 99 at 1 p.m. in south Redding, an airborne object caught my eye which I cannot explain. I am writing down my observations while fresh in mind. My wife was driving and I was able to watch the device.

"It was first seen moving behind the Richfield truck stop service station. It looked like a large bright red and white triangular kite tumbling through the air. It was fairly flat or it may have been shaped like a tetrahedron, but very bright and red on one side only. I then noticed a small bright white light near the 'kite' as it rose above the buildings. This white light followed the thing, but vanished near the end of the sighting. At one time a second smaller light was simultaneously visible. For an instant I thought I detected a whole shower of lights. At first when below the horizon the triangle appeared about as large as an aspirin tablet held at arm's length.

"The object was on the right and slightly behind the car, and at first seemed to pace us at about 35 m.p.h., which meant it was either far away or moving with us. I soon realised it was catching up with the car and moving north-west in a straight line and at constant altitude (or perhaps climbing slowly). It passed almost directly overhead. It moved with an undulating motion and the trailing edge was peculiarly indistinct as it passed overhead.

"I observed it through the open side window at first, sticking my head out as it got overhead. Later I watched it by looking almost vertically through the windshield. I was about to tell my wife to stop the car when she turned east into the left lane of Cypress Street where she couldn't stop. By sticking my head out the window and looking back over the car I was still able to watch the object move away to the north-west until it went behind trees. It would have been hazardous to tell my wife to look at the object when it was visible through the windshield because it was then almost directly overhead and in the sun, and the traffic was very heavy and our turn-off impending, so she never saw it.

"The length of my observation (as measured later) was one minute and 45 seconds, while the car travelled 8/10 of a mile north and 2/10 of a mile east. I was wearing dark prescription glasses which give me perfect vision. I am an inactive commercial pilot, and used to observing objects in the air.

"The sky was blue and cloudless except for some high thin scattered cirrus. There was no noise other than the sound of traffic. While overhead the object was close to the sun but it and its 'light' were still surprisingly clearly visible when I shielded the sun with my hand. At that time it appeared larger than the sun.

"I can't, of course, tell its size, speed, or altitude with any reliability. But if it were at about 1,500 feet it would have been moving just under 200 m.p.h., and would have been about the size of a light aircraft. I offer these figures merely to compare perspective.

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SATELLITES and UFOs

by R. A. Jahn

EVER since October 4, 1957, the serious UFO-researcher has been burdened with yet another "light in the sky" to eliminate as a possible explanation of certain UFO sightings—the artificial earth satellite. With over 50 objects in orbit visible to the naked eye (and a further 150 if binoculars are used), it is no wonder that most researchers think it an immense task to identify a possible satellite from a sighting report.

However, even if the particular satellite cannot be identified, there are a few points which can establish whether a satellite is the real culprit of a report or not. These are set out below.

Appearance

All satellites appear as Pin-Points of light. Since they shine due to illumination by the sun, they all appear white, except possibly when near the horizon, as atmospheric refraction can give them a reddish tinge. As yet no satellite is large enough to reflect sufficient light to be visible in daytime and none can be seen until the sun has set or is less than half an hour away from setting.

Not all satellites are of steady brightness. If they are tumbling

in orbit, or have any surface irregularities, then they appear to "flash" to an observer since the sunlight is reflected non-uniformly.

Motion

Satellites move on a steady course, neither jerking along nor executing any rapid changes of direction (i.e. right angle turns, instantaneous reversals, etc.). They are normally seen to rise from one horizon, move in a curve to their apex (highest point), and descend to the opposite horizon. Since the orbit may pass through the Earth's shadow, it is not unusual for a satellite to suddenly appear or go into eclipse.

The time of crossing from one horizon to another varies considerably—it can be as long as 30 minutes or as short as 30 seconds. Nearly all satellites are launched so that they travel from West to East, but those that are launched in what are called retrograde orbits, take at least ten minutes to make a transit.

Predictions

In Britain all data about satellites is catalogued by the Radio and Space Research Station at

Slough. They issue satellite predictions to qualified observers and are usually accurate to within a few minutes. However these are for long-lived satellites only. No predictions are issued for satellites which are recovered after about a week.

Daily newspapers such as the *Sun*, *Daily Mail* and *Daily Telegraph* publish below the weather map each day, times for observing the large satellites Echo 1, Echo 2 and Pageos A, and these should first be consulted if a satellite is suspected in a UFO report.

Decay

Observations of a satellite's re-entry and decay in the atmosphere are very rare and newspapers generally report the fact after it happens. If in any doubt, it is wise to write to the Radio and Space Research Station enquiring if a satellite has decayed.

The foregoing notes are only a very brief guide to the elimination of satellite sightings from UFO reports and the amateur UFO-researcher would be well advised to familiarise himself with the appearance of a satellite by observing a few.

World Round-up (concluded)

"The most Earthly explanation I can think of for this tumbling triangular aeroform was that it was a kite broken loose or held aloft by balloons (the lights). Yet it was moving too fast—and into the ground wind. I called the Red Bluff FAA Flight Service Station for a report on winds aloft. The thing was moving against upper winds that ranged from ten knots at 3,000 feet to 51 knots at 24,000 feet.

"I think I saw something that is not of our technology. A call to local authorities later in the day has disclosed that no one else reported the object.

"Although I discount the correlation, I know it will be of interest to some that the thing was following the general course of the Sacramento River towards Shasta Dam. This valley area is the hub of a web of power transmission lines from the many public and private power dams in the surrounding mountains."

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BUFORA NEWS

BRISTOL CONFERENCE. The BRITISH FLYING SAUCER BUREAU (the pioneer U.K. society) has provisionally nominated May 18, 1968, for a one-day conference in Bristol.

SIGHTING REPORTS for immediate investigation may now be sent to: John Myers, 47 Cheynys Road, London E.11, or the nearest regional information officer.

UFOLOG is a comprehensive bulletin of UFO reports published by the Isle of Wight Society. Send copies of reports or 10/6 for 12 issues to: Mrs. K. Smith, Ringlemere, Colwell Road, Colwell Bay, Isle of Wight.

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