

# SAUCER NEWS

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SAUCER AND UNEXPLAINED CELESTIAL EVENTS RESEARCH SOCIETY

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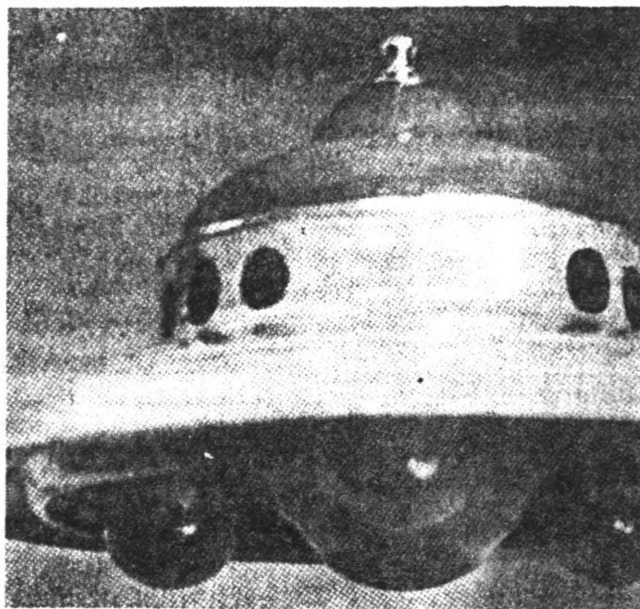
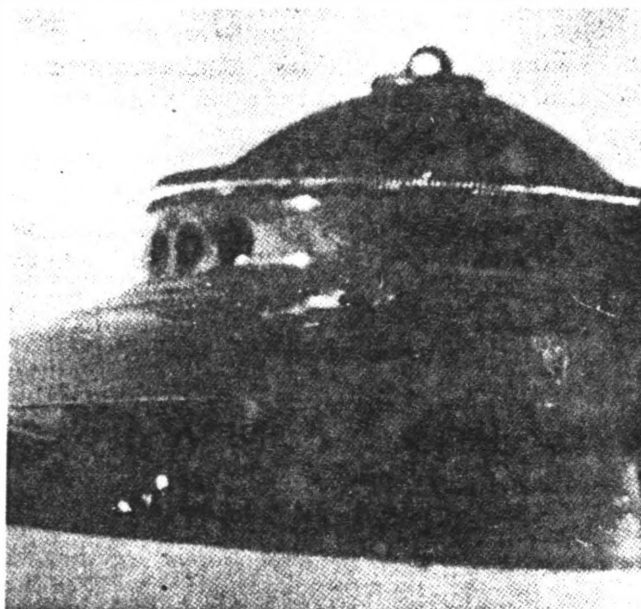
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**EDITOR:**

**JAMES W. MOSELEY**



**WHICH TWIN IS THE PHONY?** Of the two photos above, one is an alleged flying saucer seen and photographed on December 13th, 1952, by George Adamski, co-author of "Flying Saucers Have Landed" and author of "Inside the Space Ships". The other is a photograph of a small model, and was published in the May, 1954 issue of "Yankee" Magazine. The Editor of "Yankee" has written us that their model was made from a Chrysler hub cap, a coffee can, and three ping pong balls. It is our contention that there is a striking similarity between these two pictures! (See Page 6 for the answer to the mystery of which photo is of the "genuine" Adamski saucer.)

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EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article originally appeared in the January 1955 issue of "Nexus" (former name of SAUCER NEWS). Due to the great amount of public interest stirred up by the article, it was reprinted in February, 1955. This third printing is being made in October, 1957.

SOME NEW FACTS ABOUT "FLYING SAUCERS HAVE LANDED"

- by James W. Moseley -

During the past few years, numerous accounts have been given concerning alleged landings on this Planet by space ships, i. e., flying saucers, from other worlds. It is my intention in the following article to consider in detail the most widely publicized of these stories, namely, the one told by Mr. George Adamski. This story is given in detail in "Flying Saucers Have Landed" (British Book Center, published 1953). It is probable that most "Nexus" readers have read this book, which is co-authored by Mr. Adamski and Desmond Leslie; but for the benefit of those who are not familiar with the book, a brief resume of Adamski's portion of it is given below:

George Adamski's Story

Mr. Adamski begins his section of the book by stating that he is a "philosopher, teacher, student, and saucer researcher." Also, for several years he has been an amateur astronomer, and has in his possession two small telescopes: one a 15-incher, housed under a dome, and the other a 6-incher. Though he lives on the slopes of Mt. Palomar, California, where the giant 200-inch telescope is located, Adamski concedes that he has no connection with Palomar Observatory.

Adamski has long been interested in the possibility of life on other planets, but his first attempts at photographing flying saucers came only when, in late 1949, he was visited by two men - J.P. Maxfield and G.L. Bloom - of the Point Loma Navy Electronics Laboratory near San Diego. These men assured Adamski that flying saucers are probably interplanetary, because an Earth government is also making them. They also asked his co-operation in trying to get photographs of these strange craft, on the assumption that Adamski's 6-inch telescope could maneuver more easily than the large telescope at the Observatory. They told Adamski that they planned to make a similar request for photographs from the Observatory itself. Later, on a subsequent visit to Adamski's home at Palomar Gardens, Mr. Bloom confirmed a radio report of a flying saucer said to have landed in Mexico City.

Thus, having been asked by "the military" to co-operate with them in taking saucer photographs, Adamski proceeded to buy more photographic equipment. To quote the book, "Since then, winter and summer, day and night, through heat and cold, winds, rains, and fog, I have spent every moment possible outdoors watching the skies for space craft....Night after night I stayed outdoors watching the heavens....The cold winds wrapped me round and seemed to penetrate the very marrow of my bones. And steaming hot coffee was incapable of warming me. Once I caught such a cold that it took me many weeks to recover, but still I persisted."

Even though Adamski's liason with the Point Loma technicians soon fell through, he continued his efforts at saucer photography, and gradually his efforts were rewarded by an increasing number of good photos, though most of his pictures did not turn out well enough to prove anything. All through this

period, Adamski hoped that some day the time would come when he could make a personal contact with a man from another world. Many times he wandered out onto the desert in hopes of such a contact, but it was not until November 20th, 1952 that he succeeded in making this wish a reality.

In August of 1952 Adamski became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Al Bailey of Winslow, Arizona, and Dr. and Mrs. George Williamson of Prescott, Arizona. (See Footnote #1 below.) The Baileys and Williamsons were as interested in making a contact as was Adamski, and they asked to be invited along the next time he made a trip into the desert. Accordingly, Adamski phoned Williamson on November 18th and arranged to meet the two couples near Desert Center, California, on November 20th. Accompanying Adamski to the rendezvous were Alice Wells, owner of the Palomar Gardens Cafe, and Lucy McGinnis, Adamski's private secretary.

These seven people met on schedule, and proceeded to a point on the highway about 11 miles from Desert Center. The Baileys brought a movie camera, the Williamsons had a still camera, and Adamski brought his 6-inch telescope, binoculars, and a case containing his still camera and gadgets for attaching the camera onto the telescope; also, he had seven film holders and a cheap Brownie camera. Thus, the party was quite well prepared in case they should see a saucer or a space man.

The first unusual occurrence was the sight of a large "mother ship" type of saucer, which appeared at high altitude and was seen by the whole party. As the group was camped right next to the highway when they made this sighting, the "mother ship" could have been seen by any passing motorist, says Adamski.

But Adamski had the feeling that this would not be the spot where he would make contact with a space man. Accordingly, he had Lucy drive him to a place a half mile or so from the highway. He requested that Lucy return and wait with the others for a period of one hour, after which time he would rejoin the group. Thus, for one hour Adamski remained alone on the desert, while the other members of the party watched his activities as best they could from a distance of between a half mile and a mile.

Adamski set up his telescope and other equipment, and within five minutes was rewarded by the sight of a small "scout ship" type saucer some distance away from him. He took seven photos of this "scout ship", though as he notes further along in the story, none of these pictures turned out well for some reason. Not long thereafter, Adamski saw a man approaching him. As Adamski walked up to the man and took a good look at him, he realized that he was looking at a human being from another world. The Visitor looked basically similar to an Earth man, though different in many details of his clothing and personal appearance. But the thing that made it obvious to Adamski that this stranger was indeed from Space, was the beautiful feeling that the sight of the man

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Footnote #1: Bailey and Williamson later co-authored a book of their own called "The Saucers Speak", based on alleged radio and ouija board contacts with space men. Bailey later dropped out of saucer research, but Williamson has remained active. He organized the Telonic Research Center in Arizona, which published a bulletin for about a year. This organization and bulletin are now defunct, and Williamson's activities have shifted to Peru, where he currently heads the Brotherhood of the Seven Rays, a mystic philosophical organization. He has also recently published a second book called "Other Tongues, Other Flesh".

caused him. To quote the book: "The beauty of his form surpassed anything I had ever seen.....I felt like a little child in the presence of one with great wisdom and much love, and I became very humble within myself, for from him was radiating a feeling of infinite understanding and kindness, with supreme humility."

The meeting lasted exactly long enough to use up the remainder of the hour Adamski had allotted himself; During this time Adamski learned, by using mental telepathy and gestures (as the stranger spoke no English), that the man was from Venus, and that his visit here on Earth was due in part to concern over our use of atomic weapons. To express the idea of atomic explosions, the Visitor said "Boom! Boom!". Unfortunately, the man would not allow Adamski to take a photograph of him.

Toward the end of the interview, the Venusian made a point of calling attention to his own footprints. It developed that the soles of the Visitor's shoes were inscribed with significant markings. After the Venusian returned to his "scout ship" and departed, Adamski rejoined his friends. Dr. Williamson happened to have with him a small package of plaster of paris, as "on this trip we tried to be prepared for any eventuality". Plaster casts were therefore made of the footprints, and over the subsequent months attempts have been made to interpret the strange symbols thereon.

In the course of his talk with Adamski, the Venusian had asked permission to take one of Adamski's film packs, with the promise that it would be returned to him before long. Sure enough, on December 13th (i.e., about three weeks later), the same scout ship flew over the vicinity of Palomar Gardens, and Adamski's space friend dropped the film pack out the window. When the film was developed, more strange symbols were found, and they too are now being interpreted by Adamski and his co-workers. On December 13th Adamski succeeded in getting several good photos of the "scout ship". These are reproduced in the book, and one of them is also shown on the cover of this issue. Adamski's account also states, "It (the 'scout ship') was seen and photographed by others." Though these "others" are not named in the text, one of them must be Jerrold Baker, for a blurred close-up shot of a "scout ship" is given in the photographic section of the book, with the following caption: "Flying Saucer Passing Low Over Trees: This photo, taken a few minutes later (i.e., a few minutes after Adamski's series of Dec. 13th) was made by Sargeant Jerrold E. Baker with a Brownie Kodak camera as the saucer flew away and passed rapidly over the low hill on which he was standing. The blurred effect is due to the rapid speed at which the craft was moving."

As if this were not confirmation enough, Adamski's account is further strengthened by the inclusion in the book of sworn statements by each of the six people (other than himself) who were present at the November 20th contact. These affidavits read as follows: "I/we the undersigned, do solemnly state that I/we have read the account herein of the personal contact between George Adamski and a man from another world, brought here in his Flying Saucer "Scout Ship"; and that I/we was/were a party to and witness to the event as herein recounted."

Adamski's portion of "Flying Saucers Have Landed" concludes with an appendix, which describes a meeting held on June 1st, 1953, at which flying saucers were discussed by several qualified men. The most noteworthy features of this appendix are some remarks attributed to Al Chop, former Public Inform-

ation Officer at the Pentagon, and the following statement attributed to Pev Marley, a cameraman for Warner Brothers Studios in Hollywood. Mr. Marley is quoted as having said that Adamski's pictures, if faked, were the cleverest he had ever seen, rivaling a Houdini. Marley pointed out that the shadows on the saucers, and also on the ground, correspond to such a remarkable degree that they could not be faked, and to fake such pictures would require costly equipment which Adamski obviously does not possess and which, even then, would not assure such a result.

#### Some of the Flaws

I have done my best to relate the above account without sarcasm or prejudice of any kind, though in view of the detailed study I have made of this story, I must admit that I find it difficult to present it without editorializing a little here and there. However, if I have made my account too brief to suit those of you who have not yet read "Flying Saucers Have Landed", it is merely because of limitations of space; and if I have seemed to emphasize some phases of the narrative more than others, it is because I now intend to raise an objection to nearly every portion of the story as I have presented it above.

There are others besides myself who have studied the Adamski story, and their conclusions vary according to their own particular "bent" and also according to how thoroughly and open-mindedly they have studied the evidence. To two of these fellow researchers- namely Mr. Jerrold Baker and Mr. John Pitt, of Surrey, England - I am deeply indebted for some of the material I am about to present. I am also indebted to other informants whom I am not at liberty to name. But in all due modesty, I must say that to the best of my knowledge, very few researchers have made as complete a survey of the Adamski tale as I have. I have traveled personally through Arizona and California, interviewing all the principals mentioned in the story, with the exception of Mrs. Bailey. Through interviews and lengthy correspondence I have made it my business to obtain all possible details concerning the "inside story" of Adamski's portion of "Flying Saucers Have Landed". Therefore, I now proceed to give you - not opinions - but to the best of my knowledge and ability, facts, fully mindful of the libel laws which compel me not to deviate from the truth.

Point One: Taking these points more or less in the order of their occurrence in the narrative, the first objection I raise is that Mr. Bloom, of the Point Loma Navy Laboratory, stated to me on the phone when I was in San Diego that he has been grossly misquoted in "Flying Saucers Have Landed". In particular, he claimed to have no knowledge whatsoever of a saucer landing in Mexico City.

Point Two: In the book (but omitted in my summary) is the following statement by Adamski: "If these (saucers) were secret experimental military devices, I would not be allowed to copyright my photographs and send them so publicly through the mails. And I sent a set of them to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. In the interests of national security they would have stopped me, if I was photographing our own secret craft. They never have." This statement is, in all probability, true; but the same arguments would apply if Adamski was photographing extraterrestrial craft, if we are to assume that there are extraterrestrial aircraft in our atmosphere, and that the Air Force does not want details or proof in regard to these objects to be given out to the public. The obvious conclusion is that Adamski is not photographing any sort of craft at all, that the Air Force knows this, and therefore does not bother him. (Note:

Adamski has run into really serious difficulty with "officialdom" only once, as far as I know, and that was for circulating among a group of "intimates" a ridiculous letter purporting to show that certain military officials back up the authenticity of his story and photos.)

Point Three: When I first read "Flying Saucers Have Landed", I was impressed by the fact that Adamski's story was backed up by four people (the Baileys and the Williamsons) whom Adamski knew only slightly. Although the text does not explicitly say so, I came to the conclusion (as many other readers did, no doubt), that these four were impartial, reasonably conservative, well educated people, not prone to indulge in hoaxes or be easily swayed by a hoax perpetrated upon themselves. I learned, however, from my own investigations, that all four were already ardent "Believers" before they made the November 20th contact, and that none had any particular educational advantages that would qualify them as expert or impartial observers. In particular, Williamson, though a pleasant enough young man, admits that he has no degree entitling himself to be called a "doctor", even though he allows himself to be called "Dr. Williamson" throughout the book - just as Adamski, among his friends and admirers (though not in the book), is known affectionately as "professor", without benefit of any degree. Put together, I think these facts add up to an entirely new picture of Adamski and his six witnesses. When we remember that two of Adamski's witnesses were close personal friends (one the owner of the property where he lives and the other his secretary), and when we find that none of the other four can be called either impartial or objective, then, I believe, a new light is thrown on the whole situation.

Point Four: The photographs: This subject has already been partly covered in the paragraph on the cover of this volume. Incidentally, it is the photo on the right that is the "phony", and the one on the left is the "genuine" "scout ship" photographed by Mr. Adamski. Additional remarks will be made further along concerning the photograph bearing Jerrold Baker's name; and indeed, a veritable volume could be written concerning the other photographs, some of which appear as "scout ships", others as "mother ships", and still others as mere spots of light without any definite form. But perhaps it will suffice here to quote a few of the remarks made by Arthur C. Clarke in the Journal of the British Interplanetary Society, March, 1954:

"Mr. Adamski's hobby is photographing flying saucers, and he undoubtedly is the most successful at this interesting art.....There are (in the book) several close-ups of space ships, leaving no doubt that they are artifacts. The uncanny resemblance (of the 'scout ships') to electric light fittings with table tennis balls fixed underneath them has already been pointed out.....To us, the perspective is all wrong, and though this is a qualitative impression perhaps not susceptible to rigorous proof, the pictures seem to be of small objects photographed from very close up and not of a large object seen through a telescope. Many people, including, we suspect, Mr. Adamski, do not realize that a large object seen through a telescope bringing it to within 20 feet looks quite different from an object itself 20 feet away....

"We have a much more serious comment, however, to make on photograph #3, which purports to show a fleet of saucers taking off from the Moon. Alas, something has gone wrong here. We would like Mr. Adamski to account for the fact that one of his saucers appears to be inside the telescope. This would not be apparent to anyone who was unacquainted with lunar geography, but an inspection of the background shows that the line of saucers is not clear of

the Moon's edge, as appears at first sight, but extends off the field of view of the lens altogether. It is odd to say the least that Mr. Adamski's discriminating telescope is able to see a saucer and to ignore the Moon shining around it."

Point Five: Disagreement among witnesses: At least one of Adamski's six sworn witnesses no longer upholds the account as presented in the book. Mr. Al Bailey, who is a railroad worker in Winslow, Arizona, told me in a personal interview that he did not see the space man with whom Adamski allegedly talked, nor did he see the "scout ship" that allegedly landed on the desert. He did see the "mother ship", and some flashes of light in the direction where Adamski was supposed to be during the contact. To the best of his knowledge, no one else present saw any more than he did. Furthermore, a drawing in the book, supposedly made by Alice Wells while watching Adamski and the Visitor through binoculars, could not in Bailey's opinion have been made from that distance (i. e., about a mile away), nor was it made that day as far as he knows. Although Bailey admits that Adamski's account is not true in all details, he feels that Adamski's contact may actually have taken place, though he himself cannot vouch for it. I therefore feel that, if a hoax was involved, Mr. Bailey was duped rather than being in on it, for he further states that he believes that the advance text of the book sent him by Adamski, and on the basis of which he made his sworn statement, was not the same text actually used in "Flying Saucers Have Landed". (See Footnote #2 below.)

These points are further borne out by a letter from Bailey to Mr. Baker, dated June 1st, 1954, from which I now quote: "I am well aware of the placement and disposition of all members of the party that day (November 20th, 1952.) I also feel sure that no one saw any more than I did. (Italics mine.) There is a possible exception, and it is this: At the time of returning to the spot where Adamski was, he took Williamson off alone to the spot where the alleged footprints were. Just what transpired then, I have no way of knowing, nor did I make any inquiries at the time....There is a remote chance that during this interval he too saw the space man....I will no longer place myself on record to back up or refute anyone in such a controversial escapade again with no better proof than was mine at that time."

Point Six: Mr. Al Chop, who, it has been noted, is quoted at length in the appendix of the book, told me in a personal interview that he is misquoted, and that he has considered suing Mr. Adamski because of this fact. Similarly, in a phone conversation with me, Pev Marley denied having made the statements attributed to him, and also denied the rumor, circulated by Adamski and a few of his admirers, that Marley had blown up one of the Adamski "scout ship" photos and found, in the blow-up, the head of a man looking out of one of the "portholes".

Point Seven: Burning questions left unanswered by the book: How did the Venusian's footprints turn out so well on desert sand, in an area in

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Footnote #2: Bailey apparently made his sworn statement based on Adamski's original manuscript, which was later edited, expanded, and "improved" by a mysterious "C.L.J.", whose editing is acknowledged by Adamski in some editions of "Flying Saucers Have Landed", and omitted in others. As we revealed in our February-March 1957 issue of SAUCER NEWS, "C.L.J." is Clara L. John, a Washington D. C. friend and admirer of Adamski, and currently the editor of "The Little Listening Post".

which, according to a West Coast informant, there had been no rain for several months?

In the book (but omitted from my summary) Adamski says that American aircraft were seen overhead several times during the November 20th contact. These planes were apparently trying to catch the "mother ship" and the "scout ship". Why, therefore, were the saucers not reported by the pilots of these aircraft? If any such confirmatory evidence were available, Mr. Adamski would have it by now. The fact that he does not have it seems to indicate that there were no airplanes overhead that day.

If the space man was indeed from Venus, how was he able to defy every scientific principle by existing so easily and comfortably in the Earth's atmosphere, since it is a well known fact that the atmosphere, etc., on Venus is entirely different from ours? And how was the Venusian able to defy every law of probability by looking so similar to earth men?

Why did no one succeed in taking any movies or decent still pictures of the saucers seen during the November 20th contact?

And last but not least, what was the necessity of Adamski having his companions remain at such a great distance during his contact? Could this have been to make it easier to perpetrate a hoax on some of his friends (those who were not co-conspirators)?

#### The Evidence Presented by Mr. Jerrold Baker

Jerrold Baker is a young saucer researcher who, after his discharge from the Army a few years ago, became personally acquainted with Frank Scully (author of "Behind the Flying Saucers") and George Adamski. From November 12th 1952 until January 12th, 1953, Baker lived and worked with Mr. Adamski at Palomar Gardens, earning his board and keep by working as a secretary, chauffeur, and general handyman. Thus, Baker was present during the critical period covered in "Flying Saucers Have Landed." The reader will recall that November 20th and December 13th are the two important dates in Adamski's narrative.

I met Jerrold Baker at Scully's home some time ago, but did not know then of Baker's intimate knowledge of the details of the Adamski story. Now, in a letter dated September 11th, 1954, Baker writes me the following startling facts: "1. I did not take the Brownie snapshot accredited to me; 2. This was not the only Brownie picture taken; 3. George Adamski was the photographer, and the other Brownie pictures were destroyed at his request by Lucy McGinnis; 4. The photograph was not taken on the date indicated (i.e., not on December 13th); 5. The desert contact was pre-planned and Adamski related the details to me of what was to take place there previous to the venture.... 6. Lucy (McGinnis) purchased the plaster of paris in Escondito (Calif.) with me, and it was Adamski who carried it (on November 20th), not Williamson."

At this point I wish to state that whereas I do not know Mr. Baker well, and therefore cannot be absolutely certain of his motives for coming forward at this time, I nevertheless do know this: (1) That I have offered Baker no money or other inducement; (2) That by admitting that he was duped by the Adamski hoax he is gaining nothing, as far as I can see, except the knowledge that through his efforts and mine, the truth on the Adamski matter is at last coming to light; (3) That much of his evidence corresponds with inform-

ation I have received from other reliable sources, and which I therefore readily accept as true; (4) That no one, other than Adamski and his six witnesses, has as great a first-hand knowledge of the incidents described in "Flying Saucers Have Landed" as does Mr. Baker.

Baker's information is contained in a number of letters and other documents that he has kindly lent me. Therefore, rather than run the risk of coloring Baker's information by putting it into my own words, I will tell his story mainly by quoting from these various documents.

First, here, in part, is a sworn statement made by Mr. Baker on June 29th, 1954: "To whom it may concern: In a recent book, "Flying Saucers Have Landed," an alleged photograph of a flying saucer was credited to Sargeant Jerrold E. Baker. I, the undersigned, am the said party....I make this statement in hopes of separating facts from fiction, truth from lies, and the real from the unreal. I did not take the alleged photograph accredited to me. The alleged photograph was taken with the Brownie camera, along with three or four similar photos, by Mr. George Adamski, on the morning of December 12th, 1952, and not on December 13th, 1952, as indicated (in the book)".

In a letter to me dated November 18th, 1954, Baker states: "Shortly after beginning work at Palomar Gardens, I had a long discussion with George Adamski, in which I tried to point out his slipshod manner of publishing what saucer photographs he had taken during the five years previous. In the discussion, I suggested that he not be the only photographer present during a flight of saucers over Mount Palomar.....It was my suggestion that he be located at one spot with his telescope and camera while I or any other individual be located at another spot on the property with a different type of camera.....Much to my amazement, within a week after this suggestion, George Adamski early one morning disclosed the fact that he had taken pictures with the Brownie camera, adjacent to his cabin. The date of the photography was December 12th. I chauffeured Alice Wells to Escondido to purchase the week's supply of restaurant articles. On our return, there was a fire on the slopes of Mount Palomar, and we stopped at the ranger station to ascertain its location....I insert this to perhaps give you some means of substantiating my whereabouts. Alice Wells liked me very much and if anyone would reveal the truth, she would be the one, but her admiration for George Adamski proves the greater, and I feel she would be likely to protect him.

"However, there are two other people who can provide you with the necessary proof of my claims regarding the photographs. They are: (1) Mr. Detwiler, the professional photographer who processes Adamski's work. (See Footnote #3 below.) He must fully recall the dates on which the photographs were presented to him. Secondly, he also developed the additional negatives to substantiate the erroneous fact of merely one Brownie photo. (2) Mr. Hal Nelson, who was and is presently an investigator for the United States Civil Service. ...Hal was present the morning Mr. Detwiler and his wife delivered said photographs to Palomar Gardens, and can verify seeing more than one Brownie snapshot."

Here I must interrupt Baker's account for a moment, to state that although I met Mr. Detwiler while I was in California, I did not yet know of the controversy over the Brownie photo, and therefore did not ask him about

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Footnote #3: Detwiler has died since this account was written in 1954.

it. However, I did ask Detwiler what he thought, in general, of Adamski's photographs, and his answer was as follows: He himself does no "fakery" in the processing of the pictures, and he receives genuine negatives from Adamski. Therefore, if Adamski's pictures are not genuine, then the "fakery" on Adamski's part does not consist of retouched negatives, but rather, it consists of the use of models. Detwiler says that he has no way of knowing whether or not Adamski uses models, or whether the photographs are of genuine saucers.

Now back to Baker's account. This time, I quote from a letter from Baker to Frank Scully, dated January 31st, 1954: "Case 'A': He (Adamski) has taken hundreds of photographs. Here are the most astounding photographs obtained thus far on the elusive saucers. This man claims he has spent untold hours watching and waiting, both day and night, to obtain the pictures. (See Page 2, next to last paragraph.) This is not true. I know that he knows exactly when a (space) ship is coming, and is there at the precise instant to snap the picture. It is a planned, purposeful action, not the mere chance which he implies. Why the necessity of the deception? Is it as he claims? Perhaps yes; but more likely, NO.

"Case 'B': Contact with space man on the desert: Here again, misleading, untrue stories are concocted to have the public accept what is supposed to be a fact....It is too purposeful, planned, and with peculiar motives. I was with Lucy when the plaster of paris was bought prior to the trip. I purchased the photographic plates myself. And, I accidentally heard a tape recorded account of what was to transpire on the desert, who was to go, etc., several days before the party left Palomar Gardens. Though this recording was a 'communication through psychic means', the account as presented (in the book) is entirely untrue. Regardless of the reasons presented to you or me, the witnesses, or the reading public, its manner of presentation to the public has been misleading and false."

In another letter, Baker expands on this point: "The tape recording I heard was a metaphysical discourse received through Professor Adamski approximately one week before the desert contact. I had heard about ten minutes of the tape-recorded talk when Lucy came to the office and advised me not to play the tape recorder. From this brief behind-the-scenes listening, I was able to determine that the desert contact was not a mere stab in the dark or a picnic on the desert, but a planned operation."

"Case 'C' (again quoting from Baker's letter to Scully): The Brownie Snapshot: You are presently familiar with this episode so I will not have to go into it again. However, in talking with this man (Adamski) when we met in town last week, he urged me to continue using my name on the picture because, 'You have to enter the back door sometimes to get the truth across.' What kind of a fool does he think we are, Frank? And actually, what kind of imbeciles are we to pledge our support to such stories? Is not all this a corruption of the truth? I say it is! I know it is! I will not condone it or support it any longer."

The above letter was written on January 31st, 1954. On November 2nd, 1953, Adamski, in an obvious effort to induce Baker to "stay in line", had written Baker as follows: "Now you know that the picture connected with your name is in the book, too - the one taken by the well with the Brownie. And with people knowing that you are interested in flying saucers as you have been, and buying the book as they are.....you could do yourself a lot of good.

For you have plenty of knowledge about these things (i. e., saucers), whereby you could give lectures in the evenings. There is a demand for this! You could support yourself by the picture in the book with your name. Remember that you are as much publicized in the book as I am, as far as the picture is concerned. And having the knowledge you have of these things, you have your break right here."

Notice that Adamski does not say "the picture in the book which you took", but rather, "the picture in the book with your name". Has not Baker proved his contention right here? Furthermore, if the blurred effect in the "Baker photo" is due to the saucer being out of focus rather than, as Adamski claims, in motion - then the "saucer" must be less than ten feet from the camera, as anything beyond ten feet is in focus with a Brownie!

Yes, Adamski attempted to bring Baker "back in line", as noted above, but the present state of the controversy can be summarized by the following letter from Baker to Desmond Leslie dated August 4th, 1954. After reiterating that he did not take the Brownie photograph, Baker states: "I am fully cognizant that words and accusations that prove unfounded are vain. So - with such an awareness and knowledge - I am proceeding to take whatever action I deem congruent with the nature of the Adamski fabrications, being confident that sufficient evidence to substantiate my claims is in my possession at this time. I readily admit that I fell victim to a hoax. I sustained the blow, and condoned the erroneous stories. But I have not supported them in any way, shape or form. And presently, under existing conditions, I will no longer continue to condone the erroneous stories or fabrications of any party connected with flying saucers...."

Finally, here is one more extract from a personal letter written by Baker to a friend of his: "Shortly before his disappearance, Karl Hunrath called a number of people. (See Footnote #4 below.) Among these were Frank Scully, Manon Darlaine, and Mrs. Wilkinson.....He denied Adamski's pictures as being real. He even told Mrs. Darlaine he saw the model. This I cannot confirm or deny. However, I can truthfully state that both Karl and I did see something one morning on our way down to the Palomar Gardens Cafe from our cabin, that closely resembled a skeleton for a saucer mock-up. It was a piece of wooden frame in a circular shape with strips of copper, about one inch in width, strung in circles on this wooden frame....We both questioned George Adamski about this paraphernalia behind his cabin, at which he grew somewhat uneasy, (italics mine), and assured us that what we saw was his own television antenna. I cannot say one way or the other, that it was or that it wasn't. But it is interesting and important considering the mathematical analysis made by several astronomers, who claim the photos couldn't be of anything but a small model."

This same information has been conveyed to me by other reliable informants.

#### Conclusion

The parade of evidence in regard to "Flying Saucers Have Landed" could go on almost indefinitely. Naturally, I have used my most sensational

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Footnote #4: The mysterious disappearance of Karl Hunrath and Jack Wilkinson is another very interesting story, but outside the scope of the present article.

material in this article, but were it not for limitations of space, I could give dozens of other examples, from Baker's files as well as my own, which would show other small and large matters of fact on which Mr. Adamski has "slipped up". If there is sufficient reader demand, I will give some of this additional information in a future issue of "Nexus".

In the meanwhile, let us remember that I am not saying - nor is Mr. Baker, that George Adamski's account is necessarily entirely untrue. In the final analysis, the true story may be known in its entirety only by Adamski himself. All any outsider can do, in regard to what another man claims to have seen and done, is to point out flaws in that man's narrative. However, I do believe most definitely that Adamski's narrative contains enough flaws to place in very serious doubt both his veracity and his sincerity. Furthermore, I am hoping that in the light of all the previously unpublished facts contained in this article, the reader will be moved to make for himself a careful re-evaluation of the worth of the Adamski book.

One final note: On my own part, at least, I am moved by no personal antagonism of any kind toward either George Adamski, Desmond Leslie, or any of the other principals in this narrative. Ever since my meeting with Adamski about a year ago, I have been convinced that he is a kindly man who would do harm to no one. If he has written a fraudulent book, perhaps he did so not so much for personal profit, but to put across, in dramatic form, philosophical principles in which he sincerely believes. In any case, his book has entertained thousands, and injured no one. But I sincerely believe that if the truth concerning the flying saucers is ever to be arrived at, someone must now and then perform the rather thankless task of sifting away the "saucer fiction" from the "saucer facts". It is with this goal in mind, and no other, that I have written the above account.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article originally appeared in the June-July 1955 issue of SAUCER NEWS. It is written by the woman who was later to become Jerrold Baker's wife. She gives an excellent picture, in our opinion, of the strange behind-the-scenes happenings at Palomar Gardens around the time that the events in "Flying Saucers Have Landed" took place. The article was written in answer to counter-charges made by Desmond Leslie as a result of the article you have just read.

#### FURTHER REVELATIONS ABOUT ADAMSKI

- by Irma Baker -

I met George Williamson and Al Bailey first a day or two after the Desert Contact. I saw Williamson only one other time until he moved bag and baggage to Palomar Gardens. At this time, Lucy McGinnis and George Adamski told me that Williamson was having trouble and had been ever since his arrival, with "low spirits" taking over his body, and that George was trying to help him, as Williamson was now controlled by this "low element".

On January 3rd, 1953, I drove to Palomar Gardens again with friends. We were approached by Lucy very confidentially for funds, as no one there had money (nor ever did, for that matter), and by then work was being done to prepare another half-finished cabin and furnish it for three men- George Williamson, Karl Hunrath, and Jerrold Baker. These three were to form the "Adamski Foundation". We were told that Karl Hunrath was an inventor par excellence,

and was having his equipment shipped from the east for use on George's property. Some of this equipment consisted of magnetic frequency machinery designed with an eye to contacting a saucer and bringing it down on Palomar.

On January 10th I revisited Palomar and viewed the photographic plate - the one with hieroglyphics, supposedly dropped on George's premises by a saucer. I viewed this on a screen through a projection machine rigged by Karl Hunrath. I will only say at this time that I feel a space man capable of space travel, superior intelligence, and such a superior way of life as described by George, should have figured out an easier way of communicating with our present level of evolution!

Another thing that troubled us all was the manner in which Hunrath, Williamson, and Baker all disappeared from the Cafe after viewing the plate, whereas prior to this they had been most friendly toward us, and Williamson had danced original Indian dances, etc., for our benefit. I was puzzled and of course suspicious.

Two days later, on January 12th, 1953, I received a tearful and pathetically distraught telephone call from Lucy McGinnis, from a tavern just below Adamski's property. (George did not have a phone.)

"Irma", said Lucy, "Please do something fast. Professor Adamski said to call you and that you would know just who to phone. This is an emergency. The 'boys' are threatening to shoot down our own jets with that awful machine!" She continued by saying that the machine she had told me about had arrived, and that Hunrath said he would just as soon bring down our own jets with it as a saucer. She said that the Professor had become righteously indignant and ordered them off the premises, and that they- the Professor, Lucy, and Alice Wells (owner of Palomar Gardens) - were frightened to death that "the boys" would return and do them harm.

By this time, I was a bit punchy! I told Lucy to remain by the phone. I took her number and said I would call her back.

First, I called a close friend, a Lieutenant in Navy Meteorology, stationed in San Diego. He advised me not to get involved but suggested that I call the O.S.I. or Army Intelligence.

I called the office of the O.S.I. I reported exactly what Lucy had told me, and gave them her name and telephone number. They assured me they would call her immediately, and that they would also call the F.B.I. The O.S.I. did this as I waited.

I was intrigued. I couldn't resist the urge to learn more about all this, because by then I was well aware that every story told by George and his disciples could be interpreted to have a different meaning. So I gathered three other people in my car, and drove to Palomar Gardens. We arrived shortly after dinner. The F.B.I. and O.S.I. men were already there. Here are some of the highlights of what George said to these men in the presence of myself and three other witnesses:

#### Adamski's Statements to the F.B.I. and O.S.I. Agents

1. Karl Hunrath (whom George had formerly called an esteemed col-

league and close friend) was now a beast, an uncontrolled monster, and a sadist. He had an ego complex and was anti-female to the point of insulting the women. He had stated that it was irrelevant if he brought down American jets by use of the magnetic machine in his quest of grounding a saucer. He was practicing occultism, but had only progressed to the point of "being taken over by a beast". He had threatened George all of a sudden - "a weak, feeble old man, afraid for his very life." (George is really quite strong, and much bigger than Hunrath.)

2. Dr. George Williamson wasn't really a doctor at all. He only posed as one, and used an honorary degree to gain recognition. (This is really true, and is common knowledge in select circles, but this is a case of the pot calling the kettle black.) Williamson was on Palomar to have Professor Adamski help him. He was constantly being taken over by a "low element" of spirit which would put him out cold for sometimes as long as an hour at a time. Of course, no good "element" would think of doing such a thing. Williamson was posing as a medium, but was a fake, because Adamski had proved many times (to his own satisfaction) that when Williamson went into a trance, he was only putting on; - and his study of Indian lore, etc., enabled him to pretend as though an Ancient Being was speaking through him as a guide. (By this time the F.B.I. men must have inwardly burst into convulsions of laughter!) Williamson was weak and spineless, and had left his poor pregnant wife. (It is true that he did for a time, but not with intentions of separation.) He had left her to trek up to Palomar and stay there eating the food from Adamski's poor table. George asserted to the F.B.I. that he knew this as he was a real medium. He related experiences to them of tests put to him by his Teachers. Lucy's head bobbed up and down all the time in silent agreement with every word Adamski said. The F.B.I. and O.S.I. men sat silent and wide-eyed. "I am the only real medium", George repeated to them many times. (The poor F.B.I! What they go through to earn the taxpayers' money! I'll bet this was a new experience for them!)

3. Jerrold Baker was a nice quiet boy - always writing letters to his mother. He seemed like such a good fellow. He must have been really taken in by the other two. Of course he (George) wasn't always too sure about Baker. He did seem to have a weak character. He always agreed with everybody, and wasn't ever disagreeable. George sometimes wondered if maybe he was a secret investigator, "but then you fellows can find out better than I can about that, ha-ha!" - Anyhow, Baker did receive regular checks from the American Air Force while he was here at Palomar, but never paid any rent. "I would like to collect that, of course", said George. (No mention was made of the work Jerrold did there and which I witnessed, from typing by the hour, chopping logs, and washing dishes, to waiting on tables in the Cafe, etc. The statement about the checks was another falsehood, but I didn't learn that till later.)

All three men were accused of having attempted to hi-jack the Professor's mail. Lucy was supposed to have called the police to stop them. All this took place in Escondito. (The true story is that Hunrath, on being confronted by Lucy in Escondito, called a policeman to make this fanatical woman let them alone, as she threatened all sorts of things if they left Palomar. Jerry had been delegated to pick up Adamski's mail as a representative of Palomar Gardens. This Adamski had to admit to the F.B.I. when questioned. The fact that they were bringing George's mail back with their own to the Cafe did not come out till later, when it was learned that the fracas in Escondito occurred before they had packed the car with their personal belongings. At the

time of the fracas their belongings were still in the cabin on Adamski's property, to which they had every intention of returning.)

It seemed apparent that any and all means to discredit these three must be made that night. But why? Because they wished to leave the Adamski stronghold. Why should that disturb him so? I couldn't help but see just how disturbed he was - shaken and scared. The F.B.I. agents assured him repeatedly that they didn't believe the men intended to return to Palomar to attempt to harm him. It seemed to me that there was only one answer: "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned." Adamski, although a man, had obviously been scorned. The three new disciples had walked out, and for a reason. What that reason was I was determined to find out, and did. It was also obvious that three disciples don't up and leave the "Master" unless they have discovered that his feet of clay are showing!

Adamski made no mention that night of any money stolen by anyone, although he did later. They had all the mail there. The F.B.I. determined that, and George reluctantly admitted that "they hadn't made off with a thing, of course, but they might have but for Lucy." George added as a further thought, "Hell, there might have been a check in the mail for all I know. People are always sending me donations."

"Was there?" asked the F.B.I.

"I don't think so, but I haven't opened all the mail yet," George answered. But if any chance or opportunity to pin a theft on anyone had arisen, he would have done so then and there! The present answer is pretty damned obvious!

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My friend the meteorologist went to the F.B.I. some time later, and checked this whole affair for me. He disbelieved in Adamski, and relished the opportunity to get his own story on him, which of course he did. The F.B.I. was then watching George for more "slips" in his oratory efforts in the Cafe, in which he often elaborated on his confidential knowledge of troop, atomic, and secret military movements, supposedly passed on to him by his military contacts and informants. The F.B.I. had him listed as a complete crackpot, and completely discredited his report on Hunrath, Williamson, and Baker, as the ravings of a jealous madman. (George would often elaborate on stories he heard in the Cafe from servicemen, and because of his exaggerations, a private or corporal in passing his story would be identified as "the military" or a "top notcher". Much of Adamski's pattern today is precisely the same. He continually uses witnesses' testimony, which he perverts to use in furthering his beliefs.)

#### Some Further Points Regarding Adamski's Claims

1. Mayme Maum was not present the day Detwiler returned the Brownie snapshots to Adamski, in spite of Desmond Leslie's claim that she was. I confronted her at the recent saucer convention at Giant Rock, California, and she admitted that she and I went up to Palomar together and arrived at a later time. When invited to walk the length of two automobiles to meet the Nelson Brothers who were present when the Brownie photos arrived, she reneged and backed down completely.

2. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scully, as well as Hal and Wally Nelson, witnessed my efforts the same day as the Giant Rock Convention (March, 1955) to engage George Adamski in an out and out discussion of the Brownie snapshot. I challenged him and he evaded me for three solid hours.

3. Adamski has changed his space man story distinctly from the way it was the first several times I heard it. I took notes at the time, and therefore am sure that the story has changed.

4. The original communication between Adamski and the space man consisted purely of telepathy. His later meetings with these space men (after publication of "Flying Saucers Have Landed") always were in a bar in Los Angeles, where they met him and then supposedly drove him (as he can't see well enough to drive himself) to isolated spots for conferences. If space men are meeting people like George in bars, I feel that I prefer not to meet one myself!

5. I questioned George Williamson in April of 1954, to find out whether or not he ever saw the space man during the November 20th 1952 contact, and he answered me a straight NO! Furthermore, I told him I thought Adamski was lying about the material facts of the meeting, and that I believed if it happened at all it was spiritual in nature - and he agreed!

This was the point Adamski and I fell out on first. I contended that the law of averages prohibited life on other planets from being exactly as we are, because atomic nuclei respond differently to different atmospheric conditions. He replied that in order to get across to the people his teachings and philosophies, he couldn't be too "mystical", as he put it, and that he must present all the happenings on a very material basis because that is how people want them. I contended that this was as good as lying! He answered, "Sometimes to gain admittance, one has to go around by the back door." To gain admittance to what? The cloud of literary achievement? Or public acclaim? The latter I do not agree with!

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EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article is a review of "Inside the Space Ships", the book that Adamski wrote as a sequel to "Flying Saucers Have Landed". The article originally appeared in the October-November 1955 issue of SAUCER NEWS. Lonzo Dove, the author, is an amateur astronomer of considerable standing.

INSIDE THE SPACE SHIPS  
- Reviewed by Lonzo Dove -

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 of even the basic principles of the sciences of astronomy, optics, and biology.

On Page 76 of the book, Adamski, inside a saucer, 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  $2\frac{1}{2}$  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, could not 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  $27\frac{1}{3}$  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 the Moon is a physical absurdity. On the Moon, the zones of lesser sunlight are to the North and 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 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 out 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 a 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 you can 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 heavenly body, any meteor close enough to be seen would be reflecting sunlight, and so would 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 which he claims to have seen in the floor of the space ship, and through which he merely, without eyepiece, looked down upon Earth from "many miles high" and saw details on the ground - at midnight and 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 the image is viewed. To say nothing of the mystery of Adamski's seeing the "black shadows" 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 distance 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 having seen the wonders of Venus before the amazing episode related in "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. Adamski apparently does not realize that radiation mass-energy decreases with the square of the distance from a given area, and that 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 it will be discovered that the same temperature is registered in the 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 errors and much more of the same 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 of 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 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-shaped ship, or just in a strip along the port holes? Is that elongated fuzzy blur the outline of the cigar-shaped space 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 foot distance the inner ends of both tubes couldn't 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,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  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 those 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 a saucer, with or without his telescope.

ARE YOU ON OUR SPECIAL NEWSLETTER MAILING LIST? Since December, 1955, irregularly-issued Newsletters have been made available to SAUCER NEWS subscribers who want to be on the inside of the strange and baffling behind-the-scenes events in saucer research. These Newsletters often contain material that we consider "too hot to handle" in the regularly-scheduled issues of our magazine. Any SAUCER NEWS subscriber can be placed on the special Newsletter mailing list for an indefinite period of time for the price of \$1.00. Recent Newsletters have dealt in detail with the current Peruvian adventures of George Williamson, key witness to Adamski's 1952 desert contact. As of this writing, Williamson appears to have given up his Peruvian metaphysical colony at least temporarily, and is rumored to be heading back to the United States for a lecture tour. Future issues of the Newsletter will tell you about these and other equally interesting events, just as soon as sufficient information is received here at our Headquarters. Don't miss out! Send us your name and address today, while you're thinking about it, and let us put you down for the Newsletter. We can't guarantee when or where something sensational will break, but when it does, our organization will have the inside facts, through our world-wide network of correspondents, clipping services, and other informational sources.

NEW AIR FORCE STATEMENT AVAILABLE: A new "fact sheet" was issued by the Air Force in October, 1957, and can be obtained without cost by writing to the following address: Major L.J. Tacker, Information Services USAF, Pentagon (Room 4C-916), Washington 25, D. C. - Meanwhile, you can still obtain the 80-page-long Project Bluebook Special Report #14 by sending \$1.50 to Dr. Leon Davidson, Box S, 64 Prospect St., White Plains, New York.