of us and if they would like to swop with us . . . I doubt it!'

"A spokesman for the local Meteorological Office said it was unlikely that the unidentified objects would be weather balloons. His department, he said, sent up only one balloon at a time twice a day-at 1 a.m. and at 1 p.m.

"'It is not possible that one of our ballons could burst into flame. They do sometimes burst-but they do so at 50-60,000ft. (15,000m to 18,000m) and it would be quite impossible for anyone to see them do it. When they burst, they just burst

and the gas escapes-they do not burst into flame.

"He had received no reports of 'flying saucers' having been seen by anyone in his department, he said, nor did his department 'fly' any other meteorological equipment.

Credit: E. R. Turnbull of Pinetown.

A NEW FSR CATALOGUE

The effects of UFOs on animals, birds, and smaller creatures Part 12

At one time it seemed that the period covered by this part of the Catalogue which Gordon Creighton has prepared for us, would be the final one. New cases have come to light, however, and we have rembered a few that were omitted in earlier parts, so its expected that there will be two more parts.

THE CATALOGUE—(xii) October 1969 to March 1971

184. Kaharoa, near Rotorua, New Zealand (October 4, 1969). After two bright orbs of light had been seen flying low from the direction of Katikati and over the farm of Mr. I. A. McGregor, at 2.50 a.m., two mysterious circular burnt patches were found on the grass on a hillside at a neighbouring farm owned by Mr. C. T. Johnson. Mr. Johnson reported that he found the brown-coloured circles while out on horseback. When he desired to examine the marks more closely however, his horse became "spooky and silly" and reared up, and absolutely refused to approach them, so that he was obliged to dismount and make his inspection on foot.

New Zealand Herald, October 8 and 9, 1969, quoted in World Round-up, FSR March/April 1970.

185. Puketutu, near Te Kuiti New Zealand (first half of October, 1969).

A total of nine of the mystery circles were found in Central North Island. The ninth was discovered by Mr. C. Blackmore, farmer, who was herding his cattle towards a pond to drink when, having reached a certain spot, all the animals turned round and "bolted back up the hill". On examining the pond, Mr. Blackmore found the circle on a small island in it. There was a strange smell in the area, his dog refused to drink from the pond, and further attempts to get the cattle to drink there likewise failed. The ducks normally present on the pond had vanished. The mystery circle was on rushes, which had been flattened and had turned brown.

New Zealand Herald, October 16, 1969, quoted in World Round-up in FSR March/April 1970.

186. Waipukurau Airfield, New Zealand (3.10 a.m., October 30, 1969).

Mr. Cudby, Security Services Patrol Officer, saw a metal object which he estimated to be circular and 60ft, wide, at a distance of about 300ft, from him and only about 60ft. above the airfield. He was able to traverse it three times with the searchlight on his patrol-van before it made off at high speed. He reported that his guard-dog became unusually excited during the sighting. The animal, seven years old and well trained, refused for several minutes to obey himsomething which had never been known to happen before.

> Daily Telegraph (Napier), October 31, 1969, quoted in World Round-up, FSR, January/February 1970.

187. Waikupurau, New Zealand (just after 3.00 a.m., October 31, 1969).

Another Waikupurau resident, who lives half a mile from the airfield and who wishes to remain anonymous, awoke for no apparent reason and, going outside, found that his sheep were in a highly disturbed and excited state. He was unable to find any reason. The time coincided with the time of case no. 186.

Daily Telegraph (Napier), October 31, 1969, quoted in World Round-up, FSR, January/February



The twin UFO journal (COS-MOS/SIRIUS)

"Excellent"... Hon Brinsley Le Poer Trench, former Editor, Flying Saucer Review

188. Olavarria, Argentina (early morning, November 24,

1969).

Farm manager Aquilo Ramón Costa of Mi Recuerdo farm in Crotto district saw strange beings in shining clothing moving and flying about around his paddock, manipulating powerful lights, which cowed and prostrated the farm dogs, these animals being even too terrified to bark, and one of them even being put to sleep. (Compare with precisely similar case at Trancas, also in Argentina, on October 21, 1963, and already listed as No. 78 of this Catalogue.)

Another Strange Affair at Olavarria, in FSR March/ April 1970, quoting La Razón, Buenos Aires,

November 25, 1969.

189. Havant, Sussex, England (September/December 1969). I include this account and also No. 190 because they were reported as "ghost cases", not "UFO cases", and one of our purposes in making this Catalogue is to examine, if possible, whether these two types of phenomenon may not in fact be one.

RIDDLE OF GUARD DOGS AND GHOST HYPNOTIST

Security boss Colin Nixon has a security problem: how to stop a ghost putting its spook in at his guard-dog kennels.

For 28-year-old Mr. Nixon reckons it is a ghost that hypnotises his eight highly-trained Alsatians and gives him sleepless nights.

It all started after Mr. Nixon saw the ghost near his

kennels at Mill Lane, Havant, three months ago.

"I heard the dogs barking," he said, "and when I went to investigate I saw the figure of a man lurking in a lane alongside the kennels. I challenged him and he started to walk away. I called to a couple of the dogs, but they all stood transfixed, the hairs on their backs bristling. Suddenly the figure vanished, and when I went to the spot where I had last seen him, there was no sign of anyone. Not even footprints. At that point, the hairs on the back of my own neck started bristling."

Mr. Nixon, managing director of Firmguard, a company responsible for the security of several major organisations in Portsmouth, says the ghost is now a regular visitor at the kennels. Every time the dogs begin their night-time howling, residents of houses nearby telephone to his home at Hilmead Gardens, Bedhampton, and report: "The ghost is about

again."

Mr. Nixon said: "I have been called out at all hours of the night, and although I have never seen the ghost again, I always sense that something is there. And until this other presence has moved away, there is nothing I can do with the dogs. They just stand there hypnotised, barking at the sky."

(My italics and bold type—G.C.)

Daily Express, London, December 4, 1969. [Note: The very real phenomenon of the hair of the head and nape of the neck rising and bristling is too well known and too well established to require discussion. I myself have experienced it several times in my life: twice in New Orleans, where I lived in an 18th-century garconnière in the old French Quarter or Vieux Carré, and three times in the modern house in which I now live in England. On each occasion, there was unquestionably the sensation of a presence, and I have now found that the traditional methods of bidding them depart are effective. Normally, all this sort of thing is attributed to "ghosts" but there are a number of good cases in the UFO literature. I think it was in the days immediately following the Maury Island affair (1947) that "invisible footsteps" (if one may be forgiven for the "Irishism") were heard in rooms, and cushions and settees were seen to be depressed under the weight of non-visible bodies. There are other cases recorded in Gray Barker's They Knew Too Much About Flying Saucers. And, I repeat, psychic records are full of such cases—G.C.]

190. Preston, Lancs., England (early 1970).

Congregationalist minister, The Rev. Peter Travis, of

Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, is making a study of haunted houses and has often spent a night in one.

In a recent case he and a friend passed the night in a haunted room of a 700-year-old manor house, Chingle Hall,

near Preston.

During the night a sequence of the usual poltergeist-type phenomena occurred. Lights were switched on and off. They heard a "tremendous crash", but, as usually happens, when they searched the house afterwards they could find no evidence whatever that any object had fallen or had been moved.

Next morning, Mr. Travis took a spaniel dog to the haunted room. But the dog refused to enter, "stared at a

corner, and began to cringe and whimper.'

Sunday Express (Manchester edition), March 22,

[Another perfectly typical "psychic" case, which I include because it has all the classic features—poltergeist phenomena, crashes, frightened animal—though there is no mention of any "UFO" having been seen.—G.C.]

191. Pudasjärvi Hospital, Finland (1.30 a.m., January 28,

1970)

At 1.40 a.m. in the night in question, Mr. Eetu Särkelä, a labourer, saw a stationary bright ball of light releasing four smaller balls of light over Särkivaara Mountain. Ten minutes before, in the Pudasjärvi Hospital, the janitor's dog set up a loud disturbance and began jumping up and down and clawing at window-sills. Three other dog-owners reported similar hysteria in their animals that night.

Again, on the night of January 31, youths returning home from a dance saw a strange light at Pärjäntie. Dogs in the vicinity became "mad", and one of these animals became so hysterical that the owner was obliged to kill it.

UFO Flap at Pudasjärvi, Finland, by Matias Päätalo, in FSR Case Histories, Supplement 2 (December 1970).

192. Stirchley, Birmingham, England (6.25 a.m., February 15, 1970).

From her bedroom window Mrs. J. Hayward of Windsor Road, Stirchley, saw a strange round buzzing light which approached the house rapidly, until, from being the apparent size of a tiny star, it had become about 4ft. wide. She described it as "like those big lights they have in ballrooms which flash as they go round (mirror-balls?)." It then receded and reverted to its former starlike appearance. The case is included here because Mrs. Hayward mentioned that, so far as she was aware, her dog displayed no reaction whatever during the two minutes or so that the phenomenon lasted, despite the buzzing noise from the UFO.

Mirror-Ball UFO Seen At Stirchley, by Alan K. Crewe and Malcolm H. Drew, in FSR Case

Histories, Supplement 1 (October 1970).

193. Norfolk, England (early 1970).

Mr. Olaf Davy was out gathering mushrooms very early one morning in a field where there was a herd of cattle. Suddenly the cattle "went delirious, scampering about." He then "perceived a shape," which much resembled a round, plate-shaped UFO which he was to see at Wroxham subsequently (November 24, 1970).

Olaf Davy & the Wroxham UFO, by Peter Johnson, in FSR Case Histories, Supplement 4 (April 1971).

194. Calgary, Canada (about 8.00 p.m., late August 1970). A chiropractor (anonymous) was riding his horse along a river trail on the Sarcee Indian Reserve, west of Calgary, on a clear fine night, with the stars just beginning to shine.

Suddenly, for no apparent reason, the horse, a mare, became very alert and stiff and started to excrete, a sign of nervousness. Then very quickly she became extremely violent and uncontrollable, turning and twisting.

At that point, the witness said, what appeared to be an

odd low-flying cloud ahead caught the top of his vision. It had a billowy contour and was about 70ft. across.

Trying now to get off his skittish mount, the witness did not at first pay close attention to the "cloud". But seconds later his attention became riveted on it when a solid-appearing object silently started to emerge. It was made of a material that looked like a plastic or fibreglass of a bluish-steel colour. The underpart of it was slightly oval in shape and contained two circular vent-like structures, like the bottom of a mushroom, rotating in opposite directions.

[The full account, including description of the UFO, is still

available in FSR Case Histories No. 6-EDITOR.]

The rider wondered if the object was giving off a sound that hurt the horse's ears, because by this time she was thrashing her head about very violently, but after a moment the object started to go back into its cloud and the whole formation began to rise, veering off towards the south-west.

By this time he had managed to dismount from his nervous horse and, in a moment of relative calm as he held her reins, he detected a soft vibrating noise from the craft

as it was starting to leave.

For two or three days after the incident the horse was very head-shy, and the witness suspected that her ears had been affected somehow by the experience. Unfortunately, however, worse was to come, suggesting that more than merely damage by sound may have been involved. Several weeks later he noticed sore-looking spots, resembling burns, breaking out on the mare's head. In a matter of days these had spread down her neck (the same area in which the horse Snippy had been injured: see Case No. 141), and goitre-like swelling had started to appear. "It looked like a mass of tumours," said UFO investigator Bill Allan of Calgary who, with a touring TV crew from the Ontario Department of Education, went to see the horse.

At last report the veterinarians had been unable to diagnose the nature of the trouble, and samples from the affected

area were being tested.

But there is still more to this story. After letting the horse graze and calm down, the witness mounted her and was on the way home when she began to stiffen up again. This time she wasn't quite as uneasy and they continued along until something was seen lying in the bushes. It was a horse, lying on its side and obviously dead. The strange part was that its exposed side was badly singed, though there was no sign of a fire. It had only just died, for it was still warm, and there

was no sign of rigor mortis.

The witness did not at first associate the discovery of the dead horse with his own UFO experience. Next day he and a neighbour went there to examine the carcase and in the hope of ascertaining whose horse it was. Although they had no difficulty in finding the imprint left by the carcase, they found no sign of the horse itself, and the heavy growth surrounding the spot was unbroken and unmarked. Said the witness: "So unmarred was the scene, it was just as if somehow the horse had been lifted directly from the spot and hauled away by air!"

Horse Ill After UFO Incident, by John Magor, in Canadian UFO Report, Spring 1971, and FSR Case

Histories, Supplement 6 (August 1971).

195. Guernsey, Channel Islands, England (10.05 a.m.,

October 17, 1970).

Mrs. Sybil Gavey of Candie Road, Castel, saw a large object in the sky which she said "looked like a giant shining flying mirror." Her husband Edward Gavey and Mr. George le Page, who were engaged in herding some cattle out of a field also saw the object. They observed it for a few seconds and then it "closed down to a small ball and vanished, and the sky seemed to be pink after it had gone."

This case is recorded here because the cattle do not

appear to have been alarmed in any way.

(Compare with Case 192 where resemblance to a "mirror"

was also mentioned and where the dog was also not disturbed.)

Guernsey Evening Press, October 19, 1970, and FSR January/February 1971, p. 32.

196. Truro, Nova Scotia, Canada (October 5, 1970). Pul Scott, 16-year-old youth, saw an "orange, yellow and green object as big as a bungalow," trailing white smoke and emitting a high-pitched whine. His mother reported that "it sounded like a kitten being killed," and there were rumours that horses in a nearby field had been terrified.

Toronto Daily Star, October 6, 1970, and World Round-up, in FSR November/December 1970.

197. Denton, Sussex, England (8.10 p.m., March 25, 1971). Two girls, Elizabeth Aigbogun (13), and Diane Boulton, were riding ponies in a field near Windmill Lane, Denton, when they saw a bright orange "cross" emitting sparks. At first far off and very high, like a star, it later descended, until it was circling around above them at a height of only about 100ft. It then followed them to the end of the road and vanished "with a bang, like a firework."

Elizabeth Aigbogun had dismounted and her pony remained calm. But Diane's pony almost bolted. Other horses in the same field were also disturbed. Both girls were

scared and thought an "invasion" had begun.

The Denton Reporter, March 26, 1971. [I am not sure whether we have already printed this case in FSR, but cannot trace it in recent issues. Nor can I now lay hands on my note as to where we should credit it, but I feel that it may have been to Miss Janet Gregory, to whom,

therefore, tentatively, our thanks—G.C.] Tail-piece

La Revue d'Etudes et d'Informations de la Gendarmerie Nationale, Issue No. 87, premier trimestre 1971, contained an article by Captain Kervendal and Charles Garreau in which French gendarmes were advised how they should proceed in the matter of reporting UFOs. A questionnaire was included, showing the sort of details that should be sought from eyewitnesses. Section II of the Questionnaire contains the following item relating to effects of UFOs on animals:

"The behaviour of all animals in the vicinity is to be studied and noted most carefully, and in any case where any animal has died in mysterious circumstances or after a UFO appearance, an autopsy is to be made, an analysis of the blood performed, and a search made for possible effects of radiation,"

The Gendarmerie and the UFOs, in FSR September/ October 1971.

Eagerly awaited . . .

The book by Dr. J. Allen Hynek,

for twenty years Civilian Scientific Consultant on UFOs to the United States Air Force:

THE UFO EXPERIENCE:

A SCIENTIFIC ENQUIRY

To be published in May 1972

The Henry Regnery Co. Inc. 114 West Illinois Street Chicago Illinois 60610 U.S.A.

RUSSIA HOLDS FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COMMUNICATIONS WITH EXTRATERRESTRIAL CIVILISATIONS

Gordon Creighton

As recently as forty years ago all the astronomers and other scientists seem to have accepted the view of Sir James Jeans that the Universe was fundamentally hostile to life, that near-brushes between neighbouring stars (the only method whereby, as then thought, molten matter could be snatched out of a star to form planets) must be excessively rare occurrences, and that consequently we, and our home, Terra, might be unique, or almost so.

By 1949 however Dr. J. E. Lipp, working for the U.S. Air Force's *Project Sign*, was suggesting that within so little as 16 light-years radius from us there might be no less than 22 stars possessing planets suitable for life, one half of them containing intelligent beings in advance of ourselves. And by 1963 astrophysicist Huang Su-shu of Goddard Flight Centre (and now with NASA) was calmly estimating the number of inhabitable systems at about 3% to 5% of the number of stars, meaning around 8 billion inhabitable systems for our Galaxy alone.

Since then it has become more widely grasped that, in the words of Dr. Carl Sagan, our species is all too prone to petty chauvinisms or, as Dr. Hynek puts it, to temporal parochialism, and that, in fact, "the building blocks of life are lying around everywhere" (Sagan). Scientists at the University of California have identified at least two dozen molecules, including those of ammonia, carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, ethyl alcohol and water, in the depths of Space. And Dr. Ponnamperuma has established the presence of 17 amino acids in a recently fallen Australian meteorite-and half of them with right-handed configuration too, indicating a very high probability that they genuinely do originate in Outer Space and are not simply the result of contamination of the meteorite after its fall, inasmuch as on Earth most amino acids have been found to show a left-handed configuration when polarised light waves are passed through them.

As for planets, while it is true that so far we possess no telescope or other instrument that can detect a planet in a neighbouring system, it is now considered that, for a start, Barnard's Star (at 6 light-years) has at least two planets as big as Jupiter or Saturn, and that our Galaxy may in fact have at least 50 billion planets. Clearly, there has been quite a change in our thinking since the 1930s and Sir James Jeans.

Meanwhile, in the new field of radio astronomy, Drake (Project Ozma, 1960) was detecting regular pulses that were at first thought to be signals from nearby stars, but were later explained as probably emanating from a secret U.S. radio experiment. In the mid-1960s Kardashev in the USSR picked up what he

thought might be "signals from a supercivilisation", which later turned out however to be from a quasar. Then, in 1967, Cambridge scientists reported the capture of regular "blips" from what they jokingly decided to term "LGMs" ("little green men") which in turn were finally established as being due to what we now call pulsars.

Despite man's failure so far to catch anything identifiable as an interstellar message, our whole Galaxy might well be filled with signals passing between advanced civilisations and transmitted by a technique totally unknown to us. As Dr. Sagan warns, "We may be very much like the inhabitants of an isolated valley in New Guinea who communicate with villages in the next valley by drum or runner but have no idea that there is a vast international radio traffic going on around them, over them, and through them."

As we have frequently reported in *Flying Saucer Review*, the scientists of the USSR have long been particularly interested in the search for life in Space. In 1963, at the Astrophysical Observatory at Byurakan, in the Armenian Soviet Republic, the Russian scientists gathered for their first USSR All-Union Conference on the Problem of Communication with Extraterrestrial Civilisations, and reports reaching the West at the time quoted such scientists as the eminent V. A. Ambartsumyan (Armenia) and several others as holding the view that life—including advanced life and advanced civilisations—must exist throughout the Universe.

Byurakan's international conference, 1971

In September 1971 Byurakan was again the scene of such a gathering, but this time one of even greater importance, for it was *international*, being described in the Soviet press as the First Soviet-American Symposium on Communication With Extraterrestrial Civilisations.

Among the Soviet scientists who took part were Academician and astrophysicist V. A. Ambartsumyan; the mathematician and physicist N. S. Kardashev; Academician V. S. Troitskiy, director of the Gor'kiy Radiophysical Research Institute; physicist V. Ginzburg; astrophysicist I. Shklovskiy; and radiophysicist V. Siphorov.

Mentioned as among the foreign scientists participating were Dr. Carl Sagan of the USA; the American physicist Charles Towns (Nobel Prizewinner); and the American physicist F. Morrison. The representatives from Britain included the Nobel Prize-holder D. F. H. C. Crick, FRS, of the British Medical Research Council's Laboratory of Molecular Biology at Cambridge, and