Heinola. The male humanoid was more than two metres tall. He handed Aarno a green pen. Aarno started to ask questions but the figure just 'floated away' and disappeared. The pen was said to have been left in the care of a Finnish researcher for further investigations but, wrote Aarno, he regretted he had done this.

The next part of this article will contain details of the things the humanoids are stated to have told Aarno, and there are details of further encounters . . . including a possible abduction.

References

- World round-up feature: "Strange events in the snow" attributed to S-O. Fredrikson, in FSR 3/1970, pp 23-24
- S-O. Fredrikson: "Finnish encounter in the snow" in FSR 4/70, pp 31-32.
- S-O. Fredrikson: "A humanoid was seen at Imjärvi" in FSR 5/70, pp 14-18.
- 4. S-O. Fredrikson: "More on the Imjärvi case" in FSR 6/70, p 22.
- Bo Ahlqvist: "Här mötte vi varelsen fran rymden," Fib-Aktuellt 26/1970, pp 12-15.

FSR BOOKSHELF — 5

New UFO books reviewed by...

Janet & Colin Bord

FROM the number of books that have been published on the "ancient astronauts" theme over the last few years, one might think the subject would by now have been exhausted, but not yet, it seems. Despite the severe and apparently unanswerable criticisms made of *Chariots of the Gods?* and his later books, Erich von Däniken has come bouncing back with volume 7, Signs of the Gods? (Souvenir Press hardback, £5.95). This time he tackles the Ark of the Covenant; test-tube babies, genetics and cloning; Malta's stone "cart ruts" and prehistoric remains; standing stones in Brittany; solar and laser technology; the geometry of Greek temples; signs on mountain sides; the ruins of Zimbabwe; ancient kings; and other mysteries.

In the final chapter he speaks out against some of his critics. Intelligent speculation is necessary in a free world, but it should be based on established fact, a point too often ignored by writers on "ancient astronauts." If the devotees of von Däniken would also read books by his critics, they would be better equipped to make a balanced judgement of his claims.

Another recent publication in this field is Maurice Chatelain's book Our Ancestors Came From Outer Space (Arthur Barker hardback, £5.95; Pan paperback, £1.25). The author was an aerospace electronics engineer, and his technical leaning is evident in his book, which contains speculation backed up by figures. Chatelain believes that our early ancestors "possessed amazingly precise scientific knowledge" which was "given to mankind by extraterrestrial astronauts" (p.213). Although his evidence comes in numerical form, the book is written for the non-specialist. As with all "ancient astronaut" books, which are invariably wide-ranging, we cannot attempt a subject-by-subject assessment of its validity; but we always look to see what is said about leys, a subject we have studied. Chatelain makes three statements for which we would like to know his sources of information: "These ley lines, when photographed from high altitude, show up quite clearly as they can be detected by lusher vegetation and electro-magnetic radiations interfering with radio waves. Also exposures on

photographic film over these ley lines tend to get fogged by some radiation. . . And flying saucers frequently follow these lines in their flights." (p.90) The facts here are clearly overstated, if not actually false, and this evidence of this author's unreliability suggests that the rest of the book should be read with caution.

"Ancient astronauts" writers often include the famous Nasca lines in the Peruvian Andes as evidence for early visits by extra-terrestrials, and von Däniken likened the lines to airport runways. (As Clifford Wilson asked in his UFOs and Their Mission Impossible: "Why 37-mile long landing strips? What was the braking system?") The huge designs drawn out on the desert floor have provided "South America's most amazing archaeological mystery," and Tony Morrison determined to explore the mystery. His resulting book, Pathways to the Gods (Paladin paperback, £2.95), makes compulsive reading. It is scholarly but readable, head and shoulders above even the best "ancient astronauts" literature, and incorporates Dr Gerald Hawkins' astronomical study of the site. This recommended book is also heavily and relevantly illustrated, while Chatelain's book has less than 10 photographs plus diagrams, and von Däniken's has about 50 photographs, some of poor quality.

Ronald Story's The Space-Gods Revealed (1977) was a critical investigation of some of von Däniken's claims, and Story evidently felt that more could be said, since he has now written a second volume, Guardians of the Universe? (New English Library hardback, £5.95, illustrated). The main subjects demystified are biblical stories like Sodom and Gomorrah, Ezekiel's wheels, the Ark of the Covenant; Mexican and South American mysteries like the Palenque 'astronaut' and the Nasca 'spaceport'; the pyramids; and Easter Island. Story also makes the important point that a number of writers preceded von Däniken in the ancient astronauts field; and he convincingly breaks down Robert K. G. Temple's seemingly cast-iron case presented in The Sirius Mystery (1976).

At the end of his book Story introduces 20th-century UFO data. Discussion of Jung's theories and contactees is followed by a chapter summing up the nature of the UFO phenomenon. Since, despite their apparent connection with ancient astronauts, today's UFOs are largely ignored by ancient astronaut writers (perhaps because the behaviour of the UFO occupants does not fit in with theories of ancient astronaut intervention aeons ago), this rather general UFO discussion seems out of place here. Otherwise the book is recommended to all who have ever considered the ancient astronaut theory feasible.

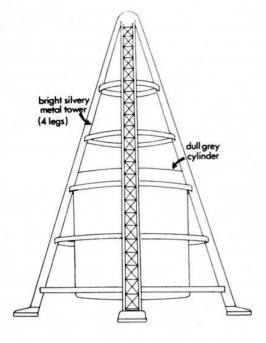
"Great Mysteries Re-examined" is the subtitle of Charles J. Cazeau and Stuart D. Scott, Jr's book Exploring the Unknown (Plenum Press hardback, \$15.95; available from the publishers at 227 West 17th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011, U.S.A. Purchasers outside the U.S.A. should add 20%). The mysteries they deal with are the migration of ancient civilizations (including Vikings in America), archaeological mysteries (like Mystery Hill, Stonehenge, the Pyramids), ancient astronauts, UFOs, Easter Island, Bermuda Triangle, Atlantis, monsters (especially the Loch Ness Monster and Bigfoot), astrology, Velikovsky, and Noah's Ark. This number of subjects covered in a 284-page book necessarily means that selected evidence is considered, and there are resulting gaps. The authors seem unaware of the statistical evidence in support of leys, and their Bigfoot and Nessie studies seem (judging by the bibliography) based on very little reading. So how can they conclude that Nessie is a giant eel, when they don't even appear to know about the incredible 1977 Shiels photographs?

Their coverage of archaeological and geological mysteries is somewhat better, since these are the authors'

own specialities. They only devote 15 pages to UFOs, and rightly conclude that "It is a long step from the proposition that unidentified objects can be seen in the sky to the conclusion that they are piloted by extraterrestrial beings," (p.97). But their coverage of UFOs is very "nuts and bolts," with entity sightings hardly mentioned, and esoteric theories ignored. So UFOs survive their critical scrutiny, and, perhaps surprisingly in view of their demolition of some of the other subjects in this book, they decide to "suspend judgment and accept UFOs, for the time being, as a great mystery of the earth," (p.103). As an antidote to "ancient astronaut" extravaganzas, this book is well worth reading — with the proviso that the authors are less reliable on monsters and have little of value to add to the great UFO debate.

The spate of abduction reports of recent years continues unabated from North America, and a recent one is reported in The Etherean Invasion written by APRO investigator John De Herrera (and available from the publishers, Hwong Publishing Company, 10353 Los Alamitos Blvd., Los Alamitos, CA 90720, U.S.A, price \$2.95 plus \$1.60 foreign postage). The close encounter concerns 24-year-old Brian Scott who in 1975 underwent hypnosis to recall the events which occurred in 1971. The case seems to be an ongoing one with many types of poltergeist phenomena manifesting around Scott in subsequent years. The investigation appears to have been inadequate, and some of the questioning of the hypnotised witness is a model of what to avoid. A confusing series of events is rendered even more incomprehensible by the unsatisfactory presentation of the material.

From this account Scott seems to be an unbalanced and unreliable character, and the story ends as he sets himself



A nuclear power station on the planet Janos (before the disaster) possibly of the order of 300 metres - 1000 feet in height

A Close Encounter of the Fourth Kind The Janos People Frank Johnson

Late one night in the summer of 1978 a family of three adults and two children were intercepted by a large spaceship in Oxfordshire, and were taken on board for a visit of nearly an hour, during which the flying saucer made a short flight.

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Neville Spearman Ltd The Priory Gate Friars Street, Sudbury, Suffolk up as a cosmic guru. Somewhere beneath all this there is an interesting case history for the psychiatrist and psychic investigator. Although the writing is too disorganised to appeal to a wide readership, this book may however be of interest to the specialist student of abduction literature.

Books dealing specifically with UFO occupants are surprisingly rare. We can only recall The Humanoids and a couple of books by the Lorenzens. Now French researcher Eric Zurcher has written Les Apparitions D'Humanoides (published by Editions Alain Lefeuvre, price not known; write to the publisher at 29, rue Pastorelli, 06000 Nice, France). It is subtitled "202 encounters of the third kind" (all in France), and Zurcher has meticulously divided and sub-divided his data so as to extract the maximum comparable information from it. We learn that there are eight main groups of entities (illustrated), that 79 of the encounters took place in the extra-ordinary year of 1954, that 25% of witnesses were children or students, and much other information relating to the entities themselves, their craft, the witnesses, the locations of the sightings, and so on. Comparisons are made with the creatures of folklore, with visions of the Virgin Mary, and with paranormal phenomena, and conclusions are drawn with reference to hypotheses such as the ETH (in French 'HET'). No stone seems to have been left unturned, and we can only wish that an English translation of this useful book was available for those many potential readers who will be discouraged by the thought of having to dust off their French dictionaries.

Full references are given, we are glad to see, but two notable omissions are an index, and full details of the 202 encounter cases. These are listed briefly in one line apiece, giving date, time, place, name of witness, and the author's main source of information. Ideally the details of each encounter should have been summarised as well, but we realise this could have added, at say four a page, 50 pages to an already full book of 328 pages. Nevertheless, this is a valuable book, and Zurcher's idea could usefully be taken up by researchers in other countries.

To read only UFO books is to have a blinkered outlook, especially in the 1980s when many researchers are realising that aspects of "paranormal" research contain clues to the nature of UFOs. Anyone wishing to widen their knowledge could do no better than start by obtaining the Society for Psychical Research's Study Guide No.4, Books on the Paranormal: An Introductory Guide which has been compiled by Nicholas Clark-Lowes, the S.P.R.'s Librarian (price £1/U.S. \$2.50 including postage, from The Secretary, S.P.R., 1 Adam & Eve

(Continued on page 27)

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.

C.U.N. address correction

Dear Sir, - With reference to FSR Vol. 25, No. 4, Page 6, may I state that the precise address of Italian Centro Ufologico Nazionale (C.U.N.) and of its official journal Notizario UFO for overseas contacts (Foreign Relations Secretariat) is as follows: C.U.N., Via Magenta 49, 10128 Torino, Italy.

Several publications did indeed refer to a Rome P.O. Box, which is not our address, but our publisher's one instead. As for the old "Via Vignola 3, 20136 Milano'' address (referred to in the same issue of FSR, Page 3), it is no longer operative, although mail will be forwarded to us from there.

Thanking you for this clarification, let me wish the best UFO magazine in the world another 25 years of life. With compliments,

Edoardo Russo, Foreign Liaison Officer, Centro Ufologico Nazionale, Via Magenta 49, 10128 Torino, Italy. June 11, 1980.

A complaint from **BUFORA** investigator

Dear Sir, — The highly imaginative and rambling account of the CE2 (Taylor Case) at Livingston by Messrs. Keatman and Collins includes an incidental comment that I was contacted by the press and that I stated that the phenomenon encountered was possibly ball lightning. The implication is that I

did nothing else.

In fact I have conducted a most thorough investigation of this case, and was at the scene of the incident the day after it occurred, before any snow fell. Thus, unlike Keatman and Collins, I saw the ground markings before they were permanently obliterated. A preliminary, but full and accurate account of the case can be seen in Journal of Transient Aerial Phenomena (Vol. 1/2; Mar 1980), but a full report will be available later as a BUFORA Case History. But my task was not made any easier by the unwarranted interference of so-called investigators from south of the border.

The attribution to me of a ball lightning explanation is apparantly derived from a report in The Sunday Express, which is not accurate and oversimplifies. Keatman and Collins have never checked this report with me, nor have they ever asked for my views on the matter. My personal views are not necessarily those of BUFORA. Yours faithfully

Stuart Campbell, Scottish Investigations Coordinator (BUFORA), 4 Dovecot Loan, Edinburgh EH14 2LT, Scotland.

Copyright to curb discussion?

Sir, - In light of what Jenny Randles has written concerning the aims of UFOIN (FSR.25.4.1979, pp28-29), I find it extraordinary that a UFOINsponsored report "Physical Assault by Unidentified Objects as Livingston," by Messrs. Keatman and Collins, which appears in FSR.25.6.1980, pp2-7, should be followed by a copyright claim on behalf of the investigators which also seeks to prevent public discussion of the material in the report.

As a member of UFOIN myself I do not recall the organisation vesting copy-