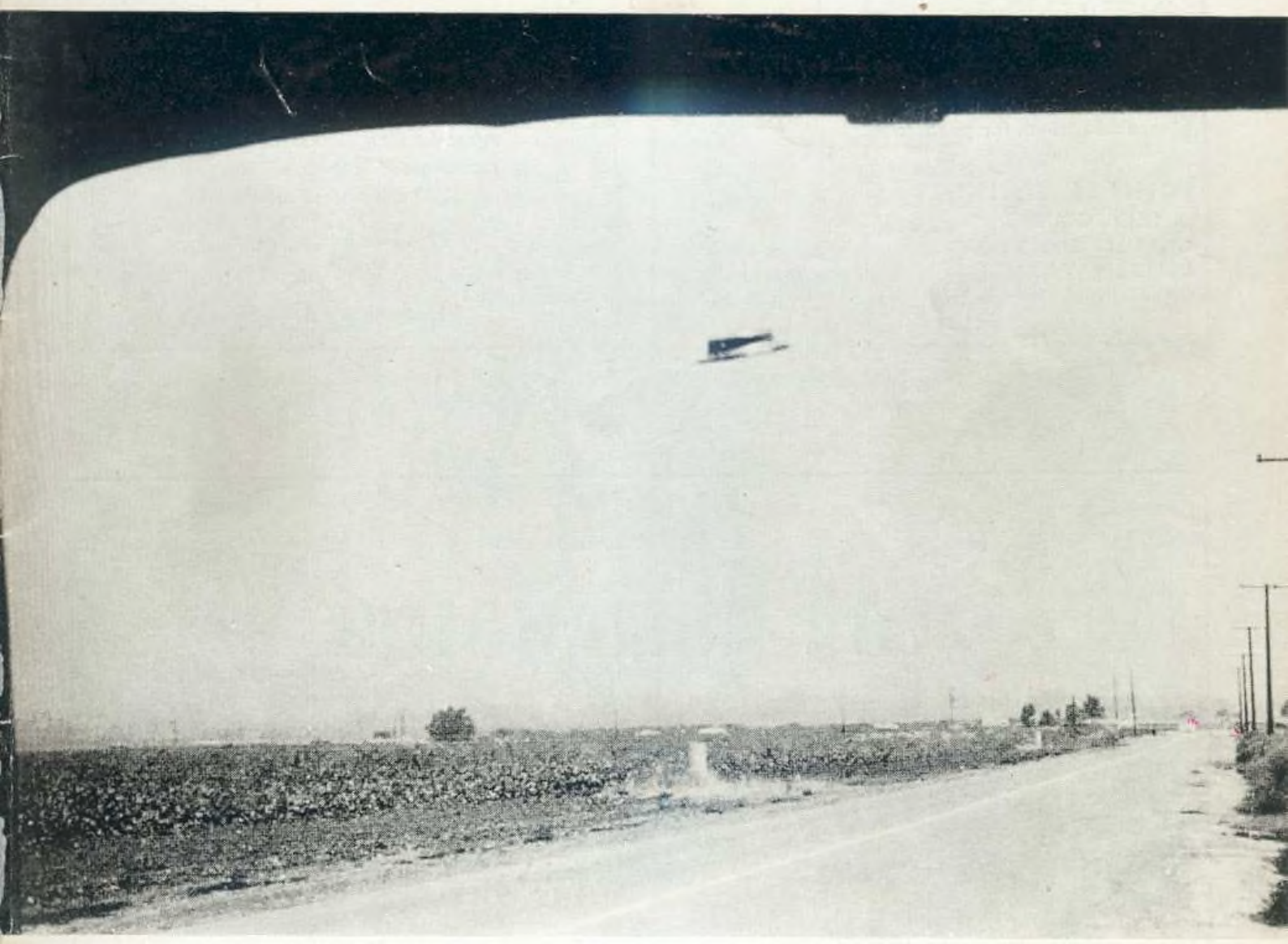
FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

MARCH - APRIL 1967

VOLUME 13, No. 2 13th YEAR OF PUBLICATION



THE FIRST OF THE FOUR HEFLIN PHOTOGRAPHS

An unknown person, posing as a representative of an important U.S. Government Agency, induced Rex Heflin to hand over his original photographs

See . . . THE SILENCERS AT WORK Page 10

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1967
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FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

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INCORPORATING FLYING SAUCER NEWS

Vol 13 No. 2 MARCH-APRIL 1967

Problems

THE first announcement that FLYING SAUCER REVIEW was to publish a special October issue entitled *The Humanoids*, was made in our number for July/August 1966. In less than two months from the publication of that announcement we received the first warning that would-be literary pirates were lying in wait for the issue's arrival. Our informant was Mr. George Earley of NICAP (Connecticut), who suggested it would be advisable for us to check up on our copyright position.

Fortunately we had no qualms on the score of copyright : our publications are registered in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland in the required manner. Furthermore, the United States of America, like Great Britain, is a signatory to the Berne Convention, so our copyright is recognised in that country.

The next move was not long delayed, for an apprehensive Jacques Vallée sent us a clipping of an advertisement which he had found in the magazine *Science and Mechanics*. We read that a hitherto unheard-of society was planning to publish a "special issue" of their bulletin entitled "The Humanoids". This work was to include contributions by Mrs. Coral Lorenzen and Messrs. Vallée, Michel, and Creighton. It would cost $5.00 (against our $1.75) and would be appearing in *December*. Final proof that roguery was afoot came from reader J. Aldrich, also of Connnecticut, who obliged us with a photocopy of a leaflet he had received after answering the mystery advertisement. Nine tenths of the wording of the leaflet is identical with that in our July/August announcement. An additional "contributor" who was listed gave us the final clue. On the advice of our solicitor we delayed publication of the issue.

The next step was a transatlantic telephone call to Mrs. Lorenzen, who swiftly arranged for Mr. John A. Keel, a member of her Aerial Phenomena Research Organisation (APRO), to launch a private investigation. The would-be pirates, a lawyer and his wife, were bearded in their New York den. There followed a warning salvo from our lawyer, and the pirates were scuppered. That, we trust, is the end of that particular problem.

All connected with this REVIEW would like to place on record their gratitude to Mrs. Lorenzen and to Messrs. Earley, Vallée, Aldrich and Keel for their vigilance and prompt, effective assistance in this matter.

Of considerable significance was a remark made to Mr. Keel during his encounter. From this we learned that the puerile enterprise had been planned because the New York couple had seen how "other

writers were making small fortunes by producing books based on material culled from ' little-known flying saucer periodicals ' ".

Here, then, is a second problem : the poaching by professional writers of original work appearing in small-circulation specialist journals—and without even a ' by-your-leave '. This REVIEW, Mrs. Lorenzen's *APRO Bulletin* and other UFO periodicals and news-sheets, have frequently suffered in this way. However, it should be noted that the writer is not always the villain of the piece, and an instance of this has occurred quite recently.

John Keel, to whom we are greatly indebted, is a novelist and freelance journalist who also writes scripts for television and radio. In addition he does a considerable amount of private investigation of UFO reports, often unearthing cases which might otherwise pass into oblivion. He recently had articles on UFOs published by the magazines *Saga* and *True*, and has prepared yet another lengthy piece for *Playboy*. While working on his manuscripts he wrote to say that much of his background knowledge of the subject had been gained from reading some ten years' issues of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW. He requested permission to quote from our publications, and we were happy to grant permission in this case, on the understanding that he included due acknowledgments. Mr. Keel sent carbon copies of the sections of his articles where references had been made.

When the magazines in question were published, it was seen that *Saga* had retained just one acknowledgment—for which small mercy we are duly thankful—and that *True* had deleted every reference to FLYING SAUCER REVIEW and to other journals.

To anyone who reads the articles, and who has any knowledge of the work of the UFO groups and of the regularly published journals, it may possibly appear that Mr. Keel has been guilty of some degree of literary piracy. Happily we are aware that such is not the case, and that Mr. Keel has acted throughout in an exemplary manner. We feel therefore that our readers should be acquainted with these facts.

The latest information on the article for *Playboy* is that it has been sent to an authoritative researcher for revision. We trust that in spite of this move, any acknowledgments of indebtedness to pioneer journals and researchers will be retained.

For many years the pioneers have pressed on with their work, imbued with the belief that flying saucer visitations pose a problem of vital importance to the world. Too often they have done so in the face of ridicule, taunts and jibes. Now that it has become fashionable to discuss UFOs freely —thanks both to the persistent and overwhelming evidence of the current waves, and to the establishment of the Condon Committee—the pioneers should be accorded recognition by those who are now finding it profitable to jump on the bandwagon.

A MATTER OF ADVERTISING

From time to time we are asked why we do not go out of our way to advertise the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW in the Newspapers. The answer is a simple matter of economics. In the past, random advertising in newspapers have had disappointing results and the lesson we have learned is that the only way to reach all potential readers would be to run an advertising campaign with wide coverage. Such a campaign would be beyond resources which are already fully employed in maintaining a high-quality magazine.

Two years ago a series of appeals were made to our readers to promote the interests of the REVIEW by personal recommendation. The results were encouraging ; so much so that we feel it is high time we reminded our readers that they can be of great service to FLYING SAUCER REVIEW in particular and to the subject in general by encouraging their friends and acquaintances to become subscribers.

In this newly-dawned space age we find that many more people than heretofore show an intelligent interest in the subject of UFOs ; they are prepared to listen to sane discussion. So now is the time when your valued support could well be our best advertisement. All you have to do is **TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT FLYING SAUCER REVIEW !**

NORTH AMERICA 1966

Development of a Great Wave

by John A. Keel

DURING 1966, I travelled over ten thousand miles, visiting the areas of concentrated UFO reports and interviewing scores of ordinary citizens who suddenly found themselves living in a science-fiction nightmare. Something strange is happening in the United States. Rural dwellers are sitting in stunned silence around their kitchen tables after witnessing UFO landings, and glimpsing strange creatures which they assume to be UFO occupants. Most of these people are reluctant to talk about what they have seen and it is obvious that only a small percentage of these incidents are reported to the local authorities or to the press.

Newspapers across the country did, however, struggle valiantly to report on what was happening in their immediate bailiwicks. Some were so inundated with UFO stories that they abandoned all pretence of being objective. Many, such as the *Democrat-Herald* of Albany, Oregon, dropped the terms "UFO and "flying saucers" and began to refer openly to "space ships from anoher world". In one news clip after another we find the chilling phrase: "He (or she) has been a changed person since he saw that thing the other night." The press has begun to concentrate largely on the sober reports of police officers and sheriffs. The clipping in my files of March 1966 bear witness to this, for they name over 50 policemen and law officials who reported observing UFOs.

The most significant trend in 1966 was the fantastic number of low-level and touchdown reports. These came in from every state in the union, and many of the witnesses complained of eye-ailments following a sighting. I interviewed a number of people while there eyes were still swollen, red, and watery. Farmers in West Virginia sought me out when they heard that there was "a UFO investigator" in the area and they told me in hushed tones that they had seen round, glowing objects land in their fields and steal their cattle. They were afraid to tell anyone, they said, because most people would think they "had gone around the bend".

After the story of Betty and Barney Hill was published in *Look* magazine, people from several states came shyly forward with tales of having sighted UFOs and then mysteriously "losing track of the next three hours". I am now investigating four such cases in which the people seem particularly honest and reliable. In one of these cases, the witnesses unfortunately fell into the hands of an amateur hypnotist.

Based upon the material that has come my way, I cannot help but wonder how many hundreds . . . or thousands . . . of similar cases might have occurred during this same period. Of one thing I am certain—there are thousands of frightened and confused people in this country today. Recently I discussed this problem with the Pentagon's current spokesman for PROJECT BLUEBOOK, Col. George P. Freeman. He told me simply that since no one is complaining direct to the Air Force, no official investigation is being conducted into this aspect.

The Big Breakthrough

Two men are largely responsible for the big breakthrough in UFO scepticism in America. John G. Fuller's thorough investigation of the UFO sightings in Exeter, New Hampshire, in the fall of 1965 brought reason and respectability to the subject. And Dr. J. Allen Hyneck's cautious and public reappraisal of the problem in the pages of *Science* and the *Saturday Evening Post* added to the momentum of the change in attitudes across the country. Frank Edwards's best-selling *Flying Saucers: Serious Business* contributed a note of hysteria which was further augmented by the massive wave of sightings. Only the hard-bitten sophisticates of the cities outside of the areas of UFO activities were able to cling to their "show me" stance. The UFOs apparently were "showing" everyone else.

Perhaps the biggest change of 1966, was the sudden public interest in a previously taboo subject—the UFO occupants. The ground was broken by articles in *Look*. Their circulation doubled for those issues, inspiring them to contract biologist Ivan Sanderson to write a book covering this hitherto ignored area. A paperback reprint of a much updated version of Coral Lorenzen's *The Great Flying Saucer Hoax* disappeared off the newstands with gratifying rapidity. Several other UFO paperbacks, some mere potboilers by hacks who rehashed earlier books, also proved to be big sellers.

In every town I visited during the year, I encountered people who claimed to have seen UFO occupants—although some of them had been careful not to publicise the fact. And several of these "secret" contactees told me privately, "All those stories about little men are bunk. The saucer people look just like us." One contactee, a very prominent business-man in Ohio who made me swear to keep his identity and even the name of his town secret, said he had encountered a grounded UFO on a highway early one morning in November. The occupant had spoken to him, he said, without moving his lips, and had told him that they "came from under the earth". This witness had never heard of Shaver and swore that he had disbelieved in UFOs until his alleged experience.

Currently I am attempting to tabulate and analyse all of my thousands of clippings and reports covering

the year 1966. It is a herculean job but here are some of the things covered in my initial study.

The 1966 Flap

There was a time when ufologists were contented to ponder and debate random newspaper clippings describing peculiar lights in the skies. We now find that there were thousands of such reports in 1966, and I tend to drop them into my "Atmospheric Phenomena" file and ignore them while I concentrate on the numerous low-level reports. Certain cases were overplayed in the American press while other, far more important, incidents were ignored. The celebrated Ohio Police Chase in April, 1966, for example, has been widely reported, and ufologists have devoted far more time and effort to it than it was worth. There were several such police chases in 1966, but I will restrict myself to the Ohio incident which began near Ravenna, Ohio, the site of a large government arsenal. While the two police officers were dashing across the countryside in pursuit of their dome-shaped cloud of swamp gas, a reddish circular object was operating at ground level around the arsenal.[2] This appears to be a case of pure diversion and misdirection. By luring the local police away from the area, the UFOs were able to make their visit to the arsenal without interference.

The Wanaque Reservoir in northern New Jersey was the site of the first publicised UFO incident on January 11th, when scores of witnesses including police officers, mayor Harry Wolfe, and many others, saw a brilliant sphere of light hover over the reservoir. Mass sightings persisted throughout the area during the spring, summer and fall. During my research into this particular "UFO Zone" I discovered that Wanaque lies right in the middle of a long ribbon of magnetic deviation.[4] At nearby Pompton Lakes, where there were also many sightings, there is a Dupont factory which manufactures T.N.T. and other high explosives. A few miles further south, there are several large chemical factories, one of which is operated by the Pantasote Corporation, a company engaged in making plastics. Some of these factories dump waste periodically into small streams which flow directly to the reservoir. One engineer in the area hinted to me that the UFOs always turn up within 24 hours after such wastes are released.

As for the Pantasote Corporation, they also maintain a large factory on the shores of the Ohio River in Point Pleasant, W. Va. During my extended visit to that region in December (it is hundreds of miles south of Wanaque) I discovered that the majority of the UFO sightings there were centred directly around that factory . . . some only yards away. This is another curious coincidence in an investigation shot full of coincidences.

A few miles west of Wanaque there is a large government arsenal . . . the Picatinny Arsenal. Route 80 passes close by, and there have been repeated reports of UFOs from drivers moving over that highway late at night in 1966.[5]

The Flaw in UFO Investigators' Reports

In spite of the revelations of the past two years, many local UFO investigators still blindly concentrate upon getting descriptions of the objects sighted and blatantly overlook obtaining background information on the features of the area where the sightings allegedly took place. Generally speaking, questions about the size, speed, altitude, etc. of the objects seen are worthless because few witnesses are qualified to make such judgments. If we are ever going to determine the exact nature and motivations of the UFOs, we must analyse the features which could attract them to a given area. Location of power plants and power lines is important, as are the local industrial plants, communication systems, and military installations. Such data should be included in every report. Patterns can be determined from such data, but long-winded descriptions of a bobbing light in the sky hardly contribute anything to our research. A detailed list of 500 green lights with red lights on top is meaningless. But if we find out that 380 of these lights appeared directly over a lake or arsenal we then have a piece of evidence worth contemplating.

A new form for investigators should be developed in which all this background information could be entered. Ufologists in the United States have too long been engaged in a constant fight to prove the mere existence of these objects—and to prove that they, personally, are not crazy—and they have overlooked the important job of gathering the kind of information that might reveal definite patterns of behaviour. The one exception is APRO* which has managed to pick out some patterns and trends.

What is Important?

Among the trends I have observed in the 1966 flap is the concentration of UFOs around State and National Parks.[6] Most of these parks are in thinly populated areas and most are closed to the public at sunset or at midnight. After midnight some of these parks, many of which cover hundreds of square miles and are heavily wooded, are patrolled by only one or two men. Often these watchmen spend the whole night in a cabin reading or listening to the radio. Such areas therefore make ideal landing bases for the UFOs and from the hundreds of clippings in my "Public Parks" file it appears that they may be doing just that.

A large number of the 1966 "Monster" reports came out of public parks. Usually the witnesses were teenagers or young adults in parked cars.

The Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, site of the big January 1965 flaps, is largely a huge National Park and is located directly over one of the longest, largest, and least explored cave complexes in the United States. Most of the landings reported during that flap took place in or near known vortexes of magnetic deviation.[7]

The relationship of these factors to the UFOs is still speculative and tenuous. But at least it is a clue. We must also concern ourselves with data on the racial background of witnesses claiming contacts or

* Aerial Phenomena Research Organisation, Secretary, Mrs. Coral Lorenzen, 3910, E. Kleindale Road, Tucson, Arizona, 85716, U.S.A.

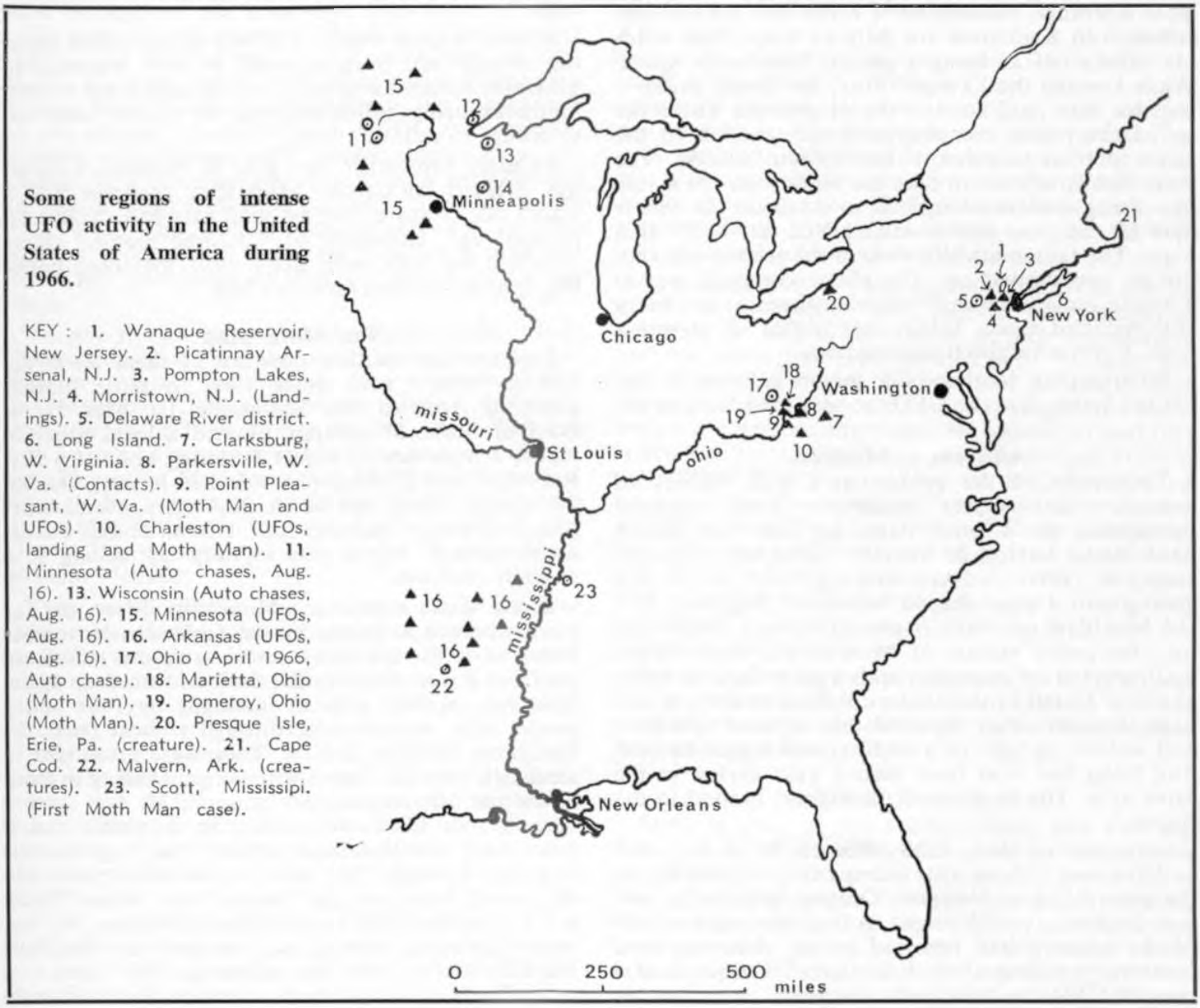
low-level sightings. In the fall of 1966, for example, I found that the Portuguese community in Provincetown, Massachusetts and the isolated, thinly populated area on bleak, sandy Cape Cod, suffered a series of strange experiences. A number of individuals claimed to have seen tiny men in the area. Portuguese fishermen reported seeing globes of light following their boats. And police there were trying to locate a prowler of unusual size, a very large man who was seen by several people and whom no one could identify as being anyone known locally.[8]

There have also been a number of sightings reported around Indian reservations across the country. In several of these cases, witnesses claimed they saw the objects actually descend into the reservations area. The Indians, however, aren't talking.[9]

Communications

APRO officials have predicted that the UFOs might soon begin a study of our communication networks, and might eventually interfere with such systems.[10] A long line of disturbing events involving communications did occur on Long Island, just outside of New York City, in 1966. Hardly any of these events appeared in the local press. Through contacts high up in the government of the area, I managed to keep abreast of developments there. In most cases, the witnesses refused to allow their names to be used. There was one case of an automobile stalling while a UFO hovered directly overhead,[11] but most of the other incidents were of a less dramatic nature. Two landings were reported, however. One was near the home of a woman of Indian ancestry.[12] The other was on a private island, Gardener's Island, which is deserted most of the year.[13]

Long Island has a long line of micro-wave relay stations parading along its length and culminating in the high McKay Radio Towers which serve the major wire services and telephone companies and broadcast to Europe. Throughout 1966 there were frequent reports of unknown objects coming directly down to these towers. On May 2nd, for example, a group of reliable adult witnesses observed a large white oval object which came down directly to the transoceanic



Some regions of intense UFO activity in the United States of America during 1966.

KEY : **1.** Wanaque Reservoir, New Jersey. **2.** Picatinnay Arsenal, N.J. **3.** Pompton Lakes, N.J. **4.** Morristown, N.J. (Landings). **5.** Delaware River district. **6.** Long Island. **7.** Clarksburg, W. Virginia. **8.** Parkersville, W. Va. (Contacts). **9.** Point Pleasant, W. Va. (Moth Man and UFOs). **10.** Charleston (UFOs, landing and Moth Man). **11.** Minnesota (Auto chases, Aug. 16). **13.** Wisconsin (Auto chases, Aug. 16). **15.** Minnesota (UFOs, Aug. 16). **16.** Arkansas (UFOs, Aug. 16). **17.** Ohio (April 1966, Auto chase). **18.** Marietta, Ohio (Moth Man). **19.** Pomeroy, Ohio (Moth Man). **20.** Presque Isle, Erie, Pa. (creature). **21.** Cape Cod. **22.** Malvern, Ark. (creatures). **23.** Scott, Mississipi. (First Moth Man case).

towers. They said that two rod-like structures, glowing bright red, came out of the object and briefly touched the top of the towers.[14] The latest report was on January 20th, 1967 when three witenesses told officials that they had seen a large purple mass hovering low over the beach facing Gardiner's Island Bright beams of white light came from it and scanned the beach, they said.[14]

Southern New Jersey also has a long line of RCA micro-wave relay towers and there were a number of UFO sightings around them in 1966. One landing was reported near these towers and is still being investigated. In that incident, a peculiar double-rod device is supposed to have come from the bottom of the circular craft and "sniffed" around the ground. Then the craft spewed out a white substance and took off. Some of this substance is reportedly being analysed.[15]

In this same area of New Jersey (outside of Camden), a bizarre telephone contact was reported in early December. A young RCA engineer in Cherry Hill was talking with his father on a long distance call when a strange, metallic voice broke into the line and talked with both men for half an hour. The voice identified itself as being a person from outer space. While keeping the "voice" busy, the young engineer sent his wife next door to the neighbours where she called the phone company and they monitored the call and tried to trace it, but without success. The voice finally offered to take the older man for a ride in a flying saucer, asking him to stand on the corner of 34th St. and Broadway, NYC, at 12:01 that night. The father actually went to the rendezvous spot but no one showed up. The phone company was at a loss to explain the call.[16] Several witnesses in Cherry Hill reported seeing UFOs that night.[17] If it was a hoax, it was a very well executed one.

Wire-tapping is already a major industry in the United States. Are the UFOs getting ready to join in?

All kinds of Monsters

To compound the confusion, a wide variety of monsters and saucer occupants were reported throughout the United States in 1966. On March 23rd, Eddie Laxton of Temple, Oklahoma, reported seeing a rather ordinary-looking man in overalls getting into a cigar-shaped vehicle on Highway 70.[18] On May 21st five very frightened young people ran into the police station in Morristown, New Jersey, and reported an encounter with a giant faceless being about 6′ 5″ tall in the Historical Park nearby. It had huge shoulders, they reported, was covered with hair, and walked upright in a clumsy, stiff-legged fashion The thing had also been seen a year earlier in the same area. The park is on the highest ground in the region.[19]

Sometime in May, Kathy Reeves, 16, is supposed to have seen "three little stumps that walked across the pasture" near Newport, Oregon. Before the year was finished, over 25 people in that particular corner of the country had reported seeing giant one-eyed creatures strolling around the hills.[20] Oregon had a massive UFO flap throughout the year.

July brought the monsters out in force. A tall, animated blob panicked a 16-year old girl in the Presque Isle Park at Erie, Pennsylvania on July 31st.[21] A few days earlier, on July 21st, John Osborne, 35, reported seeing a giant hairy creature between 6 ft 6 ins and 7 ft tall, striding along a road in Richmond, British Columbia, Canada. The same creature was also seen next day by one Don Gilmore of Richmond.[22] Canada, of course, was an unwilling participant in the 1966 flap.

In August, at least two people claim to have seen a strange being in a yellow costume moving stiff-legged through the streets of Erie, Pa., during the small hours of the morning.[8] And seven witnesses in Edinboro, Pa., 18 miles south of Erie, reported meeting a giant creature in the park around Edinbro Lake on August 17th. According to a local story, which I have been unable to check out, another man saw the same creature a few days previously and was so terrified that he was unable to speak for three days. A local posse was formed and they claim to not only have glimpsed the monster, but to have fired at it with rifles.[23]

Before August ended, a UWO (unidentified walking object) had been reported by five witnesses in Malvern, Arkansas. It was, they all said, a tall (8 feet) luminous being which changed its colour from red to orange to yellow.[24]

In early September two girls in Fontana, California, created an uproar when they reported that a 7-foot tall creature covered with hair had strolled up to their car. Hundreds of would-be monster-killers prowled the area with guns until the local police brought the fruitless hunt to a halt.[25]

The Moth Man

Perhaps the weirdest creature of them all is the "Moth Man" who chose 1966 to settle himself down in America. On September 1st, Mrs. James Ikart of Scott, Mississippi, phoned a local paper to report a man-shaped object fluttering about the sky. Reporters and photographers dashed to the scene but the winged being had flown. However, several other people said they had also seen it. John Hursh, a local meteorologist, solved the mystery by calling it a weather balloon.[26]

Scott, Miss, is near the Mississippi River, not far from where it is joined by the Ohio. On November 15th, far to the northwest and less than a mile from the Ohio River, that weather balloon turned up again. This time it was seen at midnight by four young people who were driving through a local park, the McClintic Wildlife Station. They were astounded to see a tall, man-like figure with wings standing in front of an old, abandoned power plant. Its eyes were a blazing red, some two inches in diameter, and it thoroughly terrified them before waddling into the deserted building. They went for the local police and their story launched the "Moth Man" saga. Within a few days the little town of Point Pleasant, W. Va., was in upheaval. Armed men searched the McClintic Wildlife Station and the adjoining TNT Area . . . a World War II ammunition dump which still con-

tains igloos filled with high explosives. People were sharply divided on the " Moth Man " issue. There were the disbelievers, who scoffed, and there were the believers—who were mostly scared out of their wits after having seen the thing. Within a few weeks over one hundred people in the area had reported glimpsing the " Moth Man ". Many were prominent business-men, teachers, and clergymen. All their descriptions were the same. The creature was taller and broader than a man, grey in colour, with luminous red eyes that had a hypnotic effect. It was seen both on the ground and in the air. When airborne, its wings, which had a ten foot span, were stationary and did not flap. On several occasions it was said to have pursued automobiles at speeds up to 100 miles per hour. Most of the sightings were either in the TNT Area, or very close by.[27]

I first heard of this incident through Jim Moseley of *Saucer News* and I spent three weeks in Point Pleasant in December. The story of that visit is too involved and too bizarre to record here. But I quickly discovered that circular flying objects were being seen throughout the area and that most of these UFO sightings coincided with the dates of the creature reports and were always in the immediate vicinity. Oddly, everyone who had obtained a close look at the " Moth Man " later suffered from the same kind of eye ailment associated with UFOs. One woman, together with several other people, had a close encounter with the creature when it came up to within six feet of them after they got out of their car in the TNT area. The woman was so terrified that she actually dropped the baby she was holding in her arms. Her eyes were swollen for two weeks afterwards.[28]

To give you an idea of how complicated this whole situation is, there were apparently a number of other types of " contact " in the area. Two weeks previously on November 2nd, a salesman named Woodrow Derenberger of Parkersburg, W. Va. came forward with a story of having driven up to a saucer on Highway 77 outside Marietta, Ohio. He was approached, he said, by a man in glistening blue clothes who spoke to him briefly by means of telepathy.[29] The area of this encounter is only about 60 miles north of Point Pleasant.

Two men in Point Pleasant also claim to have experienced similar contacts on that same highway at about the same time. They were driving home from work in the early morning hours when they found a large cigar-shaped object blocking the road. A being in shiny overalls (he was six feet tall or a little shorter) came up to their car and communicated with them by telepathy, they said. He was dark-skined, had slightly protruding eyes, and a pointed chin but didn't look too abnormal. He merely asked them where they were going, and who they were. The two men decided not to tell anyone, but one of them took to heavy drinking for the first time in his life and finally confided to his family, and exchanged notes with another person in Point Pleasant who had reported seeing a UFO.[03] In short, Point Pleasant has contactees as well as " Moth Men ".

A couple in a nearby town claim to have lost 2½ hours after watching a UFO come down towards their car in the early summer. Three dogs disappeared in the area simultaneously with the appearance of UFOs in the fall.[30] And many other strange things have happened. I should mention that these people are not " hillbillies ", but they are very religious and turn to the Bible for explanations of what they have seen. The Ohio Valley is quite prosperous and does not suffer from the economic problems that plague the state further south.

There have been many sightings of the " Moth Man " all up and down the Ohio Valley since I left West Virgina. And there was a UFO landing reported on a highway outside Charleston, a few miles south of Point Pleasant, on January 19th, 1967.[31] Early in January, Mrs. Mary Hyre, the Point Pleasant correspondent for the Athens (Ohio) *Messenger*, and a newspaper-woman of some 25 years experience, received a strange visitor in her office. (Mrs. Hyre accompanied me during many of my investigations in the area and she wrote a number of stories about the UFO sightings. Since she is an AP stringer, many of her stories go out on the wire across the country.) She was working late in her office across from the County Court House when a little man entered. He was about 4′ 6″ tall, she told me recently on the telephone, and had very strange eyes covered with thick-lensed glasses. His black hair was long and cut squarely " like a bowl haircut ". Although it was about 20°F outside, he was wearing a short-sleeved blue shirt and blue trousers. He kept his right hand in his pocket at all times.

Speaking in a slow, halting voice, he asked her for directions to Welsh, West Virgina. She thought at first that he had some kind of speech impediment, and for some reason he terrified her. " He kept getting closer." Alarmed, she ran into the back room where the newspaper's circulation manager was working on a telephone campaign. He joined her and they spoke together to the little man. " He seemed to know more about West Virginia than we did," she declared. At one point the telephone rang and while she was speaking on it the little man picked up a ballpoint pen from her desk and looked at it in amazement, " as if he had never seen a pen before ". She gave him a pen and said he laughed in a loud, strange way as he took it. Then he ran out into the night and disappeared around a corner.

Being a good newspaper-woman, Mrs. Hyre later checked with the police to find out if there was any mentally deficient person on the loose who fitted the little man's description. There wasn't.[32]

Other Patterns

Study a map of the United States and you will find, as I did, that certain basic geographical patterns are forming in the events of the past year. There were the sightings in Pennsylvania which covered the whole state, but the main concentrations were around the Alleghany River which flows into the Ohio River. On the northern part of the Ohio we find East Liverpool, Ohio, site of many UFO in-

cidents, including car pursuits and a case in which a 14-year old boy, Chris Ward, was paralysed by a beam of light from a UFO as it hovered low overhead on August 19th. Three of his friends could not move him until after the object had passed.[33] Southwards along the Ohio, we find that there have been UFO reports spread out methodically on both sides of the river, past Steubenville, Wheeling, Parkersburg, Point Pleasant, through Ohio and Kentucky and into Missouri. Early in January 1967, Shelbyville, Kentucky, a town about thirty miles from the Ohio River, suffered a power blackout while hundreds of people were watching strange lights in the skies.[34] UFOs were then reported in Cairo, Illinois, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.[35]

The pattern seems quite obvious. The UFOs have been moving slowly and methodically along these waterways and they have been lingering in areas of special interest. When they decide to linger, they may also decide to make a few random contacts, perhaps on the assumption that this will somehow relieve the excitement their close attention might otherwise cause.

Conclusions

I have not attempted here to summarise the overall situation in the United States but have picked a few relatively small areas which are within the limited range of my personal experience. I have seen and heard enough—and the monumental bills I receive from clippings services is additional proof—to believe that what I have observed personally is only a minute fraction of a universal situation. There are many Point Pleasants across America and there are thousands. if not millions, of bewildered and confused people being constantly exposed now to this mystery. John Fuller found it in Exeter. I have found it in dozens of other towns, including my own hometown of Perry N.Y. which is near the great power complex of Niagara Falls.

It appears to me that the UFO activity is now largely at ground level and is unbelievable intense, with every type of vehicle and creature that can be enlisted being used for this massive " survey ". We now have many stories of UFOs pursuing people on the ground and coming directly up to the doors and windows of homes. It is almost as if they are singling out certain individuals and observing them closely.

Hundreds of these " monitoring " cases appeared in 1966. I hope, eventually, to compile a statistical breakdown of the material I have collected. Until that breakdown is completed, it is almost impossible to summarise what has been happening. Here, however, are a few of the more recent incidents :

1) Miss Marie Wood, 30, a schoolteacher of Greensboro, Maryland said that she sighted a " strange craft with fluorescent lights " at 9.45 p.m. while driving home from the Benedictine School for Exceptional Children at Ridgely, Maryland on December 2nd, 1966. Seven hours later she was awakened " by a vibration, and the windows were filled with a red glare ". She reportedly saw the object twice again during the next two days. (Washington, D.C., *Post*, December 5th, 1966.)

2) Also on December 2nd, a farmer named John Nelson of Garvin, Minnesota (hundreds of miles from Maryland) was badly frightened when a saucer-shaped object about 40 feet in diameter and 8-10 feet thick came down over him and hovered a few feet away. He was ploughing, but his tractor did not stall. The object flew away but returned a few minutes later, and hovered above him again while casting a beam of white light into the field and emitting " an eerie noise like the whirling wind ". (Lamberton, Minn. *News*, December 8th, 1966.)

3) At 6 p.m. on December 6th, Diane Brown of Howard, Michigan, was awakened by a sound " like a transformer running ". She looked out of her window and saw a hazy red object about 25 feet in diameter hovering directly outside her house and shining a white light towards the ground. According to the police report she said she watched the object for about 15 minutes. During that time she said two cars passed by her house and the light was pointed towards them as they went by. (Niles, Mich. *Daily Star*, December 7th , 1966.)

4) Another low-level UFO was seen by several witnesses near Lakewood, N.J., on December 5th. A total of six adult witnesses, all named in the newspaper account, said they saw a circular object with six coloured lights on its side and a bluish flashing light in the centre as it hovered over a field at a height " a little higher than a two story house ". It moved away briefly, then returned to where the witnesses were standing. Finally all of the lights went off and it made "a funny loud sound, unlike an airplane" as it rose into the sky and disappeared. (Lakewood, N.J. *Ocean County Citizen*, December 6th, 1966.)

5) On December 28th, the Waldman family in Santa Ana, California, was watching television at 7.45 p.m. when their TV picture became distorted. Billy Waldman, 9, glanced out of the window and screamed for his mother. She joined him and saw what she described as a circular object " about 20 feet across, and flashing red, yellow and orange lights on and off ". It was hovering directly outside their window and was also seen by a neighbour, Mrs. Patricia Reynolds. After a few seconds it shot skywards and, " as it climbed, it seemed that small pieces broke off and the whole object seemed to smoke," Mrs. Waldman added. (Santa Ana, Calif. *Register*, December 30th, 1966.)

These items were actually selected at random from the huge pile of December low-level reports. The 1966 flap was of mind-numbing proportions. Many of the reports, while obviously honest and sincere, were so skimpy on details that I have simply thrown them into a large box marked " Insufficient " and will ignore them, except when tabulating dates and geographical factors. Generally speaking, we can break the 1966 flap down into the following categories :

1) **Geographical.** Sightings which followed a geographical and chronological pattern along rivers and

interstate highways, moving progressively from point to point along those features.

2) **Technical.** The usual pattern of sightings around technically interesting areas such as Air Force bases, arsenals, military installations of all kinds, chemical factories, power plants, dams, transformer stations, radio and TV antennae, etc.

3) "Monitoring" low-level flights. Pursuits of automobiles, airplanes, and individuals on foot, plus hovering activities around individual homes.

4) **Reservoir sightings.** These continued on a large scale throughout the United States in 1966.

5) **Landing and direct contact reports.** There were more of these in 1966 than in any previous year.

Altogether, these thousands of reports mount up to an alarming picture. Perhaps they indicate that the UFOs are now engaged in a massive final stage of operations.

Tad Jones, the witness at the January 19th landing outside of Charleston, West Virgina, reported that the object he saw had **wheels.** If this is true, then we have a new development which would suggest that the UFOs are going to abandon their old tripod-type landing gear and replace it with something that will give them ground mobility.

My repeated visits to the Pentagon have convinced me that the U S. Air Force is not genuinely interested in this problem. They have made no real attempt to interfere with the UFO activity in the flap areas, and they have shown no real interest in the complaints from citizens living in those areas.

At the same time, I should add, I have not tried to keep my research secret and I have not been approached by any agency or individual intent on hampering my efforts. The Air Force, NASA, and other official agencies have actually granted me limited co-operation and have, in fact, gone to considerable trouble to supply me with specific information when I have requested it. John Fuller recently told me that certain officers in the Pentagon actually encouraged his research. Fuller certainly paved the way for public acceptance of flying saucers.

The intensive UFO activity seems to support APRO's theory that our population is now being rapidly prepared to accept their existence and deal emotionally with the fantastic social changes which their arrival is sure to foster.

NOTES

[1] Published in paperback under the title : *Flying Saucers : The Startling Evidence of the Invasion from Outer Space* by Signet, NY. 1966.
[2] *Record Courier*, Ravenna, Ohio, April 18, 1966. Five witnesses in an automobile were followed by a glowing object which rose up from the Ravenna Arsenal. Same date as the police chase.
[3] *The Saucer that Terrorised a Small Town* by Dave Anderson, SAGA magazine, August 1966.
[4] Since 1951 the U.S. Geological Survey has been painstakingly making magnetic maps of the United States. These detailed quadrant maps are available for about 50c each from the Office of Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. 20242. Write for free catalogue.
[5] Many clips from New Jersey newspapers, plus personal reports from several individual witnesses including Mrs. Ivan Sanderson who saw three objects in this area in December, 1966.
[6] I have approximately 150 clips in my files which specifically name parks throughout the country. I also witnessed low-level UFO activity in Letchworth State Park, N.Y., shortly after dark, August 30th, 1966.
[7] Personal investigation on the scene, November 1966. For details of the January 1965 Virginia flap, see FLYING SAUCER REVIEW March/April 1966.
[8] Investigation via telephone and personal communication.
[9] Numerous clips plus personal investigation at Indian reservations in New York State.
[10] APRO BULLETIN, March/April 1966.
[11] Wm. Fields' automobile stalled as he was passing the McKay tower in East Hampton on March 30th. He climbed out to look under the hood and was horrified to see a large circular object hovering directly overhead. Personal investigation. See also NICAP INVESTIGATOR, March/April 1966.
[12] April 14th. A greyish-black object with a dome on top and white lights around the perimeter straddled a back road in East Hampton. Took off when lights of witness' car struck it. Personal investigation.
[13] Fall, 1966. Markings and footprints left in the sand. LIFE magazine is supposed to have photographed them but pictures have never been published. From a reliable source.
[14] Personal investigation in the area.
[15] Investigation by local APRO member. Substance report has not been released.
[16] *The Cherry Hill News*, Cherry Hill, N.J.—December 15, 1966.
[17] *The Cherry Hill News*, Cherry Hill, N.J.—December 22, 1966.
[18] *True* magazine, February 1967.
[19] Personal investigation in the area, August 1966.
[20] *Spokesman-Review*, Spokane, Washington, November 18, 1966. Numerous other clips.
[21] Personal investigation in area. FLYING SAUCER REVIEW November/December 1966. Also APRO BULLETINS, July/August 1966 and Setember/October 1966.
[22] Vancouver (B.C.) *Sun*, July 22, 1966.
[23] Erie (Pa.) *Times* August 19, 1966.
[24] Malvern, Ark., *Daily Record*, August 23, 1966.
[25] Philadelphia (Pa.) *Inquirer*, September 2, 1966.
[26] Greenville, Miss., *Delta Democrat Times*, September 2, 1966.
[27] Numerous clips from Ohio and West Virginia papers plus extensive personal investigation.
[28] According to her friends, this woman has been "a changed person" since this incident. She is living in fear and now refuses to discuss this matter at all. Her story is far more involved than can be presented here. She has hinted that she somehow received some kind of message from the creature which she is afraid to divulge.
[29] UPI. November 3, 1966. Eight witnesses, including an Air Force recruiting sergeant allegedly saw low-level UFOs in the area at the time of the contact. Gray Barker has interviewed the principal witness at length.
[30] Personal interview with witnesses.
[31] AP. January 20, 1967.
[32] Personal communication, by mail and telephone.
[33] East Liverpool (Ohio) *Review*, August 19, 1966. According to the police report on the incident, the boy's hearing was partially impaired for several days afterwards.
[34] T. Beckley, *Interplanetary News Service*.
[35] St. Louis (Mo.), *Post Dispatch*, January 21, 1967.

BUFORA NEWS

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THE "SILENCERS" AT WORK

U.S. Air Force Denies Responsibility

ON February 5, 1967, the *Sunday Telegraph* published a disquieting story from the United States. It has since transpired that the reported interview from which the story was taken, was granted by the Pentagon Spokesman to our contributor John A. Keel. We here reproduce the full version—taken taken from the Florida *Orlando Sentinel* of February 3—of the account which appeared in more than a hundred newspapers in the United States.

" Mysterious men dressed in Air Force uniforms or bearing impressive credentials from government agencies have been ' silencing ' UFO witnesses, according to Col. George P. Freeman, Pentagon spokesman for Project Bluebook.

' We have checked a number of these cases,' Freeman said in an interview this week, ' and these men are not connected with the Air Force in any way.'

He cited one recent case in which the police officers and other witnesses at the UFO sightings in Wanaque, N.J., were allegedly collected together by a man wearing an Air Force uniform. They were told that they ' hadn't seen anything ' and that they shouldn't discuss the incident.

' We checked with the local AFB,' Freeman declared, ' and discovered that no one connected with the Air Force had visited Wanaque on the date in question. Whoever it was, he wasn't from the Air Force.'

Another mystery man, this one bearing credentials from the North American Air Defence (NORAD), turned up at the home of Rex Heflin, a man who had taken a series of UFO pictures in California in 1965, and demanded the originals. Later, NORAD denied having anything to do with the incident.

Major General M. M. Magee, NORAD's chief of staff, later told Rep. James B. Utt, R-Calif., that ' for your information NORAD does not have the responsibility for the evaluation of UFOs and therefore would not knowingly be in the business of collecting UFO pictures for evaluation. In addition, the office of primary interest for UFO matters is the Department of the Air Force.'

Heflin's photos have never been returned and the Air Force has never been able to determine the identity of the mystery man who took them.

Similar mystery men, according to other sources, have turned up and confronted UFO witnesses in the states of Washington, Texas, Connecticut, and on Long Island, N.Y.

In February, 1960, Joe Perry, a restaurant owner in Grand Blane, Mich., took a series of UFO pictures and was soon visited by two men posing as FBI agents. They seized a photo of a dome-shaped object with a green tail.

More recently, a man claiming to represent ' a government agency so secret that he couldn't give its name ' appeared in a school in Norwalk, Conn., and grilled two 12-year-old boys for two hours about the disc-shaped object which they said had pursued them at ground level in April, 1966.

' We haven't been able to find out anything about these men,' Freeman admitted. ' By posing as Air Force officers and government agents they are committing a federal offence. We would sure like to catch one.'

When asked if any efforts have been made to track down the elusive imposters, Freeman replied : ' Unfortunately, the trail is always too cold by the time we hear about these cases. But we're still trying.'

Freeman also commented on the numerous reports of sightings of low-flying unmarked planes over areas where UFOs had recently been seen. ' That's a federal offence, too,' he said. ' All Air Force planes are clearly marked. We don't know anything about these unmarked planes. We'd like to catch one of them too.'

Many witnesses swore that they saw several Air Force helicopters manœuvering over Wanaque reservoir following a UFO sighting last October. Freeman said that a careful check had been made and that no formation of helicopters had been in that area at that time. ' Besides,' he continued, ' most Air Force bases have only one or two helicopters for rescue work. I just don't know where a whole formation of them could have come from.' "

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LECTURES

In his address to the British Association at Kensington Public Library on March 4th the Editor of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW spoke of the important part played by Dr. J. Allen Hynek in the development of events in the UFO field since March 1966. A summary of the build-up of the current UFO waves was also included in the talk.

While it was particularly gratifying that there was a full-house audience it was disappointing that so many people (more than a hundred) had to be turned away through lack of seating accommodation.

On Tuesday May 2nd the Editor will give a talk to the Norwood Society. The meeting will be held at All Saints School, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.19, on 2nd May at 8.0 p.m. Enquiries to Alan Warwick, Esq, 75 Beulah Hill, London, S.E.19.

THE MYSTERY OF THE MORRO DO VINTEM

How did the men with the lead masks die?

by Charles Bowen

IT took the report of a landing—or near landing—of a UFO both to enliven and to complicate the scene when police enquiries into the seemingly senseless death of two young electronics enthusiasts on a hilltop near Rio de Janeiro, on August 17, 1966, had led to one dead end after another.

On the face of it the UFO report seemed to be a fairly good one : so good that the police wrapped a cloak of security around certain aspects of it. And from then on, the focal point of the investigations switched to a beach at Atafona in the State of Espírito Santo. There, on June 13, 1966, a violent explosion had occurred which rocked buildings as far as fifteen kilometres away. There was talk of mysterious experiments on the beach, and, shortly before that, in a garden in Campos where some unusual device was tested. Whatever the experiment at Atafona, there was certainly a vast explosion, and a ball of fire was seen by many. Indeed, local fishermen went so far as to say, in their uncomplicated way, that a flying saucer was seen to fall into the sea after the big bang.

Among those present both in the garden and on the beach were Miguel José Viana and Manuel Pereira da Cruz, the men who later were to die with strange masks of lead beside them on the Morro do Vintém hill at Niterói.

The clamps go on

The reported investigations were interesting, but a trifle confusing. From the mass of newspaper cuttings which poured into our office, it seemed that the Brazilian press and public were reeling from a surfeit of speculation.[1] Whenever a new line was tried, new ' revelations ' came tumbling out. Then, as suddenly as it had all begun, so it ended. Unlike its apparent beginnings in the garden at Campos and on the beach at Atafona, it ended ' not with a bang but a whimper '.

Questions to our correspondents only elicited replies that the case had been killed, and that the security clamps were on. Why ? Because it really was a genuine UFO case ? That we may never know but here, for the record, are the main facts of this bizarre story.

Death visits a hilltop

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW carried a brief report of the case in the *World Round-Up* features of the November/December issue of 1966. Miguel Viana (34) and Manuel da Cruz (32), both married and with young families, were highly regarded in the city of Campos where they lived. They had set out by bus for Niterói at 9.0 a.m. on Wednesday, August 17, having left word that they were off to Sao Paulo to buy a car and electronic equipment. They took with them a sum of money estimated at around three million Cruzeiros (Cr$3,000,000).*

Their bus reached Niterói at about 2.0 p.m., and as it was raining, they purchased identical raincoats for Cr$9,400. Their next visit was to a bar, where they bought a bottle of mineral water. They retained the receipt so that the refund on the empty bottle could be claimed. Then, at about 3.15 p.m. they set off on foot up the Morro do Vintém.

At about 5.0 p.m. a boy saw them sitting at a point high up on the hill, and, puzzled by what he had seen, returned to the spot next day. He saw the men lying on the ground, and, thinking they were asleep, he left the place. That was on the Thursday. On Saturday, August 20th, the same boy was out hunting birds on the hill when he was nauseated by a strong odour. He ran and told friends, who in turn told the police. The bodies of Miguel and Manuel were discovered, each neatly dressed in suits and new raincoats, and each with a strange leaden mask on the ground beside the head.

Also discovered were notes with simple electrical formulae, and other information as follows : " Sunday, one capsule after lunch ; Wednesday, one capsule at bed-time ", and " Be at the place arranged at 16.30. Take capsules at 18.30. After feeling the effects, protect half the face with lead masks. Await the agreed signal ". Some days later it was discovered that the handwriting of the note was not that of either of the dead men (*O Cruzeiro*, September 9).

Puzzle

According to the Sao Paulo newspaper *Ultima Hora* of August 24, Miguel was found to have Cr$157,000 in a plastic bag in his clothing, while Manuel had only Cr$4,000 in his pockets.

Naturally enough, the first theory was that the

* The Brazilian Cruzeiro is greatly inflated, and at the time of writing, the exchange rate is Cr.$6,165 to £1 Sterling. The men therefore had the equivalent of about £485 with them.



men had been attacked and robbed. A large number of Cruzeiros had disappeared, and there was no sign of any electrical equipment they might have purchased — indeed, reconstruction of their movements indicated that they could not have made any such purchase.

Autopsies revealed that there were no signs of violence of any kind on the bodies (which, however, had started to decompose by the time they were found), or of burning, and that no poisons were discovered in the internal organs. It was stated that there was no known cause for the cardiac failures.

Together with the theory of robbery, there were suggestions that possibly Miguel and Manuel had been engaged on a smuggling operation, for currency regulations make foreign electronic equipment difficult to come by in Brazil. There was also a hint that they might have been engaged in espionage, but when it was announced that they had not suffered any physical violence, theories about the cause of their simultaneous deaths began to move ' way out '. Skipping the more obvious idea that they could have over-dosed themselves with some alkaloid (the capsules), the authorities and the newspapers played up the hypothesis that the victims had been killed while conducting—with no great skill—an unusual electronic experiment. Another commentator suggested, a little sinisterly, that they had died at the time of the expected signal.

A great deal of head-scratching was rudely interrupted by the next development.

The UFO

The *Jornal do Brazil*, and other newspapers of August 25, startled everyone with the story of Senhora Gracinda Barbosa Coutinho da Sousa, a society lady (social distinctions are very marked in Brazil) who stated that she had seen an unusual object flying over the Morro do Vintém on the evening of August 17.

In the *Jornal do Brazil*, Senhora de Sousa was described as a sensible, well-balanced lady, entirely reliable and very highly regarded in Fonseca where she lives. Her story was that she was driving along with three of her children when they saw an oval-shaped object, of an orangy colour, with a band of fire around its edges. The object was sending out rays in all directions, and was hanging over the top of the hill. She stopped the car, and with her children watched the object as it rose and fell vertically for some three or four minutes.

When she returned home, Senhora da Sousa told her husband about the sighting, and he straight away drove down to the observation point but saw nothing. A few days later when the story broke about the discovery of the bodies on the hill, Senhor da Sousa took steps to keep the news of the tragedy from his wife, and then went to inform the police.

The *Jornal do Brazil*, stated that certain other details not quoted in their report were given to the police by Senhora da Sousa when she was interviewed. These, it was added, were being kept secret by order of the Chief of Police.

The news that someone so prominent as Senhora da Sousa had ' taken the plunge ' prompted several other people to telephone the police with confirmation of her sighting. Their reason for not coming forward earlier, it was stated, was that they thought the object was a flying saucer, and they preferred to keep quiet about that !

Another lead mask death

The mystery was heightened by the revelation that in 1962 another man, a TV technician named Hermes, had been found dead on the top of Morro do Cruzeiro near Neves. His corpse also had a lead mask lying beside it.

Speculation continued the outward-bound trend when the *Folha de Sao Paulo* of August 31 published an article in which a " Professor of Yoga " suggested that the men may have been trying to carry out a telepathic experiment with high-frequency thought waves. He explained that in experiments of this kind, alkaloids such as LSD-25, or Mescalin, are taken to step up mental alertness and the frequency of the brain (whatever that can mean).

Meanwhile, on August 27, a third man, a suspect, had moved into the limelight.

The Third Man

Elcio Gomes, a friend of Miguel Viana and Manuel da Cruz, was arrested for making contradictory statements. In the *Jornal do Brazil*, of

August 27, it was reported that Dona Neli Pereira da Cruz, Manuel's widow, had stated that she had been present when there was a quarrel between her husband and Elcio Gomes, described as an assistant of the dead men.

Once Gomes was under examination, there were many more statements. We learn that Miguel and Manuel, like Gomes, were " scientific spiritualists"; that in common with many other Brazilians they regularly attended seances ; that they were members of a secret society with unknown aims, but apparently devoted to " spiritism ". Another revelation was that almost all electronics specialists and enthusiasts in the district are spiritualists as well. Furthermore, it was told how Miguel and Manuel were hopeful of entering into communication with beings " on Mars " ; that they collaborated in many strange " electronic " experiments ; that they and Gomes had engaged in an experiment in Manuel's garden (this was confirmed by Manuel's father) when a device they had built had exploded violently. Above all, Gomes's story of the happenings on June 13, 1966, was made public.

The Atafona Beach explosion

It seems that with others, Gomes had gone down to Atafona beach on June 13, at the invitation of Miguel and Manuel. They had just arrived when an intensely luminous object came down over the shore. Five minutes later, when it began to rise, there was a blinding flash and an explosion which rocked the city of Campos, and buildings far beyond. When enquiries were made, local fisherfolk testified that they had seen a flying saucer fall into the sea.

At this stage, we begin to read in the reports that the Brazilian Naval and Air Force Intelligence services were taking an interest in both the deaths and the explosions. In the very last report we have on the case, appearing in *O Cruzeiro* of September 16, there was a story that the Navy's monitoring service had intercepted a strange conversation over the air between three radio hams on the evening of June 12. The station prefixes were CKJ-22 and CK-22, who were talking to CKJ-21. Details of the conversation were not disclosed, but investigations had shown that no such prefixes existed in the register of amateur radio transmitting stations in Brazil.

Two last words on the case were recorded in the same article. One was that the remnants of the lead from which the masks were made had been found in Miguel's workshop at his home. Also, a book on scientific spiritualism was found, with passages marked regarding masks, intense luminosity and accompanying spirits. The other was that Miguel's sister had disclosed that her brother had told her, a day or two before the Atafona incident, that he would soon be carrying out an important mission but that it was a secret he could not disclose to anybody. He repeated the words a few days before he and Manuel were found dead on the Morro do Vintém.

From then onwards there has not been another whisper of the case in the Brazilian press.

Comment

Too many amateur Sherlock Holmeses have been trying to solve this case for me to wish to add my name to the list. It does appear, however, that theories of normal causes for the abnormal deaths have mostly been ruled out. It has also been established that Gomes and other friends had been in Campos, four hours' drive from Niterói, when Miguel and Manuel were climbing to their rendezvous with death. Again, I cannot comment on the strange experiments in which the pair took particular delight, apart from echoing a remark in *O Cruzeiro* to the effect that electronics and voodoo appear to be strange bedfellows. I will restrict myself, therefore, to a few words on that part of the case which is of particular interest to us—the reports of UFOs.

One possibility is that the men were killed by a close encounter with ball lightning, and that this was the phenomenon observed by Senhora da Sousa. However, Maxwell Cade has already quoted instances of some of the lethal effects of fireballs,[2] and surely the burning effects inflicted by such an apparently close encounter with the phenomenon would have been obvious to a pathologist, even after decomposition of the bodies had set in. Again, if the Atafona object was also ball lightning, then it would have been a startling coincidence for the two gentlemen in question to have had two such encounters in such a short time.

A correspondent has suggested that the device experimented with in the garden at Campos may, either by accident or design, have shot down a saucer at Atafona, and that the tragedy on the Morro de Vintém was an act of revenge ; that Miguel and Manuel were tricked into making their visit to the top of the hill.

I suppose this last idea is no more " way out " than some of the other speculations which have been bandied about. After all, we have no idea of the nature of the forces that may have been invoked by the victims' dabbling with spiritism. And we must not forget that we still have no real clues as to whence the flying saucers or their occupants come, or to what extent they may have infiltrated among us.

Two things are certain. The first is that in Brazil there is a tremendous interest in spiritualism, that a great amount of spiritualistic healing takes place, and that amazing operations for the painless removal of diseased tissues and cancerous tumours are regularly performed by gifted mediums. It would seem that Brazil is a country where the paranormal is rapidly supplanting the normal. The second fact is that Brazil has far more than its fair share of UFO cases. It remains to be seen whether or not there is any connection between these two facts.

For the time being the clamps are on, but in Brazil things often have a habit of leaking out after a while. Maybe one of these days we will learn a lot more about this absorbing case.

NOTES

1. All newspaper reports were translated by Gordon Creighton. Reports consulted other than those mentioned in the article, *Folha de Sao Paulo* of 25.8.66; *Noticias Populares* of 27.8.66; *O Globo* of 29.8.66; *Ultima Hora* of 30.8.66; *O Dia* of 30.8.66.
2. C. Maxwell Cade: *UFOs and Electromagnetic Weapons*. FSR Vol. 12, No. 4 July/August 1966.

THE RUSSELL PHOTOGRAPHS

Further details

by R. H. B. Winder

The shape changes in the Russell photographs (see FLYING SAUCER REVIEW January-February, 1967) will attract most attention. The witness insists that the object as he saw it did not alter but simply changed its aspect as it moved. It dropped out of the sky and stopped with a suddenness that impressed him more than anything else. Then it descended further with slow falling-leaf motion, during which time he got his first two shots with the single convertor and 1/125 second exposures. He then left the window, hastily added the second convertor and set the exposure to 1/25 second. Back at the open window he saw the thing stand on edge to present its full circular plan to him, then it turned through 90° about a vertical axis until it was edge-on and started to move off to his right. His third exposure was obtained at that moment and is badly blurred either by the motion or by camera shake. The fourth shot was taken when it was well on its way and gives an excellent impression of a reflective flying machine seen through haze with the sun glinting on it. That shot was not included in the last issue because it is extremely difficult to reproduce, and I regret the block-maker has again been unsuccessful.

By the time Russell succeeded in re-setting his camera—he was pretty excited by now and thinks it took him about 1½ seconds—the thing had gone; almost vertically upwards.

The on-edge manœuvre is reminiscent of the Melbourne photograph taken at 2.20 p.m. on 2nd April 1966 (FLYING SAUCER REVIEW July-August, 1966), in somewhat similar circumstances, but the Australian object had a pronounced hemispherical shape. The Russell pictures belong more properly to a growing class of silhouettes seen against diffusely illuminated backgrounds and revealing little detail. This class includes the Pratt and the Birch photographs (FLYING SAUCER REVIEW September-October, 1966), There is a hint of base illumination in the smudged third shot and a trace of brown or dark red in the colour of the object as seen in the original. Russell is uncertain about the colour because he had to look at a dark object against a bright background, but thinks it was maroon. In the first shot, heavily enlarged is this issue, there are indications of a faint efflux streaming to the right from the base. The shape of the object in this shot bears a remarkable similarity to the shape of the object sketched by Police Constable Perks at Wilmslow in December 1965.

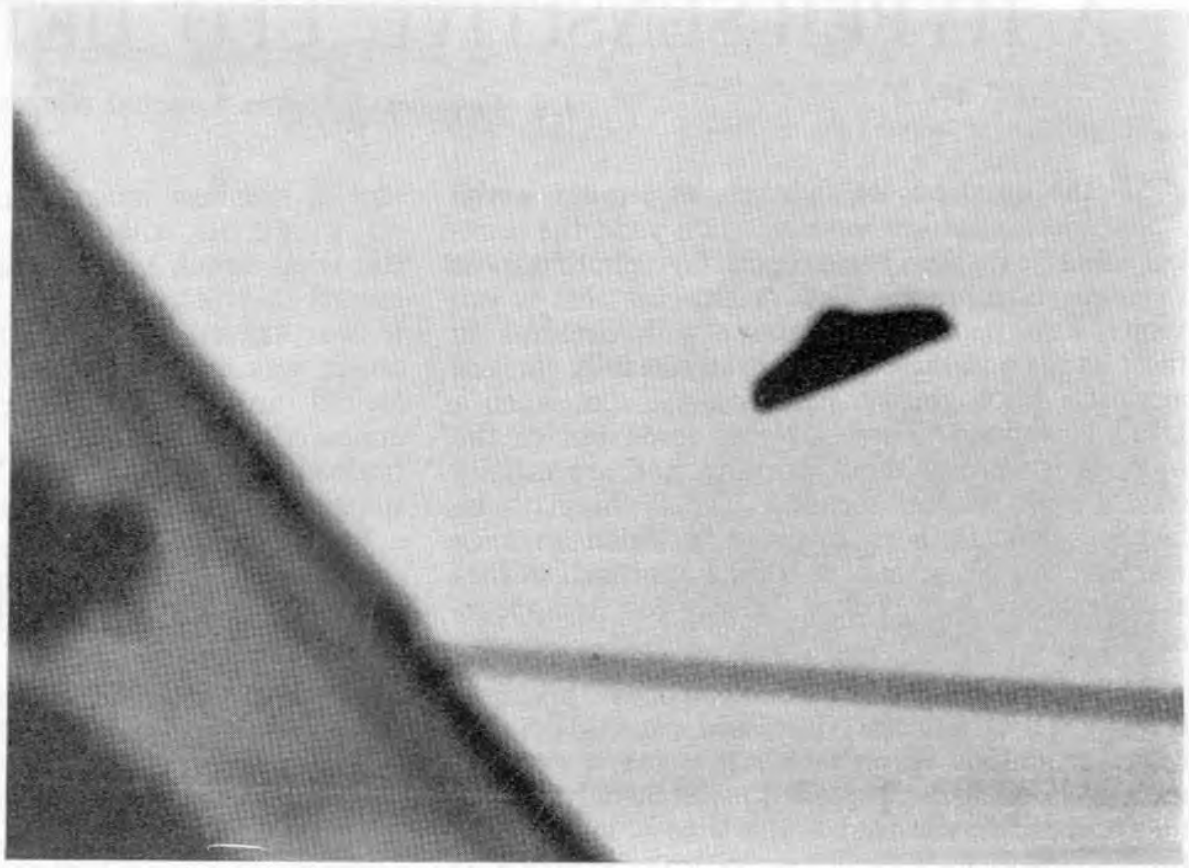


The enlargement of the second shot reveals some strange shadow effects. For instance, the shadowy "patch" which appears to slant downwards towards "7 o'clock" from a position just to the left of the object, has puzzled all who have seen the slides and the prints produced from them—not the least of these being Mr. Percy Hennell, who examined and processed the pictures on our behalf.

Why no radar report?

The two-mile visibility during the sighting locates the object at not more than that distance NNW of the suburb of Streatham Common, which could put it close to the eastern approaches to the main London Airport (Heathrow). We understand that it was not spotted on the radar there, but aircraft were at that time being brought in from the west; and in view of its completely non-aircraft-like manœuvres and its short stay (1 or 2 minutes), it could quite easily have been missed by the operators, who have many conventional objects to watch carefully. Is it conceivable that the object's dizzying fall into view occurred at a moment when the sweep of the Airport radar beam was away to the West, and that the object then stopped and fluttered slowly downwards once it was tucked away in the "ground clutter" safe from the eyes of the operators?

The camera is a Zenith 3M single-lens (135 mm.) reflex, with a focalplane shutter moving from left to right as viewed in the pictures. The Palinar conver-



Photograph 1

tor used in the first two shots gives a total focal length of 270 mm., and the addition of the Panagar convertor for the last two would increase it to 540 mm. The film was 35 mm. colour transparency type from Gratispool and was probably an imported Dynachrome.

The house gable across the road which appears in the first view would be about 28 yards from the lens. The horizontal bar also visible to the right of the gable is a chimney support, which would be at an elevation of about 10° from the lens. Russell thinks the object was a least a mile away.

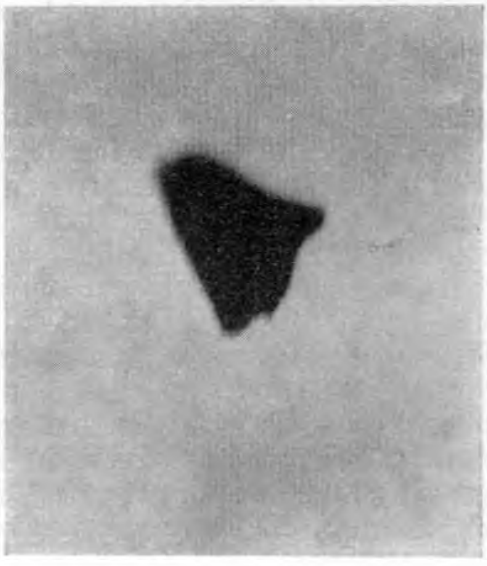
For the record, we asked the Ministry of Defence (Air) about balloons and were told that four released in south and south-west England early on December 15th would not have migrated to London. Your editor and Gordon Creighton and myself interviewed Mr. Russell who is, or was, very sceptical about flying saucers and is not keen on being associated with them in the newspapers. He is completely baffled by what he saw but is certain that it was real and unconventional. The transparencies have been viewed on a 12 ft. square screen and closely inspected: they show no sign of tampering and all who have seen them consider them to be genuine. We feel the same about Mr. Russell.

As in the Perks sighting (FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, March-April, 1996), the witness is reliable and the object exceptional, but it succeeds in retaining its mysteries.



Left : Photograph 2

Right : Photograph 3



A HYPER-SENSITIVE UFO DETECTOR

by Dan Lloyd

OF the hundreds of sightings of strange aerial objects that are reported each year, the number that can be backed up by photographic evidence is minimal. The reason for this is obvious. Few people walk about with cameras in their hands and the odds are pretty heavily stacked against a photographer being on the spot when a UFO is sighted. These objects come out of the blue, as it were, without warning, and are usually out of sight within seconds. The problem to be faced is this : is there any way in which advance warning can be given of a UFO's approach so that a camera can be " cocked " ready for its appearance ?

The solution to this problem would appear to lie in a UFO detector. It would need to have a range extensive enough to allow for a rapidly-moving UFO to be picked up well in advance of its appearance overhead ; otherwise it will be over the horizon before a photograph can be taken. It would have to be an instrument that is affected only by a magnetic force field of a certain intensity and not by passing aircraft, motor vehicles, etc. It would have to be reliable and within the price range of the average reader's pocket. Is there such an instrument available ?

I found the answer to this question when I actually saw a detector embodying the above principles and heard its designer describe how a UFO was sighted as a result of its early-warning alarm.

The facts are as follows : On the morning of Sunday, January 8 this year, Mr. Colin McCarthy, the designer of the detector, walked out to a nearby shop in Willesden Green to get some bread while his wife, Lynne, busied herself with hoovering their apartment. Suddenly, the detector's buzzer sounded. Mrs. McCarthy glanced at her watch. The time was six minutes to eleven. Leaving the cleaner, she went to the detector and pressed the reset button. The detector continued to operate. She pressed the button again. The buzzer still continued to sound. The thought occurred to her that she had better go outside and see if she could observe the cause of the alarm. With the buzzer still sounding loudly, she opened the door at the rear of the house, stepped outside and looked up at the sky. At first her eye was caught by a bird. Then, as she raised the level of her gaze, she saw a circular, speeding object. It appeared to be about half the size of the new moon, was disc-shaped and had no wings. Its colour was a darkish grey-black. But what struck Mrs. McCarthy as being the most remarkable feature of the object was its speed. It was travelling so fast that she estimates the object was only in her field of vision for about a second and a half. After the object had disappeared, she went back to the detector and again pressed the reset button. This time the buzzer stopped.

The sequence of events was clear enough. There appeared to be a casual relationship between the UFO and the buzzer sounding. Could we be certain of this ?

Mr. McCarthy was emphatic on this point and explained the principles of his detector.

Basically, it consists of a coil of wire with a soft-iron bar in the centre. This is aligned with the earth's magnetic field so that any disturbance in this field—for example, by moving the coil—produces very small voltage changes corresponding to the changes in the magnetic field. These tiny voltage changes are boosted by a transistorised amplifier to sufficient intensity to operate a relay. This relay triggers the buzzer and a warning light. The buzzer will continue to sound, even after the object that caused the voltage change has passed out of range, until the reset button is presed. If the buzzer continues to sound, it is an indication that the object causing the initial voltage change is still within range. The coil is positioned about eighteen inches away from the detector instrument which is plugged into the mains.

It has been proved to Mr. McCarthy's satisfaction that the only thing that will operate the machine is a magnetic field changing at the rate of a quarter to half a Gauss in the vicinity of the coil. He has carried out exhaustive experiments and there is no reaction whatsoever to aircraft, motor cars, carpet cleaners, or any other electrical appliance that could be thought to affect the instrument. Clearly, then, only a changing magnetic field will produce the voltage change necessary to set off the buzzer.

It has been calculated that the magnetic fields of UFOs range from a hundred kilo Gauss up to millions of kilo Gauss, depending on the size of the craft. Therefore a large craft at a great height would produce a similar effect to that of a smaller craft at a lower height. This makes it difficult to

estimate accurately the height of a UFO. But the important thing is that, whether the UFO be large or small, high or low, if its force field is of sufficient intensity to produce the quarter to half a Gauss change in the vicinity of Mr. McCarthy's detector, it will operate it. That has been conclusively demonstrated. The machine will only operate if there is a change in the magnetic field and only a UFO has a magnetic field sufficient to to operate the machine. Therefore the casual relationship has been established.

Obviously, such a machine is of great value to anyone interested in detecting UFOs. But much more important, if those who possessed such detectors were also equipped with a loaded camera, then a great deal more photographic evidence could be obtained than is available at the moment. Assuming that the range of the detector to be from 5 to 15 miles—and in the case of the sighting recorded above, the buzzer was operating for some 40 seconds before Mrs. Lynne McCarthy went outside and saw the UFO—that gives plenty of time for the detector owner to be alerted and to get outside with a camera.

With this in mind, FLYING SAUCER REVIEW has decided to investigate the possibilities of setting up some form of network equipped with these detectors so that if a UFO is picked up on one person's detector, that person could note the direction of the object and ring up another owner lying along that line. However, the actual details of such a network cannot yet be worked out for they will depend on the number of people who buy the detectors. So this article is in the nature of a probe to determine how many FLYING SAUCER REVIEW readers are interested in acquiring this detector. Once that has been established, we can go into the details of organising some form of network.

So the first thing is to find out how many detectors we need to produce. The cost will depend on how many are ordered. The greater the number, the lower the price—but, in any case, it should not be more than, say, £4—£5.

In order to simplify matters, we are enclosing a coupon and we invite all readers who are interested in acquiring this detector to fill in and send it in to the address given. No deposit is required and no one is under any obligation to purchase the machine as a result of sending in the coupon. It is just to give us a working indication of how many machines we are likely to have to order.

If the response is a good one, FLYING SAUCER REVIEW believes that we can bring into being another nail to drive into the coffin of those with their heads in the clouds and their eyes firmly closed !

UFO DETECTORS IN FRANCE

The November/December number of that excellent publication "**Lumieres Dans La Nuit**" (published by M. R. Veillith of Chambon-sur-Lignon, Haute-Loire), listed some eighty readers who were operating UFO detectors and have formed a network covering the whole country. The French had a number of successes with their detectors including at least case of a "cigar."

CORRECTION

Owing to a printing error the part shown in square brackets was omitted from the fourth paragraph on page 7 of the Jan./Feb. issue.

However, generally speaking, the front view of the 'head' can be taken (apart from the pupils) as corresponding to the [truth. The profile sketch is uncertain in respect of the form of the 'nose' and in respect of the] absence or not of ears or something similar that I can't recollect absolutely.

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MAIL BAG

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

Sir,—I would like to repeat a plea for at least some familiarity with elementary astronomical facts on the part of UFO researchers. I refer this time to Mr. Jerome Clark's interesting article *The greatest Flap Yet?—Part IV* (F.S.R. Vol. 12 No. 6), which is seriously marred by the conclusion, under the heading "Multiple Sightings" of a lengthy description of the annual (Nov. 13th-16th) Leonid meteor shower. The point is not that Mr. Clark or any other researcher need have a working knowledge of the dates and radiant positions of the main meteor showers (these can be obtained from any elementary astronomical reference book, e.g., Norton's Star Atlas). It is merely that the 'eye-witnesses' descriptions (and here neither the astronomical ignorance nor the tendency to exaggerate of the public can be overestimated): 150 objects, leaving "a vapour trail that would be left handing down like a ribbon in the sky", should immediately suggest the query—meteors? to the researcher, and until that hypothesis has been eliminated, the objects can in no meaningful sense be termed "UFOs."—T. A. Williamson, B.A., The University, Leeds 2, Yorkshire.

The mystery of iniquity?

Sir,—There is only one book in the world which tells us in advance of the strange things which are due to happen in our day and that book is the Bible. The Bible speaks of "signs and wonders in the sky" and of "men's hearts failing them for the things that are coming on the earth" but it gives no warning of visitation by beings from other planets. The Bible does, however, speak of angels gathering the elect from one end of the heavens to the other, and Matthew declares that after our Lord's resurrection "many bodies of the saints which slept arose and came out of the graves and went into the Holy City and appeared unto many." Could the Ufonauts be our own dead?

What are the implications, in the light of Bible history, of the Ufonaut woman who slept with a Brazilian farmer? Was she the Eve of her planet, bringing to destruction an entire race, born and yet to be born? This kind of thing happened in early days: "the sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair and they took them wives of all that they chose" and "the Nephilim were in the earth in those days and thereafter, when the sons of God came in unto the daughters of men and they bare children to them." The Nephilim were the giants and David slew the last of them, Goliath. But this time things are the other way round. Who is going to carry the baby? Will the offspring be reared in some other planet or has he already been deposited on some earthly doorstep like any other foundling?

Is this whole UFO mystery the "Mystery of Iniquity" which St. Paul declared in his time "doth already work?"

At the turn of the century old sailors used to spin yarns about a visit to a Black Sea port, telling how they were button-holed and taken into a luxurious palace, given a sumptuous meal and then shewn into the bedroom of a Russian princess who wanted a son with British blood in him. Is not the Villas Boas tale a mid-century version of the same wishful-thinking dream? Surely the idea of having a wonderful time with a pretty girl and the consequences being whisked off to another planet is just a little too Utopian! And indeed, for the other planet the implications are severe. It is probable that the child would be of a size to give this small woman a difficult and dangerous labour. Is the technique of a cæsarian section well understood in the distant planet? And surely such close intimacy would transfer innumerable germs from one party to the other. The host body would be immune to them but the other would not. But the crux of credibility is this: the visitors needed a space helmet in our atmosphere so what was the gas which Boas and his paramour could both inhale without choking and without losing consciousness? It would seem that UFO researchers should go around with a glass phial in their pocket so that if they are taken for a ride they can cork up the atmosphere and bring it home for analysis.

Incidentally, this point is not touched upon in Adamski's account of the inside of a space ship, in which no helmets were worn.

I am no stubborn unbeliever, but on the evidence presented I do not find it easy to accept the Villas Boas story.

—G. L. O. Davis, (Captain), Les Vardes, Guernsey, Channel Isles.

[*We wonder whether our correspondent has read the reader's letter at the foot of p. 24 of the May/June issue of 1965, (following publication of our original account of the A.V.B. case), when it was suggested, speculatively, that a simple operation on the female and advanced knowledge of artificial insemination on the part of the 'visitors' could result in the rearing of millions of 'creatures' for training and future infiltration among us.*—EDITOR].

A Scientist writes . . .

[The following letter is from a very important European physicist, who, for reasons all-too-well-known to our readers asks for his name and any mention of his occupation to be withheld.]

Sir,—The November-December issue of your REVIEW was very interesting, and (together with the preceding issues) has prompted the following thoughts.

A.V.B. case (1) Could it be that green "smoke" injected into the room, which made A.V.B. sick and allowed the lady to come in subsequently without any breathing device, was intended to recreate the native atmosphere of these people?

(2) Could it be that the long time spent by A.V.B. in the craft with no obvious reason at first sight, before leaving it in the company of a space-suited being, was used to bring back in that "waiting room" the Earth's atmospheric conditions?

Bent Light rays: Could it be that a field unknown to us, represented by a vertical vector H was acting on moving particles (here photons) so as to bend their trajections according to a Laplace-like law $\vec{\Gamma} = \vec{H} \times \vec{V}$, where $\vec{V}$ denotes the velocity and $\vec{\Gamma}$ the acceleration? This would have caused the concavity of the headlights' light beams to be *opposite* to the one of the rays reaching the driver's eyes. I can really see no other formalisation of the phenomenon described. Moreover this might also have caused a

transverse pull on a vehicle (though it is questionable, due to the great difference in velocities of a photon and a motor vehicle).

Who hoaxes whom ?

Sir,—I have just read a ridiculous book by a chap called George Adamski and wish to warn your readers to disregard the book's obviously fraudulent contents. The book in question is called *Inside the Space Ships* and deals with several trips Adamski says he made in space ships manned by people of our solar system.

I do not know whether you have heard of him, but this chap, who a friend tells me once owned a discotheque on the side of Mt. Palomar, California, has obviously based his story on the data gathered by satellites and astronauts over recent years. I keep abreast of developments in space and this book did not fool me one little bit.

As the cover had been ripped off the book when I found it I was unable to tell what date last year it was published, but as most of your subscribers will hardly have had time to read it I can demonstrate its manufactured nature by providing brief but telling correlations between Adamski's story and scientific findings.

1) Photographs taken by the Ranger moon probes in 1964 and 1965, and more recently by Lunar Orbiter II, shows a feature on the moon that has never been seen from earth : ruts in the lunar surface that resemble erosion marks. Two such troughs stand out, for example, in a Ranger VIII photo printed in *Time* magazine, February 26, 1965. Adamski in an alleged trip close to the moon says (p. 160) : " And as I studied the magnified surface of the moon screen before us I noticed deep ruts through the ground and in some of the imbedded rock which could have been made in no other way than by a heavy run-off of water in times past."

2) I have also read quite often that our astronauts have been surprised to find that from outer space earth gives off a bluish-white colour (e.g., this fact is mentioned in a 1966 *National Geographic Magazine*). Adamski writes (p. 76) : " To my surprise our planet was giving off a white light, similar to that from the moon only not so pure as moonlight in a clear night on earth.'

3) Several years ago a group of American scientists reported : " space, instead of being an empty vacuum as formerly thought, is actually filled with billions of articles of matter, all in a constant state of activity and glowing with a weird fluorescence of their own." Adamski writes (p. 77) : " Space and its activity held me transfixed as I strained my eyes in an attempt to see everything that was going on . . . apart from the firefly effects I saw a good many large luminous objects passing through space. The larger bodies, so far as I could tell, were not burning out but merely glowing."

4) In 1958 the Van Allen radiation belts were discovered. Adamski, in his book, told of huge radiation belts building up around the earth.

These are just a few of the many points of similarity that prove Adamski was an audacious but unsuccessful hoaxer.

Adamski, who my friend tells me was deported from Czarist Russia together with his strange flying machine because of no obvious means of support, typifies the lunatic fringe of saucer contactees.
—A J. Brunt, 24 Wembley Road, Mt. Eden, Auckland, New Zealand.
[*We suggest our correspondent wrote his letter with tongue in cheek, well aware that the book in question was published in 1955, long before the first sputnik was launched, and that George Adamski died in April 1965* —EDITOR].

UFO ground effect

Sir,—I would like to comment on the phenomenon described in the extract from the *Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette* of 1857 sent in by your correspondent, R. Young, the salient points of which are as follows : The cocks of clover were seen by the witnesses to be " lifted as it were off the ground and strewn in all directions." The disturbance pursued a straight line and nearly lifted the owner of the land off his horse (which staggered under the impact of the disturbance and would not venture nearer to it). This despite the fact that there was little or no wind.

Although we cannot with any certainty relate this phenomenon with UFO activity, it is nevertheless an effect which can be predicted by propulsive field theory, such as that portrayed fully in my new book.

It concerns the generation of an extremely powerful source of field energy, which is capable of being focussed and beamed. Such a field might be negative or positive (i.e. attractive and repulsive) in sign and will act uniformly on all matter.

Either fields might cause such local ground effects as those described in the article, but the phenomenon would appear to support more the formation of a repulsive point source almost down to ground level, which would certainly exert some considerable pressure on nearby objects as it progressed across the field.

In a word, this might well have been the ground effects produced by the motivating field of a low-flying space craft. The comparative silence of the machine, together with the spectacular ground disurbances, being sufficient reason for the craft remaining undetected.
—Leonard G. Cramp, M.S.I.A., A.R.Ae.S., Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

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DESIGN FOR A FLYING SAUCER

by R. H. B. Winder, B.Sc., C.Eng., A.M.I.Mech.E.

PART III — Characteristics and Effects

IN the first and second parts of this article we considered the basic principles governing the interaction of magnetic fields with ionised gases, and applied them to the design of an aerospacecraft. It was shown that a 1,000 ton, 100 ft. diameter, fusion-powered, disc-like machine could be made to accelerate at 30 g (960 ft./sec.^{2}) or to hover rather jerkily with little or no sound. It could also be made to operate at low altitudes like a hovercraft, and at extreme altitudes could either orbit or enter into and contribute to the propulsion of a carrier ship over long distances into space.

The high performance and extreme versatility is attributed to the use of hydromagnetic propulsion energised by a very powerful thermonuclear reactor. The need for high power in space resulted in a somewhat overpowered aircraft. In a planetary atmosphere this excess of power would produce a performance and appearance totally unlike those normally associated with aircraft. The intense atmospheric ionisation associated with the machine and its extensive, often pulsating, magnetic field would produce effects incomprehensible to an unsophisticated observer and, indeed, baffling to any professional unfamiliar with ionisation and hydromagnetic phenomena. In short, the machine would look and behave like a flying saucer, and would produce comparable effects upon witnesses and equipment. We shall examine these effects in detail in the third and fourth parts of this article.

Flight

The machine was designed for an arbitrarily chosen acceleration of 30 g. which is thirty times the acceleration of a falling object. To achieve this it would pulse its 100 ft. diameter lift coil from a central field strength of 100 kilo Gauss (about 200,000 times the strength of the earth's field) to 200 kilo Gauss, 1.4 times a second. Each pulse would compress and expel 135 tons of highly ionised air from the region beneath the machine at a velocity of 680 ft./sec. The force exerted on the air would average 30,000 tons which, transmitted back to the disc by the magnetic field would accelerate it in exactly the opposite direction at 30 g.

An axial acceleration of 30 g. could theoretically take the machine to an altitude of 47,000 ft. in 10 seconds and have it moving at 6,500 miles/hr. In practice, acceleration at speed would be impeded by atmospheric drag and would diminish from its initial high value unless the pulse rate were increased or the machine moved into thinner air. More moderate and probably more economic performances would be obtained at lower pulse rates.

Accelerations of this magnitude are seldom seen on earth and, if accompanied by unusual optical effects, would probably confuse an observer. The strong pulsation would make it particularly difficult for his eyes to follow the machine. If therefore it took off from a standing start, he might conclude that the machine had disappeared. This impression might be reinforced by certain physiological effects that will be discussed later.

High acceleration would be directed along the axis of the machine, i.e. a horizontal disc would depart vertically. This direction invites maximum drag but it should be borne in mind that the visible machine is only the centre of a comparatively enormous invisible jet engine.

For departure in other directions, the machine would tilt until its axis pointed in the desired direction. By adjusting its tilt and pulse rate it could be made to fly horizontally in a nose-down attitude, rather like a helicopter. Under these conditions the vertical component of its thrust would just balance its weight and the horizontal component would provide the drive. For high horizontal acceleration, it would tilt until its axis was about 70° to the vertical so that the machine would be virtually edge-on to the ground.

In slow flight, the impulsive nature of the drive would be clearly discernible and, in horizontal flight, would result in a rise of about 200 ft. during each pulse followed by a descent of the same amount in preparation for the next. The flight path would thus approximate to a regular wave from whose length and amplitude would be closely related to the power of the machine. The effect would diminish with increased acceleration.

In addition to this characteristic axial " jitter " the machine would experience a pulsating overturning effect from the interaction between its magnetic field and the natural field of the earth. This effect would be most pronounced when the machine's axis was at right-angles to the earth's field, e.g. in horizontal flight near the equator, and could amount to a magnetic moment of 6,000 tons ft., rising to twice that value during a pulse. The effect would be countered by offsetting the axis of the propulsive jet, probably by increasing ionisation to one side of the machine, but it is most unlikely that the two effects would be in

balance throughout a pulse cycle. The result of unbalance would be a persistent " flutter " or wobble synchronised wth the pulsations of the engine. The instability would be pronounced in horizontal flight or aerodynamic hover near the earth's magnetic equator, but would diminish with increasing latitude.

Aerodynamic Hover

This achieved simply by setting the average vertical acceleration to a value of 1 g. which in this machine occurs at a rate of 1 pulse every 7½ seconds, each expelling 1,800 tons of ionised air at a velocity of 130 ft./sec. The air movement is akin to that produced by a gusty wind and would be unlikely to generate any sound..

The machine would hover with its axis vertical but would exhibit the jitter and wobble already mentioned. Each pulse would in fact lift it about 200 ft. which would be clearly visible to an observer. The degree of wobble is less predictable being dependent upon the quickness of the response of the correcting mechanism and the location of the machine in the earth's magnetic field.

Ground effect hover

As already explained, trapping of ionised air between the machine's field and the ground would produce an extensive air cushion on which the machine could rest like a hovercraft. In these circumstances its power output would be sharply reduced and the drive would not be pulsed. Jitter and wobble would not therefore be observed.

Ground effect could be expected to develop when the machine was within one or two hundred feet of the ground, and would be used in slow, gentle, landing or take-off. It could also be employed in slow horizontal flight at low altitude. The low power involved would minimise harmful effects upon nearby persons and the method would probably be mandatory for take-off in the vicinity of exposed personnel. It would be characterised by a slow rise to a suitable height, followed by lateral movement to a safe distance before rapid departure could be permitted.

A symptom of prolonged hover in ground effect, despite the low power involved, would be a steady rise in the temperature of the trapped air. As has already been explained, a large proportion of the energy supplied to the air in order to ionise it is ultimately degraded into heat. In ordinary flight the heat would be carried away by the expelled air and temperatures would not be expected to rise more than 100°F., but in ground effect the movement of air is greatly diminished and heat could be expected to accumulate. The actual temperature rise would depend upon the rate of air leakage across the confining magnetic field. Any other trapped pockets of air exposed to the machine's radiation could suffer similar heating.

Ground marking

In spite of its facility for vertical take-off and landing, it is unlikely that a machine of this size and weight could risk settling on unprepared ground. For that purpose it would need several hundred square feet of ground bearing surface. It is more probable that it would hover at a moderate altitude and employ some form of elevator to lower members of its crew. If, for any reason, its power had to be switched off, the safest location for the operation would be in orbit, in the absence of a strong landing ground.

The weight of smaller machines would be reduced in rough proportion to the cube of their linear dimensions, and landing would seem to be feasible for any less than about 25 ft. in diameter. A 25 ft., 16 ton machine provided with 10 ft.^{2} of bearing surface could be expected to produce impressions of a depth comparable with those left by an ordinary motor car. The pattern would, of course, depend upon the configuration of the landing gear.

Ionising radiation could not be expected to produce markings unless exceptionally prolonged or intense. In that case exposed flora or fauna could suffer serious damage that might not manifest itself until some time after the event.

Immediate damage on close approach could be expected from the flow of reactor and shield cooling air, which would no doubt remain at a high temperature even at low power, and would continue hot for some time after switch-off. A probable consequence would be scorching of dry vegetation, possibly accompanied by ignition. The surface of a tarmacadam road could burst into flame. Wet surfaces could be expected to produce steam and show signs of drying out.

The pattern of scorch marking would be indicative of the arrangement of the cooling air vents. A circular machine would probably leave a scorched circle having a diameter comparable with the size of the reactor casing.

Ground effect take off would be unlikely to leave additional markings unless the machine moved close to susceptible objects, such as trees, during the manœuvre. But rapid take off might produce considerable disturbance due to the comparative blast of air involved.

One consequence of magnetic compression that has not previously been mentioned, is to produce a measure of spin in the ejected air. This happens because the radially inward movement of the lines of force urges the charged particles in a direction at right angles both to the movement and the field. In our geometry this direction turns out to be circumferential about the axis of the coil. The negative and positive ions try to circulate in opposite directions but the positive particles, being heavier, tend to prevail. Hence the propulsive jet tends to acquire a rotational or vortical motion superimposed on its nett downward movement. The direction of the spin will be in the same sense as the circulation of the electrons in the lift coil which, by the curious conventions of physics, is said to be opposite to the flow of electric current in it. In magnetic terms if the coil has its north magnetic pole above it, the spin, viewed from above, would be seen to be in a clockwise sense ; and the electrons in the coil, if they were visible, would be seen moving in the same directions.

Ground markings left by a machine pulsing its

field, either in aerodynamic hover or in rapid take-off, might, in appropriate circumstances, reveal traces of the spin in the jet. Spin would not be associated with ground-effect hover.

Sound

The machine would produce sound in three ways :

1. From the cooling fan.
2. From the propulsive jet.
3. From a sonic boom.

The cooling fan is a large low-pressure device required to generate a flow of air roughly in proportion to the reactor power output. Its exact sound is difficult to predict, being dependent upon many factors such as the number of blades and the fan speed, but would be expected to correspond more to that of a ventilating fan than a modern jet engine. The pitch of the noise would rise with reactor power as, for example, during preparation for take-off. Owing to the finite time needed for the reactor casing and shields to cool down or warm up, it is possible that the change in fan noise would lag behind the change in reactor condition, except in ground-effect manœuvres when the fan is used to produce the required air flow.

The noise of a propulsive jet varies roughly in proportion to the eighth power of its velocity. The air expelled by a modern jet engine may move at 2,000 ft./sec. or more, which is higher that the velocity of sound and therefore includes shock effects giving it a sharp crackling quality. We do not anticipate velocities exceeding about 1,000 ft./sec. The jet sound of the machine should therefore have a quality akin to that of a strong wind rather than a conventional aircraft. The pulsations of the jet should be audible. Very little jet sound would be expected in aerodynamic hover, and none at all in ground-effect hover.

A sonic boom would be generated as soon as the machine moved faster than sound, which travels at about 1,120 ft./sec. near the ground, and faster at altitude. Thus, on fast vertical take-off, a shock wave would be produced above an altitude of 650 ft., and would return to the ground about two seconds after take off, by which time the machine could be 2,000 ft. up. The bang would not be heard near the point of departure or indeed anywhere inside a 650 ft. radius circle around it. Any more remote witness hearing the sound would be unlikely to react fast enough to find and see the rapidly departing machine for, at 30 g. acceleration, it would be many thousands of feet high in a few seconds. It is therefore unlikely that sonic booms would be directly associated with machines of this kind until their characteristics become widely known.

Magnetism

A pulsating magnet of the size and power envisaged could be expected to exert pronounced effects upon other magnets and ferromagnetic materials in its vicinity. It would also tend to induce electric currents in nearby conductors.

The range and strength of the field may be gleaned from Figure 3.1 which comprises two graphs showing

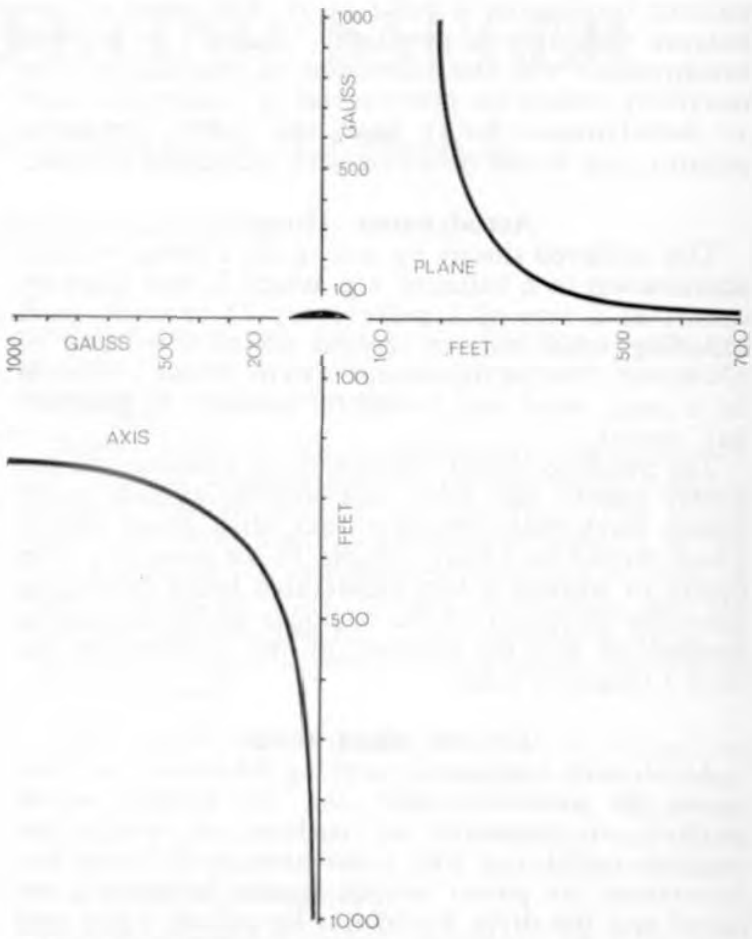


Figure 3.1 Variation of magnetic field strength in plane and on an axis of 100 ft. 100 K Gauss coil.

the field strength at points in the plane and on the axis of a 100 ft. diameter 100 k Gauss coil. The strengths are calculated according to equations 1.2 and 1.3, of the first article.

The strengths at greater distances from the coil than those shown in Figure 3.1 are too low to be indicated on the graphs, but may be calculated from the equations. They are small but by no means negligible. For example, at a point 1 mile away in the plane of the coil, the field strength would be 0.04 Gauss, rising to 0.08 Gauss if the central field pulsed to 200 kGauss. These values should move a compass in suitable conditions. A magnetometer, which is far more sensitive, could be affected at a much greater range, but assessment of the situation is complicated by the slow response of many such instruments.

An electric potential is generated whenever a magnetic field moves across a conductor. The effect of the machine upon conductors such as power lines or railway tracks may therefore be predicted by standard electrical theory. The potentials, and hence the currents, involved are not expected to be large, except in close approach at rapid pulsation.

Magnets are generally reputed to exert strong attractive forces upon ferromagnetic materials. However, this only happens if the magnetic field at one end of the piece of material is substantially different from that at the other end. Otherwise in a uniform field for example, the magnet will repel one end as hard as it attracts the other, and the nett effect is

zero. Our flying magnet is so large compared with any piece of susceptible material it is likely to encounter, that its field would not vary significantly over the piece. It would, therefore, be spared the embarrassment of acquiring an unwanted collection of scrap iron.

Although direct magnetic forces are unlikely to be pronounced, the tendency for susceptible material to align itself with the local direction of the machine's field could produce marked movements. For this to happen the material must already possess some magnetism or be magnetised by the presence of the machine. It would endeavour to rotate until it was parallel to the machine's lines of force. The turning moment would vary as the machine pulsed, so that a flexibly mounted material would experience a pulsating turning effect which, in many circumstances, could cause it to oscillate. The period or frequency of vibration would coincide with the machine's pulsations. The amplitude of movements would be expected to be small in most situations but could rise to large values is resonance occurred. It is to be noted that the natural frequency of many ordinary elastically supported ferromagnetic objects, e.g. motor cars, bridge structures, is of the same order as the natural frequency of the machine. Vigorous resonant oscillation of the whole or part of such an object in the vicinity of a machine in aerodynamic hover could therefore occur. There would be no such vibration associated with ground-effect hover.

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[Mr. Winder's article will be concluded in our next issue]

Attempted Abduction by UFO Entity?

by Gordon Creighton

IN a postscript to my article *Teleportations* in FLYING SAUCER REVIEW for March/April 1965, it was stated that I had recently received from Persia the full newspaper account about a man who seemingly had a narrow escape from abduction in 1954, and that it was hoped that this could be published at some future date. I have now had the item translated. As will be seen, the report also contains several other Iranian sightings of the same period. The newspaper from which the account is taken is *Ettela'at*, Tehran's leading daily paper, for October 15, 1954.

The French wave of 1954 was then at its peak, and it is therefore interesting to have these contemporary reports from a country lying some 2,000 miles towards the south-east from France.

Flying Saucer in the sky over Tehran

" A few days ago, one of our correspondents reported from Mahallat[2] that a marvellously luminous object had landed near there and that many farmers had been impressed by its strange and colourful appearance. It was hemispherical in form, and emitted multi-coloured beams of light.

" It only landed for a brief period, and in the meantime more and more of the country folk were crowding near to look at it, but nobody would go too close to it, so great was their fear.

" The central part of the object was of metal and was less bright than the rest.

"While the crowd of people was growing larger and larger, the object suddenly shot straight upwards into the sky and vanished. The affair has provoked great discussion among the populace.

" Following upon this report, we then received another one from a resident of Shamsabad[3] who walked into our editorial offices this morning and stated that at 6.30 a.m. yesterday, just as he was coming out of his house, he saw a luminous object resembling a brightly shining star. It was at a distance of about 100 metres from him, and he estimated its length as about five metres. He had already heard of flying saucers, and at once realised that this was one. Approaching more closely, he perceived a ' short young man ' standing on a circular piece of metal in the middle of the radiant object and looking around him searchingly.

" The witness was now only twenty metres from the saucer and could see that the pilot was laughing at the terrified expression on his face. Suddenly however the machine shot up into the air at an unbelievable speed and vanished.

Attempted abduction

" The following episode occurred in Amireah Street, here in Tehran.

" A Mr. Ghaseme Fili, who lives in that street, informs us that at 2.30 a.m. last Friday, he being at that time on the second floor of his house, he saw a luminous white flying object which became stationary at a distance of about twenty metres from him. Lights were shining from the rear end of the object and from its sides.

" Inside the object he could see what appeared to be a small man dressed in black clothing and wearing on his head a strange mask shaped like the trunk of an elephant.[4] Said Mr. Fili : ' I was standing, with both hands on the bar of my bal-

cony, looking with astonishment at this strange object, when I suddenly felt as though I were being drawn up towards the object as though by a magnet.'

" Mr. Fili cried out in terror and awakened the neighbours. Meanwhile, the luminous object shot straight up into the sky and vanished in the twinkling of an eye. It emitted sparks as it rose up.

Another case in Tehran

" While the foregoing reports were being assembled, we received a visit this morning from a resident of Salsabil Street, also in this Capital. Very worried and frightened, this man told us that this morning, as he opened his front door, he saw a pale-coloured cigar-shaped object moving slowly through the sky. As it changed direction, he saw multi-coloured flashes of light come from both sides of it."

NOTES

[1] In the Iranian language *poshghabe parandeh* : " flying dish ", or " bird-dish ".

[2] This place lies at 33/55 N, 50/30 E, and lies due south of Tehran.

[3] Shamsabad, near Tehran, is at 35/14 N, 51/44 E.

[4] There are several cases on record in which witnesses speak of " faces or masks like elephant's trunks ", and one's immediate reaction is to assume that this relates in fact to some sort of " gas mask " or breathing device. See, for example, pp. 191/192 of Keyhoe's *Flying Saucer Conspiracy* (British edition) for an Italian report **of this same period.** A disc landed one night, in the early part of November 1954, on a sports field in Italy. By its bright glow the Italian witnesses could see around the craft three or four small entities wearing transparent helmets, and several said that they had had a clear view of the face of one of them, **which looked like a little elephant.** When the villagers charged down upon the entities, the latter quickly got into the saucer and took off.
These two reports, from Italy and Iran respectively, and within a fortnight of each other, are clearly part of the great " French Wave " of 1954. It would be interesting to know whether any of the still undiscovered French cases also contain references to an " elephant's trunk " !

A LONG, COOL LOOK AT ALIEN INTELLIGENCES

Part I—The Non-uniqueness of Man

by C. Maxwell Cade

IT has taken approximately 2500 million years for biological life to evolve upon Earth and to attain a state of technological development where it is possible to break away from the gravitational pull of our planet and to visit other worlds. Admittedly, we have so far been restricted to the use of unmanned vehicles, but in the present state of space-technology even the most conservative estimates suggest that within a decade man will have explored the Moon, and possibly the nearer planets.

These possibilities of interplanetary flight have only been known to us for about 30 years, and the possibilities of communication between worlds have only been known for about 60. Out of the vast time of 2500 million years, required for intelligent beings to evolve from inorganic elements, the time required to develop from a condition where we had no knowledge at all of communication by means of electromagnetic radiation to the condition where we can transmit television pictures from Mars to the Earth, is less than 100 years. The same brief period has also covered the transition from no knowledge of powered flight, to the launching of highly-sophisticated interplanetary probes ; and also the transition from no knowledge of electronics to the development of electronic computers which begin to approach human thinking ability.

We are still a long way from having control of our environment, but with current progress with rain-making by chemical " seeding " of clouds, and the successful French work on the induction of artificial thunderstorms and tornadoes, it is improbable that the final attainment will take more than a century or so. After that, unless irresponsibility on the part of our leaders hurls us into a final fratricidal war, it seems reasonable to look forward to a long period during which we enjoy the mastery of ourselves and our environment. Earth will remain habitable for many thousands of millions of years yet, so that, looking from the distant past to the distant future, it seems that the change-over from a non-technological society to one with complete control of its home planet is a process which occupies the merest twinkling of an eye on the time-scale of evolving life.

The consequence of all this is that the possibility of our ever discovering—or being discovered by—a race of extraterrestrial beings in a similar

state of development to our own is vanishingly small. The phase of transition from no technology to mastery of interplanetary flight is so brief that it can virtually be ignored in relation to the time for which a planet can remain habitable. The only race which could discover us would be one with command of space flight, and thus of a very high technical order ; the only races which we may discover ourselves will be either those who have not yet invented machines, or races of tremendously advanced science. It seems very probable, however, that the latter would be more likely to discover us first—they may, in fact, have done so.

The probability of finding life in the course of an interstellar exploration is obviously related to the time for which communities endure. Do they invariably destroy themselves within a few decades of discovering atomic energy ? Or do they survive the phase (through which Earth is now passing) during which technology develops faster than compassion, and go on to heights of sociological attainment which are beyond our brutish comprehension ? In view of the many opportunities for the triumph of brute force over reason, or even the triumph of inanimate nature over organised life, which have failed to prevent the evolution of Man, it seems probable that many communities will continue to develop until, in the course of astronomical ages, their planet is finally engulfed in the death-struggles of its Sun.

How many Superior Communities are there in the Universe ? We can never know, but we can estimate probabilities. We have to take into account many factors, including the following : the time for which the central star remains on the Main Sequence ; the volume of the " habitable zone " surrounding the star (within which temperatures remain at a moderate level) ; the ellipticity of planetary orbits, which may subject them to great extremes of heat and cold ; the planetary mass ; the special conditions which may exist in double- and multiple-star systems. When all these factors are considered, it works out that only about 2 per cent of binary and multiple-star systems can have habitable planets, and about ten per cent of single stars. In other words, since about 67 per cent of stars are binary or multiple, only about 4.5 per cent of all stars can give rise to intelligent life. However, with the immense number of stars which go to make up a galaxy—about 100,000 million—some thousands of millions of stars, in each of the 100,000 million galaxies in the Universe, could have habitable planets. Although one must be very careful not to be too dogmatic about what is or is not possible, it is highly improbable that intergalactic communication, let alone intergalactic travel, will ever be achieved. We will therefore confine our speculations to our own Milky Way Galaxy.

Within our own galaxy there are some 4,000 million or more stars capable of supporting planetary systems containing one or more habitable planets. Of these stars, many are far older than the Solar System, perhaps as much as 5,000 million or even 10,000 million years older. This implies that superior communities could have had the Earth under surveillance from the earliest geological times, and it is perfectly possible that, as Arthur C. Clarke suggested in one of his exciting books, alien space vessels may have descended to Earth's surface countless times in the course of the ages. How would such surveillance be carried out ? We are not really in a position even to imagine the possible achievements of a race which has developed science and engineering for millions of years, any more than a Neanderthaler could have imagined the intricacies of international finance or of atomic energy power plants. It is almost certain that, if such ancient races really do exist, they will have linked up in some sort of interstellar community. Our own knowledge of physics is so elementary that what to us are insuperable problems (escaping from large gravitational fields, and exceeding the velocity of light) may well have yielded to the analysis of more mature minds.

In so far as we can extrapolate current lines of progress, it seems more likely that interstellar exploration—involving journeys of hundreds of thousands of light-years—will be achieved by highly-evolved machines, rather than by biological organisms which have somehow made themselves immune to the effects of age. By analogy from our own modest interplanetary probes, we may imagine vast, complex vehicles, capable of analysing, photographing, recording, computing, and finally transmitting back to their bases neatly documented surveys of all the relevant data. The fingerprints of our new-born civilisation may already be well-known to the Records Department of some vastly distant Elder World.

Before proceeding to further consideration of the ways in which such surveillance would be conducted, we must realise that these ways will vary according to the types of entity who wish to know about us. We have seen that there is a high probability for the existence of intelligences in other parts of the universe, but it does not follow that they must bear any resemblance to ourselves. If Man is non-unique, it is because he is one of many intelligent races, not because he is one of many humanoid, or even biological species. In Part II of this article we will consider some of the other forms which intelligent organisms might adopt.

ON SCIENTIFIC DOGMA

by Stewart Miller

Our contributor is Joint Secretary of the Cambridge University Group for the Investigtion of UFOs

VERY often we hear from people engaged in the study of UFOs, and all too frequently from people who are merely inactively interested in the subject, complaints about, and condemnations of, the "dogmatic" and narrow-minded attitude of the scientific community towards our subject. The thesis put forward here will be that these views are erroneous, that they arise from a misunderstanding of the workings of the secientific community, and that the concept of "scientific dogma" is no longer relevant to the description of the present attiude of scientists towards new hypotheses. For the attitude of science to new discovery has altered drastically in recent years, and it is this change which has shattered the ability of conventional scientific wisdom to sustain dogmas.

Nowadays there are so many scientists engaged in new research, whether they are sponsored by governments or private sources, and the cost of basic research is so high, that scientists find is essential to keep in contact to avoid excessive duplication of of work. There is nothing worse than to spend millions on research and to find that it has already been done. Hence there has developed a surprising degree of co-operation and communication between scientists both nationally and internationally.

A scientist who has made some significant discovery or advance in basic research feels obliged to publish his result—firstly for the purely egotistical reason of gaining recognition for his efforts, and secondly so that none of his scientific colleagues will unwittingly duplicate his work. Hence, he will expect to be done by as he does, and he will keep his eyes on all other papers puplished in his own field of study, in case one comes up which bears on that field.

So far no comprehensive paper on the subject of UFOs has ever been published.

The nearest approach to this is most certainly NICAP's *The UFO Evidence* which sets out its information in an ordered and logical fashion. However, this publication is written for the general reader rather than for the overworked scientist, who wants to see quantitive data rather than abstracts from witness reports, and reports of qualitative physical effects as opposed to quantitive measurements. Further, it is written from a committed standpoint (i.e. that UFOs are definitely interplanetary spacecraft) which is bound to bias the selection of evidence.

"What new scientific knowledge, if any, can be gained from the study of UFOs? So far . . . no UFO has revealed information that would be of concrete value to science. UFOs remain only as a wierd challange to the scientific imagination."[1] This is the brunt of the problem. A scientist is only interested in a phenomenon if it just happens to arouse his curiosity. So far UFO research has been a parasite subject. Although it has to thank various branches of science (notably special senses psychology, optics, electronics and meteorology) for knowledge which has helped explain certain sightings, UFO research has notably failed in 20 years of existence to provide even one verifiable advance in scientific knowledge. Hence any scientist who is interested in the subject will be so purely out of human curiosity. If a scientist is asked to give his opinion on the subject of UFOs, the value of his opinion will be directly proportional to the amount he has read on the subject. If he has read none of the evidence, his opinion will be worse than useless, for he will be a busy and very preoccupied man, and his only impressions will come from the very scanty reading of the newspapers. Such is the spectacle of Prof. Bernard Lovell, who last year produced such gems as "UFOs are purely American phenomena", and "no trained observer or astronomer has ever reported such a sighting".[2] Lovell obviously does not know the first thing about the subject, and it would be better if he'd admit it. On the other hand, however, the opinion of a scientist who has looked at the evidence in an unbiased way is of very great value, because he will be able to observe inconsistencies and sort out the most relevent information. After all, a scientist's whole work hinges around the handling of evidence, the sorting out of relevant from irrelevant data.

The proviso that the evidence must be looked at in an unbiased way brings us to the crux of the matter. It is the popular belief held by the more vociferous of our number that the "scientist" is by definition ultra-conservative, and not prepared to accept new views that conflict with his own. The brand-name for this effect in the aggregate is "Scientific Dogma". This misconception has arisen, and it is time it died a natural death.

Firstly, most of the so-called resistance to new ideas' falls under the category of the behaviour of people whose only knowledge of the subject cames from a cursory reading of the Press—and as the subject has always been treated as a "silly-season" subject, we can hardly blame anyone for thinking there is nothing in the subject worth serious consideration.

Secondly, it has often been the practice of reporters to ask for "Expert Opinions" from scientists, either on a particularly good sighting, or in a general discussion on the subject. When asked to express an

opinion on UFOs, a scientist will tend to take a moderate line, for, although there are obviously reports which are at present unexplainable, there is as yet no definite physical evidence that UFOs are interplanetary spacecraft. Those who reach this conclusion must do so by subjective interpretation of sighting and landing reports. However, it is very much more difficult to defend a moderate than an extreme position in a public argument or discussion, and this fact can be taken advantage of by those holding more definite views. (note 3) So, once having been drawn into the discussion, a scientist finds himself driven, in order to balance the extremists' claims, to defending a more sceptical viewpoint than he would like. The most obvious example is Dr. Menzel, whose views have too often been taken as representative of the scientific position as regards our subject.

The third category of behaviour which has come to be equated with " Dogma " arises as follows. If we are putting forward a hypothesis about the behaviour of UFOs (e.g. about their propulsion, geographical incidence or the nature of their 'occupants') then this hypothesis must be logically argued. A scientific hypothesis consists of a set of axioms which are logically worked out. If the axioms are not self-consistent, or they are not worked out logically (and this process is usually best expressed in the special form of logic which is mathematics) then the theory is useless as a description of a phenomenon. Many theories have been put fo ward about some aspect of the UFO phenomenon, and very few of them have satisfied these two basic requirements. It is folly to equate the rejection of a hypothsis which fails to satisfy these two requirements (and the most common shortcoming has been in data handling, i.e. some bias in the handling of statistics) with a rejection of the axioms upon which the theory was built.

Scientific theories used to be rejected because their axioms were unacceptable in some way, often because they conflicted with contemporary philosophical, ethical or theological ideas, or often because they conflicted with everyday experience—'common sense'. For reasons which I will not deal with here, science has divorced itself from these various subjective value judgments. The divorce from everyday experience is especially obvious in the results of the relativity theory and the quantum mechanics. So if we speculate in our sphere of UFOlogy, we should not make the mistake of thinking that our form of speculation is anything new. In fact some of our departures seem tame compared with those of modern theoretical physics. By all means let us speculate, but if we cannot express our speculations within a coherent and consistent framework, our effort has been wasted, and we must not level accusations of narrow-mindedness at those who point out our mistakes.

NOTES

1 Lloyd Mallan, *Science and Mechanics*, Deecmber 1966, pp 31-32.
2 Agency report. Sir Bernard Lovell speaking to Cerritos College, Los Angelcs. Quote from *Cambridge News*, April 25, 1966.
3 Robert H. Thouless. *Straight and Crooked Thinking* Chapter III : " Some dishonest tricks in argument "

The Velikovsky Affair—Orthodox Reaction at Work

by K. Mossman

DR. IMMANUEL VELIKOVSKY published a best-seller in the United States in 1950. It was called *Worlds in Collision* and it was followed by *Ages in Chaos* and *Earth in Upheaval.*

Velikovsky, Russian by birth and a psychiatric specialist by profession, had gone to America in 1939 to do research in material for a book which was to involve the analytic study of the Pharaoh Akhnaton, Oedipus, and Moses. The story of Moses led him to consider the whole narrative of the Exodus,— of the Plagues of Egypt, the dividing waters of the Red Sea, the pillars of smoke and flame. He embarked on a new line of research that has lasted until to-day.

An intensive study of ancient sources, of early astronomical records and of universal legends and folklore brought him to a revolutionary concept : that vast and sudden changes have taken place in the Solar System within historical times, and that these have twice resulted in world-wide catastrophe in the last 4000 years. Such ideas were naturally ill-received by the orthodox, and it is this fact that has led to the latest chapter in the Velikovsky Saga. It is a chapter very relevant to the study of UFOs, for it illustrates the lengths to which scientific orthodoxy will go in its war on the heretic.

In 1963 a U.S. sociological journal, *The Behavioral Scientist,* devoted an entire issue to the attitudes of the Establishment to Dr. Velikovsky and this symposium has now been published in book form over here (*The Velikovsky Affair* : Ed. Alfred De Grazia, Sidgwick & Jackson, 21/-). It is a depressing, even horrifying, account.

The trouble was that Velikovsky could not be simply ignored as a crank. He is a scholar of wide attainment with scientific qualifications ; therefore he became the object of a deliberate campaign of misrepresentation and suppression. Ridicule and misquotation, humorous articles by astronomers who had not even read his books, the silencing of his few defenders and the denial of his right to publish in learned journals by the ruthless use of academic patronage, the blackmail of publishers by the threatened withdrawal of orders for their textbooks ; these are some of the methods used over many years. The book describes and analyses them. It deals too with other aspects of the case, tracing the institutional networks of power that reserve appointments for the spotlessly orthodox and can even force the resignaton of those who fail to toe the line.

Familiar names occur in the record. Dr. Donald Menzel comes out badly, discourteous in argument and inaccurate in fact. But Velikovsky is still going strong. He has two more books nearing completion. Implications of his theories which looked fantastic

15 years ago are being verified by more advanced techniques. The high surface temperature of Venus, the presence of hydrocarbons in the Venusian atmosphere, the emission of radio waves by Jupiter, the extent of the Earth's magnetosphere ; on these and other issues he contradicted the accepted view and has been vindicated. He has made a surprising dent in the tradition of the unchanging heavens. He also appears to have started in America a far-reaching examination of the aims and methods of academic science.

We should do well to read this book. And to remember it when the High Priests tell us what we may and may not believe and how pure and undefiled is their own dedication to the cause of truth.

BOOK REVIEW

Leonard Cramp's second book

LEONARD G. CRAMP is one of the pioneers of UFO research in this country. Through the years of ridicule, he helped to keep the subject alive and to collect the information upon which organised science is, belatedly, beginning to operate. He is a founder member of the Isle of Wight UFO Investigation Society, which has done an incredible amount of work in the field, and is now its President ; he is also Vice-President of the British UFO Research Association.

Mr. Cramp has made determined efforts to explain the extraordinary phenomena described in the many reports that he and his colleagues have accumulated. The difficulties and hazards of such work are well known. In subjects based on data that is acknowledged to be vague and unreliable there is a constant risk of becoming obsessed with particular solutions ; and, where there are implications of an advanced and possibly incomprehensiable technology, it is exceptionally difficult to establish the relationship with current knowledge that is essential for progress to be made. The extent to which Mr. Cramp has succeeded in avoiding the one and achieving the other is for the reader to judge.

Although he is not a scientist and sounds as if he would not wish to be, Mr. Cramp has chosen to maintain that his findings are substantially proven in a scientific fashion : the dust cover claims " astounding scientific evidence in the ' flying saucer ' puzzle ", and in the text there is frequent reference to technical corroboration. I am sure he is prepared for the rigorous and probably ruthless criticism that this will bring from zealous custodians of scientific method, who are under a real obligation to ensure that fact is fact and proof is proof, so far as they are able. I trust, however, that all concerned will recognise his deep sincerity and the exceptional nature of the problem.

The book, **Piece for a Jig-saw** *, extends and amplifies the ideas first discussed in *Space, Gravity and the Flying Saucer* published thirteen years ago. It is of excellent appearance, well bound, printed on good quality paper and liberally provided with highly professional diagrams and photographs. It also contains a fine assortment of detailed sighting reports, including several that are not widely known. Although not indexed (the rest of the book is), these accounts will be of considerable interest to other researchers.

On these counts alone, I have no hesitation in categorising the book as good value for money. Indeed, at twenty-seven shillings and sixpence, it is a bargain.

The central thesis is that flying saucers are propelled by gravity-type forces. It is based on the premise that the accelerations described by witnesses would otherwise be intolerable to crews in the machines. In the absence of measurement of acceleration and detailed knowledge of the occupants it is, of course, impossible to confirm this, but both the premise and the deduction are perfectly reasonable bases for speculative discussion. Critics will maintain that subsequent speculation as the gravitational theory is developed, is not sufficiently emphasised, as is customary in scientific work ; and they will say that the obvious deep personal involvement detracts from the scientific force in the arguments. The book, however, is said to be written for laymen, so some relaxation of rigorous procedure is justified. This also imposes a special duty upon critics (and reviewers) to ensure that their comments are comprehensible to such readers.

There is a great deal of quotation of selected scientific opinion which must be taken with a pinch of salt. Scientists deliberately speculate extensively, but are usually meticulous in showing that they are doing so. Much of it is subsequently discarded when unconfirmed by experiment or found to be incompatible with current knowledge. Faraday's opinions on gravity, quoted on page 64, may be an instance of this. Readers would have found it easier to assess such opinions if references had been given to enable the quotations to be examined in a broader context.

There should be no argument over the frequent use of the inverse square law, although it must be said that it only applies precisely to isolated point sources, which are mathematical abstractions. In reality, electrostatic and magnetic sources are seldom isolated : almost every positive charge has a negative one somewhere in its vicinity, and practically every north magnetic pole is accompanied by a south pole. In these circumstances the resultant field does not conform to the law. The remote field of a magnet, for

* *Piece for a Jig-saw* : Somerton Publishing Co. Ltd., Newport Road, Somerton, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, price 27s. 6d.

example, actually obeys an inverse cube law which, incidentally, invalidates the calculation quoted on page 215. Gravitational sources, such as any big mass, have, so far as we know, no opposites in their vicinity. In their apparent isolation they obey the law at distances which are large compared with their size. Hence, unless we are discussing abstractions, there is no real similarity between gravitational and the other effects as maintained in Chapter 4.

The idea of shrinking an ordinary massive source of gravity until it virtually disappears to leave a pure field, as expressed on page 120, seems to imply the persistence of an effect after the removal of its cause. The further assertion that such a field would attract bodies without their being able to attract its no longer extant source will seriously upset engineers whose whole technology is based on the principle, first expressed by Newton, that if A attracts B then B must attract A. In consequence, they will not agree that a saucer can create a gravitational source that can attract the saucer without at the same time being pulled towards the saucer. They will maintain that the source would need support which, if provided by the saucer, would push the saucer down as hard as the source pulled it up, so that the combination of saucer, support and source would never take off. They would liken the situation to a ship with a crane mounted on its deck trying to lift it out of the water, or to someone pulling on his own shoestrings in order to lift himself off the ground. On page 245, Mr. Cramp reveals signs of exasperation over the latter analogy, but it is a reasonable and fundamental objection which must be convincingly refuted if the theory is to survive.

Flying saucer enthusiasts may ask why jetsam should move away from an attractive source, as suggested on page 139, but may be satisfied after the introduction of additional factors on page 313. In similar vein, they may think that two of the diagrams in Figure 20 show the same kind of source repelling meteorites. They might also expect it to draw air to itself only until a build-up of pressure around the source produced a state of equilibrium in which flow ceased, as distinct from the generation of the persistent upward flow mentioned on page 141. Knowing also that most aircraft vapour trials are produced by water from the combustion of fuel, they might regard the gravitational turbulance explanation of a saucer's cloud with some scepticism. However, compressed air is less able to hold water vapour so a report of a small cloud clearly surrounding a point ahead of a saucer would be evidenced for the theory.

One or two misprints will be spotted by some. The only ones that I have seen that are of any consequence are 'velocity' in error for 'acceleration' on page 61, and g^R, which should read $g \times R$, on page 63.

Mr. Cramp's theories are fascinating, ingenious and controversial. They are clearly the product of a tremendous amount of thought. I only wish that he had emphasised more their speculative nature, and had not made the 'evidence' claim. He would then have avoided much of the controversy that is bound to come and which, I fear, may result in whatever truth lies in his ideas being lost in a dispute over method. The issue will not be resolved until much more is known about gravitation. Until then we must continue to explore this and all other possible explanations.

R. H. B. Winder

World round-up

of news and comment about recent sightings

ENGLAND

Triangle over Northwich

The National Sunday newspaper *News of the World of* December 4, 1966, told the story of an unusual low level sighting—

It was hovering in the sky as he drove home from his factory early yesterday, said 30-year-old works manager Harry Jones.

A mysterious triangular glowing 60ft. above Northwich, Cheshire.

"I was doing 50 miles an hour, but it was leaving me. Then it returned, cut across my front, and seemed to hang above me," said Harry, of Pickmere Lane, Northwich, yesterday.

"It made no sound and was as big as a car . . . I was scared.

"I wanted a witness to prove I wasn't imagining things. So I stopped and knocked on a door.

"I asked the man inside to look up in the sky. But he was an old man—and frightened. He told me that I should go."

Harry added: "I saw it for exactly 4½ minutes. It moved off to the north, and vanished."

Harry, who works in Manchester's Trafford Park, decided to tell his story to the police at Northwich.

And yesterday, a Cheshire police spokesman said: "We are convinced he was sincere and had seen something very strange in the sky."

Spokesmen at Manchester Airport and the Defence Ministry said they had no aircraft over Northwich at the time.

—Credit: John Peers of Little Hulton.

Hot spot in lane

The *Scarborough Mercury* (Yorkshire) of December 8, 1966 reports that "A Filey couple will watch television's 'Outer Limits' series with renewed interest from now on. Mr. and Mrs. R. Dale, of 12 Hope Street, Filey, have had experience of something from outer limits which fell in the lane behind their home and left a burn mark on the ground, but nothing else.

"Shortly after 5 p.m. on Saturday Mrs. Dale was in her kitchen when she saw what was apparently a burning object fall from the sky. She dashed out into the back lane, thinking that the object had fallen on to the garage roof, but instead she saw a blazing circle in the lane.

"All that is now left is a circular burn mark on the tarmacadam surface, as though a red-hot cake tin had been placed on the road. The mark is about 9 inches in diameter.

"Mrs. Dale said that she at first thought that children were playing with fire, but there was no one about when she went outside. When she first saw the object falling it was about rooftop height.

"Mrs. Dale said that a sweet

smell came from the burning patch but there was no object to account for what had happened. Whatever fell from the sky burned completely away.

"She called her husband and when he touched the ground where she had seen the flames he burned his fingers.

" On Saturday night two fishery cruisers and two lifeboats searched for seven hours after shipping had reported seeing falling lights similar to flares. It is believed that the 'flares' were meteorites."

Further Happenings in Watford-Bricket Wood Area

Towards the end of November 1966 a sixteen-year-old boy (name and address withheld on request) was walking home in the dark, at about 5.45 p.m., along Mount Pleasant Lane, Bricket Wood, Herts, when he saw three objects in the sky. One of them came down low, to a height level with the top of the lamp-posts, and shone a green light on him. He had "a most peculiar feeling," everything around him looked green, and he ran home terrified. He felt dizzy soon afterwards, and is now nervous about going out of doors in the dark.

On Tuesday, January 31 of this year, the same boy, with his mother and an older brother, aged 18, watched an object with a green light which moved very slowly from a position near Bricket Wood Railway station towards Watford, where it remained for a long time. The mother, Mrs. B—, had time to drive to a garage to buy petrol, after which she noted that that it was still in sight. Later, she saw it move back, this time very fast, from Watford towards Radlett or Hatfield.

The light looked oblong. When it was moving slowly, it was dim, but when moving back fast it became a very bright green indeed.

As Mrs. B— had heard, on a recent TV programme, that people were being asked to notify the police of sightings, she telephoned to the local police station about what she had seen. They "were very interested, but said that they had no other reports." She did not however tell the police of her son's experience last year as she was afraid that they would laugh at him.

The third experience of this family came on the evening of February 2, when the 18-year-old elder son came home and said that he had seen the green light object from Watford Junction station. As far as he could judge, it was above the Meriden Estate (near Odhams' Press, about two miles north-west of the Junction). The time was 6.10 p.m.

—(Credit to readers Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Ogilvy of Garston).

FINLAND

Cigar and saucer in the far North

This account, taken from *Kokkola-lehti* of January 13, 1967, was sent to us by reader Elis W. Grahn, of Gamlakarleby (Swedish name for Kokkola). We are grateful to Mr. Grahn for thoughtfully providing a translation as well.

"Two Flying Saucers were seen one night after Christmas in the village of Alaveteli at about 11.00 p.m. Mr. Ture Hästbacka, his wife and five sons were able to view the strange sight for five minutes. Their eldest son Börje, a Gamlakarleby High-school student known for his great interest in Space Science has given us the story as follows:

"'We saw two bright objects moving very slowly, about 30 km/h (20 miles per hour). The shining objects were about 10 metres across, and they moved in a direction from NW to SE. One of them had the shape of a saucer, glowing red; the other was cigar shaped, and had an orange coloured glow. We also heard a strange sound, very much like that of heavy rain on a metal roof. My younger brother Helge (we go to the same school) ran to get his binoculars through which we could see both the light rotating at a speed of about one second each turn, and the changing power of the light. The sound grew louder as the light got brighter. The objects seemed to move at an altitude of 20-40 metres from the ground, and the light was reflected on to the ground.'

" A housewife living not very far off had also noticed the light when looking out at about 11.00 p.m. the same evening. She had thought it was 'acting strange', but since she could see nothing of the objects, she believed it to be some sort of car driving far off."

FRANCE

Spectacular sighting by thousands of witnesses

The following account has been translated by Gordon Creighton from the November/December 1966 issue of *Lumières dans la Nuit*—

" According to *Le Dauphiné Libéré*, October 2 and 3, 1966, at 7.48 a.m. on October 1, many people, including over 2,000 pupils and many staff of the Lycée E. Mounier at Grenoble, saw a stationary whitish ovoid object at 60 degrees above the horizon. Some 30 seconds later it became triangular, then, shortly after, circular. Then it began to move westwards almost imperceptibly, and became double, and then once again a triangle. Some observers said they could see a dome on it.

" During the first few minutes of this sighting, two rainbows, one after the other, appeared in the eastern sky. As witnesses continued to watch, it again split into two, and a circular part began to revolve around the main portion. A jet aircraft passed near by.

Then the object became triangular again and began to zigzag, remaining in roughly the same area of the sky. It had so far been quite bright, but now it became much brighter. But cumulus cloud now prevented further viewing. Crowds waited an hour without seeing it again.

"Meanwhile, it had been seen between 7.15 and 7.30 a.m. by other witnesses at Echirolles, 3 km south of Grenoble, being then bluish-green and at 70 degrees above the western horizon. Previously, it had been seen at Chamrousse at 6.20, and at Montchabou at 6.30. Monsieur M. Walter, residing at Champ-sur-Drac, Isère (which is more than 15 kms from Grenoble) reported that his Swiss detector did not register on this occasion."

UFO with " on/off " light beams

Also from the November/December 1966 issue of *Lumières dans la Nuit*—

" From *Nice-Martin* of July 19, 1966: Three men were driving at 3.45 a.m. from Rebouillon to La Granegone (near Draguignan, in Provence) when they saw lights about 70 metres above the ground over the Rebouillon Valley, and opposite the village of Lentier. They drew up, and saw that it was an oval craft of dull grey metal, which was hanging there silently. From beneath it there were 'searchlight' beams, directed downwards, but these were turned off as soon as the car stopped. They were now able to see a row of three or four portholes in the centre part of the craft. And at one end was a thing 'like a bent stovepipe', which ended in a phosphorescent mass.

" A truck came along the road and passed them.

" After they had been watching the machine for about 20 minutes, it seemed to be trying to stabilise itself. Then it described several half-circles in the sky and stopped again, being now about 150 or 200 metres distant from them.

" When they started up their car and drove on again, the UFO's lights came on again."

The Editor of L.D.L.N. adds that he has a further report from a man who saw a round, red, lumious object shoot across the sky towards Rebouillon at about 10 p.m. that same night (July 18-19).

Multiple sightings at Lille

Lumières dans la Nuit (November/December 1966) is the source of this account—

" From the southern suburbs of Lille, from 9.00 p.m. to 9.50 p.m. on August 24, two witnesses saw two 'luminous crossed objects' which were at first taken for an aircraft. They were in sight for three minutes, then vanished, reappearing a few moments later as a cloud cigar and now much nearer. It was perfectly stationary, and an estimate of its length as 100m. was given. It was very luminous, just like a neon sign, and indeed almost intolerable for the eyes. There were however dark areas on its surface.

" Suddenly a luminous beam appeared from each end of it, projected down towards the ground. Then the huge thing vanished into the night.

" Up to this point, there had been only one witness, a Mme. Jean Valcke, of 37 rue Jean-Jaurès, Lille, and by now she was scared. At 9.20 p.m. her husband came home. At first this young man (aged 25) refused to believe his wife's story, but, going over to a window, he now saw not the object she had described, but no less than four large orange objects which were clearly visible in the sky, though further off than the thing she had seen.

" From 9.30 to 9.50 p.m. Monsieur and Mme. Valcke watched the four objects as they continually changed shape, luminosity, and speed of movement. Several times the objects appeared to vanish, only to re-appear. At one moment, M. Valcke saw a small luminous globe shoot out very fast from one of them, leaving as it did so a fine white trail.

" All four of the objects seemed to be surrounded by 'clouds'. These clouds were brilliantly lit up by the craft, and it was an amazing sight, all of it of course proceeding in total silence. At 9.50 p.m. the objects vanished in a westward direction."

Silent globe over Douai

Yet another report from *Lumières dans la Nuit*—

" At Douai, on August 30, 1966, at 6 p.m., three railway employees saw a silent globe, of the apparent size of the full moon, but as bright as several big car headlights combined. It was self-luminous and it lit up, in a most spectacular way, the clouds which were being driven along before a S.W. wind. After performing various evolutions in the blue sky, the incredibly dazzling object began to move off, very slowly, against the wind. Then, very suddenly, after about one minute of this slow movement, it speeded up and vanished. The three railway workers swore it was no plane or meteor or anything they had ever seen. At 6.03 p.m., so they said, an aircraft crossed its course. The aircraft was flying from South to North and the pilot must, they thought, have seen the object. Many other witnesses in the housing area for railway workers (Cite des Cheminots) at Douai also saw it."

Landing at Montsoreau

From the *Paris-Jour* of August 13, 1966, we learn that—

" At Montsoreau (Maine-et-Loire) a UFO landed and left tangible traces. It was at 10.30 p.m. (date not given), said M. Lacoste, who is a Saumur photographer by profession, when he saw a dazzlingly luminous ball rise up. It circled for some 40 seconds around the field of wheat and then suddenly landed. His wife who was with him was on the verge of a nervous collapse. They both ran to their car, and he put on the headlights, whereupon the luminous ball at once shot up from the field and vanished at a staggering speed.

" According to the owner of the field, a Monsieur Rouillier, his wheat was crushed over an area of ten square metres, and the machine left oil marks."

—Credit : *Lumières dans la Nuit**

Burns from the sky

From *Nice-Martin* of October 15, 1966, a report from Ussel in the Department of Corrèze—

"On July 15, 1966, M. Joseph Longy, farmer in the village of Lachaud, district of Couffy, was cutting grass with a mowing-machine when he heard a 'bang', like the noise produced by an air force jet breaking through the sound barrier, but did not see any aircraft in the sky.

" While this noise was vanishing, a sticky dust fell over him and his machine, and he felt a burning sensation on hands and face.

" He consulted a doctor who told him that he had second degree burns. On August 5, M. Longy was examined by a military board of investigation.

" Today, M. Longy is suffering from ulcers on his arms, hands and face ; he has also fits of giddiness, sight troubles and becomes anaemic."

—Credit : M. Jean Dufour of Nice.

*(Published by Monsieur R. Veillith, " Les Pins ", 43 Le Chambon-sur-Lignon, (Haute Loire), France).

SPAIN
Ghost or UFO Entity ?

From Spanish newspaper *La Vanguardia Espanola,* Sunday, February 6, 1966 under the headline : MYSTERY IN THE CALLE ALTA AT MALAGA. WOMAN ENCOUNTERS, IN HER OWN PATIO, A " HAIRY MONSTER " THAT THREATENS HER, AND NEIGHBOUR HEARS FOOTSTEPS ON THE UPPER STOREY OF A RUINED HOUSE.

A large crowd gathered yesterday outside house No. 23 in the Calle Alta, in this provincial capital, to see what was happening in the garden, as the occupant of the house, Trinidad García Sánchez, aged 40, had come running out shouting for help because, so she said, she had seen in the garden, standing over a glazed earthenware tub, an extraordinary creature at least one metre in height, with long hair, fangs, and a big head, which had threatened her to prevent her from crying out. The woman states that the monster leapt on to the roof and disappeared into a neighbouring house that is empty as it is in danger of collapsing in ruins. Several neighbours and a couple of military policemen went into this last-mentioned house but found no animal there, nor anything out of the ordinary, although another neighbour had declared that he had heard a noise there and seen something moving.

Although the affair of the Calle Alta is beginning to be forgotten somewhat today, your reporter has made some fresh enquiries about the case. The lady who saw " the thing " still maintains that she saw it. Last night she was awake nearly all the night, she has been feverish. and can scarcely eat. She has still not recovered her composure and the shock has not yet left her.

In the adjacent house—No. 25—which is condemned as a ruin, Josè Santana is living, with his wife and three children. He is living there as caretaker of the grounds, since the house, being in ruins, has no tenants. It is to be demolished in two or three months' time.

Josè Santana tells us, fully aware of what he is saying, that he is himself unable to give a description of the creature or monster or strange being that Dona Trinidad García Sánchez saw, but it can be said straight away that the features of the creature as described by the lady coincide entirely with what he glimpsed fleetingly when he went up on to the first storey of the house to take a look at the roofs over which the creature had made its rapid disappearance.

Nevertheless, the story presents certain details that are worth relating. For some time past, not a single cat nor a single rat have been seen in the ruined house—two animals that formerly abounded there. Why have they disappeared? What are they fleeing from? Who has frightened them away?

José Santana and his family live on the ground floor of the house and, for the past month, they have heard from time to time footsteps upstairs that are definitely not of a cat, for example, because they appear, from their sound, to be made by something much heavier, like a man or a boy. More than once. José Santana has gone up there at night with a lantern, to try to get to the bottom of the noises, but he has never managed to find anything.

Yesterday, just to give one example, he was downstairs with his wife, when they saw dust falling from the ceiling on to their dining-room table. There was somebody walking about upstairs. But when he went up there, he neither saw nor found anything.

Fear, perhaps, or suggestion? Yesterday's affair—yes. But the footsteps and noises he has been hearing for more than a month past, and the disappearance of cats and rats, these are things that cannot be explained away so easily.

We relate the story here just as it was told to us.

—(Credit to Senor Antonio Ribera).

ANGOLA

Sighting from air liner

We have received the following report from a press correspondent in Lisbon—

"Captain Henrique Maya, pilot of a Portuguese air liner flying over Angola, Portuguese West Africa, reported on December 7 that he had been escorted by two luminous orange coloured objects for twenty minutes. 'They were ascending, descending and altering course as though piloted.'

"His message to the control tower at Luanda was answered by their assurance that no aircraft were known to be in his vicinity.

"The two UFOs disappeared just before the plane landed at Luanda.

"Interviewed later in Lisbon, Captain Maya said he would not describe his escort as two *objects* but rather as two *points of light* such as he had never seen in a long career as a pilot."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Hynek's 'Invisible College'

An interesting item appeared in the American correspondent's column of the London *Evening Standard* of February 8—

"Flying saucers are about to become respectable. After years of orthodox scientific scorn, NASA, the American space agency, may soon co-operate in a major investigation into the phenomenon of unidentified flying objects.

The movement inside NASA to place the rich resources of the agency behind such a study is partly heretical, wholly anonymous and aware that most established physicists would still rather endorse the practice of table-tapping than admit a serious interest in the existence of strange machines in the sky.

But an impressive nucleus of respected scientific talents is now prodding NASA into action. This group is led by Dr. J. Allen Hynek, an astrophysicist, near Chicago, and the official consultant to the U.S. Air Force on UFOs.

For almost two decades, Dr. Hynek was a leading member of the special scientific establishment, inclined to dismiss the UFO phenomenon as a product of a study and undisciplined public imagination.

Today he is so impressed with the enormous collection of testimony from reliable witnesses that he has begun to organise an international association of responsible scientists to assemble and analyse evidence on flying saucers from all over the world.

'I've called this group the Invisible College,' Dr. Hynek told me. 'It's very much like the early days of the Royal Society in England, when it was not too savoury to admit any interest in science'.

Membership of the Invisible College is limited to those educated at least up to the degree of doctor of philosophy, and a number of prominent British astronomers and physicists, all too shy to reveal their names for publication, have been admitted.

Backed by this multilingual cluster of talent and openly supported by Dr. James McDonald of the Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Hynek wants action on a national scale now—rather than wait 15 months for the results of an investigation into UFOs now being conducted at the University of Colorado.

And the action that he most urgently wants is for NASA to use its superlative spacetrack network to monitor and document the entry of mysterious objects into the earth's atmosphere.

Up to now, everything that flashed on to the spacetrack screens has been classified top secret, unavailable even to serious scientists. But on accasions this secrecy has been breached.

In April, 1964, two indiscreet radar technicians at Cape Kennedy leaked the story of how they saw four UFOs in pursuit of an unmanned Gemini space capsule.

And in January 1961 it was reliably reported that the Cape's automatic tracking gear locked on to a mysterious object which was apparently following a Polaris missile over the South Atlantic. In June 1965 astronaut Ed White spotted and photographed an alien, egg-shaped intruder with protruding arms. It has never been identified.

Hynek is convinced that NASA is sitting on a number of similar sightings, and that if its screens could be made available to independent scientists, the findings might be sensational.

Now NASA seems to be moving Hynek's way. 'Two years ago, most of us regarded UFOs as a branch of witchcraft, one of the foibles of modern man,' a NASA scientist told me. 'But so many reputable people have expressed interest in confidence to NASA that I would not be in the least surprised to see the space agency begin work on a UFO study contract within the next 12 months."

Michigan photographs

From *The Detroit News* of January 10, 1967, we learn how—

"Two young Harrison Township brothers claim to have observed and photographed a disc-shaped unidentified flying object which, they said, hovered for 10 minutes behind their home, one mile from Selfridge Air Force Base.

"The Air Force said it knows nothing of the sighting, although a helicopter was in the area about the same time yesterday.

"'We've seen a lot of strange aircraft from the base in the 14

Watkins

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years we've lived here, but never anything like this,' said Dan Jaroslaw, 17, of 38946 Lake Shore drive.

" Dan and his brother, Grant, 15, said the object hovered directly behind their home, which is on Lake St. Clair, just south of the mouth of the Clinton River.

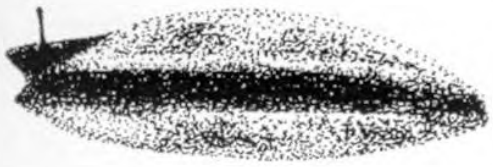
" ' It was about a quarter of a mile offshore, over the ice, but near open water,' Dan reported.

" The boys said they took four photographs of the object with a Polaroid camera before it raced off to the south-east and disappeared in clouds. ' It moved faster than any of the jets we see from the base,' Dan said.

" Both boys said the object was silent as it hovered and moved. They said it left no vapour trail.

" Photographs show what appears to be a disc-shaped object, slightly domed at the top. In the rear is what appears to be a slender mast.

" The boys said the object was dark grey, with a darker strip around the middle.



"They said they could see no windows or other identifiable details or markings. The brothers said that when they noticed the object about 2.30 p.m. it was stationary. It remained in one position for about 10 minutes before moving rapidly away. ' About five minutes after it disappeared we saw a helicopter come over the area,' Dan said. They photographed it, also.

" Numbers on the back of his pictures, however, dispute this point. Shots numbered one and two show the unidentified object. Number three shows the helicopter, but the next shows the object again.

" Most of the pictures are framed between a tree and an iron pole in the yard, which is several feet above water level.

" Capt. Mina Costin, chief of the information division at Selfridge, said that a Coast Guard helicopter was in the area about 2.30 ' It was just a routine training flight and didn't report a UFO,' she said.

" Capt. Costin said she also checked with the base operations officer, who co-ordinates UFO reports ; the command post of the 1st Fighter Wing, which directs operations of fighter planes on the base ; and the base radar stations.

" In all cases, there have been no UFO reports, she said."

Credit : Robert E. Rymas of Warren, Michi.

Air Force mystified by photographs

Another *Detroit News* item sent in by Mr. Rymas gives further details of the Lake St. Clair photographs.

" Senior officers at Selfridge Air Force Base, a mile from the sighting area, viewed enlargements of the pictures yesterday.

" They indicated that the four photos taken with an inexpensive Polaroid camera Monday, were among the best ever taken of a UFO.

" Col. Kenneth E. Rosebush, ranking officer at the base, called the pictures ' intriguing ' and said he hoped that Air Force photographic experts would be able to identify the object in the pictures . . .

" Senior Air Force officers admitted they were mystified, and expressed amazement at the quality of the pictures. They said it was doubtful that the pictures were doctored, because of the type of camera and the persons involved."

Photographs " No obvious hoax "

The *Detroit News* of January 16 carried a long article about the analysis of the Lake St. Clair photographs. We here include extracts—

" One of the nation's leading experts believes that the ' flying saucer ' photographs taken last week by two Macomb County brothers are ' strikingly similar ' to other reports of strange objects he has investigated.

" He added that ' analysis (of the Macomb photos) so far does not show any indication of an obvious hoax.'

" The statements were made by Dr. J. Allen Hynek, chairman of the astronomy department of North Western University and scientific adviser to the Air Force's Project Blue Book.

"Hynek said that the way in which individual UFO sightings fit in with others can be significant. ' The striking thing to me is the similarity these pictures have to other photos I have seen and also to verbal descriptions I've taken from ostensibly reliable people,' he asserted.

" He said the Macomb County ' hamburger ' shaped object fits into a definite UFO class. ' To the best of my recollection even the ' antenna ' shown on the back has been previously reported, as has the tail structure,' he said.

" The negatives are being scientifically tested by Hynek's photographic consultant, Fred H. Beckman.

" ' So often these reports and investigations go only to the head-scratching phase and no further,' Hynek said. ' I want to go as far as we can on these pictures.'

" Beckman, an expert on electron microscope and other precision photography, said it was ' the first time there has ever been such a concerted scientific effort to get to the bottom of a report.'

" Hynek pointed out two factors which tend to increase credibility for the report and pictures taken by the Jaroslaws.

" ' Being Polaroid prints offers less chance for darkroom chicanery,' the professor said. The photographs were taken with a Polaroid ' Swinger ' camera.

" Hynek also commented that the fact that the brothers took a series of photographs rather than a single one also contributes to believability.

" Hynek issued a plea to the family to allow one of the original prints to be scientifically examined. ' It would be more possible to eliminate the possibility of a hoax and to establish the genuineness if we had an original to examine,' he said.

" The boys' mother, Mrs. Betty Jaroslaw, has so far refused to allow an original photograph to be studied by the Air Force or independent scientists, such as Hynek. The *Detroit News* has given copies to the Air Force."

—Credit : R. Krochmaluk of Detroit.*

*[*It is felt that this case should be treated with caution until the results of any further investigations are known.*—Editor].

PERU

Canadian airliner crew's sighting

The following account is taken from *The Province* of Vancouver B.C., issue dated January 11, 1967—

Five Canadian Pacific Airlines crewmen never believed in flying saucers—but they do now.

They saw one on a recent flight from Lima, Peru, to Mexico City, and they can't explain it away.

Capt. Robert Millbank of Burnaby, a CPA pilot for 16 years, said : " We tried to discredit the thing from beginning to end, but it couldn't be anything we could think of."

" We were at 35,000 feet and two degrees south of the equator just off the coast of Peru when I saw two lights on the horizon, left of our aircraft nose," said Millbank.

" They were twinkling with the refraction of the atmosphere and at first I thought they might be stars.

" But there shouldn't be two stars together.

" As I watched, the two lights were getting further apart and moving towards us.

" If it had been a plane, I thought to myself, the lights would have been red and white or red and green, but they were both white.

" I kept watching and one of the lights was pulsating, indicating it was changing in intensity.

" Then I saw two beams of light coming from the lights and shining upwards in a V-shape.

" Then the two lights appeared to be descending and levelled off at our aircraft."

At this point, Millbank told Dahl, and the other crew members gathered to watch the object.

" It was getting bigger all the time and at one point it shot out a trail of sparks like a rocket," Millbank said.

" We were trying hard to assume that it was an aircraft or a satellite in re-entry, but it was pretty obvious it wasn't—it lasted too long.

" Then it seemed to be getting closer and we could see a string of lights in between the two white lights.

" It then levelled off at our left wing-tip and, in the full moon, we could see a shape between the two lights which appeared thicker in the middle.

" It stayed there for a couple of minutes and then disappeared behind the aircraft."

Millbank filed a report in Mexico City on what he and his crew had seen.

" I think it was something other than normal," he said.

Dahl said the object was seen for seven minutes from the time Millbank saw it to the time it disappeared behind the aircraft.

" It was nothing related to any of my experiences or reading.

"We tried to distinguish its shape but we couldn't.

" I never believed in flying saucers before. But I've got to believe in them now."

All passengers on the DC-8 were asleep at the time and the crew did not wake them.

—Credit : Miss O. Beaton of Vancouver. Also Mr. K. Lexor of Montreal for sending a similar account.

Millbank, Second Officer John Dennis Dahl of White Rock, Navigator Mike Mole of Mexico City, Purser Joseph Lugs of Vancouver and Pilot Trainee Wolfgang Poepperl of Richmond were all on a CPA DC-8 flight on the night of December 29.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM RECENT BACK NUMBERS

1964

January/February
Saucers over Southampton
by Peter J. Kelly

May/June
The Cosford UFO

July/August
The Menzel-Michel Controversy
by Jacques Vallée

September/October
Spindle in the Sky

1965

November/December
The Valensole Affair
by Aimé Michel

1966

March/April
The Cappoquin Sighting
(with photograph)
by Charles Gibbs-Smith

May/June
Valensole—Further Details
by Aimé Michel

July/August
The Strange Case of the 1897 Airship
by Jerome Clark

September/October
Even More Amazing
Serialised version of the A. V. Boas statement (see also in previous issue)

November/December
Design for a Flying Saucer—Part 1
by R. H. B. Winder

1967

January/February
The Russell Photographs

Other issues in this period now out of print. Several other numbers prior to March 1963 are still available

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