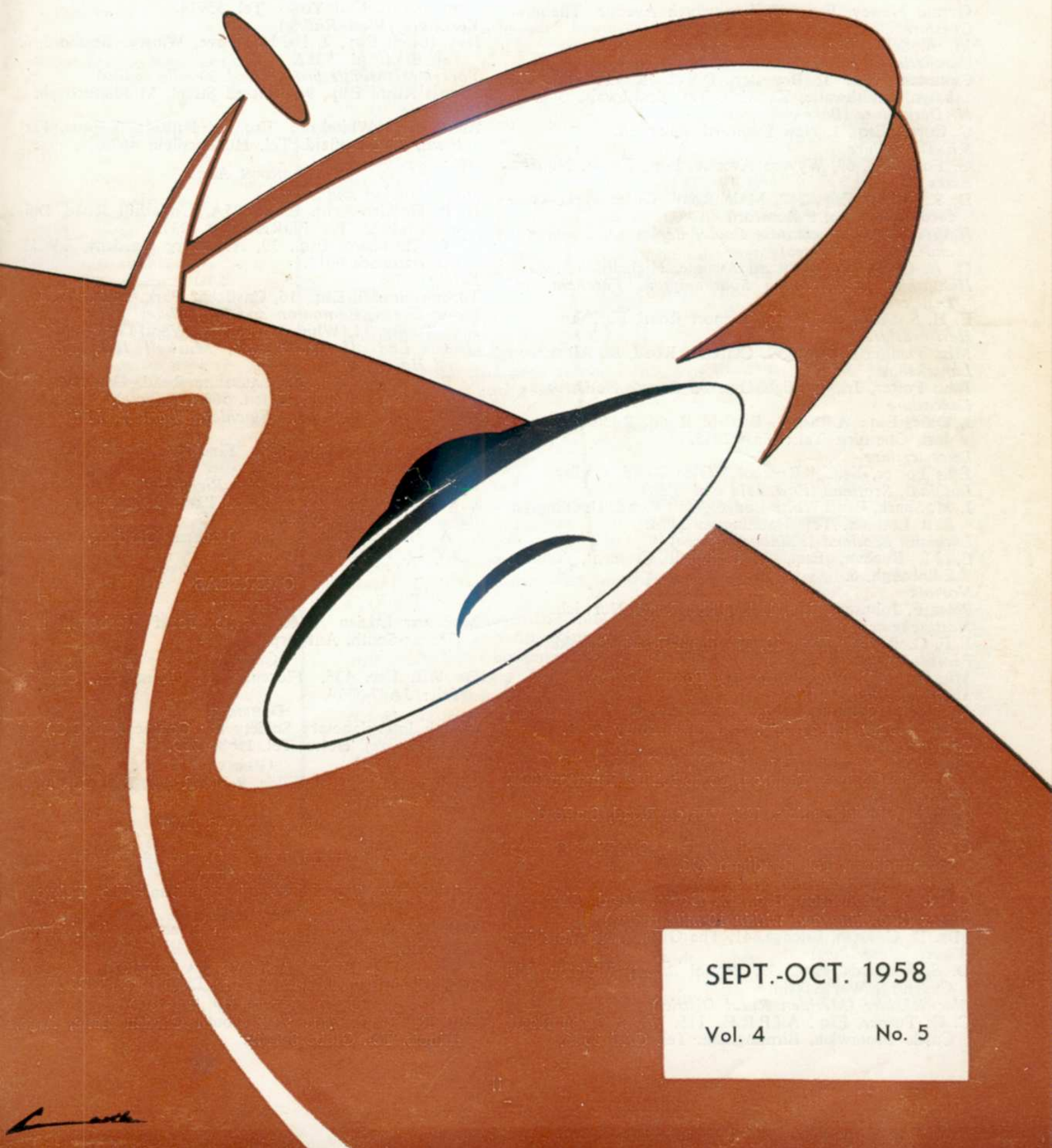


FLYING SAUCER

REVIEW



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Edited by

The Hon.
Brinsley le Poer Trench

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THOSE people who have studied and evaluated the evidence for the reality of flying saucers have come to the conclusion, like FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, that these craft do exist; that they are intelligently controlled and do come from other worlds. The evidence is overwhelming. These objects have now been seen by tens of thousands of people over every country in the world for the last ten years. Eye-witnesses include numerous airline and service pilots, ships' officers, coastguards, police and other trained observers (see impressive list in our May-June issue). Saucers have been frequently tracked on radar, photographed hundreds of times, and filmed on many occasions.

The most important question at the moment is why do the authorities in the face of all this evidence, and much more that they must have themselves, persistently withhold this vital information from the public? The obvious answer that comes to most people's minds is fear of panic. The old story of the chaos and fear that resulted from the broadcast some years ago in the U.S. by Orson Welles in "War of the Worlds" is usually brought forward as an example. Mr. George Adamski, well-known saucer author, recently hinted that the U.S. Air Force had on several occasions tried to break the tremendous news, but that the present state of public understanding and general unpreparedness had caused them to have second thoughts.

A possible test of public reaction may have been the recent documentary film, *Unidentified Flying Objects*, which was prepared with the co-operation of the U.S. Air Force, and actually showed two short films of UFOs which had been kept classified up till their inclusion in the film. This picture, although extremely well done and of the greatest importance, was a box office flop in Britain. This may have indicated that the public were not sufficiently alive to the subject for the divulging of such tremendous news. Furthermore, only recently, the London *Daily Telegraph* reported panic after another space fiction broadcast, this time in Portugal.

However, if the authorities have been really sincere in their intentions to give out the truth, then their public relations work in preparing the public has been lamentable and very inadequate. The general public has been fed on stories of space monsters and Martians with death rays, both depicted on the cinema and in cartoons. No, there must be some other reason as to why the truth about flying saucers has not yet been announced.

About five years ago, a scientific panel met at the request of the U.S. Government. They stated in their findings, dated January 17, 1953, that the saucers were not hostile. This report was not released until April 9, 1958, by the U.S.A.F. (see last issue). Therefore, if there is no reason to fear the saucers, why may we not be told the truth and why could not the public (in the five years since 1953) have been gradually educated to the concept of outer space visitors? There is only one course open to us. The people themselves must redouble their efforts to spread the news about the coming of the space people. All those who have claimed contact with the visitors were told that it is not in accord with universal law for them to interfere in the evolution of others, so they will not come in openly until invited. When the people accept the reality of the space visitors in their consciousness, then the latter may come among us openly. Nothing is impossible under God's Law.

MONGUZZI TAKES SAUCER PHOTOS OF THE CENTURY

By Lou Zinstag

IN 1952 Giampiero Monguzzi worked as an engineer at Monza, near Milan. He was a member of the Edison Society of Italy. On July 31 that year he went climbing in the Bernina Mountains, together with his wife. At about 9.30 a.m. one morning, both of them suddenly saw lying on a glacier a thing they could not help but call a flying saucer, although up to that moment they had scoffed at the term as meaning some kind of American hoax. Both of them stood on the other side

of the glacier to the strange object. Monguzzi very much wanted to cross the glacier to get nearer to the thing. But his wife was terribly frightened and prevented him, so he stayed where he was and took a series of seven pictures.

The first (top of facing page) shows the saucer a bit tilted to one side, with an aerial sticking out of it; the second (this page) shows it in a more straightened position, with a man appearing to one side. He is wearing a kind of diving suit with a headpiece which hid his head. Monguzzi judged his appearance and size as being that of an ordinary man wearing a space suit. In his right hand he carried some kind of torch light with which he seemed to inspect his ship. On his back he carried a contraption, very much like a "walkie-talkie" with another aerial or antenna rising from it. He slowly walked around the saucer while Monguzzi took three other pictures. Then he disappeared behind the saucer. The aerial was drawn in and the ship took off, without noise and rather quickly. Monguzzi was lucky enough to take two other excellent photos of the ship's departure.

The whole procedure had lasted only a few minutes. Very likely, if Monguzzi had run over to it he would have ruined the chance to make these unique pictures. He and his wife went to Milan feeling certain of having taken the pictures of the year and planning to sell them at a good price. The engineer showed them to his friends, to his manager, and to some newspaper men. But nobody believed him (remember, it was 1952). They all felt sure they had to deal with very clever fakes. A violent controversy arose in the Edison Society with the result that Monguzzi lost his membership, and later on his job, since his manager was a leading member of the society.



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