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Vol. 18, No. 3

May-June 1972

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UFOS WITH MULTIPLE BEAMS OF LIGHT

See page 4



Edited by CHARLES BOWEN

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Assistant Editors DAN LLOYD

An international journal devoted to the study of Unidentified Flying Objects

Vol. 18 No. 3 May/June

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For subscription details and address please see foot of page ii of cover

THE FSR TEAM

CEPTEMBER and October 1964 were crisis months for Flying Saucer Review: the Editor, Waveney Girvan, was lying in hospital, so seriously ill that only those closest to him were permitted to visit him. Friends who endeavoured to stand in for him experienced some difficulty in "picking up the threads," and were left numbed and shocked when he died on October 22.

On the production side the journal had been run virtually as a one-man organisation, and by November of that year we had learned with dismay that our late Editor had left no FSR papers, correspondence or manuscripts, at his Hampshire home. Your present Editor had little to guide him in his task save the memory of his conversations with Waveney Girvan about publishing policy and plans, and about a few cases. Fortunately there were helpers at hand who were devoted to the Review, and by the turn of the year the journal was pressing forward with renewed vigour.

From the end of 1964 it was recognised that there was a need to acknowledge publicly the unstinted efforts of those who had helped to keep the journal alive, and it was decided to establish a "masthead"—in a style that was new to the journal-which included their names. Furthermore, as these gentlemen were consulted frequently, what better than to list them as

consultants?

Pride of place was due to Gordon Creighton, a scholar possessed of a remarkable knowledge of European and Oriental languages who had served for many years as a British diplomat, and who was a researcher with a large circle of overseas correspondents in our field. His work for Flying Saucer Review and its parent company, of which he is a director, has been invaluable, and the subject will be forever indebted to him not only for his fine translations, but also for the breadth of his outlook and the originality of his ideas.

Generous help and encouragement were given also by Dr. Bernard E. Finch, a contributor to our journal since its earliest days. Here was a busy medical practitioner who found time to investigate many reports, to examine witnesses, and to pass on the benefit of his professional experience in valuable studies regarding the possible effects on human beings of close encounters with UFOs.

When Daniel Lloyd, an experienced editor and journalist, joined us in

1965 the nucleus of the team was complete.

Since then, invitations to become consultants have been extended, as a mark of appreciation, to those who, in the pages of our journal, have rendered important service to the furtherance of knowledge and understanding of our

subject.

We are deeply conscious of the value of the help given us by C. Maxwell Cade, radiation medicine specialist, hypnotherapist, scientist and engineer, whose advice has covered the fields of general and medical science and electronics, and who is particularly known for his series of papers A Long Cool Look at Alien Intelligence, and for his contributions on ball lightning and crypto-sensory response. We are grateful too to Charles Gibbs-Smith, eminent aviation historian, and one of our directors, whose tremendous

knowledge in his specialist field has been of especial value, and who has made important contributions regarding photographic incidents, particularly Cappoquin, during the investigation of which he introduced to us our photographic consultant, Percy Hennell; to R. H. B. Winder, another director and investigator, by profession a design engineer, and author of the intriguing Design for a Flying Saucer; to Aimé Michel, French parapsychologist, science journalist and broadcaster, perhaps the best-known of all students of UFO reports. discoverer of orthoteny, and reporter and chronicler in our pages of the continuing investigations of the Valensole affair, of The Strange Case of Dr. "X", of the Palaeolithic UFO-shapes and of studies on many other important matters; to Dr. Berthold E. Schwarz, psychiatric specialist whose probing studies have included Gary Wilcox and the Ufonauts and The Port Monmouth Landing.

Those are the reasons—set out for the benefit of our new and recent readers—why our magazine carries a list of consultants. We repeat that our listing of the names of these friends and colleagues is made in appreciation of their valued services, and certainly not as an idle exercise in name dropping or window dressing.

Our thanks are extended too to John Lade for his seventeen years of service as Company Secretary and for his pioneering contributions, to our first Editor, Derek D. Dempster, who still serves as a director, and to Miss Eileen Buckle for her five years' "hard labour" of secretarial and editorial assistance and, in addition, for her work as assistant editor of FSR Case Histories.

This then is the team which has done so much to maintain the high standards of our publications, and to promote the acceptance of the subject as one that is respectable and worthy of serious scientific study.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: PRICE INCREASES

Sadly, we live in an age of tearaway inflation, and regret that we are obliged to increase the prices of our journals with effect from July 1972. Printing costs are rising by 10%; home postage rates have already risen, the 4-oz. rate having jumped by 40%.

From, and including, the issue for July/August 1972 the home and overseas subscription rates for Flying Saucer Review will be £2·10 per annum (35 pence a copy) or US\$5·60 per annum.*

From, and including, Supplement 11, the home and overseas subscription rate for FSR Case Histories will be £1.44 per annum (24 pence per copy) or US\$3.90 per annum.*

* These rates cover bank exchange charges on dollar cheques.

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THE UFOs AND HISTORY

Reflections on a programme of possible research

Aimé Michel

Translation: Gordon Creighton.

ET us suppose that a mind as superior to the human mind as the latter is superior to animal mind should manifest itself in our environment: how would we be

able to study it?

The first thing that is obvious is that we would have to abandon the idea of defining its manifestations within the framework of our own thinking* and, consequently, quit calling it "mind"; and if, for reasons of convenience, we were to go on calling it "mind", we ought never to forget that it could manifest itself outside the limits of what we call "mind", just as our own mind manifests itself outside the limits of instinct;

2. Consequently we would not be able to discard the hypothesis that this other "mind" might be capable of manifesting itself to us in frameworks pertaining to categories that are not psychological for us; for example, the manifestations might be within the framework of what we call physics, or of what we call physiology.

etc., etc.

3. As a result, we would be obliged to learn not to discard any possibility, even though it be absurd; on the other hand, as a corollary, we would also be obliged

to doubt everything.

4. We would also be obliged to learn not to accept any proofs except within the particular framework in which they are discovered and demonstrated, since the deeper-lying structures of a supposedly super-psychological phenomenon would always escape our comprehension.

II. The Application

In the light of this, here are a few remarks on three pieces of research in which I have been engaged, namely: (a) the palaeolithic drawings showing UFO shapes; (b) the case of Dr. "X"; and (c) the case of Monsieur Vincent.†

1. Nothing can guarantee us against the possibility that these three investigations may lead us up false trails. This would be somewhat discouraging only for those who have not grasped that Ufology, by its very definition, is the most difficult, and intellectually the

these three investigations (or other enquiries of a like nature) run the risk of leading us lie in the domain of the hypothetical: but the facts of the matter are certain. It is

most dangerous, of all researches. 2. However, the false trails along which each of

us are in the form of UFOs; it is certain that the story of Dr. "X" reveals an infrastructure which is arithmetically demonstrable; it is certain that Monsieur Vincent was born on the Bavic Line, that he vanished for two years of his life, and that he was one of the most eminent men of the XVIIth century; it is certain that the Bavic Line passes over the valley of La Vézère. where the most important sites of the Upper Palaeolithic are located.

certain that the palaeolithic drawings being studied by

It is no less certain that all these facts suggest certain hypotheses, such as: that Bavic represents a privileged zone of activity for the unknown "mind" and for the latter's intervention in the history of mankind; that this unknown "mind" knows our thoughts; it acts upon them, it acts upon our bodies, upon our own activities, and so on.

- 3. Our first methodological problem is consequently the problem of knowing how to select, from among our various hypotheses, only ideas for new research, without allowing ourselves to be led away into interpreting what is really happening in terms of those hypotheses. For what is really happening is perhaps hopelessly incomprehensible for us.
- In the precise cases of these three investigations in question, our hypotheses invite exploration in a certain number of directions, viz.:
 - (a) research concerning the great men who were born along the Bavic Line, and study of their effects on History (for example, Pasteur was born on the Bavic Line, at Dôle¶;

(b) similar research on the great historical events

that have occurred along Bavic;

research to ascertain whether those great men and those historic events have inflected human evolution and, if the answer is yes, then in what senses have they done so. It will be noted that, should a positive result be arrived at, it would be of very great interest indeed in the light of the graph established by de Cayeux. § Were it to be proved that what has happened along Bavic has influenced Human History in a non-random fashion, then this would mean that the unknown "mind" has been watching over us ever since our animal origins, influencing us in such a manner that our evolution shall always obey the exponential acceleration of progress. Taking into consideration the discontinuity foreseen for the XXIst century in de Cayeux's graph, it would also mean that the action of this unknown "mind" on us has been preparing us, for millions of years past, for an event which will occur in the lifetime of our children, and will lead to a metamorphosis of our species.

EDITOR'S NOTE: For (a) see Palaeolithic UFO-Shapes by Aimé Michel in FSR Vol. 15, No. 6, November/December 1969; (b) see *The Strange Case of Dr.* "X" (Part I) by Aimé Michel in FSR Special Issue No. 3 UFO PERCIPIENTS, and Part II in FSR Vol. 17, No. 6, November/December 1971; (c) see An Enigmatic Figure of the XVIIth Century by Aimé Michel in FSR Vol. 18, No. 2, March/April 1972.

UFOs WITH MULTIPLE BEAMS OF LIGHT

Gordon Creighton

ALL who are familiar with the "UFO Phenomenon" know that one of its persistent features—indeed perhaps its absolutely central feature—relates to light: directed beams of light; lights and illuminations moving through sequences of colour-change; coherent, "tubular", laser-like beams that, from landed objects, sweep and probe the countryside, often up to distances of as much as one or two kilometres; beams of light on which entities allegedly descend and then return to their hovering craft; light beams that bend (more about this in the near future); corona-like discharges of light from the surfaces of what seem to be metallic vessels. And so on. There seem to be no limits to the gamut of lightphenomena allegedly associated with UFOs. If we understood more about light than we do at present, would we perhaps understand more about UFOs, and about their method of propulsion?

Many other reports emphasise moreover that there are entities which use beams of light or luminous objects or globes as a means of controlling the minds

The UFOs and History

(Continued from page 3)

Finally, it would lend some sort of meaning to many puzzling and disturbing things that are at this very moment taking place before our eyes. And, maybe, right at the outset, it would lend some meaning to the reported appearances, at the close of the XXth century, of the UFOs.

Notes

- * See *Project Dick*, FSR Vol. 18, No. 1 (January/February 1972).
- ¶ But —who knows—couldn't it perhaps be *not* the place of birth, but the place of procreation, that is decisive?

In the case of Saint Vincent, his parents were poor peasants, who never travelled, so that he certainly must have been procreated in their home, and therefore right on the *Bavic Line*.

But what about other cases? I should, for example, be interested to know the true facts about such a figure as Mozart! Can anybody tell us, I wonder, precisely where it was that Leopold Mozart and his wife "laid the keel" of the little Wolfgang Amadeus?

See André de Cayeux: La Science de la Terre (Bordas, Paris, 1969) and, in particular, his chronological Chart of the Evolution of Human Cultures which I have quoted in my earlier article Project Dick (in FSR Vol. 18, No. 1).

Since I wrote *Project Dick* I have received (from Russia) further material in support of the thesis of de Cayeux, and I shall be grateful if readers of FSR will inform me of any similar supporting evidence from English and American sources.

of the humans who encounter them; to cause dogs and other animals to doze off or become entranced, as at Trancas and elsewhere, or to levitate their human victims into the air, as at Itaperuna. And there are beams of light that kill or maim.

A few reports are of daytime sightings, in which strange beams of light (or some other sort of radiation?) pour down upon the earth from the mystery objects in our skies. In some of these cases, no such beams or rays, indeed no UFO, are seen by the percipient, who only becomes aware that there is something odd about his photographs when he has had them developed and finds that they seem to reveal "craft" or "beams" or "radiations" of which he had had no inkling at the time. Frequently of course there is a good explanation—and a valid one—such as lens-flare, double exposure, chemical fault, etc. Obviously we are only going to be interested in cases where none of these explanations help. Here are three such cases, one in daylight, and two at night.

I. The Minas Gerais Cases

No. 36 of Dr. W. Buhler's "Brazilian Cases in 1968 and 1969, Part 2" (issued in FSR Case Histories, No. 3 of February 1971, page 11), gives a sketch from the Brazilian newspaper Correio Braziliense of July 13, 1969, to illustrate the lenticular or cigar-shaped objects from which Sr. Ubaldo Rosas saw powerful beams of light pouring down as he was driving at night along a road near Coromandel, State of Minas Gerais, in the first half of September 1968.

II. The French Case in Lot-et-Garonne

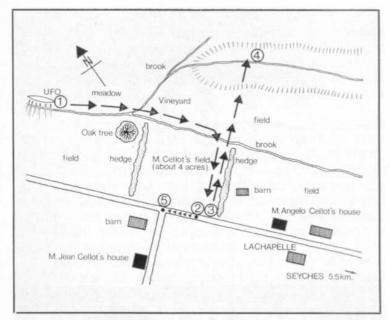
For the details of this most remarkable recent case we are greatly indebted to Col. Pierre Berton and Monsieur René Fouéré, Secrétaire Général of the French Investigatory Group G.E.P.A., whose excellent *Phénomènes Spatiaux* No. 30 (December 1971) contains an account written by Colonel Berton at M. Fouéré's special request.

Accompanied by two officers of the Gendarmerie, the Colonel interviewed the eyewitness only a week after the event and was able to produce an exemplary report of great clarity and thoroughness.

The date of the sighting was on the night of Saturday-Sunday, November 13-14, 1971, and the first account of it appeared in the newspaper *La Dépêche du Midi* of November 19 under the headline: Farmer in Lot-et-Garonne Pursued By Mystery Machine.

The place was Lachapelle, a rural area some 12 kilometres to the north-east of Seyches, in the arron-dissement of Marmande, Département of Lot-et-Garonne

At about 9.00 p.m. on Saturday, November 13, the



Key: 1. The point where the object appeared and the start of its trajectory.

The spot where the tractor was stopped by M. Cellot.

3. The point where the object stopped.

 The point where object disappeared behind crest.

5. The point to which M. Cellot ran.

farmer Angelo Cellot climbed on to his tractor and set about ploughing his field, about 4 hectares in extent, which adjoins his home and has a frontage of some 200 metres on the minor local road linking Lachapelle to Saint-Avit (see sketch map).

Farmer Cellot's tractor is fitted with two front headlights and a rear light—and all of them are on. In addition, he has an adjustable spotlight.

At about 1.50 in the morning (November 14), just when he has almost finished the work, his attention is caught by a light which seems to come from a big head-lamp and to be about a kilometre distant from him towards the north-west. This light is partly hidden by trees, and he decides that it must probably be some other farmer who, like himself, is doing a bit of night-ploughing with his tractor, and so pays no more heed to it.

But later, as he is driving his tractor downhill towards the little stream which is the northern boundary of his field, he again notices the light and realises that it is slowly coming towards him, that it is not on the ground, and that there is a small red light to the right of it. As the noise of his tractor prevents him from hearing anything, he assumes it must be a helicopter that is approaching, with the red light fixed on the tip of its tail.

He has now finished his furrow and is about to work his way back up the slope towards the road. As the object is still getting nearer, he turns round several times to take a better look at it, and he puts his adjustable spotlight on to it, so as to be able to identify what it is.

But the object is now only about 40 metres above him, right overhead, and it is travelling at approximately the same speed as his tractor (5 km.p.h.). It is as bright as daylight, and his tractor is lit up by a powerful yellow light that seems to be coming from a row of five powerful lamps. And the little red light is still there, about four or five metres to the right of the row of

yellow lamps, and in line with them.

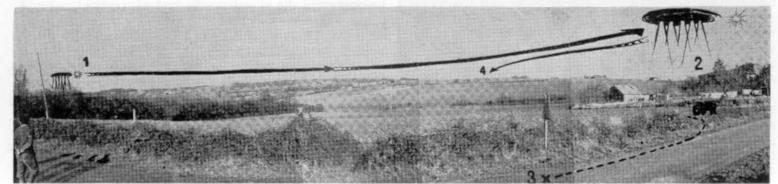
Puzzled, though not yet frightened, the witness again comes to the end of a furrow, up by the road, and he halts. And at that precise moment the object, which has become stationary above him, begins a slow descent, until it is perhaps ten or fifteen metres from the ground. Seized by sudden panic and thinking that an aircraft in difficulty is about to crash on top of him, M. Cellot changes into neutral, and, switching off neither engine nor lights, jumps down and dashes along the road towards brother Jean's house to give the alarm and get help should it be needed.³

But when he has got to about thirty metres from his tractor, he glances back and sees that the object is now climbing again⁴ and is moving away back along the same route by which it has arrived. So he decides not to call his brother, and returns to his tractor and switches off the engine and lights. The mystery object is some 50 metres from him, and to his extreme surprise he now realises that he hears no sound from it. It is in fact moving away in the most absolute silence.

Still withdrawing, and with the red light still on its right, the object is now over the little brook. Suddenly its light becomes more intense, as though some new lamps have been switched on aboard it. Then it vanishes from sight behind a small ridge.

It is all over. But, more upset, no doubt, than he will

From Phénomènes Spatiaux No. 30: panoramic photographs of the district, with movements of the UFO drawn in



care to admit later to the investigators (or in front of his wife), M. Cellot has no more stomach for work, even though only thirty minutes more would see the end of it. He starts up his tractor again, with no difficulty, returns it to the barn, and goes to bed. The time is exactly 2.00 a.m.

The Witness

Monsieur Angelo Cellot, born in 1940, is a solidly built man (see photograph of him and his brother). He is of sound mind, talks freely without emphasis, but also without reticence.

As the Chief of the Brigade of Gendarmes at Seyches confirms, M. Cellot enjoys in the neighbourhood the reputation of a most excellent citizen. (He did his military service in the 126th Infantry Regiment at Brive, and he has been accustomed to keeping watch at night and being on sentry duty.) He enjoys likewise the reputation of a good husband and good father. He is sober and hardworking. He does not tell his wife about the incident until next morning, November 14.

He has never previously seen such phenomena, and he has read nothing on the subject. Naturally he has heard talk of "flying saucers", just as everyone else has, but he "does not believe in them."

He states that the machine did not move in a straight line towards him, but zig-zagged slightly. It "floated", he says.

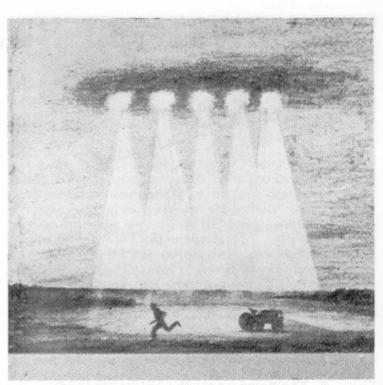
As for the red light, while it always remained at the same distance from the yellow lights, it did not seem to him to be travelling at exactly the same speed as they were. In his opinion, the length of the object, inclusive of the red light, could have been about ten metres.

The Terrain

The region is broken up by a series of small, relatively



Angelo Cellot, left, with his brother



The original of this drawing in Phénomènes Spatiaux included the red light. This, with the photographs on page 5, provided the inspiration for Terence Collins' cover illustration

steep valleys, and has a number of points—Lachapelle in particular—from which one can see as far as eight or ten kilometres around. A high voltage power-line is visible from Lachapelle, but it is several kilometres distant. Most of the land hereabouts is under crops, and there are a few vineyards and a few pastures. The fields are divided by natural hedges, and this feature gives the region a wooded aspect.

Monsieur Cellot's field slopes away fairly steeply towards the North, that is to say from the road down to the brook, and then the ground rises quite sharply again towards the little crest (there is a macadamised road there) where the object vanished.

The tractor has a 12-volt electrical system.

The adjustable spotlight (white light) is of 45 watts. No residual magnetism was detectable by compass in the field on November 30.

M. Cellot has been asked to watch how the wheat in his field (sown *since* November 14) develops, and whether there is any difference between the wheat on that part of the field that was illuminated by the flying object, and the wheat on the rest of the field.

The Weather

The weather at the time was misty, indeed a fine drizzle was falling.

It had rained on the afternoon of November 13, and there would be rain again next morning, November 14, after the happening.

But there was no wind at the time of the sighting, the sky was overcast, with no stars, and there was no Moon.

(The November New Moon fell on the 18th.)

The Flying Object

The light was too intense throughout the episode for the witness to be able to make out the slightest outline of any cabin. All he was aware of was the dazzling brightness, which in any case was only of very short duration, and he has felt no other physical or mental effects since.

According to him, the lamps or projectors throwing the beams of yellow light were in a row (perhaps on a slight curve?) and the luminous beams from them, which were in the shape of clear-cut cones, nevertheless produced only one single illuminated area on the ground. The red light, always to the right of the five yellow lights and at the same height, was at a distance from them which he estimated to be approximately equal to the length of the row of projectors.

Colonel Berton made a sketch while with Monsieur Cellot, and the latter agreed that it was a good

rendering.

Incidentally, it is to be noted that since the episode M. Cellot has continued to work alone in his fields at night.

Further Eyewitnesses

M. Angelo Cellot's brother, Jean, also married and with a family, lives, as mentioned, some 200 metres down the road at Lachapelle from Angelo. Like Angelo, Jean is a solid, jovial peasant, who seems perfectly sane

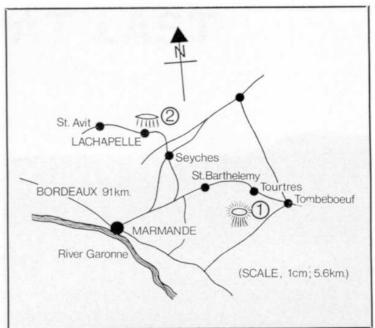
and balanced. However, he saw nothing.

The report in the Dépêche du Midi mentioned an account given by another inhabitant of Lachapelle, namely Monsieur Théo Tyce, who allegedly had seen a similar phenomenon, "several days earlier." This statement is however incorrect. What M. Tyce had seen was an immense red ball, of which he had not breathed a word to anybody until now, but he had seen it not a few days before, but four years before. Colonel Berton therefore did not interview M. Théo Tyce.

On the other hand, M. Angelo Cellot reports that, on the same day as his own experience, Saturday, November 13, an inhabitant of the village of Tourtres saw a strange luminous object in the sky. This witness is Monsieur Hubert Vinsonneau, aged about 40, a cousin of the Cellots and son of the major of Tourtres, which is a small village near Tombeboeuf, some 15 km. to the south-east of Lachapelle. Col. Berton did question him, and his statement is as follows:

"At about 8.00 p.m. on Saturday, November 13, I was working with my tractor, with my lights on, in a field of mine situated about 500 metres to the south of Tourtres, when, through the trees, in the direction of Saint-Barthélemy-D'Agenais (another village about 5 km. to the northwest) I saw a bright stationary light such as might have come from the headlights of another tractor. I consequently paid no further heed to it at the time.

"Half-an-hour later, when I had returned to my home, which is half-way up the slope of the rise (177 m.) on which Tourtres stands, I saw the same light again, still in the direction of Saint-Barthélemy, but was surprised to see now that it was not on the ground, but silhouetted against the sky above the horizon, still



Key: 1. Location of object observed at 8.00 p.m. on 13th November, 1971.

Location of object observed at 2.00 p.m. on 14th November, 1971.

stationary, and very bright. The object was emitting a conical beam of light towards the ground, like a very big head-lamp. After watching it for several minutes, and noting that it did not move, I paid no further heed to it.

"Hearing several days later however about what my cousin Cellot had seen, I have decided that I must in fact have seen the same object as he did."

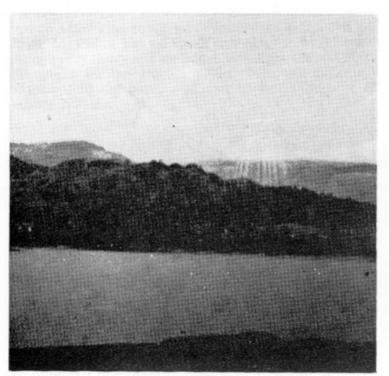
III. The Lake Windermere Case

This highly interesting case occurred in August 1963, when a gentleman who is now a cameraman with the BBC's Television Service was at Lake Windermere (Lake District, North-West England). His name and address are known to us, and the matter was first brought to our attention by one of his BBC colleagues, Mr. C. B. Fox of Rickmansworth, who is known to me personally and who vouches absolutely for the genuineness of the whole affair.

In a letter dated December 2, 1970, Mr. Fox wrote to me as follows:

"I would like you to know that I have utter faith in the honesty and integrity of my friend and colleague who took this photo. He was sitting in his stationary car beside Lake Windermere in August 1963, and took the photo through the open car window with a simple *Brownie* box camera. The film was Kodak 2‡" square transparency positive. The film was processed by Kodak Ltd. from the original transparency (which my friend still has somewhere in the house and which he is still trying to trace).

"When developed, the picture showed what appear to be two horizontal white objects from which beams of light or rays are shooting down towards the ground, over or beyond the Lake. And at this point I must emphasise that, when taking the photograph of the Lake



Two UFOs over Lake Windermere, taken in August 1963

scene, my friend had of course observed none of these 'objects' or these 'beams'.

"The transparency was shown to the *Daily Express*, who blew up the picture to $10'' \times 8''$ and made black and white prints of it at that size, showing the 'objects' and the 'rays' or 'beams' very clearly indeed, but their technical experts could find no explanation for the picture, and neither could Kodak.

"I only learnt of the existence of the photo some years later, when we were together in the BBC Television Studios and the matter of UFOs was mentioned. I said that I was interested in UFOs, and he told me of this photo, and agreed to bring it for my inspection.

"I am familiar with most of the usual photographic faults, such as lens-flares, hairs on emulsion, reticulation, chemical errors in processing, temperature effects, double exposure, etc., but none of these seem to apply here, and in my experience this photo is quite unique.

"From my own close inspection of the photo three points emerge:

- (1) I am *convinced* that the picture is not faked in any way.
- (2) The 'rays' show some slight 'barrel' distortion, in keeping with the effects of a simple, two-element lens system.
- (3) There seems to be very close correlation between the two horizontal white 'objects' and the number and the disposition of the 'rays'—and this would be most unlikely had a chemical or processing fault been involved. (This has already

been ruled out by Kodak.)
"The rest is pure conjecture, and I shall be very interested to have your observations."

(Signed) "C. B. FOX."

I understand from Mr. Fox that his colleague who took the photograph was, until recently, working in Germany for BBC Television. Mr. Fox said that, so far as he knew, the transparency had not yet been traced.

In the meantime, feeling that this was a promising case and wishing to avoid delay, I took the black and white print, as well as a coloured one supplied by Mr. Fox, to Mr. Percy Hennell for scrutiny. After his usual careful examination and consideration of the prints, Mr. Hennell tells me that he can find no evidence that any of the explanations listed above can account for what we see in the picture. He is consequently of the opinion that, whatever these "objects" and these "rays" may be, the picture is entirely genuine and is not a concocted job.

(At this point I may emphasise that we are dealing here not with the BBC—regarding whom one may or may not have by now some pretty clear conclusions—but with two gentlemen, in their private capacities, who merely happen to be BBC employees.)

Notes and Comments (by Gordon Creighton)

¹ Note the presence of two members of the Gendarmerie!

² The coordinates for Seyches are: 44° 34′ N. Latitude;

0° 19' E. Longitude.

- At this point, who will not be recalling the Brazilian A.V.B.? He too was ploughing with a tractor, and also at night, between 1.00 and 2.00 o'clock (October 15, 1957—in other words, in the same season of the year, though in a different hemisphere). There does not seem to be much indication of similarity between the craft involved, for A.V.B. made no mention of any row of lights beneath the machine, but only of one great red headlight on its front.
- ⁴ Monsieur Cellot was 31 years old—quite a bit older than A.V.B., who was only 23. Could the Frenchman have been too old, at 31, for their purposes? Is this why, having taken a close look at him from above, they did not come down and grab him as they grabbed A.V.B.?

GEPA (and *Phénomènes Spatiaux*) **ADDRESS:** M. René Fouéré, 69 rue de la Tombe-Issoire, Paris 14e, France.

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BRAZIL LEARNS AT LAST ABOUT A.V.B.

Gordon Creighton

AS I mentioned in the opening paragraph of my account of the famous case of the Brazilian farmer Antônio Villas Boas, there was one curious and significant fact -namely that, although Brazil's leading magazine O Cruzeiro did publish the full story (eight years after it had happened), this occurred solely in the *Spanish* language edition.² This edition obviously does not circulate in Brazil at all. but in Argentina, where it is printed, and in the neighbouring republics of Spanish speech. The business of A.V.B.* has therefore remained unknown to the Brazilian public, despite the fact that Sr. João Martins, the author of the Spanish article, is one of Brazil's most distinguished journalists and an ace reporter for O Cruzeiro. He is indeed perhaps the Brazilian newspaperman who is best known throughout the world, having done reportages in many lands. And, be it noted, it was he himself who, with the late Dr. Olavo Fontes and an unnamed representative of the Brazilian Military Intelligence,3 actually conducted the whole enquiry into Villas Boas' story and interviewed the farmer and tested him at great length.

But now at last, no less than fourteen years after the disturbing A.V.B. event, João Martins is apparently permitted to come clean with it, and the Rio Sunday review, *Domingo Ilustrado*, for October 10, 1971, prints the story, in Portuguese, though admittedly much abridged for reasons of space.

I have checked the text of it very carefully, and find that it is a précis of the text from which I made my translation, that both bear the date February 22, 1958, and that therefore (disregarding the abridgement) they are identical. As it is an abridgement of the text translated by me early in 1966 and now available in *The Humanoids*, there is no need to

concern oneself with it here. I shall consequently confine myself to giving below, in translation, the title of João Martins' article, the gist of his introductory paragraphs and the final paragraphs in which he states his conclusions.

The article is accompanied by a number of photographs of Antônio Villas Boas, copies of some of which have been in my files for a long time past. There is also one of the five well-known UFO photographs secured by João Martins and his colleague Ed Keffel at Lovers' Island, Barra da Tijuca, near Rio de Janeiro on May 7, 1952, and one of Barauna's famous photos of the UFO seen over the Ilha da Trindade from the Brazilian warship Almirante Saldanha. There is also a reproduction of the writing 5 that A.V.B. says he saw inside the landed machine into which he was taken, and a photograph of his wooden model 6 of his small, grey-uniformed and helmeted captors. One of the photographs shows him having his blood pressure checked by Dr. Olavo Fontes.

The Title

AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS, A REVELA-TION OF THE FANTASTIC: SAUCER MAKES RACIAL TEST, USING A MAN AS A GUINEA-PIG

Report by João Martins

The Introduction

"The case that I am now about to relate is the most fantastic and at the same time the most convincing of all the stories of direct contact with the crews of 'flying saucers' that I have investigated personally. I have never published it in Portuguese before. There exists only a version of it in Spanish, and renderings of it, abbreviated and in some cases incorrect, in foreign books and reviews? specialising in the subject.

NOTE by Editor of Domingo Ilustrado: "For about twenty years past Joáo Martins has been investigating the enigma of the flying saucers. A reporter of the very top rank, he only now reveals for the first time to the Brazilian public the most impressive of his investigations in the realms of Space mystery. The whole life of the central personage in this episode was dissected and analysed through and through. Beyond any doubt whatsoever-this was proved clinically-he was a normal man. But it was also established clinically that, present in this man, were the traces left on his organism by something that our Science is unable to identify.

"The reporter is Joáo Martins himself. In this, as in Joáo Martins' previous pieces of reportage, he gives no final or definite conclusions. He merely presents the facts. And these facts confront us once again with the challenging enigma of the flying saucers."

"The reason why the A.V.B. case was kept unpublished for so long and withheld from the public at large is simply that I wanted to be absolutely sure that, if anyone came forward telling of a similar case, it would not be due to any conscious or unconscious suggestion caused by my Report. A number of years have now passed and, so far as I am aware, there have been no other

^{*} EDITOR'S NOTE: News of this case first reached us via our correspondent Dr. W. Buhler, in 1962, in whose report the witness was referred to only by his initials "A.V.B." In our first published version of the case in January 1965, we gave him the name "Adhemar"—for easier reading—but no sooner had this been done than the O Cruzeiro articles arrived revealing his full name, Antônio Villas Boas.