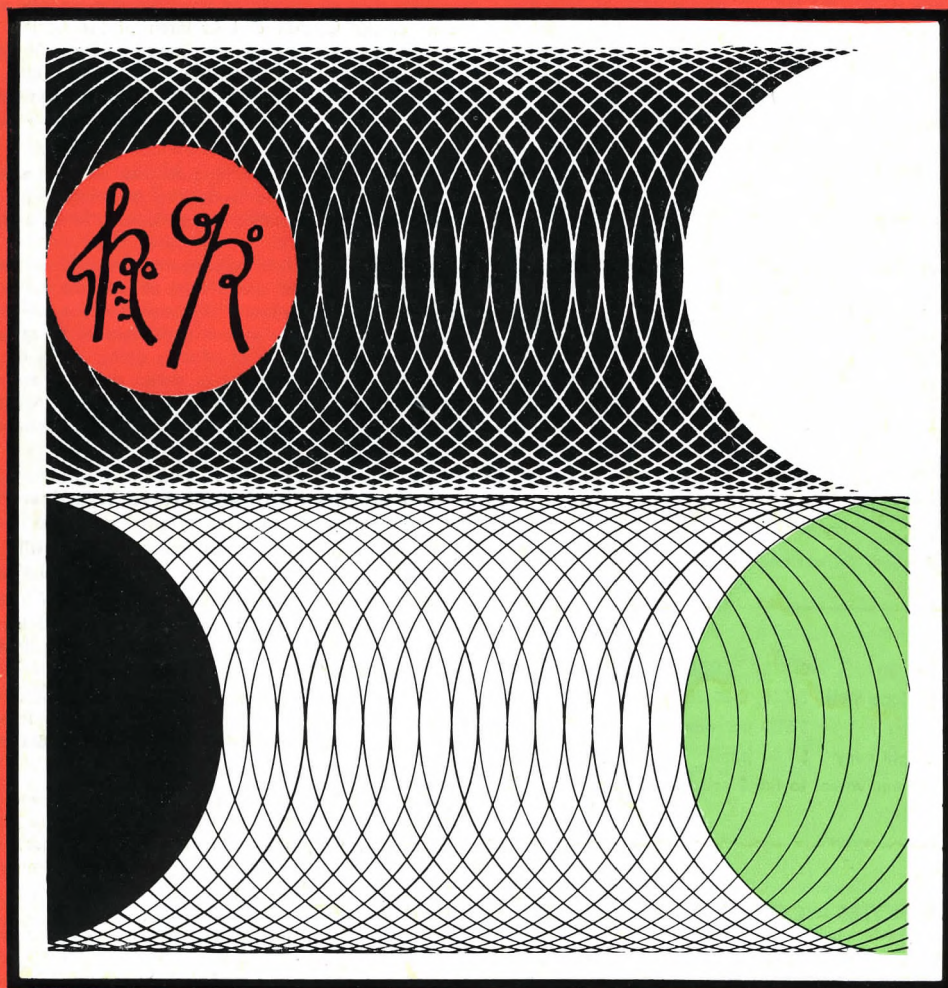


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**international
get acquainted
program**



**Fraternity of
Cosmic
Sons and Daughters**

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The Editors.

Purpose and scope

This magazine has been dedicated to
MR. GEORGE ADAMSKI.

Mr. Adamski launched the IGAP - International Get Acquainted Program - in 1959, based on the philosophy that people in all parts of the world should be given the opportunity of knowing what is going on everywhere in the field of flying saucers. His hope was that as many as possible would discover the truth of the present age and turn to face the time to come - to learn to accept, through conviction, the fact that we are all citizens of the Cosmos and Children of the Cosmic Power whose Laws run through the entire Cosmos. These Laws we can learn to comprehend through study and understanding of the „Science of Life“ brought to our attention by the presence of friendly visitors from other worlds.

The magazine is sent to civil and military authorities all over the world, to leaders in the United Nations, in the Vatican, in scientific circles, and to Press, radio and TV authorities.

The purpose of this magazine is to bring to everyone, everywhere, news of events from all quarters of the globe in all its varied aspects. This means any news that can possibly be of value in our endeavour to bring to mankind an understanding of what is going on in our world all the time. We shall try to detect any and every move in the direction of that truth which we have accepted, but which is not yet officially accepted or recognized in broader circles.

1. People from other worlds in our system are visiting our planet.
2. People from other worlds are in contact with certain political and scientific circles in East and West.
3. People from all walks of life, official and unofficial, all over the world, have been contacted by people from other worlds; such contacts have been kept secret so far.
4. The philosophy brought to the world by Mr. George Adamski is considered and aid helping to uncover the truth of our origin and our future destiny.

The magazine will make no attempt whatsoever to fight anyone, in spite of any action which may be launched against it. Only the truth, whatever its guise, will be brought to bear, to allow each to decide for himself what he can and will accept in this wonderful world on his march forward to new experiences.

This magazine is non-political, non-religious, non-sectarian and non-profit-making. We hope that **you** may profit from reading it, and that you will tell as many as possible about it, - especially if you find it of value. Please write to us if you find it without value or if you have any suggestions or comments to make.

Sincerely yours,
The Editors.

Editorial...

„— OUR STUDY WILL BE CONDUCTED almost exclusively by non-believers who, although they couldn't possibly *prove* a negative result, could and probably would add an impressive body of evidence that there is no reality to the observations. The trick would be, I think, to describe the project so that, to the public, it would appear a totally objective study but, to the scientific community, would present the image of a group of non-believers trying their best to be objective, but having an almost zero expectation of finding a saucer. One way to do this would be to stress investigation, not of the physical phenomena, but rather of the people who do the observing — the psychology and sociology of persons and groups who report seeing UFOs.

„If the emphasis were put here, rather than on examination of the old question of the physical reality of the saucer, I think the scientific community would quickly get the message ... I'm inclined to feel at this early stage that, if we set up the thing right and take pains to get the proper people involved and have success in presenting the image we want to present to the scientific community, we could carry the job off to our benefit ...“

UNQUOTE.

These words, written in a memo to university officials by Robert J. Low, project co-ordinator and No. 2 man in the University of Colorado's Air Force-sponsored UFO Study, a couple of months before the study began, appear to match almost identically the plan that has subsequently been followed throughout this „scientifically-conducted“ investigation.

„The trick“ *has* been to examine the observers of these objects rather than what they allegedly observed, — the comparatively large number of psychologists on the project indicate this. It is reported that four out of the first five investigators appointed to the team were psychologists.

Low's apparent eagerness to obtain the approval of the scientific community rather than, in the first instance, to discover the truth one way or the other about the flying saucers, is a damning indictment of this whole so-called objective, impartial and scientific study, sponsored and no doubt spawned by the USAF's top level conspirators in conjunction with unmentionable intelligence agencies.

DO WE REALLY NEED TO AWAIT THE „OFFICIAL“ CONCLUSIONS OF THE COLORADO STUDY BEFORE DRAWING *OUR* CONCLUSIONS?

In the June issue of this journal, referring to a report concerning the alleged leaking of certain documents, we made the remark (Page 73.) that:

„— here, perhaps, one might find a rather more valid reason than 'incompetence' for the dismissal of the Colorado scientists.“

UNQUOTE.

It is now only too evident that the sole reason for the dismissal of Dr. David Saunders and Dr. Norman Levine was because it was through these two members of the investigation team that the above-quoted memo of Robert J. Low's became known to others outside of the Colorado Study, including Dr. James E. McDonald of Arizona University.

Dr. Edward U. Condon, leader of the UFO Study, and himself under serious criticism from UFO research bodies, does not deny the existence of this incriminating document, although he appears to deny the importance of it. In a letter to an associate he is reported to have suggested that the memo is irrelevant because it was written *before* the University of Colorado UFO Study contract was signed with the Air Force.

One might ask at what stage *does* a STATEMENT OF INTENT become valid when put to officials in a projected study by the SECOND PRINCIPAL OFFICER OF THE STUDY, IF THIS MEMO WAS NOT ONE?

AND IF THE DOCUMENT HAD NO VALIDITY IN FACT, DR CONDON, WHAT WAS IT DOING IN THE OFFICIAL FILES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO UFO STUDY? PERHAPS FOR NEW RECRUITS TO THE TEAM TO TAKE CAREFUL NOTE?

It seems that Dr. Condon's own attitude towards this „impartial“ study of the UFO phenomenon has left much to be desired.

News reports, later claimed by Condon to be taking statements out of their context, include the following from the Elmira, N.Y. „Star Gazette“. Referring to Condon's talk to a chapter of Sigma Xi, the honorary scientific fraternity, on January 25, 1967, the newspaper says:

„Unidentified flying objects 'are not the business of the Air Force', Dr. Edward U. Condon said here Wednesday night ... Dr. Condon left no doubt as to his personal sentiments on the matter: 'It is my inclination right now to recommend that the Government get out of this business. My attitude right now is that there's nothing to it'. With a smile, he added, 'but I'm not supposed to reach a conclusion for another year ...“

UNQUOTE.

These remarks, a short three months after the start of the official UFO Study, can hardly be misinterpreted either in or out of context. Strange, too, that remark that unidentified flying objects „are not the business of the Air Force.“ A somewhat more up-to-date reference at hand here says: „The investigation of unidentified flying objects reported in the skies over the United States is a responsibility of the Air Force.“ Of course, Dr. Condon didn't kid us, we knew that anyway. This letter, dated December 13, 1967, supersedes Dr. Condon's reported remark. It is signed by a Colonel B. M. Etnenson, of the Depart-

ment of the Air Force and begins: „President Johnson has asked me to acknowledge — etc.“ so he probably knew what he was talking about ...

John G. Fuller's „Flying Saucer Fiasco“ article in the May issue of „LOOK“ magazine, from which our introductory quote was taken, has brought many startling events to light.

A further incident, indicative of the explosive situation which finally led to the dismissals, we feel we should quote in full.

„On September 18, (1967), Condon, Low and Saunders met for the first time in many weeks. As a result of his reading of the memo, Saunders was deeply concerned about the negative approach to the UFO problem. It would be easy, he felt, to concentrate on the nut-and-kook cases and persuasively eliminate any serious consideration of the real problem.

„The meeting went on for three hours. Low did most of the talking. Condon seemed tired. Low's position was that Saunders was sticking his nose into something that was none of his business. Condon's position was that he didn't understand what Saunders was talking about.

„Saunders was led to believe that if by chance the Extra Terrestrial Intelligence (ETI) hypothesis was substantiated, the announcement would be sent by Condon directly to the Air Force and the President, and never be allowed to go to the public. This troubled him, because Saunders had been given a clear understanding that the report would go first to the National Academy of Sciences, then to the public and Air Force simultaneously. Saunders felt he could not let the problem drop. Another meeting was agreed to.“

UNQUOTE.

According to Fuller, Mrs. Mary Louise Armstrong, formerly Robert J. Low's administrative assistant until she resigned in disgust over the attitudes of the principal officers of the project and the dismissals of Saunders and Levine, was in the office when Low read a letter from Dr. James E. McDonald, concerning the memo. This was on February 6, 1968. Low exploded, said Mrs. Armstrong. „He said that whoever gave the memo to McDonald should be fired immediately.“

Next day, February 7, Saunders was called to Condon's office, where Condon and Low were waiting. Asked about the memo, Saunders replied that the memo was only part of the problem, that scientific integrity itself was at stake here. Condon, furious about the memo reaching McDonald, said to Saunders, „For an act like that, you ought to be ruined professionally.“

Dr. Levine was called in, — when Saunders offered to stay, Low „physically ushered him out of the door.“ Then Levine got the works.

On February 7, Condon told Mrs. Armstrong that

he was going to fire Saunders and Levine the next day. Instead of resigning herself, as was her first impulse, she decided to give Dr. Condon the full facts regarding the low morale in the team and the reasons for this. Most of these reasons appeared to centre around Robert Low.

„She talked to Condon on February 22, 1968, at his office. She told him frankly that there appeared to be an almost unanimous lack of confidence in the project co-ordinator and his scientific direction of the project. She pointed out that Low had indicated little interest in talking to those who carried out investigations or in reading their reports. She said that her long, close association with Low gave strong evidence that he was trying very hard to say as little as possible in the final report, and to say that in the most negative way possible. At Condon's request, she wrote a follow-up letter in which she added that the tone of the memo indicated that Low was not unbiased from the beginning. Condon then wrote her: „My position is that that letter is a confidential matter between the two of us and that for you to disclose it to anyone else would be gravely unethical.“ But after long consideration, Mrs. Armstrong felt that it was more important to the public interest to state her feelings clearly.

„The others who left the project also felt they had an obligation to speak out, and when Condon failed to respond positively to his outspoken letter of criticism, McDonald brought the matter before the executive officers of the National Academy of Sciences in a vigorous written protest.“

UNQUOTE.

Dr. Condon, criticised for the small amount of personal time he has put into the inquiry, may conceivably have failed to recognise the implications of the notorious memo lying in the files. In this he might might be excused. But in his angry dismissal of two associates, whose aim was to bring some kind of attention to the gravely-biased document which they had discovered, Condon shows an amazing lack of judgement.

For now the whole sorry business has been brought into the open.

The Colorado Project has cost a half-million dollars of the American tax-payers' money. It was surmised at the time of its inception in October 1966, that, at last, here was something that would get the American public off the Air Force's neck. We hope — and believe — that this will be a vain supposition.

In April 1967, UFO CONTACT referred to high-up U.S. officials who used Project Bluebook as a front. It also referred to them (Page 102) as „putting up such smokescreens as the subsidised Colorado University UFO Study.“

Our view, that Colorado and Bluebook are parts of the „Big Bluff“ plan by top U.S. officials, is still the same. THERE IS NOW, MORE THAN

EVER BEFORE, AN URGENT NEED FOR A TRULY INDEPENDENT INQUIRY. AS FAR AS THE AMERICAN PUBLIC IS CONCERNED, PROJECT BLUEBOOK AND PROJECT COLORADO ARE JUST TWO BITES AT THE SAME LEMON.

Project Bluebook was shown up as an incompetent, unscientific mess, allowing the U.S. public and the rest of the world to believe it was doing a grand job. It was, instead, acting on orders given by the CIA in 1953 to „de-bunk the flying saucers.“

It seems that now, Project Colorado can be added to Projects Sign, Grudge and Bluebook.

On top of that, from all the varied newspaper reports containing Condon's and Low's negative remarks, and now Low's Memo, the U. of C. Study appears to have degraded every scientific principle, operating from the beginning on bias and pre-supposition.

From the very early days, the manner in which official UFO investigation is carried out in the United States has been suspect. By officially closing down its first UFO study, Project Sign, and immediately and surreptitiously opening Project Grudge, the U.S. Air Force disclosed the pattern of its future operations in the UFO field. Then it happened again. Close Project Grudge, — open Project Bluebook. Strange how many projects needed to be opened and closed over something that apparently did not exist, or that was not important enough to warrant, say, a Congressional inquiry.

Then the Rogertson Report findings in 1953, now shown to contain the seeds of enforcement orders from the CIA to the Air Force.

Then AF 200-2 the Air Force Regulation promulgated in August 1953, which, with JANAP 146 B, (Joint Army, Naval, Air Publication) held a penalty of from 1—10 years imprisonment and up to £10.000 fine for any luckless Service pilot who disclosed a UFO report which had gone through classifying channels.

Quite a big fist, considering that — according to Major Quintanilla, head of Bluebook — UFOs offer no threat to national security and do not come from outer space.

Everywhere one looks in U.S. official UFO investigation, one sees this shrugging off of the reality of visitors from space, yet more and more weight is laid on „inquiries“, on penalties for disclosing information, on „scientific studies.“

And now, with several months still to go before the Colorado findings are announced, this very embarrassing situation has arisen and the leaders of this „independent“ scientific UFO study are out on a limb.

We suggest that the United States Air Force gives up looking for scape-goats for its UFO-policies. Because however hard the USAF tries to „pass the buck“ those elusive flying saucers are going to end up in the Air Force's lap.

Who would have thought, when those top-level planners swung the onus of pronouncing the saucers „alive“ or „dead“ onto someone else, that the whole thing would backfire like this.

However the final wording of the University of Colorado Report may sound, a deep distrust has been built up in private UFO research circles all around the world.

U.S. Air Force spokesmen will really have to don their thinking caps.

IT WILL BE AMAZING INDEED, IF THE LONG-SUFFERING AMERICAN PUBLIC ALLOWS THEM TO GET AWAY WITH THIS ONE ...

An open letter

To: Major Hector Quintanilla,
Director, Project Bluebook,
ATIC,
Wright-Patterson AFB.,
Dayton, Ohio, USA.

AUGUST 1968.

Sir,

Project Bluebook had come under steady fire for many years, from those who believe that the U.S. Air Force is concealing the true facts about „flying saucers.“

This pressure has been re-doubled during the past two years or so, since it was made known that a directive issued by the CIA, at the conclusion of the so-called Robertson Report inquiry in 1953, has resulted in the USAF's „de-bunking“ of the flying saucers.

The former AF 200-2 is probably the most internationally-known of all U.S. Services regulations. This regulation is widely understood to be a result of the CIA directive to the Air Force.

We would like to ask some questions.

As leader of the Bluebook set-up, you have undoubtedly recognised the fact that the pronouncements put out as a result of the findings of yourself and your colleagues, including the scientific consultant, Dr. Hynek, have for years been generally accepted as „gospel“ by news media as well as by scientists and others, in all parts of the world.

MAJOR QUINTANILLA, HOW DO YOU EQUATE THE ACKNOWLEDGED LIMITATIONS OF THE SMALL PROJECT BLUEBOOK STAFF WITH THE KNOWN EFFECT THAT PRONOUNCEMENTS FROM YOUR OFFICE IN THE PAST HAVE HAD ON THE GENERAL PUBLIC, NOT ONLY IN THE U.S., BUT IN THE BROTHER MASSES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD?

Can a man of integrity, having apparently evaluated a tremendous number of reported observations over the United States, most of them while, of necessity, sitting in that small office at Wright-Patterson AFB, consider that that job can have been efficiently carried out?

Could you not yourself confess, Major Quintanilla, that, if *you* were an outsider looking at news hand-outs from Project Bluebook, *you* might have misgivings as to the effectiveness of such an investigation, carried out on such a low budget and with such a small staff?

Let us look at your *personal* peak year, 1966, with the second highest total of reports received since the USAF began its UFO investigation 20 years ago.

1060 sighting reports submitted, only 30 not explained satisfactorily.

May *we* be allowed to try a little analysis? After all, your office must have made quite a number of assumptions in its time — perhaps we may make a few. Let us see if our evaluation of your staff's potential is somewhere near the mark.

Number of days in the year	365
Approximate days furlough per man	30
Does your staff work weekends? $50 \times 2 =$	100
Half-dozen National holidays	6
Sick days? — say	4
	$140 = 140$
Shall we say, an approximate total of	
working days per man in 1966	225

$1060 = \text{approx. } 4.7 \text{ reports from all parts of the}$
 $225 \text{ U.S., evaluated (investigated?) per day by}$
 the 3 man staff of Project Bluebook.

Major, we understand that Bluebook limits its study to domestic U.S. reports and U.S. reports (Services?) from abroad.

We have a U.S. report from abroad which we think you may not have noticed. Or perhaps it is one of your 30 unexplained cases of 1966.

Not being American nationals we are not entitled to request Bluebook conclusions on specific cases. Perhaps, then, some of our American friends will attend to the formalities of inquiring after details of this particular case.

It is a report from an American serving in Vietnam; the letter in which the report is sent is date-stamped by the Army-Air Force Postal Service 96240 on June 20, 1966. That will give you the location and possibly the unit. We shall not divulge the Serviceman's name; he writes to his parents in New York State, and they have asked that their identity be not revealed. With one or two minor corrections in spelling — for the benefit of our foreign English-readers — this report is herewith given in full.

QUOTE:

„— Well, now for the big news. Last night about

9.45 p.m. this camp, which has 40,000 men, not all G.I.s. There's only about 2,000 G.I.s (— American servicemen —) but there are Japanese, Korean, Australian, French and Viet Nam troops here.

„Well anyway all those stories on U.F.O.s I believe as much as my name is —, and 40,000 troops went into panic and believe me I was scared to hell too.

„We got a big generator in last week along with a movie projector and some movies and we were outside watching one of them when a real bright light came from out of nowhere. At first we thought it was a flare which are going off all the time and then we found it wasn't.

„It came from the North and was moving from real slow to real fast speeds South. Some of the jet fighter pilots which were here and always are said it looked to be about 25,000 feet, and then the panic broke loose. It dropped right towards us and stopped dead still about 300 to 500 feet up. It made this little valley and the mountains around look like it was the middle of the day, it lit up everything.

„Then it went up and I mean up, it went straight up completely out of sight in about 2—3 seconds.

„Everybody is still talking about it and everybody's going to be outside looking tonight. What really shook everyone is that it stopped — or maybe it didn't — but anyway our generator stopped and everything was black, and at the Air Force Base about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from here all the generators stopped and two planes that were on the runway ready to take off, their engines stopped and there wasn't a car, truck, plane or anything that ran for about 4 minutes. There are 8 big bulldozers that are cutting a road over the mountain and they stopped and their lights went out too.

„A whole plane load of big shots from Washington got here this afternoon to investigate. It's on the radio over here, is it at home?

„I swear if somebody says they saw a little green man I wont argue with them —“

UNQUOTE.

Cosmic ray (skyhook) balloon, Major?

Temperature inversion?

Clouds, birds, hoax, meteorite, burnt-up space shot?

Freudian sexual repression?

Venus?

Swamp-gas —?

And the big shots from Washington?

One is inclined to think that a man writing to his parents from the war in Vietnam would hardly report such an incident UNLESS IT WAS ABSOLUTELY TRUE.

Was it broadcast on U.S. radio stations?

Was there a panic among thousands of men?

WHAT, MAJOR QUINTANILLA, ARE THE BLUEBOOK CONCLUSIONS ON THAT ONE?

Sincere best wishes

THE EDITORS.

An explanation and an editorial

„It has always been the policy of UFO CONTACT to bring the two opposing sides of the UFO case into the light, in order that a fair picture, for and against, will be revealed. Here again is an especially typical example of what we, as saucer-believers in general and Adamski supporters in particular, are up against in our fight for official and world-wide recognition of the existence of the saucers and the part played by George Adamski in his saucer pioneer work.“

The words written above were from the introductory passage to an article concerning George Adamski, which was translated from the Danish to be used in this magazine.

In order to refute the distorted facts and mis-statements contained in the article, an article written in reply was sent to the Danish magazine concerned in an attempt to clarify this issue.

Unfortunately it is not now possible to reproduce the earlier article from the Danish publication.

However the full text of the reply article is being published in UFO KONTAKT, the Danish edition of IGAP's international magazine. In this way a more factual account of Adamski's activities will reach many of those in Denmark who read the earlier article series, *including* various newspaper editors and other public figures.

For our readers' interest, a national editorial by Leif Pedersen, contained in the April edition of UFO KONTAKT, is presented here, to give a fuller picture of Danish IGAP's part in the affair and also to bring a brief resumé of the original Danish article.

UFO KONTAKT. No. 2 - 1968.

In our Open Letter to the press in No. 6 — 1967, we let it be known that, in the future, we would not remain silent when the press used its columns to present inaccurate or misleading articles on the UFO case.

And so we are bringing here an article in reply to „Familie Journalen“'s documentary series on „Flying Saucers“ by Eugen Semitjov. „Familie Journalen“ presented this series in the autumn of 1967, — that is to say, before our Open Letter, — but we sent the following article directly to the editor of „Familie Journalen“, in order that the magazine should have the opportunity to bring our comments and our corrections to the direct untruths contained in the article.

„Familie Journalen,“ returned our article with the remark that it also included certain rude comments that they did not care to print.

We now feel ourselves free to bring out our views on the subject and thereby point out the kind of untruths the press is allowed to print. We hope that the thousands of Scandinavian UFO researchers who have read „Familie Journalen“'s articles, will remember that.

In the Scandinavian editions of „Familie Journalen“ — the Danish edition No. 33, August 1967, — we were able to read — in an article from the series on flying saucers, entitled „Will-O-The-Wisp Of The Swamp — The Great Saucer Bluff“ — a remarkable attack on George Adamski and a corresponding glorification of Professor Allen Hynek. The article was written by the well-known popular-science and space-travel writer Eugen Semitjov.

The copyright laws prevent us from reproducing the article itself, but anyone who has not read it can very likely still buy the issue in question. We must therefore make do with a brief resumé of its contents.

We had the following article ready for publication several months ago, but held it back as we considered it only fair to give „Familie Journalen“ the opportunity to read through the article and, if they wished to do so, to print it in the magazine, so that the hard an unwarranted article on Adamski could be corrected. We have now had the article returned from „Familie Journalen“ with the comment that it was rude to Eugen Semitjov.

Well — maybe it is at that, but „as one makes one's bed, so must one lie in it“, and one cannot publicly blacken a man's character, with untruths, without being prepared to receive whatever treatment is coming. There were, by the way, no complaints from the editors of „Familie Journalen“ concerning the rude comments against Adamski which were brought out in the magazine article — so perhaps this has levelled matters up.

We shall present the article, or articles, spread over two issues; they were written by Ronald Caswell, England, who is editor of UFO CONTACT, and who has an excellent command of the Danish language, but it goes without saying that the Danish editorial staff stands behind Caswell absolutely in this matter.

But let us come back to the articles in „Familie Journalen“. They all deal with the UFO case, including a visit to the Pentagon, where we are once more fed with the usual explaining-away manoeuvres, supplemented with a number of new ones the author has been given by some scientists; but we shall let that side of the matter rest and concentrate on the Adamski article.

First we are given a lengthy conversation with Professor Hynek, of whom our readers will have received a considerable amount of information over the past year. Dr. Hynek presents here some picturesque descriptions of UFO researchers in general and contact claimants in particular. From there he goes over into a direct attack on Adamski — „the mystic who started the avalanche which was to spark off a new religion“. A short account of Adamski's first meeting in the desert with the Venusian, followed by the subsequent contacts Adamski had, and his trips aboard the space craft.

Semitjov continues with this description of Adamski as „— a pure charlatan, fully cognizant of his

own bluff and the money it earned for him." He spreads himself further about "the Grand Lama" and his home-made religious sect which held secret rituals in the basement — where there was, by the way, a home-made still! To top it all, he reveals the fact that Adamski did not even write his own books —

After this Semitjov provides a sensational exposé of his own, as he knows the model that Adamski used to produce his saucer photographs. It was an old German gas-lamp, which his friend, film-camerman Harry Hasso, had made a film about — once.

Unfortunately, Semitjov and Co. were unable to trace a single example of the famous lamp, any more than they could procure a single copy of the alleged film about this lamp. To conclude the article Eugen Semitjov tells us how easy it is to make realistic saucer pictures.

After this introduction, we will now hand over to Ronald Caswell ...

(UNQUOTE: editorial to Danish UFO KONTAKT).

✱

Adamski exposed - once more

or

THE ADORATION OF DR. J. ALLEN HYNEK
(An Appreciation Of An Article Called
"Will-o'-the-Wisp Of The Swamp.")
by RONALD CASWELL.

LET US SPEAK FIRST of the author of the article series, Eugen Semitjov. Our slightly more eminent (?) friend, Dr. J. Allen Hynek, astronomer, UFO consultant to the U.S. Air Force, can wait. He is rather good at waiting.

He has already waited for 19 years.

As a disciple of the so-called Adamski cult, — perhaps, hesitantly, I might say — a high priest? — I feel called upon to make one or two remarks concerning the article in which, at long last, George Adamski, self-styled saucer-contactee, has been exposed. I say, "at long last", because, as most of us are aware, George Adamski has been exposed before. In fact, quite a number of times. But George, an ebullient fellow, never did learn to lie down.

If I may comment briefly on the author's style I would say it was written beautifully, with most of the dots and commas in the right places. The only things he does *not* have in the right places are *the facts*. The "evidence" submitted in his article seems to consist mostly of a "re-hash" of most of the nasty things ever said about Adamski, and an old gas-lamp that — seen by *one* man some 30—40 years ago — cannot now be found.

Semitjov's style is, of course, that smooth blend of sarcasm and satire which conveys ridicule in its most subtle form.

Adamski himself would not have bothered to reply to Semitjov. In taking on this rather negative chore, I feel I should state my reasons. Adamski

reached a stage later in his life when he could just shrug off the scorn and ignorance levelled at him; he knew what was the truth — to continue to shout back at his many detractors was like shouting at a soft mud wall. It was negative, and he had more important things to do with his life.

Why, then, do I, a friend of Adamski, take on this negative task? Because, apart from showing those who have read Semitjov's story that he doesn't know what he is talking about, I want to prove to his readers one thing. By translating this "exposé" of Adamski from the little-known Danish into the wider-read English language, I shall show the rest of the world that we — Adamski's friends and supporters — have nothing to hide, that we are as ready to face the sceptics, the scorn, the superior smile as Adamski was, until the day he died.

Most of those who have read Adamski's two-and-a-half books will have quickly seen that Mr. Semitjov hasn't. Not properly. Before going into any of his wilder hypotheses let us check on his knowledge of the books, which are still there, in black and white, for all to see.

The "fateful" trip to the desert so inadequately described by Mr. S. was not on this occasion the result of an "unexplainable urge." It was one of a number undertaken by Adamski during the course of some months, in the hope that he could see at close quarters, perhaps even landing, one of the many saucers he had photographed — with much perseverance and waste of film — during the previous 5 years.

After seeing first the mother-ship, then the saucer, he asked his friends to drop him, together with his 6-inch telescope and camera attachment, some distance off, as he then felt that a contact might be made. He was placed down "a good half-mile in from the highway" — "between half a mile and a mile" from his friends, who could then watch him through binoculars. He did *not* proceed "alone several kilometres out into the terrain." (1 mile = 1.6 kms.)

"A tall man (2 metres) — came towards him." TWO METRES = 6 feet 6¾ inches. (Perhaps a Watusi Venusian?)

On Page 194 of the American edition of "Flying Saucers Have Landed" — in which Adamski tells of this meeting — Adamski says: "— I could see that he was somewhat smaller than I and considerably younger —". I might add that George Adamski reached only to *my* chin, and I am no Watusi.

As if to clinch the matter, on Page 195, Adamski says: "— He was about 5 feet, 6 inches in height and weighed about 135 pounds". 5 feet 6 inches = 1.67 METRES.

Perhaps we shouldn't think that Semitjov was trying to make the "Venusian" a rather "ridiculous" height — no offence to tall people, I myself am 6 feet — rather that, in the heat of his article writing he couldn't work his conversion tables.

Adamski did not photograph the stranger, at the latter's unspoken request. What would Semitjov have

said if, instead, Adamski had disguised a friend with a false beard or say, a pair of antennae, — and then taken his picture? Probably Semitjov would have said that Adamski had disguised a friend with a false beard or say, a pair —, oh well, you can't win, can you ?

The „amateur drawing“ was not an Adamski original, it was the work of Mrs. Alice K. Wells, who watched the meeting through binoculars. One of his companions being an anthropologist, Dr. George Hunt Williamson, it seems a fair conjecture that it was at his suggestion that the plaster-of-paris was brought along.

Semitjov evidently did not feel it worth while mentioning in his préface of the Adamski saga, that Adamski told of the Air Force planes in the area.

Page 192. — „Silently, but quickly, it crossed above the crest of the mountains and was lost to my sight, but not before a number of our planes roared overhead in an apparent effort to circle this gigantic stranger —“

And Page 193. — „As I snapped the first picture I noticed the saucer flash brightly as it moved away and disappeared over the same saddle through which it had first come, just as a couple more of our planes roared overhead.“

And Page 213. — „During all the while the footprints were being photographed, sketched and casts made of them, planes were circling overhead as if trying to see what was going on down there on the ground, narrowing their circling, widening it, and banking as they turned.“

From Desmond Leslie's foreword to Adamski's „Inside The Space Ships“ (1955): —

„All six witnesses to Adamski's contact — Dr. and Mrs. George Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Al Bailey, Mrs. Lucy McGinnis and Mrs. Alice Wells — affirm that low flying Air Force planes were circling and swooping during the whole episode; this has never been confirmed or denied.“ — It may be of interest, too, to note that the Baileys and the Williamsons had been acquainted with Adamski less than 3 months prior to November 20th 1952. They all swore affidavits to the effect that Adamski's contact had taken place and that his story was true.

Remember, Mr. Semitjov, how Adamski began his description of the meeting with the Venusian? Page 185, „Flying Saucers Have Landed“.

„This took place on the Californian desert 10.2 miles from Desert Center towards Parker, Arizona.“

On August 3rd 1956, a letter with the official heading of the U.S.A.F. UFO-study agency was sent in reply to a query by a UFO researcher. It looked like this:

**»AIR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Ohio.**

Mr. Richard Ogden
1233 Ninth Avenue West
Seattle 99, Washington.

3 Aug 1956

Dear Mr. Ogden:

In response to your letter of 18th July 1956 we are inclosing a summary of Project Bluebook Special Report No. 14, which was released in October 1955. The full report statistically covers all reports up to that date, including a report by an Air Force pilot on 20 November 1952 from the general vicinity of Desert Center, California. Special report No. 14 is available for you to examine at USAF Information Services Office, Federal Building, Los Angeles, California.

An annual report, supplemental to Report No. 14, will be released in the near future. This report will contain a resume of analyses made since Report No. 14 was released.

There is no record that Mr. Adamski ever reported aerial phenomena at any time or of any kind to this center.

We appreciate your interest in aerial phenomena and in the US Air Force.

Sincerely,

Signed: — Wallace W. Elwood,
1st Lt. USAF
Assistant Adjutant.“

Still calling Adamski a liar, you see, which is understandable when one realises one is dealing with the United States Air Force and UFO matters. It is doubtful whether Adamski himself ever saw this enlightening document, — he has certainly never mentioned it or written of it. The photostat came to us from a „neutral“ source. He could certainly have never known that almost 4 years after the incident, corroboration of UFO activity over Desert Center would be supplied by the U.S. Air Force itself.

Did the Air Force receive copies of Adamski's photos or hear his story? Well, if they didn't, it must have been for entirely private reasons, or maybe out of idle curiosity, that Capt. Ed. Ruppelt visited Adamski in California in 1955. We have a tape-recording to prove it. Ruppelt was, of course, the former head of Project Bluebook. He died in an air crash in 1955.

„An inner urge compels Adamski to proceed to a certain hotel in Los Angeles —“. Note the mystery element again? Actually Adamski went to his usual hotel in Los Angeles, the one he has always frequented on his trips into town.

„Following a custom of many years when visiting Los Angeles, I registered in a certain downtown hotel —“.

However, let us leave Semitjov with his „certain hotel“ if it makes him feel like James Bond.

The „heavenly nectar“ given to Adamski by the goddess-like women in the luxurious chamber, is described a little more prosaically by Adamski as „a small glass of colourless liquid —“. „The water (for that is what it proved to be) tasted like our own pure spring water. It seemed, however, a little denser, with a consistency like a very thin oil —“. A second drink later was described as a fruit juice. Obviously

Adamski was inclined to be more observant than Semitjov.

Mr. Semitjov goes on in his unbiased, objective, out-of-context style:

„All those around him bear names which are a beautiful blending of Greek and Indian —“.

Adamski himself put it in this way on Page 42—43, ITSS.

„Here, I believe, is as good a moment as any to say to my readers that no names, as we know them, were given to me for any of the people I met from other worlds. The reason for this was explained to me but cannot be given here in full. Suffice it to state that there is no involved mystery connected with this but rather an entirely different concept of names as we use them.

„While this no-name state created no awkwardness in my actual encounters with these new friends, I realize that it certainly would do so for the reader, especially in the latter part of this book as contacts mount. Therefore, since we of this world are dependent on our own kind of names for one another, I shall provide them.

„While I want to make it very clear that the names I am introducing for these new friends are *not* their correct names, I wish to add that I have my own good reasons for choosing them, and that they are not without meaning in relation to those who will bear them throughout these pages.“

I am quoting this passage at length to show how Semitjov, in his utter disregard even for the written word, has tried to pad out his article in a manner to ridicule Adamski.

„Since we — are dependent on *our own kind of names* — I shall provide them.“

Semitjov again: „Little by little Adamski comes to the world — to a fairy-tale city on the far side —“

Neither in this book nor in any other, has Adamski claimed to have been on the Moon. In fact, he has emphatically stated in public that he has NOT. Another of Semitjov's own fairy-tales.

„Astronomical experts expose his horrible mistakes —“.

In a „Panorama“, BBC-TV, programme in 1959, during Adamski's world tour, he was confronted in a long interview with the wellknown British astronomer Patrick Moore. The records show how Patrick Moore fared in the debate which followed. We wont embarrass Mr. Moore by repeating it.

Semitjov seems to be a stickler for the „ancient“ theories concerning the Solar System in which we live. If he had ever studied the subject, and received the world-wide news clippings that we do, he would see how many eminent astronomers and astrophysicists are coming round to a view, which is entirely in line with claims made by Adamski in his books and lectures. Let him, for example, — in his frantic chase after planets „enveloped in murderous cold —“, — get a copy of the Danish newspaper „Vestkysten“ of 15th December 1966. There, in his own language, —

as he appears to make so many mistakes in his interpretations of Adamski's adoptive language, (Adamski was Polish-American) — Semitjov can read of some astounding findings made by the American radio-astronomer Dr. Kenneth L. Kellermann. In the article, Dr. Kellermann, writing for the „Astrophysical Journal“, and later in an interview with the New York Times, speaks of his research with the radio telescope at Parkes, New South Wales, in Australia. His findings, by use of radio wavelengths of 21.3 cm, show that the atmospheres of the outer planets in this solar system have areas within a temperature range of 90 degrees F. or 32 degrees Celsius.

The „Vestkysten“ report ends:

„Kellermann came to the conclusion that — it should by no means be precluded that the temperatures on the outer planets resemble Earth's to a much greater degree than anyone has previously reckoned, and that therefore it might well be imagined that life has developed on these planets.

„How highly-developed a form of life, it is naturally impossible to guess, but there should be nothing to prevent it from being on a level with Earth's, or even that there could have developed human-like entities with higher civilisations than ours.

„And that can perhaps be the solution to the riddle which has become more and more prevalent in recent years, namely the steadily increasing numbers of so-called UFOs or „flying saucers“ which are observed all over the world.

„Maybe we are under observation by inhabitants of the outer planets.“

Yes, Mr. Semitjov, he names them, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, — the planets always considered to be „enveloped in murderous cold —“

As for Adamski's „ravings“ about „pure-hearted beings“ on other planets, we can understand Mr. Semitjov's objections to this. Looking around us —

George Adamski was *not* a wealthy man when he died. Here is another generalisation for which Semitjov has not one atom of proof. Adamski wrote two and one half books. These became best-sellers in several languages. This is the first point on which our friend comes near to the truth. Adamski was asked this question about the money he earned with his books. His answer can be accepted or not, as the reader pleases. This was in May 1963.

„You may say, I made money, did I not? No, I did not. I am 19000 dollars in debt, or in the hole, that I've got to pay. Books don't give you much money. No matter how many times I have published. My first book did not give me anything, because Desmond Leslie had the bigger part of it, so he naturally got the bigger share. That is common sense. The second book was pretty good, but you can think of 10,000 letters we got in six months. If you are going to answer any one of them on the average of 5 to 50 cents per letter, it is going to cost you some money. We do answer all mail. I admit, that if you publish a book every 5 years you probably could make

20,000 dollars. Well, that is no money based on a five-year period. If I was not doing something else, had not another source of income like lecturing and so forth, I would have to be a beggar. So you see, you don't make money."

Many people can vouch for Adamski's honesty in regard to answering letters. Even people who have written to him asking advice have not waited many days for an answer. I know one woman in England, — I have all her letters from Adamski — over some months she wrote quite a number of times on things that were bothering her in various ways, and I have the impression that she was seeking help from a man who has studied philosophy. The dates of the letters showed me that Adamski had replied every couple of weeks to letters she has sent — and they were human letters, warm, helping letters with no gimmick attached. She was not a helper or anyone working for him, just an ordinary person asking for help from a fellow human being. Adamski gave it.

The man who published „Flying Saucers Have Landed“, the book which brought Adamski's name into the headlines, was an Englishman, Waveney Girvan, who was later to write a book of his own, „Flying Saucers and Common Sense“. In this, he wrote:

„The first publication of Adamski's story did not take place in England. His account and some of the photographs and drawings appeared in the following American newspapers several months before the book was published in England: The Phoenix Gazette, 24th November 1952; The Lake Shore Visitor Register, 6th March 1953; Cameron County Press Emporium Independent, 26th March 1953; and the Ocean-side Blade-Thibune which ran the story as a three-installment serial on 4th, 5th, and 6th February 1953.

„Between these dates Desmond Leslie had been in correspondence with George Adamski, as the result of these newspaper reports, and Adamski had offered him, without any stipulation, the material and the photographs for inclusion in Leslie's study of flying saucers. After this generous offer had been made, other more widely-read newspapers made several offers to Adamski for syndication rights, but, although under no legal obligation, he stood by his offer. It was in this way that the book first came to me and I acquired world rights.“

Here, from a man who, along with others, has since criticised Adamski's „evasiveness“ and apparently naive belief that his word alone was enough for people to accept his story, — is the inside story of how Adamski refused syndication rights, with an assured contract for a known amount of money, after offering his material and photographs FREE for inclusion in someone else's book.

„Now, a lot of people made money,“ said Adamski. „by fortune-telling and by promising people free rides. — That is where the fellows in this case made the money. They offer something lovable and the people are willing to pay. That is why I will not lend myself to any of those groups. I have nothing against

any group, because people ask for it. But I am myself not going to work and lecture for a group, that is of that type. I'll talk to any youngster and anybody willing to listen. I am not asking you to believe it, you got the intelligence of your own, so you should be reasonable and logical enough to figure it out yourself. I don't lend myself to that, I never will, if I have to go and beg.“

Adamski died on a lecture-tour in the eastern United States on April 23rd 1965. He was 74. He died of a series of repeated heart-attacks brought on by exhaustion and over-work. The friends in Washington with whom Adamski stayed before finally being carried off to hospital, have carried on his work, against the greatest opposition, physical and mental, from those same powerful and ignorant elements which pursued Adamski.

Is this the picture of a man who could have retired in luxurious ease? Anyone who has seen the energy that Adamski put into his work, knows that he was not the „retiring kind“. Is this not, rather, a picture of a man dedicated to the last in bringing out the truth —

Adamski was received in Audience by Queen Juliana of the Netherlands on May 18th 1959. Also present at a planned three-quarter hour audience that stretched into two hours, were Prince Bernhard; Mr. C. Kolff, President of the Royal Netherlands Society for Aviation; Lieutenant-General H. Schaper, Chief of the Royal Netherlands Air Staff; Professor Jongbloed, of Utrecht University; and Professor Rooy, of the University of Amsterdam.

Adamski was received in Audience by Pope John XXIII at 11 a.m. on May 31st 1963, three days before the Pope died. He was awarded a gold pontifical medal for certain services rendered. He did NOT, for obvious reasons, sign the visitor's book. The medal has been photographed in colour, the full story has been related in UFO CONTACT, October 1966. I know personally the two people who accompanied Adamski to Rome. He was seen to approach a small private doorway in the Vatican which was open and at which waited a man in ecclesiastical garments. He came out an hour later.

My own inquiry, dated 1st September 1963, regarding an Audience of Pope John accorded to George Adamski, and made to the Secretary of State at the Vatican, Cardinal Amleto Cicognani, received this reply:

„Dal Vaticano,
September 20, 1963.

„The Secretariat of State of His Holiness, in acknowledging receipt of the recent letter which Ronald Caswell addressed to His Eminence Amleto Cardinal Cicognani, regretfully communicates that it is not possible to provide the information requested therein.“

If the audience had not taken place, the Vatican could have denied it, and that was that. It did not.

Since then, a copy of every issue of our publication, which has repeatedly brought up the matter of the audience and the medal, has been sent to the Office of the Pope, the Secretary of State, and to the Editor of „OSSERVATORE ROMANO“, the official Vatican newspaper. They have been challenged to refute the claims made. They have never done so.

In Buenos Aires, Jesuit priest, Father Reyna, has many times told the story of Adamski's visit to the Vatican. He has held the magazine bearing a photograph of the medal in his hand, and said: „This is no ordinary medal. This is a very special award.“ For a long time, Father Reyna has lectured and written articles on flying saucers — which he has himself seen repeatedly as Director of the Adhara Astronomical Observatory in Buenos Aires — and his words have reached far out from Argentina to all parts of South America. Can it be doubted that his superiors have knowledge of what he is saying? Can one doubt for one moment that the Holy Fathers in Rome do not know all about Father Reyna's activities? Why do they not silence him? PERHAPS BECAUSE YOU DO NOT SILENCE THE TRUTH ...

„In 'saucer circles' in the United States“ — writes Semitjov, „— there is now being undertaken a kind of purge of all that he (Adamski) has done to all those credulous people —“.

For once our friend is absolutely right.

There IS a purge — by agents who plant bugging devices in people's homes, who tap telephones, who open mail, who steal films, who spread slander, who break into radio and TV broadcasts.

Yes, indeed, a purge — reminiscent of the „good old days“ of Himmler and Beria.

„Mysticism,“ says Semitjov. In fact, Adamski has always spoken of himself, also publicly, as a teacher and student of philosophy, and what he called Universal laws. For years he studied — not academically, we hasten to add, — Occidental and Oriental religions. In the „forties“ referred to by our friend — in fact, in the „thirties“ also — Adamski had a number of pupils and young students who were interested in his teachings and his outlook on life. He was also an amateur astronomer with a 15-inch and a 6-inch telescope.

He explained himself that, for want of a name, when broadcasting on a local radio programme, he called the group-study, the „Royal Order of Tibet“. He has never made a secret of this. If this was a mystical religious sect, so is my foot. It was a group discussing philosophy in all its varied aspects. Obviously religious beliefs and doctrines came into it, in the same way as the teachings of Plato and Socrates and Krisnamurti. Whatever „secret ritual meetings“ went on in Adamski's „villa“ — what villa? — we are not likely to know about. Nor is our friend, Mr. Semitjov. Even if he had the ear of the CIA itself —

„It is said, that Adamski did not even write his own books ...“ (Dramatic pause in Mr. Semitjov's narrative.) „That an anonymous authoress in Wash-

ington was responsible for the stylish elaboration of his fantasies —“

It is obvious that Semitjov, by the continued elegance of his prose in this article, does not need help in the stylish elaboration of *his* fantasies.

Dear readers, please turn to the „dedication“ page in any edition of George Adamski's „Inside The Space Ships“, published in 1955. There, below the dedication, in black and white, are these words:

„I wish to express my deep admiration to Charlotte Blodgett for framing my experiences in the written words of this book.

George Adamski.“

Yes, it is said that Adamski did not even write his own books ..., Mr. Semitjov.

Adamski said it.

Saucer photographs. Ah, fake! Strange that after searching museums and gasworks in Germany, Sweden and Denmark, Semitjov and his good friend, Harry Hasso, could *not* find one of the lamps which Adamski hired a G.I. to carry up the gang-plank of a U.S. troop-ship, after the war in Europe ended —

Strange, too, that, of all people, Semitjov, who has so much „evidence“ against George Adamski's story, should also be the man who met the man who had a photographic memory of a lamp seen in Berlin nearly 40 years ago. It all falls together so nicely.

„A cameraman has a memory for pictures —“ A very neat generalisation.

Pev Marley, a film cameraman working for Cecil B. de Mille, the Hollywood director and producer, was a photographic expert serving with the U.S. Air Force's Enemy Interceptor Command during the last war. On examination of Adamski's photos, taken through the 6-inch astronomical telescope, Marley was positive that they were not faked. Joseph Mansour, chief of Jetex Model Aircraft, expert in film making in regard to models, said that in his opinion they were NOT photographs of models but of large objects about thirty feet or so in diameter. Adamski reckoned the scoutcraft to be about 35 feet.

John Ford, world-famous film-director, has had the Adamski photos — both of scoutcraft and mother-ships — under intense analysis. On seeing the „mother-ship“ he exclaimed that that was the craft that had circled his friend's aircraft when on a flight across the Pacific. His friend was Dan Kimball, a former Secretary of the Navy. Ford pronounced that the scoutcraft photo depicted a large object, not a model, taken through a six-inch lens at some distance off. The shadows and diffusion of light on various parts of the craft were evidence of long perspective plus the refractive properties of the atmosphere.

Other photographic experts have stated in similar terms.

Adamski's more recent movie film sequences, together with others, including identical scoutship *movie* shots in colour taken by his colleagues, have been examined closely by 22 members of the Photographic Branch at the Goddard Space Flight Center,

NASA. This was on February 27th 1967. They have been examined by 3 high-ranking Air Force officers, together with the UFO spokesman at the Pentagon, Colonel George P. Freeman, at 2 p.m. on March 20th 1967.

What more critical and expert examination could be desired?

The estimate by one of the NASA photographic experts, of the movie film „Adamski scoutcraft“, was „about 27 feet in diameter“.

„The saucers cannot be found,“ concludes our UFO-less expert, Mr. Semitjov. Neither can his gas-lamp.

„Is it something that does not exist?“ asks Mr. Semitjov. He is not referring here to his gas-lamp. He is asking about the „flying saucer.“

If one judges only by the „evidence“ against their existence offered by Mr. Semitjov, one concludes that saucers *do* exist.

Let us judge instead by the honest testimony of a woman who wrote to me, a stranger, on hearing of Adamski's death. Let us see if this does not ring more true than any part of Mr. Semitjov's *well-paid* fabrication. (We *imagine* that Mr. Semitjov did not research (?) and write his article for nothing, as he demands all other „saucer“ authors do?).

From Mrs. Jane Priday, of Stratford-upon-Avon, England. Dated May 18th 1965.

„ — I am very sorry indeed that Mr. Adamski has left us.

„I believed in him absolutely. Right deep inside me I felt his honesty, altho' to many people he must have sounded ridiculous. I am sure his books were true, and his philosophy appealed to me.

„It is not easy to watch the skies. Neither is it easy to travel long distances, lecturing for weeks on end.

„A few years ago I saw a magnificent saucer, exactly like the one photographed by G.A., altho' at that time I had not seen the Adamski photograph.

„This saucer was just over our orchard, about 200 feet up, or less. It was 7 o'clock, one bright July morning. The saucer was quite a big one, being a lovely shade of amber, with three ball-bearings beneath it. Round the middle appeared to be a streak of light, while just above that was a row of port-holes. This craft pulsed up and down for a full minute. Then suddenly it shot up into the air, where it streaked away at fantastic speed.

„A man $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile away was feeding his hens, when he heard a slight swish. Looking up he saw this craft just above his head.

„Since then I have seen several saucers, but none at such close range —“

Many people have seen the „Adamski scoutship“ in many parts of the world. Other photos have been compared with his and shown to be identical.

Adamski made some startlingly true pronouncements about space and conditions in space, which have found their parallel in more recent scientific

discoveries. One of the more publicised incidents was Adamski astoundingly well-detailed descriptions of the „fire-flies“ activity, illuminated particles in the void of space, which he wrote of in 1955, SEVEN YEARS BEFORE John Glenn and the Russian Titov reported the same phenomenon during their orbital flights.

If I have gone to some lengths in refuting Semitjov's ill-informed and pointless accusations against George Adamski, it is because I feel it important that the more obvious errors in his writing — which can be checked by anyone — should be shown as indicative of the wild and unfounded theories on the man Adamski, which less-informed readers would have no opportunity to judge.

As I stated earlier, it is a „re-hash“ of all the nasty things which prejudiced people have said about Adamski through the years, with the addition of a number of glaringly inept and unprofessional claims to knowledge which it is obvious the writer does not have, and has never had, in his possession. Add to this a lamp, which, for want of proof, might never have been, — and that is that.

Is this evidence? Are these reasons for blackening the name of a man who cannot answer back?

We challenge Mr. Eugen Semitjov, and *FAMILIE JOURNALEN*, — a publication which I have so often enjoyed reading in the past — to publish this article, *IN FULL*, and answer our charges of incompetent and biased journalism. We feel that nothing less than equal opportunity to state Adamski's case will suffice to reassure us of the normal, balanced attitude which one associates with a national family magazine of long-standing integrity.

Let us now turn, for a brief moment, to our redoubtable professor in the Twin Towers of Michigan. Here, surely, in Semitjov's heart-warming words, in a syrup worthy of the stickiest molasses, we see dished up, the adoration of Dr. J. Allen Hynek, consultant at large to the United States Air Force.

Let us then, be scientific, objective. Let us, with objectivity and scientific aloofness, clinically dissect Dr J. Allen Hynek's record in the 20-year UFO Investigation.

The analysis is short, concise.

He has sat on his behind for 19 years and shrugged it off.

He has truly earned a name for himself in saucer-research. „Swamp-gas Hynek.“ A laudable title and fair reward for his services to the general public.

Cannot one picture the situation that night in Michigan so colourfully described by Semitjov?

The press-conference at the motel, the inconsiderate TV and press cameramen.

„Well, Doc, whadyersay, Doc, — whadyerthink? — Hey, Doc, head a little left, chin up willya — Right, — Great!“

Poor Prof. Hynek, so unused to handling shoving reporters and press photographers, so shy still — despite his many years of teaching and speaking author-

itatively to students at university, fellow-scientists at symposiums and conferences, — Air Force briefings, (though the latter, of course, only for the past 18 years.) He became so scared when a journalist drew a THICK LINE beneath the word SWAMP-GAS!

„That's how it goes — that's how it happened when the swamp-gas theory was started off —. Maybe it was right. But it was a „story“.“

(Continued in next issue).



UFO Reports

Report from an american officer

10 November 1967.

Dear Major Petersen,

I have enjoyed reading „UFO CONTACT“ and I want to continue receiving the IGAP JOURNAL through 1968.

Well, as you know, I have been operating a rescue center here in the Panama Canal Zone for the past three years. I flew the H-19 helicopter to maintain my flying proficiency.

This summer while flying in the jungle in Colombia, South America, with the „Interoceanic Sea Level Coral Survey Commission“ we had four visits from a UFO.

It came down on the Truado River about a mile below our jungle camp. It approached within 20 feet of the house on the banks of the river, burning vegetation. It was about, or appeared to be about, 10 feet in diameter and seemed to be burning at the surface or red hot, reddish orange in color. It approached the house, lighting up the whole valley at 1 a.m. on 18 March and duplicated the maneuver at 1 a.m. on 22 March.

I remembered your articles in UFO CONTACT and told the owner of the house that I would send it back, and that he was to tell it to do something if it could hear him.

It came back at 10 p.m. on the 15 April. It was blue or green in color, very bright, and made him and his secretary and his housekeeper very much afraid. It hovered near the house awhile and then went away. At 10 p.m., 17 April, two days later, it came back, blueish green this time also.

As it started to go away, George Cogar told it in Spanish: „If you are real, if you are really there, if you can hear me, come back.“

It did stop and quickly returned to the house just above his window. It frightened the entire household so much that he cried for it to go away and never come again. Then he went into his bedroom and covered up his head to get away from the brilliant light.

He then made a special trip to the Panama Canal Zone to my home on Alhook AFB to tell me to tell that thing never to come back to his house.

I verified his story with all the people at his house, and personally saw the burned vegetation and pine-apples.

Then I sent a mental message to whoever it was, if they could, to not bother him again.

Kindest regards,
Signed.

COMMENT. For an interesting account of apparent thought transfer to a small saucer, readers may refer back to the February 1967 issue of UFO CONTACT, Page 73, where photographs showing the „soap-bubble“ type are presented together with the article „The Telemeter Discs“, by Major H. C. Petersen.



U.S. Air Force Project Uses Hypnotism To ...

Prove cop's report of encounter with a flying saucer

Tells Of Communicating With UFO Creature.
By William Dick.

A mysterious force paralyzed policeman Herbert Schirmer when he went close to an Unidentified Flying Object.

Although unhurt when he was freed from the force as the UFO soared into the sky 30 minutes later, Schirmer could recall little of the incident.

But the Condon UFO Study Project at the University of Colorado, officially appointed by the U.S. Air Force to evaluate UFO sightings, decided Schirmer's experience warranted investigation. The study project is headed by Dr. Edward U. Condon, former chief of the U.S. Bureau of Standards.

Scientists in the project probed into Schirmer's subconscious mind to find the missing details — by having him put into a hypnotic trance.

And Schirmer told them:

☆ The UFO was a spaceship from another planet

☆ Its crew communicated with him.

☆ They will contact him again later this year.

Schirmer, 22, told THE ENQUIRER on March 26 that Condon said afterwards: „We believe you.“

Dr. Robert J. Low, executive officer to Condon, said: „We thought Schirmer was truthful. He is a very rational person.“

„I was very impressed with Schirmer,“ said Dr. Leo Sprinkle, who hypnotized the policeman.

It was the first time the Condon scientific team used hypnosis on a UFO witness. The complete evaluation of Schirmer's experience is being kept secret until Condon and his investigators issue a full UFO report later this year.

Navy veteran Schirmer joined the Ashland, Nebraska, police department in June 1967.

On Saturday, last December 2, he went out alone in the police cruiser on a routine night patrol. Everything seemed normal until early the next morning. At 12.30 a.m. he went to make a routine check on a cattle barn.

"The cattle seemed unusual, kind of restless," Schirmer said. "I had a funny feeling about it. My first thought was that there was an intruder, but I checked around and there was no-one there. A sort of sixth sense told me something was wrong, but I could not explain exactly what."

Uneasy, Schirmer decided to double check the area. He left the cattle barn at 1 a.m. and drove to inspect other buildings. He found nothing — but still sensed something was wrong.

Schirmer then drove along Highway 63. There was no traffic around. At 2:25 a.m., he swung the car around and drove back to the intersection of Highways 63 and 6, about half a mile south-west of Ashland.

"It was 2:30 a.m. on my watch. I know, because in my job I check the time constantly," Schirmer said. "It was exactly then that I saw this thing."

"There was a glow of red lights, and I first thought it was a truck in trouble. I pulled over a slight rise in the road to go and investigate."

"Almost immediately I saw it was no truck. It was foot-ball shaped, and hovering about 8 feet above the ground at the side of the road. The object was 20 feet long and about 14 feet high, with red lights along the side that was visible to me."

"These lights were steady when I first saw them. I stopped the cruiser about 40 feet away and switched on my spotlight."

"The red lights on the object started flashing off and on."

"I was able to see that the object had a surface like polished aluminium. There appeared to be a cat-walk running around it. The red lights appeared to be shining out of portholes."

Schirmer reached for the radio microphone to report the strange sighting to headquarters. But he couldn't press the button to broadcast.

"In some strange way I was paralyzed," Schirmer said. "I'm 6 feet 3 in height and weigh 220 pounds, but I could not move. I heard the car engine, which had been idling, die out."

"The next thing I remember was the object rising to a height of about 50 feet, making a humming noise and emitting a huge red-orange beam of light. Then there was a sound like a siren and it shot into the sky and disappeared."

Schirmer found he could again move his body, and that he was completely unhurt. He thought the encounter had taken only five minutes.

But before getting out of the cruiser he checked his watch. It showed 3 a.m.

"I just couldn't remember what happened for most

of that 30 minutes," Schirmer said. "I had a feeling there was something else I should know."

He took a flashlight from his car and went over to where the object had been hovering. He found nothing. He returned to the car and the engine restarted easily.

Schirmer deliberated on whether he should report the incident.

"As a policeman, I want evidence to prove anything," he said. "I had none on the object, and I figured I'd keep my mouth shut."

But, while driving from the intersection to police headquarters, he decided he had to make a report.

And as he signed off he wrote in the police blotter: "2:30 a.m. — saw UFO at Hwy. 6 and 63 south, sitting on Hwy. — believe it or not."

Later that morning, Police Chief William Wlaschin, 36, saw Schirmer's report and went to see Schirmer at his home.

"I put the question right to him, and he told me what he saw," Wlaschin told me.

"I don't doubt him. He saw something, and he reported it as he saw it."

Wlaschin and Schirmer went to the intersection. They found a dime-sized piece of metal near where Schirmer had seen the object, and figured it could have come from the UFO.

But when it was later analyzed, the metal proved to be an iron and silicon composition of earth origin.

The two men also borrowed a Geiger counter from the Ashland office of the Omaha Public Power District and went over the area checking for radiation.

"I recorded a high reading but later realized I had been using the geiger counter wrongly," Wlaschin said.

When Heinz Wilms, director of the State Radiological Laboratory and an expert with the Geiger counter, checked the intersection on December 10 he found no abnormal radiation.

Chief Wlaschin reported Schirmer's sighting to the Strategic Air Command Headquarters at Offutt Air Force Base at Omaha, 25 miles from Ashland.

Offutt AFB passed on the information to Wright-Patterson AFB in Ohio, which deals with UFO reports from all over the U.S. From there, the information went to Condon's study group at the University of Colorado.

Two investigators, Dr. Roy Craig and Professor John Ahrens, were sent to Ashland to interview Schirmer and Wlaschin, and examine the area of the sighting.

Schirmer agreed to the request of UFO probers Craig and Ahrens that he go to Denver for hypnotic tests. He and Wlaschin went at the Condon project's expense.

On February 14, several members of the UFO team, including Dr. Condon and his assistant, Dr. Low, watched as the hypnotist, Dr. Leo Sprinkle, put Schirmer into a trance by asking him to stare at a cuff-link swinging on a piece of string.

Sprinkle, associate professor of psychology at the

University of Wyoming, had volunteered his services to the Condon group.

"I felt like my normal mind had escaped me while I was in the trance," Schirmer said afterward.

"I knew I was talking, but couldn't hear what I was saying. Yet when I was snapped out of the trance, I remembered what I had said."

And Schirmer's subconscious mind filled in some of the missing details for the UFO investigators.

"I recalled that a blinding beam of light came out of the space-ship," Schirmer said. "A white figure appeared from underneath the ship and approached the cruiser.

"I didn't have the impression that I was being threatened. But when I tried to reach for my gun, I found I couldn't, just like when I tried to get the radio mike.

"I can remember asking this figure from the space-ship 'What are you doing here?' It sounds foolish, but it was the obvious question. Somehow, not by talking or signalling, the figure communicated with me. I seemed to receive mental impressions.

"I was told that there were other beings in the space-ship and that what they were doing would be revealed at the proper time. These beings were not from any planet we are familiar with. They came from a neighboring galaxy, though they have bases on Jupiter and Mars.

"Before the space-ship took off, I was told that this would be the first of three meetings I would have with them.

"The next two are supposed to come before the end of 1968 — but how and when, I don't know."

The hypnosis session lasted almost three hours. Much of it was spent re-checking statements Schirmer had made when he first reported the UFO.

"Schirmer was unswerving in his factual recall of these statements while in the trance," Dr. Sprinkle said.

Despite Schirmer's obvious fitness, he looked haggard after the hypnosis session.

"I feel as if I have done five days' work in one afternoon," he said.

Next day, February 15, Schirmer was examined by psychologist James Wadsworth. Schirmer took an IQ test, and was questioned on his imagination and personal life.

Results of these tests have not been announced.

Police Chief Wlaschin was present when Schirmer talked in trance about the space-ship.

"Strange as his story may seem, I'm sure he was telling the truth here: I back him all the way," Wlaschin said.

Schirmer feels he'd be a lot happier if he hadn't recalled the additional details under hypnosis.

"But I've just got to face up to what happened," he told me. "I never believed in Flying Saucers before, but I have no choice about believing in them now."

From: "National Enquirer", New York.

May 19, 1968.

Credit Harry Hoffman, Flushing, N.Y., U.S.A.

What others said

UFO CONTACT, in its endeavours to show humanity what it is approaching in the future with its acts of savagery and total disregard for the well-being of others, has, in the past, brought articles which, on the surface, appear to have nothing to do with the subject of flying saucers or visitors from space. Yet, from a Cosmic Philosophical point of view, HUMANITY is also very much our business. Whenever appalling atrocities, or the equally cynical large-scale sale of arms by the technically-developed countries, are brought under discussion, the "excuse" given is HUMAN NATURE. We have often wondered just how fundamentally true this answer is. Because we feel it is very important that this question should be thought over thoroughly, by all races, in all walks of life, we would like to help by passing on these thoughts expressed by the Secretary General of the United Nations, His Excellency U Thant.

Note: As a contribution to man's search for answers to today's challenges, Alcan Aluminium Limited is presenting this series of statements by leading authorities in various fields.

✧

What could be build if we worked together?

by U Thant,
Secretary General, United Nations.

What could we build if we worked together?

This simple but tantalizing question is a sharp reminder of the irony of the present state of mankind. It dramatizes the persistent struggle between our wisdom and our foolishness, our strength and our weakness, our creativeness and our self-destructiveness, our idealism and our baseness. It serves to remind us all that the predominant rivalries of our era, political, military, or ideological, are also the most wasteful consumers of our time, spirit, talent, resources and even of life. It reminds us of the strange fact that even now, with an unprecedented range of knowledge at their disposal, men in all parts of the world passively continue to accept policies and programmes of all kinds which not only fritter away their substance and the bountiful legacy of nature, but at times endanger their very existence.

The simplest citizen can grasp the fact that a fraction of the money that will be spent throughout the world on armaments in 1967 could finance economic and social programmes, both national and global, on a scale hitherto undreamed of. It is obvious that a

small part of the ingenuity, effort, expertise and resources deployed in building an intercontinental missile system, for example, would almost certainly, if applied to the more immediate problems of human misery or of future human development, produce a series of breakthroughs which might well illuminate and inspire man's whole concept of his own future. It is a commonplace that, if nations could only lay down the sword and live in harmony, the world might, with judicious leadership and management, well become a place which could rival all the utopias of the philosophers — and certainly be far more interesting.

Why do these totally obvious and desirable developments fail to come about — fail, moreover, in an age which prides itself on its new mastery of communications of every kind? Why do we have to live in fear rather than in hope, in antagonism and distrust rather than in harmony and co-operation?

„Human nature“ is popularly held to be responsible for this deplorable state of affairs, the assumption being that „human nature“ is in some way a force which cannot possibly be controlled or improved. It is high time this comfortable pretext was exploded. Men should aspire to be masters of their fate, rather than the victims of their own „nature“. If we presume, as we do, to change and improve everything else in nature, why do we leave ourselves out of the process? Improvement and progress should surely begin at home.

If, then, we discard the facile notion that „human nature“ is to blame and nothing can be done about it, what is the real reason for our inability to shape our affairs as reason and self-interest tell us that they should be shaped? How does it come about that greed, prejudice, arrogance, envy, fear, misunderstanding and all the other less desirable human characteristics play such a large part in the affairs of the world, so that the common denominator of international life is fear and lack of mutual confidence? It is perhaps because we think more of our differences than of our opportunities. We are still in a state of mind where the traditional attitudes born of our past wants and conflicts influence us more than the abundant, and so far largely unexploited, opportunities of the hopeful present. The note of hope and idealism in the world is still tremulous at best, and tends all too often to be drowned out by a jangle of qualification, compromise and cynicism. We must sustain that note of hope, which our achievements in many fields so amply justify, until it overpowers the voices of fear, cynicism and reaction. We must gain enough confidence in ourselves and in each other to turn our ideas and our potential into reality.

The opening question — What could we build if we worked together? — certainly provides us with a powerful incentive to solve this basic problem, and it may even provide us with a clue to the problem itself. It is an historical fact that when men have worked together in enthusiasm and loyalty to a

commonly held ideal the results have benefited all succeeding ages, and have even on occasion — as for example in Athens or Florence in their greatest days — inspired enduring works of genius of an extraordinary quality, vitality and variety. We may not hope to find the conditions of Athens or Florence in large modern states, let alone in the world. But we can at least recognize that working together in the pursuit of practical aims provides men with an unusual solidarity and vitality, an environment in which their differences are a stimulus rather than an obstacle.

In this century political ideology has taken the place formerly occupied by religion as a main source of strife in the world. We have been, perhaps, too anxious to define and agree, by force if necessary, upon the ideal to be pursued before making a practical start in co-operation on fundamental problems. The world is, mercifully, an infinitely varied place. If we could start pragmatically by working together on the problems which urgently concern all peoples, differences of ideology and other apparently insoluble conflicts might be seen in a new light as wasteful and unnecessary, and may thus work themselves out over a period of time.

If we were to ask ourselves: What could we work on together *now*?, a vast range of fascinating possibilities for enhancing the condition and the quality of human life opens up before us. This range of possibilities will, I hope, be explored in succeeding articles in this series. We have too often in the past been forced to regret some aspects of scientific progress, and have been driven to act belatedly to mitigate them. We are now in a position, if we work together, to foresee and, to some extent, to determine this, however, only if we cease to fear and harass each other and if together we accept, welcome and plan the changes that must inevitably come about.

If this really means a change in „human nature“, then it is high time we began to work toward such a change. What is certainly required is a change in some human political attitudes and habits. Intelligent self-interest is reason enough for making this change, already long overdue. In this process, I believe that the United Nations, as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations, may have a vital role.

I hope that this series, by showing what shining possibilities could be within our reach, and by inspiring people to concentrate on their opportunities for working together rather than on their differences, may contribute to the urgently required improvement of the attitudes of peoples and nations to one another. Then only will we begin to build as we should.

From: U.S. News & World Report.

April 24, 1967.

Credit Mr.: J. S. Boye Petersen, Lindknud, Denmark.

☆ ☆

☆

What Adamski said...

Written years ago, these words of George Adamski might well serve to indicate how INDIVIDUAL „human nature“ can be changed and re-directed:

Individual analysis and thought control

Almost every thoughtful person finds himself at times pondering over the various problems which face him in the field of human evolution, and from time to time glimpses a little light here and there, yet not enough to connect or make a complete picture of his relationship to nature and mankind.

The human mind is restless and jumps at conclusions; thus it does not see the *Real* back of the effects. It does not remain quiet long enough to experience any peace for itself and therefore is unable to make full connection with Cosmic Consciousness.

The most important step that any person can take is the practice of self-control, especially in the field of mental action. Thoughts pass through the mind with great rapidity and if they are not controlled they may be likened to a runaway train whose speed cannot ever compare with the speed of thoughts, but when uncontrolled is very liable to cause much danger to itself and other forms. The engineer must have full control over the machinery which guides his locomotive or many lives would be endangered and he would be responsible for all of them. Were he to act in a restless, impatient manner as the mortal mind acts he would not be alerted to the importance of bringing the train under control.

When a human being does not control his thoughts he does not realize the danger his quick-acting runaway mind might cause to others.

A thought maintained by anyone is projected into space; it cannot be withheld, for action is continually going on and must take effect somewhere. The thought affects the other waves over which it passes and also lodges within the form through which it is expressed. If it is a good thought it will do much beneficial work in space as well as within the body of itself, setting up harmonious vibrations in all that it contacts. If the thought is not a pleasant one the same action will take place but it will do great harm in space where it will draw unto itself conditions of a like nature and cause an inharmonious state within the body, confusing all of the peaceful cells. A thought continued in such a channel will eventually unbalance the whole body and produce pain within it.

A balanced body is one in a natural state, peaceful, harmonious, thus allowing all of the cells to do their

work in a normal way. In this state the body becomes lighter and attuned to Cosmic Consciousness.

Everyone wishing to know mental and physical well-being must learn to control his thoughts. He must realize that thoughts are powerful and can be directed in either a constructive or destructive channel according to the choice of the individual. Habits are sometimes *very* difficult to break and a selfish thought that has been allowed to run wild for some time will be harder to control than the destructive thought which is transmitted immediately.

It is strange that this being called man, who has free will, will use it in the channel which is most painful to himself. Sometimes this is done intentionally to gain sympathy from others. Sometimes he does this to attract attention to himself, for that comforts his ego with the idea that he is the outstanding person in a group. He fails to take into consideration that others are not attracted by that kind of effect, for since consciousness is not a respecter anyone can see through the effects to the thought back of it. This, of course, disturbs the personal ego of the individual and after failing to make an impression it is hurt and tries many schemes to re-establish itself in the good graces of those it wishes to impress. What an enormous amount of energy it wasted through actions that the mortal projects in order to convince itself that it is all-important.

It was never meant for man to use the power and strength of his being in the channel of vanity and selfishness. Man was meant to be a humble servant unto his greater self and until he realizes this fact and puts aside his stubborn dominance and self-exaltation he will be unable to make the right connection with Cosmic Consciousness which is the Creator of all that exists.

Laying aside these falsities of itself is not an easy task, for they have been given total recognition for such a long time that they have become the controller of man's being; however, if the student is to find his place in life he must transmit his selfishness into higher fields of action.

This could be done most easily, perhaps, by finding channels of service which would be beneficial to many instead of the few. The more one enters into the service of others the less he thinks about himself as a personality. When man learns to look upon himself as a channel privileged to perform a duty regardless of what it may be, seeing only that it needs to be done and happy for the opportunity to serve, he will then be about the Father's business. And who is to say what that business should be or who is to take charge of each of its different branches? One man may find his greatest work in some obscure place where he may never be known as a personality but so long as each one is acting impersonally upon the thing that presents itself to be done he is serving well.

The purpose of life is not personal attainment but the unification of all action in the cosmic sense. Any thought that helps keep an individual thinking in this vast field should be maintained at all times. If the mortal mind holds the cosmic thought for a time

and then allows the thought to slip back to *self*, it is expending, uselessly, much energy that could be turned in a constructive channel of service.

Each person must find his own way for elevating his mortal thoughts. He must study himself and the way his mind functions. He must watch his own actions and reactions and find which thoughts will produce the most peaceful and harmonious conditions within his own body. There are no two individuals that are exactly the same. A teacher may give the universal laws to all of his students alike but each one will apply the laws in a little different way than another.

Each man has a destiny to work out in each life — to one it may be the overcoming of fear; to another it may be a tendency towards jealousy which must be eliminated. One may gain his rewards through hard work while another may gain it through deep devotion. A man of great will must learn humility while an individual who is naturally humble must find the way to unite that meekness with positive action. The path is a little different for each individual.

Man himself must find himself, his duty as a form, his relationship to all forms and his oneness with the consciousness and intelligence which is manifesting through all. The vastness of knowledge and wisdom which can be attained by sincerity, honesty and love is unlimited, and the amount of service an individual can give is also unlimited.

What a privilege man has in being allowed to will himself to such a life of useful service. It is well worth any effort that a man may make to steer his ship of life on the true course that leads to a vast concept of the interrelationship of all life. Then he can truthfully say as Jesus said, „I and the Father are one.“

George Adamski.



Space Science

Scientists says icecaps on Venus would make life possible

by Evert Clark.

WASHINGTON March 8 — Dr. Willard F. Libby, Nobel prize-winning chemist, said today that the planet Venus might be covered with giant icecaps that made life there „distinctly possible.“

He thus revived a theory generally abandoned several years ago after studies from earth and by space probes indicated Venus was too hot and dry to support oceans and icecaps.

If there were icecaps, most scientists agree, life in some form might very well exist on Venus.

In a report in Science magazine and in a telephone

interview, Dr. Libby pictured a cloud-covered planet of „perpetual snow“ over the ice-fields and extremely high temperatures in the equatorial zone.

But where the hot equatorial winds strike the edges of the icecaps, „small oceans and fresh-water lakes“ may be formed, he said.

In these bodies of water, „any forms of life“ that could live in the high concentrations of carbon dioxide found on Venus „may well exist“, he said.

Dr. Libby, a former member of the Atomic Energy Commission, is a professor of chemistry and director of the Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics at the University of California at Los Angeles.

He assumes that the earth and Venus are similar in chemical composition and volcanic history. He believes that the findings of America's Mariner 5 spacecraft, which passed near Venus last October, and the Soviet Union's Venera 4, which landed an instrumented capsule on the planet at the same time, can be „interpreted as evidence of giant polar icecaps holding the water that must have come out of the volcanoes,“ along with the carbon dioxide measured by Venera 4.

The two space probes confirmed earlier belief that temperatures on Venus — at least in the equatorial region — were extremely high compared with those on earth. But they were not found to be quite as high as scientists had estimated from the earth-based studies.

Dr. Libby's theory also assumes that the slow rotation of Venus gives the planet almost no north-to-south and east-to-west winds, leaving it only with the vertical winds rising from the hot equatorial surface.

Space agency scientists said today that if Dr. Libby were right about the winds, the rest of his theory was certainly plausible. Icecaps could form, lakes could develop at the edge of the ice sheets, and the water could support some kind of life, they said.

But they said Dr. Libby „has moved much faster than“ experimenters who are still analyzing data from Mariner 5 and others who are trying to develop a new understanding about the Venusian atmosphere.

Within a few weeks, work on such an atmosphere should yield conclusions about the winds. In the meantime, Dr. Libby appears to be the first scientist in several years to publish the speculation that the icecaps could exist in view of the high equatorial temperatures.

„It is an excellent stimulus to debate about Venus and about life there,“ one scientist said. „Personally I am not a biologist, but the high carbon dioxide content suggests to me yeast fermentation.“

„Wouldn't it be wonderful if Venus was a floating lake of bourbon?“

Venera 4 found the Venusian atmosphere very thick and very rich in carbon dioxide.

Dr. Libby found it „extremely exciting“, however, that the Soviet probe also found from one-third to two-thirds as much oxygen in the Venusian atmosphere as in the earth's atmosphere.

He emphasized that none of the laboratory studies of the kinds of life that can exist in atmospheres of other planets had included attempts to support life in a high carbon dioxide atmosphere.

Dr. Libby said he was now building a room-sized „green-house“ in which he will attempt to simulate the dense carbon dioxide-rich atmosphere to see if any form of life can be supported there.

Venus has long been considered the most earth-like of the planets. Thus it was only with some reluctance that many scientists discarded their notions that life might exist there as the evidence of extreme temperatures mounted.

Dr. Libby said he had been following closely the reports of the Soviet findings and had discussed his ideas with a number of American scientists.

„I haven't found a biologist who says there couldn't be life there,“ he said.

From: „New York Times“, March 9. 1968.

Credit: Mr. Harry Hoffman,
Flushing, New York, U.S.A.



»Near miss for Russ Venus 4?«

REDLANDS (UPI) — Russia's Venus 4 may have failed 17.5 miles above the surface of the cloud-shrouded planet Venus, according to Dr. Conway W. Snyder, a project scientist for America's Mariner 5 fly-by of Venus.

Russia claimed an instrument package dropped on Venus last October transmitted signals all the way down to the surface of the planet.

„The Russians are convinced the probe stopped sending signals because it struck the surface,“ Snyder said Wednesday, „but they could present no evidence to support the claim other than a calculation it should take 94 minutes to descend 26 kilometers.“

Snyder said he suspects that because of a faulty prediction of atmospheric pressure on Venus, the Russian spacecraft's altimeter sent back readings indicating the vehicle's parachute opened much higher above the Venusian surface than was the actual case.

„It could throw an entirely different light on the prospect of further Venusian exploration,“ he told a Founders Day ceremony at the University of Redlands.

Venus 4 was launched one day before Mariner 5. Snyder works at the California Institute of Technology's propulsion laboratory in Pasadena.

From: „Los Angeles Herald-Examiner“,

Friday April 19, 1968.

Credit: Theresa Agulia, Woodland Hills,
California, U.S.A.

COMMENT: Our, frankly, cynical attitude towards the publicised finding of the Venus probes by Russia and the U.S. has been expressed on a previous occasion (UFO CONTACT December 1967.)

Astronomy, astro-physics and all the associated sciences are NOT exact sciences. Almost every „fact“ in interplanetary physics is unsubstantiated theory.

The instrumented satellites and probes sent out by the two Major Powers are often shown to be faulty, not only in design but also in principle. This is not to criticise the technology which has built them, it is merely to point out the uncertainty of new techniques which, in the main, can only be fully tested in the environment and in the conditions for which the project is designed. Because a device works in simulated conditions on Earth does not mean that it will work adequately in its intended area of research.

These „conditions“ can only be guessed at in the first place, a point brought out in Dr. Snyder's comments in the preceding article. And „conditions“ of any kind, as can be readily ascertained from any survey relating to weather and other meteorological phenomena, to seismology and the geological „functions“ of this planet, and all the other geophysical peculiarities of mother Earth, are just as unstable and unpredictable in Space, and this, relatively-speaking, must include other planetary atmospheres.

Our reasons for commenting on the reported statements of these two scientists are to show:

- 1) certain apparent inconsistencies when compared with other reports on the probes —
- 2) that there is an argument to be considered in the light of these statements and other generally accepted scientific „facts“ —
- 3) a rather surprising attitude of one of them to the findings of the „rival“ Space research team.

The „Evening Standard“, London, newspaper, of October 18 last, from information released by the Soviet agency TASS, said:

„— there does not appear to be any oxygen in the atmosphere.“

„Temperatures on the surface of Venus range from 104 to 504 degrees Fahrenheit,“ it said, „and its atmosphere is made up almost exclusively of carbon dioxide —“

„The spacecraft's instruments detected hydrogen and other vapours amounting to 1½ per cent of the planet's atmosphere, but no noticeable traces of nitrogen,“ TASS said.“

„The absence of any mention of oxygen was taken to indicate that none of the gas needed to sustain any form of earthly animal life was found.“

„Atmospheric pressure varied from equal to that on Earth to about 15 times as great.“

UNQUOTE.

Is it not strange that no mention of oxygen being present — from many points of view, the most „interesting“ element — was made, though „hydrogen and other vapours amounting to about 1½ per cent of the planet's atmosphere, but no traces of nitrogen —“ was thought worthy of comment.

Now Dr. Libby finds it „extremely exciting“ that

the Soviet probe found „from one-third to two-thirds as much oxygen in the Venusian atmosphere as in the earth's atmosphere.“

With Earth's oxygen in atmosphere quoted variously at 20.95 per cent and 20.93 per cent, this could mean that between 7 and 14 per cent of the Venusian atmosphere consisted of oxygen. Surely this would have been a far more important „fact“ to release than the 1½ per cent varied gases?

Another point, too, to raise in the earlier quote attributed to TASS.

„Temperatures on the surface of Venus range from 104 to 504 degrees Fahrenheit —“

On how many points of the Venusian surface did the probe touch down? Was it a wandering probe?

Dr. Libby „assumes that the earth and Venus are similar in chemical composition and volcanic history —“

Regarding the hypothetical icecaps, he speaks of „the water that must have come out of the volcanoes“, along with the carbon dioxide measured by Venera 4.

If, as Dr. Libby „assumes“, „earth and Venus are similar in chemical composition and volcanic history —“, and the volcanic activity brought forth the water and carbon dioxide — the latter in such abundance — where then is the NITROGEN of which „no noticeable traces“ can be found, according to TASS?

As Earth's atmosphere is composed of 78.09 per cent of nitrogen, there seems to be a remarkable lack of similarity in chemical composition —

It has been estimated that oxygen makes up nearly one-half of all terrestrial matter. It constitutes 89 per cent by weight of all the water in the world and nearly one-half of three of the chief constituents of the earth's crust, i. e. siliceous rock, chalk and alumina.

Is Dr. Libby saying, in effect, that it is solely the volcanic activity on Venus which has produced carbon dioxide from the oxygen contained in the „similar“ chemical composition of the Venusian upper crust?

Compare the Venusian atmosphere „made up almost exclusively of carbon dioxide,“ to the Earth's atmosphere with its 0.03 per cent carbon dioxide. It would appear that Venus is one huge volcano —

According to Professor V. A. Firsoff, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain and recognised as an authority on Venus, spectroscopic studies by Kozyrev of Russia and Newkirk of the U.S., of the ashen light of the dark side of the planet show:

„— bright emission lines, such as are produced by electrically excited gases. According to the tentative identification of Mr. Bryan Warner, of London University, most of these lines appear to be due to oxygen; nitrogen has been identified as well.“

UNQUOTE.

One feel bound to ask these questions:

If the spectroscopic examination of planetary atmospheres in Earth-based studies is to indicate one thing

— even to the presence of nitrogen on Venus, — and interplanetary probes are to discover an entirely different state of affairs, what faith can be placed in either of those methods of scientific examination? Which should we reject?

If the Earth-based spectroscopic studies are to be rejected, then on what scientific authority do astronomers base their findings concerning the atmospheres of other planets?

In conclusion, we would draw attention again to Dr. Conway W. Snyder's remarks concerning the Soviet Venus probe.

Dr. Snyder „suspects“ that the Russians may have wrongly predicted the atmospheric pressure on Venus, and that the altimeter on their probe may have sent back faulty readings.

„If this is true,“ he says, „it means that the Venus temperature is closer to 900 degrees than the 520 degrees Venus 4 measured and the pressure is more than 100 atmospheres and not just 18.“

„It could throw an entirely different light on the prospect of further Venusian exploration,“ he added.

Dr. Snyder is a project scientist for America's Mariner 5 Venus probe, which by-passed the planet 36 hours after the Russian probe landed. As such, we imagine he is supposed to know what he is talking about.

According to a report from New York on the 24 October last year: „The electronic probing by Mariner 5, which flew past Venus last Thursday, generally confirms what was radioed back by the Russian Venus 4 —“

„Dr. von Eshleman said the data from the Mariner 5 indicated that the planet's atmosphere was at least seven or eight times as dense as Earth's. The atmosphere on the surface might well reach the densities reported by the Russians, 15 to 22 times that on Earth.“

UNQUOTE.

What we would like to know is this:

If the American probe „generally confirms“ the Russian probe's findings, why is Dr. Snyder now showing such anxiety regarding the Russian probe and its possibly erroneous findings? Should he not be more concerned with the U.S. findings, the findings of the project to which he is personally attached?

If the difference in temperatures and pressures between the U.S. probe's findings and the hypothetically higher figures for the Russian probe expounded by Dr. Snyder could be allowed for by the fact that the Russian probe penetrated the atmosphere and landed on the surface, while the U.S. probe merely flew by at some distance, then what is the value of the American probe's findings in terms of either the pressures or the temperatures of the Venusian atmosphere?

In other words, why send the thing in the first place? What has it achieved?

To sum up briefly: we would suggest that neither the theories attributed to these two scientists nor the

reported findings on which they are based are likely to increase public confidence in the workings of the scientific mind.

It certainly has not increased ours —



Communication with extraterrestrial civilisations

by Professor *Josif Shklovsky*.
(from the magazine SOVIET LIFE).

The problem formulated in the title of this paper goes back many centuries, but only now can it be looked into scientifically.

By reason of these scientific findings we can now explore the problem of the multiplicity of inhabited worlds in the universe and the possibilities for interstellar communication.

1.) The profusion of planetary systems in the galaxy has been established. Van de Kamp, a noted American specialist in photoastrometry, found last year that one of the stars closest to the earth, known as Barnard's Star, has an invisible satellite with an unprecedentedly small mass. Measurements of infinitesimal vibrations in the proper motion of this star have shown that the mass of the invisible satellite responsible for these oscillations is only one and a half times the mass of Jupiter. Such an object cannot be a luminescent body. The temperature of its depths is too low. In this case, therefore, we must rule out thermonuclear reaction, which furnishes the energy of most stars we know. A cosmic body of this kind is most probably a giant planet similar to our Jupiter. The fact that a planet has been found near one of the stars closest to us points to an abundance of planetary systems in our galaxy. This is why Van de Kamp's discovery is so crucial.

2.) Very important for the problem under discussion is current progress in molecular biology, biophysics and biochemistry, which have begun to unveil the mystery of the origin and development of life.

3.) Spectacular advances in radio astronomy in recent years make communication with extraterrestrial civilisations a real rather than hypothetical problem.

4.) Advances in cybernetics will be an important factor in establishing communication. Cybernetic concepts and methods are indispensable for the analysis of such problems as the search for optimal signal characteristics or automation. Even today, cybernetics suggests the possibility of new artificial forms of life (including intelligent life.) In the future it will assume very large importance.

5.) Man's exploration of outer space stimulates research in communication with other inhabited worlds. The irresistible expansion of man's transforming activity in near-solar space is bound to lead to the creation of an artificial biosphere which will be by 10 to 15 orders larger than the natural biosphere.

The quite realistic possibility of determining

whether there is life on the planets nearest us has a direct bearing on the problem in question. Should experimental evidence indicate the existence of even the most primitive forms of life on Mars with its rigorous environment, that will actually confirm the concept that life on planets, as the highest form of the existence of matter, originates by intrinsic laws.

This important question follows: If life has originated on a planet and has undergone a long and complicated evolution, must it of necessity become intelligent at some stage? I do not think this must necessarily be so. On the contrary, it should be remembered that the chances for the emergence of intelligent life are very small indeed.

If the assumption that we are not alone in the universe is adequately proved, then we have the problem of communication between planetary civilisations.

Two types of communication are possible: (a) interstellar flight, in particular the launching of cybernetic probes, and (b) the transmission and reception of electromagnetic signals.

The first method seems to be hopeless. Apart from the fact that it is not feasible with the technological means we have at our command today, it also has no future.

Von Hoerner recently made an elaborate analysis of this problem and comes to rather discouraging conclusions. To be used for communication, interstellar rockets must have velocities close to that of light. It is only under this condition that the well-known effects of the general theory of relativity make it possible for cosmonauts to cover within comparatively short times, as clocked in their own system, interstellar and even intergalactic distances that run into thousands of millions of light-years. If, for example, we assume that the cosmonauts move for the first half of the journey with an acceleration b and for the second half with the same uniform deceleration, and if $b=g$ (the acceleration of terrestrial gravitation), it will take the cosmonauts 21 years (in the traveller's own system) to make a flight to the nucleus of our galaxy and back, 28 years to the Andromeda nebula and 38 years to reach a remote accumulation of galaxies in the constellation of Coma Berenices.

However, a rocket's acceleration and deceleration require vast energy reserves. Von Hoerner rules out the rocket en route by pumping in interstellar gas, a project which has been discussed in the literature. It must, therefore, carry all the fuel it will need. Hence it follows that only a photon rocket (if one is ever built) can fly at speeds close enough to that of light. But then new difficulties arise. If the 15-megawatt engine of a photon rocket necessary for interstellar flight were ever built, it would have to weigh no more than five grams (note that 15 megawatts will meet the power needs of a moderate-sized town.) And the five grams must include the weight of the fuel, the giant reflectors the photon rocket needs to function, and all its other equipment.

Thus, contrary to the notion of science-fiction writers, interstellar photon rockets moving at relativistic speeds are unlikely ever to be built. We obviously overestimate the possibilities of rocket engines. They will do for interplanetary flight to explore and then utilise near-solar space. They may be powerful vehicles for the gradual expansion of civilisation from one planetary system to another. But they will move at non-relativistic speeds.

Since photon rockets are unsuitable for establishing communication between civilisations separated by interstellar spaces, other possibilities should be sought.

The idea of communication via electromagnetic channels was put forward by Cocconi and Morrison in 1960. Their research stimulated all further study in this field. Analysis shows that radio waves provide the most promising and economical media. Within this range it appears most desirable to use centimeter, short and decimeter waves. Cocconi and Morrison proceeded from the possibility of communication on the 21-centimeter wave band. Shortly thereafter Drake tried to detect artificial signals from the nearest suitable stars, Epsilon Eridani and Tau Ceti (the Ozma project). It seems to us, however, that the Ozma project invalidates itself for the following reasons.

First, it assumes that civilisations may be discovered in the vicinity of the nearest stars, a highly improbable assumption.

The second and major defect of the project is its point of departure. The level of technological development of extraterrestrial civilisations is assumed to be approximately the same as on earth. Therefore it goes on to assume that the capacity of receivers and transmitters used by extraterrestrial civilisations is approximately the same as ours. The assumption is arbitrary.

The time scale for the technological development of a civilisation is extremely short. Therefore, if there are other civilisations in the universe, the levels of their development must vary widely. Most civilisations must have levels of technological development incomparably higher than ours. We are still babes in science and technology. Our discovery of nuclear power is not yet 20 years old. We have not yet harnessed thermonuclear synthesis.

Therefore, when analysing the problem of communication, it is necessary to take into account a possibly higher level of technological development on other planets.

The only method we have of estimating the technological level of extraterrestrial civilisations is to analyse the possibilities of our own. Our period of technological development has been very short. Science and technology in the modern sense of the word originated only some 10 generations ago. Galileo Galilei laid the foundation of mechanics and from there we took off. In the 350 years since, technology has become a cosmic factor, and its possibilities have already transcended the modest scale of the globe. Two examples will illustrate the point.

Example 1. Owing to television the earth radiates into outer space approximately 1 watt/cycle in the frequency band — there are several thousand teletransmitters each averaging 20 kilowatts. The earth's frequency band radiation temperature is about 10^8 degrees. In power of frequency band radio emission in the solar system, the earth is second only to the sun. The capacity of its radiation is a million times larger than that of Venus and Mars.

Example 2. High altitude nuclear explosions have distorted an important cosmic characteristic of the earth, its radiation belts. This change is probably here to stay.

Man is by no means always aware of the consequences of his activity. Another aspect of man's activity may be of decisive importance for the problem we are discussing. I refer to the generation of energy and explosive rate of its growth. At present mankind is producing approximately 3×10^{19} ergs/second. The output of energy now doubles each 20 years, and this trend seems to be stable. We can expect that in 200 years the generation of energy will reach 3×10^{22} ergs/second of one per cent of the flux of solar energy reaching the earth. But this may happen even earlier if we take into account the growth in the rate of power generation.

The continued increase in energy generation will change the earth's thermal regime. Of course, the extensive utilisation of solar energy will begin earlier. But there is a limit; most probably 10 per cent of the entire solar flux will be used. In any event, in less than 300 years the problem will be acute. Some foreign writers believe that a ban will have to be placed on the further development of power generation. This will hardly be possible, however. More likely, powerful energy generating systems will be installed in outer space and there mankind will have vast (though also limited) possibilities for development of power generation.

The transfer to outer space of highly-capacity power generators will most likely begin much earlier than the time limit set by the need for conversation of the thermal regime. Reasons will be the radiation hazards of such installations on earth and the need for experimenting with and setting up new types of power producers requiring a great deal of room. Bold yet quite realistic projects for important experiments using outer space facilities have already been suggested. A case in point is the project proposed by Nikolai Kardashev and Vyacheslav Slysh of the Sternberg Astronomical Institute to establish a radio interferometer on the moon's artificial satellite.

As soon as mankind begins to reclaim and transform the solar system, its resources of power and materials will increase beyond comparison. The quantity 10^{33} ergs/second is no limit since part of the mass of planets can be used as fuel for thermonuclear synthesis. We can assume from various estimates that the time it takes to reclaim and transform the solar system will be of the order of several thousand years (at any rate less than 10,000 years), which

is insignificant compared with the cosmic scale. Therefore, if there are other civilisations in the galaxy, many, if not most of them, have already reached the level of technological development characterised by the generation of 10^{33} ergs/second and transformation of their planetary systems. An artificial biosphere with a linear dimension of about 10^{13} to 10^{15} centimeters is quite possible.

Is it likely that the development and diffusion of intelligent life is confined to the planetary system? I think not. There is nothing to limit the possibilities of so highly organised a form of matter as life.

This situation, for example, is theoretically possible. Having reclaimed its planetary system, a highly developed civilisation will begin to spread to adjacent stars. It is not even necessary for these stars to have their own planetary systems. Intelligent beings will have mastered the technique of creating an artificial biosphere. The transformation of the environs of an adjacent star may take some thousands of years. Transporting materials there will take several hundred years. Colonised in this fashion, the neighbour star will become another center of diffusion. We can expect that this process, regulated by one comprehensive several dozen million year plan, will eventually embrace the entire galaxy. The growth will probably be even more rapid since such a supercivilisation will develop not only quantitatively but qualitatively.

A supercivilisation of that sort will be able to reach a power generation level as high as 10^{43} ergs/second or more. We have no reason to think that in some galaxies the development of civilisation will not assume just this form. Hence another conclusion: There are possibly civilisations which are already generating 10^{43} ergs/second and have created an artificial biosphere on the scale of the astral system, i.e., within the range of approximately 10^{22} to 10^{23} centimeters.

All this does not imply that any civilisation inevitably develops as describes above. Profound crises lie in wait for a developing civilisation and one of them may well prove fatal. We are already familiar with several such critical contradictions:

(a) Self-destruction as a result of a thermonuclear catastrophe or some other discovery which may have unpredictable and uncontrollable consequences.

(b) Genetic danger.

(c) Overproduction of information.

(d) Restricted capacity of the individual's brain which can lead to excessive specialisation, with consequent dangers of degeneration.

(e) A crisis precipitated by the creation of artificial intelligent beings.

The problems discussed above are not as academic as might appear at first glance. The possibility of existence of supercivilisations with an energy level of about 10^{22} or even 10^{23} ergs/second is a critically important premise for radio communication.

Nikolai Kardashev recently suggested this very bold idea: that some sources of cosmic radio emission already detected may be artificial. Two such sources

are possible: supercivilisations generating about 10^{33} ergs/second and with sizes in the order of those of planetary systems, or even more developed civilisations which have transformed their astral systems.

Our calculations show that signals from supercivilisations of the first type can be received by modern radio-physical equipment even when the supercivilisation sending them lies in some adjacent astral system (the Andromeda nebula, the nebula in the Triangulum constellation, etc.). As for the signals from civilisations of the second type (with a power generating level of about 10^{43} ergs/second), they can be detected even when sent from distances greater than those to the most remote objects of the universe.

How do we prove that a given source of cosmic radio emission is artificial? To begin with, the angular size of such a source must be very small. This criterion is insufficient, of course. One thing is beyond question, however: the need for thorough and allround observation and investigation of even the best-known sources of radiation.

Obviously, such systematically organised observations must be carried out with radio telescopes and radio interferometers of the largest sizes and highest sensitivities possible.

Signals from a supercivilisation may carry a vast amount of information. It is obvious enough that the detection and decoding of such radio signals would stimulate the development of man's culture enormously. To gauge the amount of information that can be conveyed by this method, the following example may be helpful.

About 100 million books and manuscripts are known to have been written by mankind. Let us assume that the average book is 250 type-written pages or 400,000 signs. Thus the total volume of man's cultural activity is 4×10^{13} signs. Coding it in the binary system, we obtain approximately the same number of binary units of information. Now suppose we want to radio this information in the 1,000 megacycle band (centimeter wavelength). This band permits the transmission of 10^9 binary signs a second. Therefore everything mankind has written can be transmitted in 40,000 seconds or about 12 hours.

Coding and decoding optimum signals for interstellar communication and many other related problems involve mathematical logic and cybernetics directly. We are already dealing with them. Quite recently mathematician Freudenthal of the Netherlands tried to create a special language for interstellar communications called Lincos.

But will a supercivilisation send radio signals to establish communication? In my opinion, the question is academic. Our civilisation and civilisations like ours still in the embryonic stage of development are of great interest to a supercivilisation, just as we are interested in primitive societies or even in societies of ants or bees. Nor are the structure organisation of primitive microorganisms any the less interesting and important to us, for that matter.

Radio communication originated quite recently. Will it play the decisive role in the future? Most likely it will, if our understanding of nature and its major laws is correct. It has been proved that of all conceivable types of communication, radio communication is the most economical and informative.

This then is how we see the problem of extraterrestrial civilisations and the possibilities for communication with them. Experiment and observation, thorough and systematic, are the decisive factors for the solution.

September 1965.

NOTE: Readers interested in other theories of, or references to, Professor Josif Shklovsky, may care to turn back to UFO CONTACT December 1966, Page 52, under item entitled: „Mars Moon May Be A Space Platform“ — Living creatures on satellite theory — also UFO CONTACT August 1967, Page 142, An Open Letter.



Science

Decision soon on manned flight for the Moon Rocket

CAPE KENNEDY (UPI) — The immediate future of the nation's men-to-the-moon launch timetable rests today in the hands of space agency administrator James E. Webb.

He must decide whether to accept a recommendation from the head of the Apollo program to launch the next Saturn 5 moon rocket with men aboard or send it on a third unmanned test to prove it is safe for men.

„I expect a decision shortly," said Maj. Gen. Samuel C. Phillips, the Apollo program director, at a briefing Wednesday in Washington.

Phillips said he was confident the problems that marred the last unmanned test flight can be corrected without additional flight tests. Because of that, he recommended to Webb that Project Apollo proceed to manned flights.

From: Oakland Tribune, California,
Friday, April 26, 1968.



The day the earth died -

Vasily Semenov eased himself back into the wooden chair on the porch of his crude peasant hut. The sun was warm this morning. He would have an hour's rest before trudging out to work the thin earth.

A few miles away Yegor Vlassov was washing

wool in the Yenesei River. The sun warmed Vlassov's back, but his hands were cold from the icy waters.

This part of Central Siberia, with its tall, straight pine and larch trees and mossy green grass, was at peace on the morning of June 30, 1908.

A few minutes later, Vasily Semenov was thrown violently from his chair. Yegor Vlassov was hurled into the river.

And forty miles away, the biggest explosion the world had ever seen sent a boiling ball of flame twelve miles into the sky.

A part of the earth died that day. And the official reason has always been: a meteorite.

But was it? For a top Soviet scientist now says: „It was a space ship. And the explosion was an atomic one.“

Dr. Alexander Kazentsev, writing in the official Government publication Youth and Technics, said: „There is indisputable proof that on that day we were visited by intelligent beings from some unidentified origin in space. Their trip ended when the atomic engines of their space ship exploded.“ It was as a member of an official team of scientists that Dr. Kazentsev visited the area before the last war. They saw that near the centre of the explosion, eighty million larch and pine trees has been burnt by hot blast waves over a radius of between five and ten miles.

Air waves felled and stripped trees of branches and bark up to thirty miles around. About three thousand square miles of forest was blown down.

The earth was pock-marked by small craters. But there were no meteorite fragments in the craters.

They were puzzled. But they still gave the cause of the explosion as a meteorite.

In 1945 Dr. Kazentsev visited Hiroshima. He saw the terrible destruction of the atom bomb, the burnt flesh of victims.

But Dr. Kazentsev noted something else. He saw the peculiar way in which the atom blast had burnt the trees. And he remembered that the coniferous forest of Central Siberia had been blasted in the same way.

A few years later Dr. Kazentsev went back to the scene of the Siberian explosion. He was in a scientific party headed by Professor B. Lapunov.

This time they took equipment the earlier expeditions did not have — geiger counters to measure radio-activity.

GEIGER CHATTER

The expedition spent months probing the explosion. They tracked out the radio-active pattern in the soil. Their geiger counters chattered alarmingly.

They heard stories that some of the survivors had died of a „strange malady“. Their remains were dug up. From their bones, the expedition discovered that the victims had died from excessive radio-activity.

Other survivors who had seen the explosion from up to three hundred miles away described the now familiar mushroom cloud of a nuclear explosion.

Again, the expedition could find no trace of meteorite minerals. But they did find small traces of metal, some of which appeared to be alloyed.

Piece by piece Dr. Kazentsev was fitting together the jig-saw of his theory: an atomic explosion.

And then came the bombshell of his official report. He said that some atomic-powered device of tremendous size had exploded over the earth at an altitude of 1.2 miles on the morning of June 30, 1908.

He elaborated further in the magazine *Youth and Technics*:

The weight of evidence clearly places the explosion slightly more than a mile above the centre of the destruction. The damage is identical to that produced by man-made atomic devices under similar conditions. The lingering radio-activity, the mixed metals, the descriptions of the explosion itself, all coincide with an atomic explosion.

Whether we disapprove or approve, we must admit that the thing which was long known as the Tunguska Meteorite was in reality some very large artificial construction, weighing in excess of fifty thousand tons, which was being directed towards a landing when its atomic engines exploded.

This evidence is to me indisputable proof that on that distant day we were visited by intelligent beings from some unidentified origin in space.

That their trip ended in tragedy was incidental; for exploration is only deterred by tragedy not stopped.

Having come once, we must expect them again, perhaps under happier circumstances. In that catastrophe in 1908 we lost a guest from the universe.

UNQUOTE.

His report caused an uproar amongst the Soviet Academy of Science. His report was suppressed, but news leaked out to Western scientists via Poland.

Dr. Kazentsev had powerful support. The leader of the expedition, Prof. Launov, leaned towards the theory of atomic explosion.

EXPERTS' VERDICT

Other professors would not go so far as this. But neither would they support the meteorite story. Instead, they preferred to describe it as some „unnatural phenomenon.“

Dr. Kazentsev's greatest support came from the famous Soviet aero-dynamics expert Manotskov. He came straight out for the space theory. He said recently: „The object which exploded in Siberia was braking as it approached earth. Its final speed was one to two kilometres per second instead of the thirty to forty kilometres per second as with meteorites approaching earth.“

Well, the world knows there was an explosion on June 30, 1908. It was recorded on sensitive barographs as far away as Washington, London and Zagreb. The scene of destruction has been filmed and carefully described.

But what caused it — meteorite or space ship.

Will we ever know the truth?

From: „Today“, 11th January, 1964.

One man who isn't tuned in to Luna 10

While the strains of *The Internationale* wafted back to earth from Russia's moon-orbiting Luna 10 yesterday, one leading radio-astronomer remained cool and detached.

Professor Martin Ryle, 47-year-old head of the Radio Astronomy Department at Cambridge, was tuned in to rather more spectacular affairs.

In fact one of his staff said yesterday: „We're pleased we aren't always being rung whenever a piece of junk is put up into Space.“

For while the better-published observatory of Jodrell Bank was tracking Luna-10 and giving minute-by-minute reports to the world, Ryle and his team were probing the very edge of existence.

Astronomers used to talk about the observable universe. These days the term is already out-of-date, for Ryle is picking up radio waves from objects that are so far away that even the biggest telescope cannot see them.

Son of a professor, Ryle was one of the legendary band of scientists at the Telecommunication Research Establishment who gave Britain her war-time radar. Another, incidentally, was Sir Bernard Lovell.

PROBE

After the war, Ryle returned to Cambridge and just about a year ago brought into service his new £ 500,000 radio-telescope which is now probing the edges of the universe.

His achievement in building such a sensitive instrument for half a million pounds can be measured against an attempt by the US Navy to obtain the same sensitivity.

They had to give up after spending no less than £ 60,000,000. Their design didn't work.

Ryle is true to his science — even down to his address.

He lives in Herschel Road, Cambridge, which was named after an early Astronomer-Royal.

From: „Daily Mirror“, London, 5th April, 1966.

COMMENT: The half-million pound radio-telescope mentioned above was the one which first captured the recent controversial „signals from space“.

☆

Miscellaneous

Mystery hole in the Icy Lake

The villagers gaped when they saw the Phantom Hole in the Ice. They told the police. The police told the military authorities.

And a team of experts came to look at it.

For the hole in the 3 feet thick ice covering a lake

in Central Sweden was about 60 feet by 90 feet. And triangular in shape.

Had a plane crashed into the lake? Definitely not, said Colonel Curt Hermansson, leading the investigation yesterday.

He explained: „There are no traces around the hole, only big blocks of ice which have been thrown up.

„This indicates that whatever went into the lake was incredibly powerful.“

A meteorite perhaps? No, the hole is too large, say the experts.

Villagers living near Lake Uppramen couldn't help. They had seen, heard and felt nothing.

And a frogman who ventured down to the bottom of the hole found nothing ... except icy water.

From: Daily Mirror, London.

Friday, April 5, 1968.



Canadian Defense Department investigate ufo that dived into Nova Scotia Bay

by Michael James.

A row of mysterious, winking lights high in the sky suddenly tilted and descended into the sea, leaving behind a patch of foamy, discolored water.

The amazing incident, which was watched from the shore, touched off an underwater search for an Unidentified Flying Object.

The dramatic landing at sea half a mile off the Canadian village of Shag Harbor in Nova Scotia was seen by 19 year-old Laurie Wiggins.

Wiggins, who was driving home when he first spotted the lights, described the sighting to this Enquirer reporter:

„There were four lights in a row. They were yellow and white and went on and off in rotation.

„I saw them rise straight up, maybe 4 or 5 miles to the southwest of the road I was driving on. I stopped the car and got out to watch.

„The row of lights suddenly tilted at an angle of 45 degrees and glided down into the bay. The lights finally hit the water not more than half a mile from where I stood.“

The lights were also seen from a point 3 miles away by David Kendricks, 18, and a friend, Norman Smith, 18. The two youths watched the lights rise, tilt and drop. But they lost them behind some trees before they hit the water.

Kendricks also saw the lights flash in rotation.

The sighting last October 4 was reported by Wiggins to the local Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment at Barrington and he was joined shortly afterwards by a patrolman, Ron O'Brien.

Together, the men watched a single white light bobbing on the surface of the water, being carried gradually out to sea. O'Brien later said that it seemed to have been carried out by the tide.

A police official, meanwhile, fearing that the lights

might have belonged to an aircraft which has crashed into the sea, alerted the Shag Harbor coast guard unit and appealed to the village fishing boat captains to put to sea to search for possible survivors.

Brandford Shand was among the first to answer the police call in his boat, the „Joan Pricilla.“ But when he arrived in the area, 20 minutes after the landing, he found only a huge foaming patch of yellowish sea.

„I've passed that same stretch of water many, many times on my way to the fishing grounds,“ Shand told me. „But I've never seen water like that.

„A patch of about 80 feet round was bubbling and covered in brackish foam. It was weird.“

The Canadian Defense Department began an investigation immediately and, within 36 hours, sent a team of navy divers to the area.

For three days, seven divers probed the bottom of the bay in ever widening circles searching for some trace of the object that fell from the sky.

But, in the end, they admitted: „We've found nothing.“

The defense department later discounted the possibility of a plane crash.

A spokesman said: „There were no aircraft in the vicinity at the time of the sighting and, in any case, the maneuvers described by the witnesses could not have been made by an airplane.“

And Air Force investigating team also scoured the area and interviewed many of the witnesses.

Then a spokesman said: „There are so many theories that nobody knows quite what to think. But something definitely went into the water. It might have been anything from a grasshopper to another planet, for all we know.“

One week almost to the minute after the first sighting, another row of lights was sighted over Shag Harbor's bay by Lockland Cameron and his wife, Lorraine.

„There were four lights in a row, the same as last time,“ Cameron told the police. „But this time they were moving fast.“

The defense department was also informed of this sighting and admitted: „We are watching the situation very closely but there just isn't enough concrete information at the moment to enable us to do much more.“

No official search was made after the second reported sighting.

From: „National Enquirer“. March 31, 1968.



Shrewd New Zealander develops most provocative ufo theory yet

By Peter N. Temn.

Auckland, New Zealand — Flying saucers and other UFOs are nothing new in New Zealand. Over the last 10 years alone hundreds of verified sightings of globes, shining spheres and other objects have been reported by stiff-necked sky watchers Down Under.

So when four UFO sightings were reported from Hawkes Bay, on the east coast of New Zealand's North Island last September, there were few raised eyebrows. The lunatic fringe, public apathy and conflicting claims have all contributed to editorial skepticism.

But Bruce Cathie, a 37-year-old Fokker Friendship captain with New Zealand's state-owned domestic airline, National Airways Corp., brought out his own special map of the country and plotted the positions of the sightings — a matter of routine, since he had carefully marked in positions of UFO sightings over the last two years. On his map the main islands of New Zealand are covered by a grid of lines which Cathie drew up in 1965 on the basis of complicated mathematical calculation.

This is the crucial point: The map and its grid were drawn up two years before the September sightings. Yet the four reported UFO positions at Hawkes Bay fitted neatly onto four parallel lines of the grid; not to the great surprise of Cathie.

„I recognized the fact of UFOs' existence when, in 1952, together with six friends, I witnessed a huge ball of light, circled by a smaller red light, over Auckland," says Cathie. „Other, independent, reports came in on the same UFO. As a pilot I felt that further opportunities for UFO observation would arise.

„In 1956 I saw a UFO over the top of the South Island, where many similar sightings had been reported since 1909. In March of 1965 I saw a USO — an unidentified submarine object — in a northern harbour. It was cigar-shaped, about 100 feet long and 15 feet wide, and it was in about 30 feet of water. It was not a submarine.

„The South Island's positions and the USO position gave me definite fixed positions. From then on I began to keep a careful record of all verified sightings. On my map I extended the line north and south from the USO position, to find that the line intersected points where other objects had been reported. In a similar manner a grid of lines at right angles to this began to emerge, spaced regularly at 30 minutes of arc."

Not content with a grid covering only New Zealand, Cathie sought some means of extending the pattern to cover the whole earth. For this he needed a reference point to give him a clue for the global pattern.

The reference he needed appeared on a photograph taken on Aug. 29, 1964, by the American survey ship *Eltanin*, during a routine sweep off the South American coast. On a frame of film exposed over a barren seabed 13,500 feet down was an antenna-like object which appeared to be metallic, with six crossbars ending in knob-like protuberances.

From the position of the object on the globe he measured a point on the exact opposite side of the earth, which turned out to be in Siberia. This line gave him the basis for a global grid system, into which his existing New Zealand grid fitted perfectly.

Now Cathie plotted UFO positions from all around the world, and these, together with complicated harmonic math, were the pattern for his global grid, which was proved to have an equator identical to the earth's magnetic equator.

Mathematics experts in New Zealand and Australia have found his calculations to be irrefutable; there is ample support for his grid in weighty, scientifically derived evidence.

„I believe it is a navigational and power system radiating energy," Cathie declares. „It suggests to me that the earth is a power base for the UFOs, and I believe that similar systems will be found on the moon and Mars. I believe that the grid has existed for centuries, that it fell into disrepair for whatever reasons, and that it is now being rebuilt."

From: „Beacon-News", Aurora, Ill., U.S.A.

Thursday, Jan 24, 1968.

Credit: Mrs. G. Hansson, Yorkville, Ill., U.S.A.



WA flying saucer 'pulled alongside'

Perth — A farmer claimed yesterday that a flying saucer landed in a paddock beside his Land Rover on Wednesday night and took off again as he stepped out to examine it.

Farm manager Alan Pool, 43, told police that the saucer was circular, about 15 to 20 ft across, and about the same height as his vehicle.

Mr. Pool, who has been on a farm at Yericorn, 99 miles north of Perth, for about 10 years, said that at the same time — about 6.30 p.m. — his wife noticed interference on their television set.

He said yesterday: „I was near enough to touch it before it took off in a flash.

„I called out to it and despite blustery wind conditions, my own words came back to me.

„It was not an echo."

Mr. Pool said he was in a paddock about half a mile from the farmhouse and was driving slowly looking for sheep.

„I heard a whine like an electric motor at high speed," he said.

„I saw this thing coming straight at me.

„It was about 400—500 ft up and about half a mile away when I first saw it, and it seemed to be coming in to land."

He said he stopped his vehicle and the saucer-shaped object stopped alongside it.

„It was flat on the bottom and dome-shaped on top, just like an upturned bowl or a saucer," he said.

„It appeared to be made of a metal which was of a smoky grey color."

From: „The Sun", Melbourne, Australia.

Friday, Nov 17, 1967.

Credit: Mrs. Lilli Cielinski, IGAP Co-worker, Australia.

* WA = WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

My voyage with the martians by the man from Loco

From Brian Hitchen (New York).

Cotton farmer Carroll Watts claims that he has had a strange encounter with six visiting Martians.

Farmer Watts, who lives near Loco, Texas, says he went for a two-hour ride in the Martians' 100ft-long metal Spaceship.

The Martians — 4ft. high, grey-skinned, with eye-sockets reaching back to their ears — „talked“ without using their mouths, apparently by thought-wave.

When Watts tried to pocket a metal paperweight as a souvenir, the six little Martians knocked him out.

EXPERT

Now, 29-year-old Watts says he is anxious to get a full expert inquiry into his adventure, which took place last year.

Watts says he can support his claim with photographs.

One expert who has seen some of the pictures is Western University astronomer Allen Hynek, an advisor to the American Air Force „flying saucer“ investigation office.

„These photographs show no sign of fraud,“ he said. „If this is a hoax, it is a very clever one.“

From: „Daily Mirror“, London,
26th March 1968.

MARTIAN TALE WAS JUST A HOAX

Cotton farmer Carroll Watts, who claimed that he flew in a Martian Spaceship, admitted yesterday that it was a hoax.

Watts, 29, of Loco, Texas, said photographs of „flying saucers“ had been faked by an artist.

From: „Daily Mirror“, London,
27th March 1968.

COMMENT: Poor Hynek

☆

Supernova found by astronomers of Northwestern

EVANSTON Ill. (AP) — Northwestern University astronomers reported Wednesday they discovered a supernova some 30 million light years away from earth.

J. Allen Hynek, chairman of the astronomy department, said the exploding star was discovered Feb. 29 by astronomers using an electronically assisted 12 inch-telescope of the university's Corralitos Observatory near Las Cruces, N.M.

The supernova is in the galaxy known as NGC 6946 on the edge of the constellation Cygnus. Hynek said its light is about half as bright as that from the entire galaxy.

However, its brightness of the 15th magnitude means it is some 10,000 times fainter than the faintest star which can be seen by the unaided eye.

From: The Arizona Daily Star,
Thursday, March 14, 1968.

COMMENT: Obviously, Hynek should stick to stargazing —

☆

Three men disappear in mid-air

For twenty years Americans have been wondering as to the whereabouts of the crew of an aircraft.

During World War II, something occurred in the United States that was unique. Although the American High Command at once put it under security wraps as a war secret, the news spread like wildfire among the American population. We refer to the mysterious fate of the crew of a U.S. observation aircraft. This crew disappeared without a trace after sighting a submarine. The story, which occupies the American press to this day, sounds like a thriller by Edgar Allan Poe.

It happened in the summer of 1942. On every ocean and every sea a total naval war raged. The torpedoing of allied ships were reaching its climax. Even the merchant service along the American continent came to a standstill, since the submarines of the Axis powers, after long under-water voyages, came very near to the American coasts. The nervousness of the coastal population grew. The fishing fleet went on strike. The American press spoke very plainly about the insufficient coastal protection.

The situation changed abruptly when the U.S. Navy put out a great number of small, very manoeuvrable airships for coastal observation. These were later known as Blimps. These gigantic, two-motored eggs, made of light metal and canvas, circled the whole day above the water and were in continuous radio contact with the fleet. From above they were able to spot in time every submarine as a dark, gliding shadow, and to report it to the destroyers. Even when a submarine approached protected by greater depth, it was betrayed by its treacherous oil-traces on the surface of the water. And soon no submarine dared approach the American mainland, to the great relief of the coastal shipping.

One fine morning on the Pacific coast two Navy lieutenants and a radio operator climbed happily into the gondola of their airship. The clear blue sky promised an undisturbed flight. The coast protection service had become a real vacation. The motors began to roar; the ground personnel released the ropes. The craft gained altitude rapidly; it buzzed along the mainland and then turned out over the sea.

In spite of the peaceful aspect of the coast the Navy was watchful. While some freighters were conveyed eastward and a fishing fleet went out for its catch, patrol boats and two destroyers ploughed through the waves. With 39 knots speeds they followed the course of the airship. Radio contact was perfect.

Restlessly the Blimp drew its circles. Suddenly over the radio-sets of the destroyers came the voice of the operator: „Attention! Suspicious oil-spots sighted!“ Immediately the warning was passed on to the freighters and fishing-boats. Like a swarm of disturbed bees the ships separated and zig-zagged out of the danger zone as fast as they could.

The destroyers and patrol boats advanced, cleared for action, while the aircraft flew a wide circle with throttled motors. Binoculars on board ship were turned upward and with tense impatience everybody waited for further information.

Then something very strange happened. Instead of continuing to circle the suspicious spot the Blimp suddenly changed course and climbed to a great altitude.

The commander of the destroyer personally pressed the speaker button and shouted into the microphone „Hello there, what's up with you? Give us a bearing on his position!“

There was no answer. The Blimp continued to climb noisily.

It would be impossible to observe the water from such an altitude. „Keep contact! Report at once!“ the commander shouted.

There was still silence. But the noises in the set indicated that the radio on board the Blimp was still intact. Why was there no sign from the three in the gondola? Something must have gone wrong.

Since the craft continued to ignore the fleet, the destroyer's commander called the Navy airport. Several machines immediately took off to pursue the runaway.

During the afternoon some fishermen who were spreading their nets for drying on a remote part of the coast, had a very strange experience. They were used to motor noises and therefore took no notice of the circling planes. But suddenly a blueblack shadow came across the beach. They looked up in surprise — and then, shouting aloud, flung themselves onto the ground. From the blue skies above an airship descended noiselessly over their heads for a landing. Fifty yards away the gondola touched the beach.

The men jumped up and ran towards it. The hatch was wide open — but the gondola was empty. The two propellers did not move. Excitedly the men tried to anchor the unmanned craft. But before they were able to fasten the ropes to a cliff, a gust carried the yellow giant away; it drifted inland and the planes followed.

During the next few hours people in different parts of the country experienced similar surprises. Even on a peaceful bathing beach where thousands of people lay basking, the Blimp landed. There was a panic, but no one was hurt. Just as unexpectedly it

took off again under the pressure of the breeze and continued its ghostly flight.

People in San Francisco almost choked with terror when in the evening the airship glided dangerously low over the roofs of the city. The next skyscraper must mean destruction. Had the pilots lost their minds? But finally the gigantic yellow egg landed in the middle of the mainstreet of a San Francisco suburb. Immediately hundreds of people rushed to the ropes, clinging tightly to prevent it from floating off again.

There was not a soul on board. What had happened to the three pilots? The three parachutes hung untouched on their hooks; there was even the rubber raft, provided for a forced landing on the sea. The radio-set was intact and still turned on.

From the moment when the operator had reported the suspicious oil-traces to the destroyers, each and every phase of the flight had been under careful observation. At each landing there were numerous witnesses who would swear that the gondola had been empty. Many hundred of reports were recorded.

Yet to this day, no answer could be found as to when, why and in what way the three-man-crew left the gondola. Neither was there found any clue in the enemy's naval archives which were ransacked by the Allies at the end of the war. The case of the ghost-craft of San Francisco is still a mystery, although recently on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of that strange event American newspapers published the most improbable suppositions. No trace of the pilots has never been found.

In the past there have been similar unsolved cases, but they happened either on land or sea and chronologically and locally far distant from each other. There was, for instance, the mysterious disappearance of the crew of the American brig „MARY CELESTE“. In 1872 the vessel was found drifting in the Atlantic with its sail set. It was in shipshape order, nothing missing of the cargo; nothing indicated a catastrophe or any deed of violence. The ashes in the caboose stove were still warm. But besides the ship's cat there was no living being on board. For years the naval authorities searched the Atlantic islands and coasts for the vanished crew, without result. Not a trace has ever been found.

by *Wilhelm Auffermann*,

Stuttgarter Zeitung, October 6th, 1962.

Translation: Mrs. Dora Bauer, IGAP Co-worker, Austria .



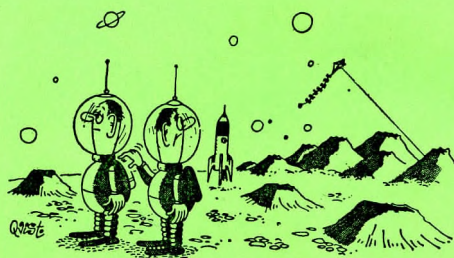
Read UFO CONTACT!
Tell your friends!

The staff of Project Blue Book

(see page 87 and 88)



Major Hector Quintanilla, Jr., seated. Other members are 1st. Lt. William F. Marley, Jr., S/Sgt. Harold T. Jones, Mrs. Hilma Lervis and Mrs. Marylin Stancombe, secretaries.



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