

SAUCER NEWS

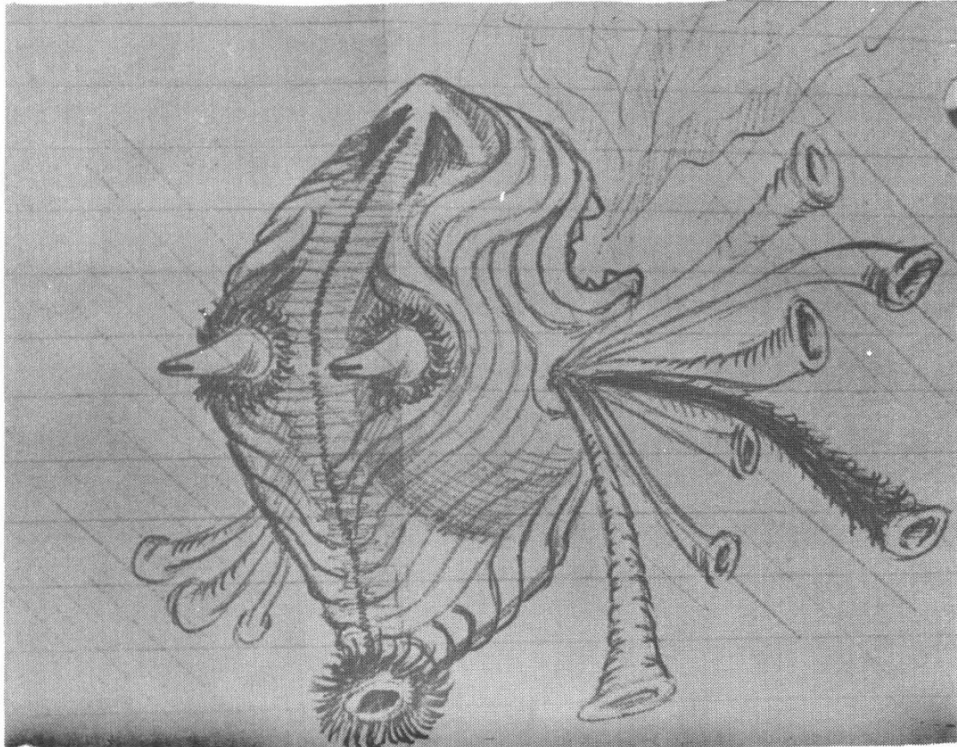
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JAMES W. MOSELEY



"HEAD MAN" FROM OUTER SPACE?

In the fall of 1953, the present Editor of SAUCER NEWS was told by supposedly reputable people that the crew and passengers of an airliner, on a flight from Miami to Lima, Peru, had seen this weird creature staring at them from out of a flying saucer that was keeping pace with the plane. Subsequent exhaustive investigation on the part of your Editor, proved the story to be a complete hoax. The above photo is of an alleged composite drawing made by the witnesses. (Photo courtesy of August C. Roberts.)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The following comment should have appeared in my review of Cramp's book "Space, Gravity, and the Flying Saucer" in the Aug.-Sept. SAUCER NEWS: Cramp fails to show how the G-field of the flying saucers could produce propulsion in any direction (except earthwards) in violation of Newton's Third Law of Motion. JUSTIN CASE

Washington, D. C.

Many thanks for....the copies of SAUCER NEWS, together with photo of yourself....Looks like one of those "spirit photos"!

RICHARD HUGHES

Devon, England

(See cut for a slightly better photo of the Editor.)

After reading the article by John Pitt (Aug.-Sept. SAUCER NEWS) about Saucery and Religion, I request that my subscription be withdrawn and fifty cents refunded. I realize that my subscription means little to you, and I'm not canceling it in anger but in pity and distrust of any magazine that could possibly print such an article. I trust that Mr. Pitt, though completely misinformed as to matters Christian, is at least in good faith, and I'll pray for his enlightenment....

ROBERT SCROGGINS

Union City, N. J.



Notwithstanding the feelings of such as the lady out of Michigan, who won't subscribe because she felt that argumentation and discussion were in themselves worthless ends, I like your current format. It would be appropriate for you to call to the attention of those who evidence this turn of mind, the undeniable fact that it is the function of magazines like SAUCER NEWS to bring pertinent information to the hands of the reader, in order that he may mold his own opinion from them. I feel further that you have been very wise indeed to come out for that in which you believe, while, at the same time, giving full hearing to thine erstwhile enemies....

YONAH H. FORTNER

Tonawanda, N. Y.

I'm enjoying your periodical and wish to thank you for all your real hard work in getting such interesting and vital information to the public. Keep up your publishing so we can find out all about this fascinating subject please!

RUTH C. HELFAND

Honolulu, Hawaii

Your magazine is best, in that it permits diversity of opinion....

KENNETH H. FORD

Pacific Grove, Calif.

THE SKY CROSS
- by Frank Reid -

(Author's Note: In research into aerial phenomena, one sometimes comes across cases that cannot be classified as UFO's. This is such a case. I do not care to comment on any religious or spiritual significance it may have, but merely give the facts as they were reported.)

It was just before twilight, on April 27, 1944. An air-raid alert was in progress in Ipswich, England, located near the Strait of Dover.

Suddenly, a great light shone out in the sky. Looking up, the people of Ipswich were startled and awed by what they saw. A few said they saw Jesus standing on a pillar of cloud. The majority, however, said that they saw Him, with bowed head, on a cross.

The vision gradually grew clearer until it was possible to make out the nails holding His feet. Then, as the all-clear sounded, the appearance quickly faded away. It had been visible for fifteen minutes.

A great deal of publicity was given to the vision. It was pointed out that many reputable people, including a naval commander and other officials, had seen it. Statements of witnesses were published, typical of which was that of an engineer, William Gernham: "I saw the sign of the cross actually start to form. There was no mistake either in the shape of the crucifix or the figure nailed to it."

Skeptics said things about "suggestion" and "hysteria". Dr. F. W. Edridge Green, an adviser to the War Ministry on color and vision, stated, "If you're convinced you're going to see something, you'll see it." His theory was that the woman who first noticed the vision did see something like a cross, and her mind automatically connected it with Christ's figure. Such "mental expectation", he said, was what was behind the Indian Rope Trick and other marvels.

Meanwhile, Rev. Harold G. Green, army chaplain and vicar of the Church of St. Nicholas at Ipswich, made a personal investigation. At a mass meeting of 500 eye-witnesses, held on the evening of May 7th, he revealed his findings.

He had spent four days interviewing two thousand people who had seen it, and had gotten hundreds of detailed descriptions.

"I have satisfied myself beyond every doubt that the vision of Christ on the Cross was seen in the sky by hundreds of people," he said. "I regard the sign as a definite good omen, and if only a dozen people had seen it instead of hundreds, I should still say it was God's call to this our nation."

"There was scarcely any variation - if any - in these accounts," he also stated. "I have satisfied myself beyond doubt of the authenticity of the vision."

"There were clouds in the sky which drifted by while the vision remained stationary," he added.

(The sources of information are as follows:

"Forgotten Mysteries" by R. DeWitt Miller

"Weird Wonders of the War", by Vincent H. Gaddis,
in "Amazing Stories", Jan., 1949.

"Newsweek", May 22, 1944.

"The Chicago Daily Tribune", May 8, 1944.)

CONCERNING "SPACE, GRAVITY AND THE FLYING SAUCER"
- by Desmond Leslie -

(Editor's Note: In the following article, Desmond Leslie takes exception to a review of "Space, Gravity and the Flying Saucer" that was published in our Aug.-Sept. issue under the name of Justin Case. In answer to several inquiries, we must state that Justin Case is the pen name of a scientist living in Washington, D.C; It is not the pen name of any member of the SAUCER NEWS editorial staff.)

This "review from a different viewpoint" is written by someone who assumes by his words to have a more scientific knowledge than Mr. Cramp, but who prefers to remain anonymous.

Wisely so! For Mr. Anonymous is very unscientific; He not only knows little of astronomy but nothing of the normal processes of scientific deduction. I do not claim to be a scientist myself, but I try to follow its rules, and I take nothing proven unless the rules of evidence are faithfully followed.

Mr. Anonymous says regarding the Adamski photos:

(1) "If the spherical landing gear are assumed to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, the same size as a 100 watt electric light bulb, and all the dimensions are computed from this size, then the Adamski saucer has the same size, shape, proportions and all the characteristics of an old-style electric light fixture."

Splendid! But where is an example of an "old-style electric light fixture"? Let him prove his point by producing one. If his theory is true one should not be hard to come by. I suggest the old Sears Roebuck catalogues for a start. How come "Mr. A." has not produced an old-style electric light fixture of the exact proportions of the Adamski saucer? If it's all that simple, let him busy himself discovering one, for there must be a lot lying around somewhere, if this was, as he says, a manufactured object. Having found it, let him apply orthographic projection (if he understands its principles) and see whether the proportions are vaguely similar or exact. If they are exact, then he will have made his case. If they are not, or if he fails to discover such an object, let him discretely remain anonymous.

To reason that because a thing vaguely looks like another thing, it therefore IS that thing, is just about as scientific as stating that because planets bear a superficial resemblance to billiard balls, they are therefore billiard balls. Come, "Mr. A.", produce that lampshade, or shut up!

(2) He complains that the spherical landing gear has more than one highlight, thereby "proving" the picture was taken indoors.

A little more knowledge on the part of "Mr. A." would tell him that, on the contrary, the spheres should have more than one highlight. At the bottom of the photo, pockets of highly incandescent air can be seen (identical to those seen in the second Coniston photo). What it is that causes pockets of air around the saucer to emit light we do not know, but because they are emitting light, the light would naturally be reflected on a curved surface a few feet away. Moreover, these spheres are translucent, and will break up the light in a variety of ways. Also, light with a source inside the cabin of the saucer, would most certainly find its way to them and produce peculiar effects.

Lastly, midway between Adamski's house and the point where the saucer was hovering, there is a large barn with an angled metal roof.

I noticed it on my visit to Adamski last summer, and it struck me at the time that sunlight reflected from this roof could easily have illuminated the whole under side of the saucer. So, with a choice of three subsidiary light sources, it is a wonder that the saucer isn't ablaze with highlights.

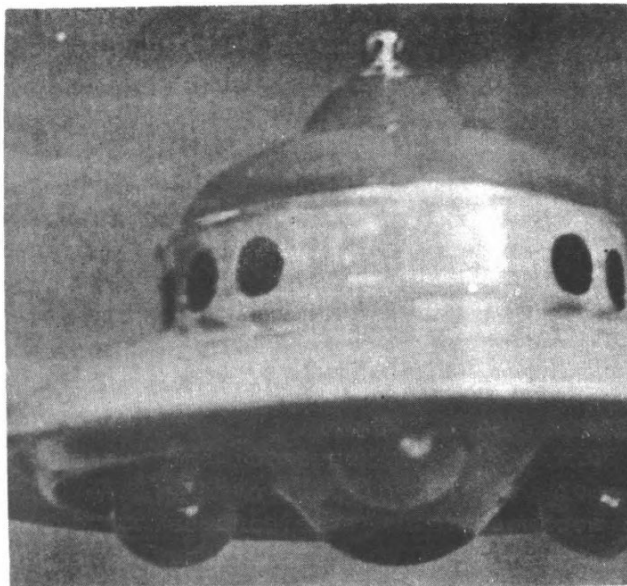
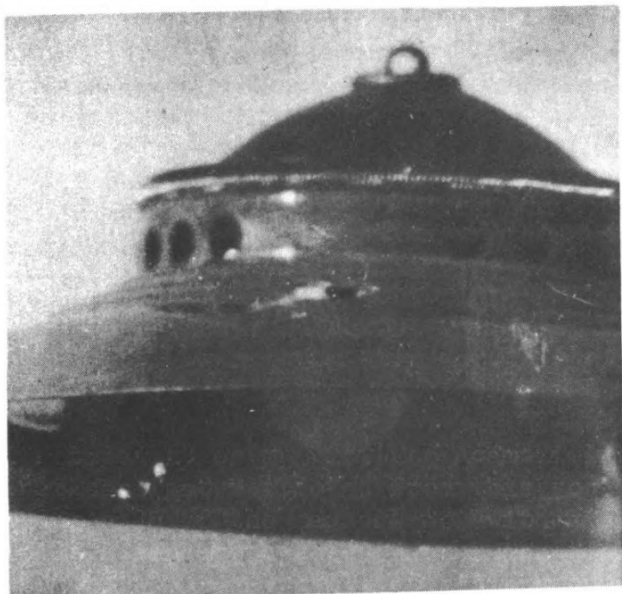
(3) Anonymous says that the picture taken through the telescope showing part of the Moon's surface exceeds five degrees of arc. That, I beg to state, is a clanger-howler of the First Magnitude. I am writing this from the depths of Ireland and do not have a reference book handy, but if my memory serves me aright, the angle of arc subtended by the Moon's total diameter is either two degrees, or it is one half a degree (i.e., thirty minutes of arc). I believe, from memory, it is the latter. Therefore, this photo, showing half the Moon's surface subtends one degree, or thirty minutes of arc. A slight difference!

Has "Mr. A." never looked through a six-inch telescope? He does not appear to have done so, or he would know that with a low power such as X 45 the whole of the Moon's diameter is visible, while when using higher magnifications, only portions are visible, such as with Plate 3 of "Flying Saucers Have Landed".

While trotting around the junk shops searching for lampshades, "Mr. A." should also try to pick up a second-hand telescope and a little first-hand knowledge or I too shall be "entitled to question his knowledge of physics".

It is a pity that SAUCER NEWS prints this kind of ill-reasoned fault-filled nonsense without giving it more careful reading.

The only wise thing this writer has done, is to conceal his identity.



Of the two photos above, the one on the left is one of the alleged saucer photographs under discussion in Mr. Leslie's article, whereas the photo on the right is a model constructed as a joke by the editorial staff of "Yankee" Magazine. Mr. Leslie contends that the striking similarity between Adamski's "scout ships" and light fixtures, does not constitute proof that they actually are light fixtures.

ARE THERE OTHER INHABITED PLANETS?

- Justin Case -

We have no proof as yet, despite Scully, Layne, Adamski, Betherum, etc., that flying saucers come from some other world. But let us consider the possibilities of such an origin for these craft.

There have been three principal theories as to how our own planetary system originated. The first, about 1749, was that a wandering star brushed past or collided with our sun and threw out streams of material that later congealed and formed our planets. This extraordinary accident would lend support to the religious belief that we are the only intelligent beings in the universe.

But there are two weaknesses in this theory. First is the utter improbability of such a collision between a star and our sun. The chances are only one in two billion! In our Milky Way galaxy, which contains about 40 billion stars, there would probably be no more than ten planetary systems like our own. The second weakness is that if this collision did take place, our planets would move in elliptical orbits instead of in the almost circular orbits which they follow now.

The second theory (about 1790) was that an explosion in our own sun threw off material which formed rings around it (much like the rings of Saturn) and these rings later formed into planets. About 60 years later a careful mathematical analysis of this theory showed it could not explain why the rings should form into spherical planets. Nor could it explain why the sun rotated on its axis as slowly as it does now, once in every four weeks.

Up until 1943 these two theories were debated pro and con, and many modifications of them were proposed to account for existing situations. As astronomical knowledge progressed it became more and more evident that our sun was very much like most of the other suns (stars) in the universe both in size and in chemical composition. It was learned that chemicals found in our own planet also existed in our sun and other stars but of course not in the same proportions. In other words, there was nothing unusual in our sun.

A study of this and other data led a young German physicist named Carl Weizsauer in 1943 to propose an entirely new theory of the origin of our planetary system. He showed by mathematical analysis how the planets could have been formed by gradual accretion of the fine dust originally scattered around the sun. His theory accounts for the circular orbits of the planets, for their present distances from the sun, and for their chemical composition. In short, it accounts admirably for most of what we know about the sun, the earth, and our planetary neighbors.

This Weizsauer theory is described more fully in Prof. George Gamow's book "One, Two, Three...Infinity". Since Prof. Gamow is one of our best astro-physicists and devotes much space to this theory, we can be sure that it has a sound basis; The important feature of Weizsauer's theory is that it shows our planetary system is not an exception but is rather the rule, and that each star most probably possesses a planetary system. Therefore our Milky Way probably has billions of planets, many millions of which have physical conditions similar to those on our own planet; The likelihood of intelligent life developing on those millions of planets is very high, simply as a matter of statistics.

Therefore our present knowledge indicates there must be an enormous number of inhabited planets within our own galaxy. What is the probability that flying saucers come from one or several of them?

Well, no doubt we are safe in saying that many of these

millions of inhabited planets are much further advanced than we are. Even if they were only a few hundred years ahead of us, they could easily have achieved space flight - as we expect to do in the near future. In their wanderings they could quite easily have visited us, or may even be doing so now.

But first let us take a look at our nearby planets Venus and Mars. Remember that all our planets move in circles around the sun, at different speeds. Sometimes Venus and Mars are near us, and sometimes they are way over on the other side of the sun. If we have visitors from Venus or Mars they can arrive only when their home planets are near us, and they can stay only about a month. Then they must leave before their home planets start receding from us. If they overstay their time, they have the choice of chasing after their rapidly disappearing homes, or of waiting 18 to 25 months for another favorable opportunity to return home. Therefore, if they come from either of these two planets, we should sight them for about one month, and then not see them for another 18 to 25 months; But the fact that flying saucers have been sighted continuously, month in and month out, for several years, would indicate that they are not from Venus or Mars. Also, our best knowledge is that these planets are not inhabited. The saucers come prepared for longer stays, so they must come from further away.

From where, then? The nearest star to us is Alpha Centauri, 4.3 light years away, a distance of a million times 25 million miles. The next stars are 6.1, 7.9 and 8.0 light years away. There are about 47 stars within a radius of 16 light years of our sun. Traveling even at the fantastic speed of 100,000 miles per second, a round trip would take from 16 to 64 years, an entire lifetime! These are the nearest possible sources for the flying saucers, and the actual origin may of course be even further away. It is these fantastically large distances that force us back to the idea that flying saucers may come from our own planetary system or that they may originate here on our own planet.

The Weizsauer theory indicates that there may well be billions of planets in our Milky Way Galaxy, many millions of which may be inhabited by intelligent life. While the theory may be modified or even disproved in time, it represents the best thinking we have today. The theory can never be proved, for it deals with events that happened several billion years ago. We will never know definitely if there are other inhabited worlds until a visitor arrives from them and makes himself known to us, or until we venture out into space and see for ourselves. Knowing our own limitations we can say that there is greater probability that we will receive visitors from space much sooner than we will be able to do the visiting.

- IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT -

The Saucer and Unexplained Celestial Events Research Society announces that henceforth it will publish (in addition to SAUCER NEWS, its official publication), a nonscheduled Newsletter, the purpose of which will be to bring to you certain information which is "too hot to handle" in our regular editions of SAUCER NEWS. This Newsletter will be sent free of charge to Honorary Members of the S.A.U.C.E.R.S., i.e., those who have been receiving SAUCER NEWS gratis in the past. For our regular subscribers, there will be an initial charge of \$1.00, for which price they will be put on our Newsletter mailing list for an indefinite period of time.

This Bulletin will be issued irregularly, its frequency depending on future conditions in the field of saucer research. It will

(Continued to Page 18)

RECENT NEWS REPORTS

SMALL GREEN MEN INVADE THE UNITED STATES: Last fall, flying saucers piloted by strange-looking little men invaded the continent of Europe, and were duly reported in the issues of SAUCER NEWS covering that period. American newspapers gloated, and in general took an "It can't happen here" attitude; But lo and behold, it has happened here! The American papers for the months of August and September 1955 contain more stories of saucer landings than in all the previous years since the saucer mystery began.

One of the most interesting reports comes from Hopkinsville, Kentucky, dated August 23rd. The J. C. Sutton family of that farming community suffered an invasion by 12 to 15 little green men, who could not be driven off even by shotgun blasts. The little men glowed in the dark, according to the Suttons, who piled their large family into two cars, and excitedly drove to the local police station to tell of the incident. The following night the invaders were back again, climbing over the trees and the roof of their farmhouse. This return visit was too much for the Suttons, who left town hurriedly to visit relatives in Indiana, but then came back to Hopkinsville after calming down a bit. The police investigated both incidents; They saw no green men themselves, but noticed shotgun holes in the house, and admitted that the Suttons were not a drinking bunch.

Mrs. Glenie Langford of Hopkinsville saw the strange visitors too, on another occasion. Said she: "They were just walking around. I saw them from my parlor window, just as plain as day. Those green things are worrying me to death."

From these and other reports, Captain Robert White, the Pentagon's hard-working saucer expert, has been able to make a composite description of these mysterious little men: They are under four feet tall; they're greenish; they usually glow, especially if excited; and they often smell bad. Captain White claims that he does not want to ridicule people who honestly believe they have seen little green men. "But the day I see one," he confides, "I'll turn in my uniform."

Of all the little men stories, perhaps the most bizarre and confusing is one from Riverside, California (Aug. 30th), where a large group of children made wild and contradictory statements about an incident there. One boy says that he was climbing a tree when the first of a series of saucers arrived. A silver arm beckoned to him, and "I just floated off into space from a housetop." He did not say how he got onto the house, but "I sort of slid over there." Other youngsters claimed they had seen this boy leave the roof and fall straight down, landing on his head, unhurt.

Another child in this group said he saw a man about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall get out of a saucer that had landed in a nearby field. The man had "big red eyes, a big red mouth, and four diamond-shaped things where his nose should be"; Still another boy told reporters that he saw the strange man carrying two guns, with which he paralyzed two of the boys. The children in this group, who live in the same neighborhood in Riverside, range in age from 4 to 14.

From Cincinnati, Ohio, comes the story of Mrs. Margaret Symmonds, who saw four little men in green-gray coats while driving through Georgia one night in July. However, she did not tell her story until the other little-men tales appeared in August, as she feared she would be called a crackpot.

Cincinnati seems to have been the nation-wide center of the little-men invasion, and about half a dozen such incidents came to light in the Cincinnati area alone during the months of August and September. Most of these were not carried in the newspapers, for some reason; but an in-

dustrious local researcher named Len Stringfield obtained exclusive, copyrighted accounts of these landings for his saucer magazine "Orbit". Readers of SAUCER NEWS who are interested in these incidents should write to Mr. Stringfield for the September and October issues of "Orbit". (See Footnote).

MORE RADIO SIGNALS FROM SPACE: A team of scientists in Australia is getting weekly "radio" signals from the planet Jupiter, according to a recent news report. The scientists say that the signals appear to originate from a visible marking on that planet. Furthermore, American radio astronomers were reported to have received the same signals earlier this year!

Another news report (Sept. 9th) states that scientists at Ohio State University think they have discovered a new type of celestial body, characterized by rapid changes in the strength of radio waves it emits. Dr. Jones D. Kraus, director of the Ohio State Radio Observatory, said that although the university's radio telescope has discovered several hundred celestial sources of radio signals since 1952, this is the first to show such fluctuations.

It is the "most spectacular" object yet recorded at Ohio State, said the astronomers. They believe the source of the signals may be within the solar system, but that it is more likely a variable radio star outside our system. "Whatever this new source is ultimately found to be," said Kraus, "its behavior suggests that it represents a new type of astronomical object."

SAUCER LANDS AND LEAVES DENTS IN THE GROUND: A flying saucer landed near a house and left "half-circle" impressions in the earth, according to a report given to the papers last Aug. 27th by Mrs. Lloyd Wright of Bedford, Indiana. She and a friend reportedly saw a large white object hovering over their home, at 8-30 that evening. They described the object as larger than an ordinary room in a house, and as having a black streak down its center. The saucer seemed to contract and expand with regularity and as it did so, the lights which had been left on inside their house appeared to dim. The next day, they found a number of small impressions in the ground, each the shape of a half circle. The impressions, they said, were about a quarter of an inch deep.

FIREBALLS MAY BE "SHELLS" IN TEST WAR, SAYS LAPAZ: Dr. Lincoln LaPaz, director of the University of New Mexico's Institute of Meteoritics, recently stated that a "shrewd opponent" could wage an ice-cube test war against the United States with intercontinental projectiles made of ice. The object of the ice missiles would be to determine effectiveness of range for a missile of the more deadly variety.

Said LaPaz: "In range-testing intercontinental ballistic missiles in peacetime, a clever opponent for obvious reasons would seek to employ test objects leaving no tangible trace of their existence or use. It is for this reason that, since 1948, representatives of the Institute of Meteoritics have habitually asked observers of green fireballs and other luminous phenomena whether or not pieces of ice and drops of water were detected falling from the sky at the time of the observed incident."

Some observers have reported drops of water.

"ORBIT" is a monthly saucer magazine published by Civilian Research, Interplanetary Flying Objects; Subscription price: \$3.00 per year; Back issues available at 25 cents each; Address: 7017 Britton Ave., Cincinnati 27, Ohio.

Dr. LaPaz has said repeatedly that he believes the mysterious green fireballs are of earthly origin. The fireballs make no sound as they zoom through the sky and no portion of a fireball has ever been recovered, if they landed.

Dr. LaPaz said an ice projectile could be shot from a plane at high altitude many miles away from the United States. Moving at sufficient speed, it would appear from the ground much like a meteor or shooting star. The ice projectile, melting rapidly as it shot through the atmosphere, would then be photographed by the enemy, or traced on radar.

"FLYING BOTTLE" TESTED AT SECRET SOVIET BASE: An Oct. 4th news item states that eyewitness reports from Afghanistan confirm the existence of a revolutionary, bottle-shaped aircraft that somewhat resembles a flying saucer. More than one thousand residents of the Afghan Corridor - a finger of land jutting eastward toward Red China - have seen these strange craft, which are thought to originate at a remote secret Russian base just north of Afghanistan.

The description of the eyewitnesses was almost identical. They said the craft were shaped like a neckless bottle, about 20 feet high, with "pins" extending down from the bottom and edges, apparently similar to the new U. S. "Flying Platform". Fire appeared to be shooting out of the top and from the bottom, and there was a big wind which officials took to be the downward thrust of air at high speed. The craft had a blue band around the middle and port holes, the witnesses said.

The aircraft was seen twice. Each time it apparently took off from the Russian field, flew along the Corridor at low altitude, hovered, went up and down, and then sped away to the North. Afghan experts were baffled by the description of flame shooting from the top of the plane, but they could not shake eyewitnesses on this point.

BALL OF FIRE TOUCHES OFF FIVE-HOUR SEARCH: Teams of searchers combed the surface of Galveston Bay for five hours last Aug. 14th, in hopes of locating a possible air crash. They had received information that a ball of fire trailing white smoke had fallen from the sky in that area.

The object - first believed to be an airplane on fire - was spotted at 9-40 A.M. by W. L. Hughes, skipper of a ferry boat, as well as by five of his crew and two passengers. Several passengers waiting to board the vessel at Port Bolivar also reported seeing the object.

The Coast Guard assigned two boats to search the surface, while Ellington Air Force Base sent a helicopter and an amphibious plane. Meanwhile, several planes from the Galveston County area joined in the search. At 2-45 P.M., after covering a wide area of Galveston Bay, the Coast Guard gave up the hunt. The base commander said that unless further information was received, the search would not be resumed. He added that he had no idea what the object was.

AIR FORCE BALLOONS TRAVERSING U. S. SKIES: The Air Force announced on Sept. 13th that it is tracking huge plastic balloons across our skies, in order to study the building and launching of the projected earth satellite. These balloons appear from the ground as swiftly-moving, brightly-lighted discs, and travel at altitudes as high as 100,000 feet. When seen at nightfall, their extreme altitude causes them to be illuminated by the rays of the setting sun, and they may appear like balls of fire in the sky. According to the Air Force, they also travel at a high rate of speed, and may change course rapidly, because they are pushed along by winds which in the altitudes

of the so-called "jet stream" reach velocities of over 200 miles per hour.

The huge balloons carry scientific recording instruments, including radio equipment to relay readings to the ground. Some of them even carry into the stratosphere live animals in oxygen-pressured, air conditioned metal chambers, to study the effects of mysterious cosmic rays.

It is the opinion of some observers that the Air Force timed the release of this information to offset the large increase, during August and September, of reported saucer sightings and landings.

LAW OF GRAVITY DEFIED ON A CINCINNATI HILL: Add this one to the long list of Fortean phenomena in recent years: There is a hill on North Bend Road in Cincinnati where gravity is apparently defied. In this area automobiles seem to roll up hill when they should roll down.

The phenomenon was called to the attention of the Cincinnati Post by a Mrs. William Case of that city. A Post reporter investigated, and found that his car too appeared to roll up hill. He turned onto North Bend Road from Hamilton Ave., and headed toward Vine Street, where he came to the top of a steep hill. From that point the hill ahead and the valley between look just as normal as any other hill and valley; But, at the bottom of the hill, he stopped his car and put it in neutral, and just as predicted, he coasted up the oncoming hill! The same sort of thing happens when approaching from the opposite direction.

Whether this has any connection with windshield pitting, disappearing garden hoses, or little green men, we cannot say; But the phenomenon certainly does bear further investigating.

NEWS BRIEFS: The Civilian Saucer Intelligence Group of New York held its first meeting of the 1955-1956 season on October 28th. The speaker was Mr. M. K. Jessup, author of "The Case for the UFO".....The latest official Pentagon "fact sheet" on flying saucers states that only 200 reports were received during the first six months of 1955, as against 1,700 reports in 1952, the peak year.....Speaking of little men, here's a true report of little people, less than two feet tall, living right here on the planet Earth! Where? In the Belgian Congo, where a French explorer recently found a woman whom he believes to be the smallest in the world; She is less than 19 inches in height, and is a normal member of one of the pygmy tribes.....More evidence continues to pour in showing that saucers could be Earth-made. An item from the February 1942 "Mechanix Illustrated" reads: "A bizarre flying pillbox, capable of lifting a 75mm field gun and crew to an altitude of four miles in four minutes, has passed small model laboratory tests. The revolutionary craft, designed by an aircraft engine manufacturing company in Burbank, California, employs no propellers. Instead a blower system, powered by a 100 horsepower rotary motor, forces air out over the circular wing and under the lower side, providing the necessary lift." - We wonder if this machine may not have been developed and considerably improved during the past 13 years!

Henry Holt & Co. has moved from January, 1956 to November 28, 1955, the publication date of Major Keyhoe's third saucer book, "The Flying Saucer Conspiracy". In his new book, Major Keyhoe pursues the idea that the truth about saucers is being kept from the American public by certain groups in Washington. He cites examples of reported sightings to prove his point....Many people are wondering these days about the long silence from Gray Barker, editor of the "Saucerian", world's largest flying saucer magazine. From a recent visit with Mr. Barker, we learned that he has uncovered information of so startling a nature that even the saucer fans may not believe it. If all goes well, this information will be in his next issue.

THE GREEN FIREBALLS OF THE SOUTHWEST

- by "Dr. D." -

It should be clear that the "green fireballs" or "green lights" as they were called in New Mexico when I lived there, are very different objects from the round or oval "flying saucers". The "saucers" typically are seen to hover, make sharp turns, vary their speed, and maneuver a great deal. The "fireballs" travel in straight lines without making turns, always travel at high speed, never hover, and last only a few seconds. We might compare the "saucers" to flying-wing type aircraft of circular shape, and the "green fireballs" to meteors or "falling stars".

The Air Force has not made public any analysis of the numerous reports of "green light" sightings in the Southwestern United States. However, in the Air Force's final official "Project Grudge" report, issued by Air Materiel Command headquarters in August, 1949, Prof. J. Allen Hynek, of McMillin Observatory, Columbus, Ohio, stated his personal opinion that the "green fireball" reports were caused by some secret U.S. research activity being conducted in the Southwest. This statement, of course, has not been widely publicized by the Air Force.

An explanation of this "secret research activity" can be found in the unclassified and openly published article "The First Night-Firing of a V-2 Rocket in the United States", by Dr. Fritz Zwicky, in the Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, Vol. 59, P. 32, February 1947. This describes the start of a U.S. Government-sponsored program for producing artificial meteors (fireballs) at White Sands, New Mexico. Such artificial meteors would have appeared at about the times and places at which "green lights" were reported, and would have had the same appearance. What more proof is needed that this was the cause of the "green fireballs"? It is significant that the Air Force has never said one word about the work described by Zwicky, although it has often been asked to comment on the "strange coincidence".

In case the "world wide" appearance of green fireballs is considered to rule out the above explanation, it should be noted that the foreign sightings before Zwicky's work started were in the Baltic Sea area. Now this just happens to be the only other place in the world where V-2 rockets were being fired at that time, by the Russians and their captured German scientists. It seems quite probable that they were conducting their own upper-atmosphere research, using "artificial meteors" produced by methods similar to the one described in Dr. Zwicky's article.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Lincoln LaPaz of Albuquerque was one of the official participants in the White Sands test described by Dr. Zwicky. Dr. LaPaz has often said, since, that he believes the "green fireballs" to be man-made. (See last page of the May 16, 1953 Saturday Evening Post article on Dr. LaPaz.) However, he has never seen fit to mention the published articles by Dr. Zwicky which describe the work.

Other groups which participated in the tests would bear watching by those sincerely interested in solving the riddle of the "flying saucers" and "green fireballs". These include the Applied Physics Laboratory of Johns Hopkins University, at Silver Springs, Maryland, the New Mexico School of Mines, and the Army Ordnance Department.

An amateur astronomer at Los Alamos, New Mexico, who himself witnessed eleven green fireballs from December 1949 to April 1950, stated at a meeting of the Los Alamos Astrophysical Association in 1950 that in his opinion the "green lights" were not natural meteors. His reasons were: (a) the "green lights" lasted about five seconds each, whereas natural meteors last about one second only. (b) the brilliant green color would be rather un-

usual for a natural meteor. (c) the "green lights" travelled horizontally, while the natural meteors usually have a vertical direction. (d) the "green lights" travelled in North-South or South-North directions, while natural meteors would tend to move toward the East or West more frequently. (Incidentally, White Sands is south of Los Alamos). Other observers at Los Alamos had reported seeing the "green lights" break up into a shower of red sparks, on occasion.

At least one triangulation of the height and speed of a "green light" was carried out, using reports from two New Mexico cities a number of miles apart. This triangulation was in the official files, and it proved that the fireball was at about ten miles altitude and traveling at a speed of several miles per second. This is about what would be expected of "artificial meteors" as described by Dr. Zwicky in his article in "Ordnance" Magazine, July-August, 1947. (Natural meteors usually are much faster, traveling at speeds of about five to twenty miles per second.)

Incidentally, there is no reputable triangulation of a "flying saucer" traveling at speeds of over about one-half mile per second. The much-publicized White Sands sighting reported by Commander R.B. McLaughlin ("True", March 1950) is worthless, since only one theodolite was used, and "it takes two to triangulate". McLaughlin used an incorrect approximation method to overcome this difficulty, but in his article he says he cannot discuss the method used, "for security reasons". This lame excuse was exposed in a private discussion with a "True" editor, who admitted that the altitude was estimated by comparison with the altitude of the rocket that was being tracked. Thus the reported 56-mile altitude was probably only the altitude of the rocket, which presumably was at that time a bit of security information.

The fact that the "saucer" was in focus in the theodolite at the same time as the rocket does not prove that they were at the same altitude. (Anyone with a focusing camera knows that all objects from 100 feet to infinity are in focus together). Therefore, the speed of five miles per second, and the reported size of the object, are in error by the same percentage as the altitude; Thus McLaughlin's story has only served to confuse the difference between "green fireballs" and "flying saucers", since it is the only reported case of a "saucer" traveling at "fireball" speed. The fact that McLaughlin is a Navy man leads one to wonder if he caused this confusion "on purpose".

THE LAST SPACE MAN

- by Kenneth H. Ford -

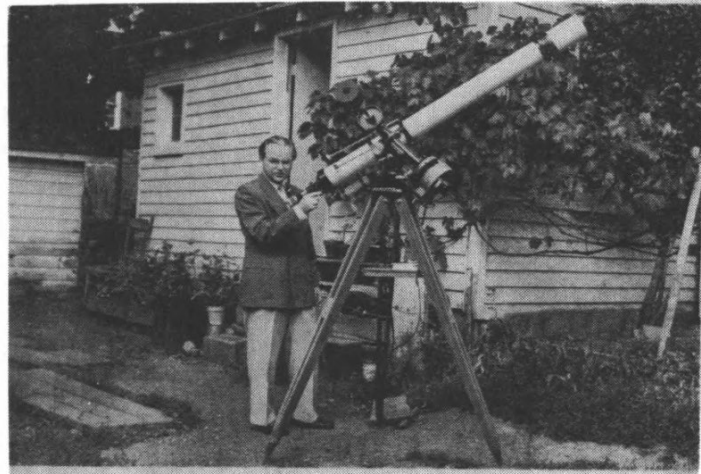
Star Man ! You....standing on the far
rim of the last known galaxy
searching with eyes made from a dying star
some light springing on the unknown horizon;
You have come far in your steel shell,
from the unremembered country of selfish
monkeys and now some evolutionary bell
sounds your last act with one last scene.
Like a calculated wheel you have spent
your years transfixing space on paper
and now by brain and brawn and dent
of sheer observation you have come
to stand with your dying eyes rifled
of change, watching force build
in the next universe, your own voice stilled
beside the steel shell of fruitless ambition.

BOOK REVIEW

INSIDE THE SPACE SHIPS by George Adamski - Reviewed by Lonzo Dove

(Editor's Note: "Inside the Space Ships" was reviewed in the Aug.-Sept. issue by Dr. Benjamin Benincasa, but we find it worthwhile to present further comments from a different viewpoint. Lonzo Dove is a newcomer to the pages of SAUCER NEWS. He - like Adamski - is an amateur astronomer (see cut), and as such he may be assumed to be at least equally as versed in that science as the author whose book he is reviewing.)

I feel that "Inside the Space Ships" deserves some blunt remarks to show it up for what it is. If the Space Men really spoke as quoted therein, their wisdom reflected in their space-craftmanship is utterly contradicted by their spoken ignorance in even basic principles of the sciences of astronomy, optics, and biology.



On Page 76 of the book, Adamski, inside a space ship, views the Earth from a distance of 50,000 miles, and declares the apparent size of the Earth to be the same as that of the Sun. He also states that the planet Earth appears less bright than the Moon. Now, out there in open space, he did not have to guess. By turning his head he would have seen both the Sun and Moon, as well as Earth, and from out there the Sun would appear the same size as from sunny California. The facts: From Earth, the Sun and Moon appear the same size, and subtend the same angle of $1/2$ degree of arc. The moon is 240,000 miles from Earth, and the diameter of the Moon is about one fourth that of Earth. The 50,000 mile viewpoint is about $1/5$ th the distance from Earth to Moon. If the Moon were only that far away, it would then appear 5 times larger in diameter, i.e., it would then subtend $2 1/2$ degrees of arc. Since the Earth is 4 times larger than the Moon, from the same distance the Earth must appear 4 times 5, or 20 times larger than the Moon or Sun appear from the Earth's surface; In order to see the Earth as small as the Moon and Sun appear from Earth, the space ship would have to be somewhat over a million miles away, not a mere 50,000 miles. Even without the Sun out there to compare with, it would be hard to mistake a difference of 20 to 1 in size!

As for the brightness of the Earth as seen from space, it would be about the same as the similar planet Venus, which reflects 8 times more light than the Moon does; Earth and Venus are covered by highly reflective clouds and water surfaces, while the Moon is unobscured dark rocky material that reflects only 7 percent of the sunlight falling on it. Therefore, 50,000 miles away, the Planet Earth, being larger and more shiny, would outshine the Moon by more than 3,000 times!

Adamski also says that the surface features on Earth were invisible from "up there". But just look at the published photographs taken from actual outer space rockets. The ground surface of Venus, far away as it is, shows enough through the denser clouds to enable me, by the help of a clue from the real flying saucers, to determine the axis rotation of that

planet as 125.64 hours. Adamski, with all his claimed first-hand knowledge about Venus, couldn't tell us how long the Venusian day and night is!

On Page 158-159, Adamski betrays complete ignorance of the axis of rotation of our closest neighboring world, the Moon. Actually the Moon rotates relative to the Sun and stars in a period of about 27 1/3 days, with its axis poles at the North and South limbs of the globe as seen from Earth. The sunlight goes around the Moon in a West to East direction as it does around Earth from East to West. Therefore the temperature on the hidden side of the Moon is the same as on the side always turned toward Earth. And Adamski's statement about a temperate zone around the visible edges of that globe is a physical absurdity. On the Moon, the zones of lesser sunlight are to the North and the South, as on Earth and on Venus and Mars. The twilight zone moves around the Moon with its rotation, and we see the line cut the disk into the progressive phases from Full to Quarter to the New, in shadow of night there.

On Page 86: Contrary to what is dogmatically stated here by Adamski, astronomers have never found a single group of 12 suns or stars revolving around a larger body, nor is such a system meant when astronomers speak of "Island Universes". This term means clusters or galaxies of numberless stars, each cluster isolated by the vastness of space. Furthermore, there are not 12 planets revolving around our Sun or star. Even if there were 3 more planets beyond the orbit of Pluto, where already the Sun is so far away that it looks like a bright star and gives as much heat and light, such outer planets would be so dark and cold that organic molecules could never organize for the evolution of life. Mars is near the outer limit of the zone of life in the Solar System, and the next planet, Jupiter, is eternally frozen in mid-day sunshine.

It is ridiculous for Adamski to speak of "horses" and "cows" and "human beings" on Saturn or its satellites, or for that matter, on the Moon or Venus or Mars, - unless they were transported there from the place of their origin, the Earth. Biological forms evolving on different planets would not take the same structure. Even on Earth, where all life arose from one source, but later became separated by wide barriers, animals adapted to similar environments. Though they develop similar habits, and may have similar size and general external form, they are not the same species. In Australia there are dog-like and bear-like animals, but they are marsupials, not mammals. If the isolation were more complete and for longer time, perhaps man-like marsupials would have arisen; but they would not be human beings, and there could be no mating between the two groups, though both would be on the same planet and from the same earlier biological origin. How much more different man-like creatures of different planets must be by the chance orders and kinds of environments and ultimate origins on the molecular level. For example, I have determined that living cells on Mars are composed of Deuterium, i.e., heavy Hydrogen, instead of universally abundant ordinary Hydrogen as on Earth; In that case, they could not even eat food grown on Earth, nor could we do well on Martian vegetation, as proved by experiments in the laboratory with heavy Hydrogen. Multiply such differences, and dismiss all "Venus Men".

On Page 78: Meteors darker than the darkness of outer space? Nothing can be darker than the background of empty space or the absence of reflected light. From a viewpoint far out in space, away from the shadow cone of the Earth or other body, any meteor close enough to be seen would be reflecting sunlight, and so appear bright like stars, though meteors do not become self-luminous till they reach the friction of an atmosphere around a planet.

Adamski stalls us regarding that 6-foot telescope lens

in the floor of the flying saucer, through which he merely, without eyepiece, looked down upon Earth from "many miles high" and saw details on the ground - at midnight with only a thin crescent Moon in the sky one February 18th. He says this machine was not like our man-made telescopes, and in this I agree. Aside from the impossibility of viewing a scene directly through an objective lens at one's feet, it is impossible to see more than a tiny point at a time, or to see in darkness. Even Adamski's alleged mysterious rays cannot do away with the blurring effect of a turbulent atmosphere which makes impossible any magnification beyond a certain limit. The larger the lens, the more collection of this blurring effect. A large lens alone does not mean high magnification, which depends on the distance the image is formed behind the lens, and the power of the little eyepiece by which this image is viewed. To say nothing of the mystery of Adamski's seeing the "black shadow" and "curving sides" of the cigar-shaped space ship down against the dark background of the Earth on a moonless midnight. (See Pages 51-54 and 157.)

The only way to observe fine details at great distances is to plant on the scene a transmitting instrument, under remote control from the flying saucer. This, Adamski thinks of on pages 122 and 147-148, an idea original with me in my 1950 statements on the subject of flying saucers. But if the saucer has inside it the marvelous telescope described in the story, and if this telescope is able to look directly on a scene below it, then why the superfluous nonsense of sending out any observing devices? That marvelous upside-backward telescope was good enough to see the barnyard animals on Venus, which scenery Adamski then saw for the first time - though this contradicts his own statements about seeing the wonders of Venus before the amazing episode related in his "Inside the Space Ships".

I will pass over Adamski's unscientific "science" about the Sun not being hot, and about radiation not being heat until it passes through a planetary atmosphere which automatically increases the heat and light to human needs according to the distance from the Sun. Radiation mass-energy decreases with the square of the distance from a given area, and the atmosphere of Saturn cannot increase this radiation to human tolerance level, nor can the atmosphere of Mercury, such as it is, decrease the close heat very much. If anyone wants to test this, merely place a thermometer inside a vacuum jar, and let the sun shine through upon it; or place a source of heat inside the jar, and it will be discovered that the same temperature is registered in vacuum as in atmosphere. The contrary statements are on Pages 51, 87, 89 and 158 of Adamski's book.

In the same unscientific class is the statement that ordinary sounds on Earth can be picked up miles away without a transmitter on the spot. Sound waves diminish with distance through air, and at a certain distance, according to the strength of the sound, it is completely masked by surrounding noises, and no amount of filtering or magnifying can bring the original sound to its original form. This corresponds to the blurring of fine visual details. See Pages 46 and 80 for the reversal of this fundamental law of nature!

Having passed over these and much more of the sort, I now come to my favorite topic, those ever-present-with-Adamski photographs of space ships over the Moon or somewhere. In this his latest book, the alleged picture of the Moon can hardly be recognized as such. If his telescope is that bad, how could he get the earlier photos he claims to have taken? I have seen better, sharper photos of the Moon taken through a small toy telescope. Let us assume however that it is really the Moon in these photos, and not some unreasonable facsimile thereof. If the saucers over it are "near the Moon", then their size must be 25 to 150 miles in diameter, since the Moon from edge to

edge is about 2,000 miles across. It is simply a matter of proportion and perspective.

Now to those relatively close-up photos of the cigar-shaped ship with port holes on the side, showing the faces of Adamski in one hole and his Venus Man in the adjoining one - or so the book tells us. The book also says that these photos were taken with a camera that leaves no negatives for inspection, and that it was by artificial lighting from a scout ship whose pilot was taught in the art of using this Earth gadget. Why the highly-advanced space travelers lacked a better picture-taking device is left dangling as one of the abstruse mysteries. Did the light shine on the whole side of the cigar ship, or just in a strip along the port holes? Is that elongated fuzzy blur the outline of the cigar-shaped ship? If so, from the proportion of these windows to the whole image, those faces must be yards wide! This was, so Adamski says, a ship large enough to carry many regular saucers of the 30-foot variety. But let us assume that the holes are only as large as the faces show. The holes are described as being 6 feet through. Imagine a window as wide as a man's face and 6 feet through, like a long tube! It's no good for looking over the outside scenery of space, for the angle is too narrow. This would make the holes about 6 feet apart. A camera at several hundred feet away could barely see through both holes at once to show the two faces behind them, and at a hundred feet distance the inner ends of both tubes could not be seen as shown in the picture. At the several hundred feet distance, human faces would not be identifiable. It is a matter of optical parallax and photographic resolution. But to cap the climax, out there in open space, 2 1/2 hours by saucer from Earth, according to our Authority, why resort to artificial lights to take this blur of a photo, since the full sunshine blazed at all hours upon the polished silvery sides of the space ship?

It would be unfair to reveal what these nebulous patches of light with port holes and faces pasted on actually were originally, for that would spoil the fun of debunking the story the photos were meant to prove. Adamski himself, on Page 248, admits how bad these photos were, and puts the blame on mysterious rays from the saucers. It happens that radiation spoilage of photographic materials can be identified. It does NOT blur the image placed there by the proper exposure, but it only superimposes upon the photograph a fog or spotty appearance evenly, most visible in the dark parts of the picture. So, this picture appears just as intended to appear - a blurred elongated nebulous light with a background of darkness. Why Adamski didn't include the Earth or Venus, by that marvelous television machine on the saucer, as added evidence, only he can answer. He has photos of saucers over the Moon, so when he had the chance of a lifetime, how could he miss the opportunity to take a photo of the cigar-shaped ship with the Earth as a distant background decoration?

In conclusion, let me affirm that I am not "scoffing at the new wonders" of Adamski, as he predicts in this book that the critics will do; but I am merely pointing out the demonstrable flaws in a few of the crucial details of his story, with the honest hope that rational people will decide positively whether they still believe Adamski took his rides in a flying saucer or ever took a photo of one with or without his telescope.

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(Continued from Page 7)

contain: (1) Rumors and other unsubstantiated information of a nature that is of primary interest to the "insiders" in the saucer field, rather than to the general public; (2) Certain information, such as reaches our office from time to time, which is definite in nature, but which, according to the policy of this and other saucer clubs, is withheld from the general reading public; (3) Any clues we may receive in regard to the "hushing up" of saucer clubs - past, present or future. It is known that certain powerful forces have for some time been working against the saucer movement, but we do not yet know whether these forces are official or unofficial, nor do we know whether in the near future pressure may be brought to bear against SAUCER NEWS. However, should anything occur to hamper or stop publication of SAUCER NEWS, the Newsletter might be our only way of communicating the details. We do not at present expect any such trouble, but it is nevertheless an ever-present danger.

So, if you want to get on the "inside" of saucerdom, and learn the sort of confidential information that ordinarily never reaches the readers of saucer periodicals - then be sure to send us your name and address together with one dollar, and we will put you on our Newsletter mailing list.

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If your subscription to SAUCER NEWS ends with this issue, please don't forget to renew it. Though you may read articles in SAUCER NEWS with which you don't agree, there is no other saucer magazine that offers you as many reputable, scientific, nationally-known contributors as we do; nor is there any other saucer periodical that gives you the advantage of world-wide press clipping services.

The following men are among our frequent contributors: John P. Bessor; M.K. Jessup, author of "The Case for the UFO"; Desmond Leslie, co-author of "Flying Saucers Have Landed"; John Pitt; Frank Scully, author of "Behind the Flying Saucers"; and Harold T. Wilkins, author of "Flying Saucers on the Attack". Other contributors include Justin Case, who is a scientist living in Washington, D. C., and "Dr. D." (another pen name, of course), who is a nuclear physicist living in White Plains, New York.

The December-January issue of SAUCER NEWS will include articles by Harold T. Wilkins, M. K. Jessup, and Justin Case - among others. We know that you won't want to miss it.

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Our supply of worthwhile material for future issues is always encouraging, but we are nevertheless glad to receive contributions from readers. We prefer articles which present new approaches to the subject of saucers, or which offer factual data not yet published elsewhere. - Anyone writing for SAUCER NEWS is free to express his opinions without any apprehension, whether or not these opinions coincide with those of the Editors.

We are also interested in handling more advertising. Our rates are: Fifty cents per line; \$5.00 for half a page (27 lines); and \$10.00 for a full page. Our present circulation is slightly under 2,000. - Ads for the Dec.-Jan. issue must reach us not later than November 20th.

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LAST MINUTE NEWS (Editorialized)

Just as this issue was about to be mailed to our subscribers, a news story came out of such a sensational nature that we felt we must include it. Therefore, this last page of SAUCER NEWS is being added after the planned 18-page edition had already gone to press.

AIR FORCE ADMITS IT IS BUILDING FLYING SAUCERS!Saucer-Type Plane to Fly Near San Diego

The Air Force announced on Oct. 25th that it would soon have a vertical rising, man-bearing jet plane resembling a flying saucer. In a few days the people around San Diego, Calif., will witness flights by this plane, which was manufactured by the Ryan Aeronautical Co. The Air Force added that all previous saucer sightings were illusions or explainable as "conventional phenomena", and that none of these previous sightings was "in fact aircraft of foreign origin". The news report quoted herein (N.Y. Times, Oct. 26th) does not specifically deny the possibility that previous sightings could be accounted for by other American craft.

Second Saucer Project Still Not Ready

A second type of saucer-shaped plane is expected to emerge from the research being carried on by the Air Force under contract with Avro Limited of Canada. News reports as far back as Aug. 23rd stated that this Canadian saucer project had been abandoned by the Canadian government for lack of funds, and had been taken over by the American Air Force. These reports were later confirmed in part by Canadian and American officials. The news stories of Aug. 23rd also added that U.S. military security now shields the three-year-old Avro project so tightly that Canadian military and government representatives and even top officials of the Avro plant have been refused access to it without special permission.

An artist's design of the Avro saucer, released on Oct. 26th, shows a huge disc with a raised central plateau that is serrated on one side by many vanes. Surmounting the plateau is a transparent cockpit like that of a conventional plane. This drawing was released by the Air Force along with a 316 page book containing many hitherto unpublished facts about the Air Force's research regarding flying saucers. A full report on this book will be given in the December-January SAUCER NEWS.

Inescapable Conclusions

It is now known, as SAUCER NEWS pointed out in detail way back last February, that the Germans were experimenting with saucer-like craft toward the end of World War Two. It is also definitely known, as of Oct. 26th, that the Air Force is building saucer-like craft at present, though it still denies being responsible for past sightings. Yet, in the ten years since the end of the War, thousands of reliable people have seen objects which bear an uncanny resemblance to the aircraft the Air Force now admits it is beginning to fly. Are we not justified, therefore, in concluding that a great many of the otherwise unexplained sightings of the past ten years are the result of top-secret American craft? Or shall we assume that space-men are sending saucer-shaped space ships at the same time we are building similar or identical aircraft ourselves? The conclusion is obvious. We of SAUCER NEWS do not claim that Earth is necessarily the whole answer to the saucer mystery, but we do say that it is a much larger part of that answer than many people want to admit.

.....
 NEXT MONTH'S ISSUE will include additional information on the Air Force saucers, and a photo of the recently-released drawing of the Avro saucer. Also, we will announce the most startling offer ever made by a saucer magazine; It involves a one thousand dollar reward that the Editor is offering!