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ARTHUR CONSTANCE, whose articles have been appearing in *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* since its second issue, has probably been compared with more famous literary figures than any living author. Among the early reviews of his first book, *The Glazier*, Richard Church, in the *Sunday Times*, compared him with D. H. Lawrence, Herman Melville, Walt Whitman and Hazlitt. In the *Glasgow Herald* he was placed in such company as Turgenev, Samuel Butler, Sir Osbert Sitwell and Erasmus Darwin. Other reviewers compared him with Sir Edmund Gosse, R. Tressall (author of *The Ragged-trousered Philanthropists*) and George Gissing.

It is true that Arthur Constance has extraordinary versatility and writes so powerfully that it is difficult to classify him among authors. Yet in his latest book, *The Inexplicable Sky*, his style is peculiarly his own. The *Wolverhampton Express and Star* referred to *The Inexplicable Sky* as "something more than a mere survey of the heavens—it does not repeat the dull astronomical details usually found in text-books." Other reviewers have already praised this second book of our contributor as one evidencing extreme originality. The *Manchester Evening Chronicle*, for instance, says: "First of all, Mr. Constance, a prolific writer on the known and unknown contents of the heavens, is an iconoclast, but a constructive one. He tips the Cosmic High Priests from their pedestals, and seeks to present some of them as the fallen idols that some undoubtedly are. What's the use of talking about light-years to laymen, he argues, when it is difficult to imagine, in terms of miles, even a trip round the earth? Yet although he expresses his ideas in clear English and seldom uses mathematical symbols or technical phrases, Arthur Constance goes more deeply into his subjects than most writers, and has in considerable measure a quality which many learned writers lack—the ability to translate complex and profound conceptions of the Cosmos into easily-understood language."

In this issue Arthur Constance begins a new series of articles in which he intends to suggest new explanations of the UFOs. He has a library of 16,000 books, including all books published on flying saucers, and many hundreds of magazines dealing with them, besides a mammoth collection of 2,000,000 news cuttings, which is probably the largest in the world, concerned with fantastic facts. As a sincere seeker after truth he writes without prejudice or dogmatism. In his first article in this issue he suggests mankind's need of a new geometry. This revolutionary and provocative article is the first of a series which will certainly attract wide attention, and may well contribute something of real value to the flying saucers problem. In our next issue, he will continue from the point where this current article ends—defining the requirements of a non-Euclidean system of geometry, and indicating the startling implications of any such system.

"UFOs COMING TO EARTH"

says REAR-ADMIRAL FAHRNEY

THE London *Times*, for Friday, January 18, stated in a Reuter report from Washington that flying objects are entering the earth's atmosphere "at very high speed," according to Rear-Admiral Delmer Fahrney, former head of the United States Navy's guided missiles programme.

He told a Press conference there were signs that "an intelligence" was directing the objects. "No agency in this country or Russia is able to duplicate at this time the speeds and accelerations which radar and observers indicate these objects are able to achieve," he said.

Because he believes the U.S. Air Force's UFO findings should be made more public, the 58-year-old admiral recently became Chairman of the newly-formed National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena in Washington (see FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, Nov.-Dec. issue, page 26).

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW poses the question. Is a big build-up now in motion paving the way for an official announcement of the existence of flying saucers from outer space?

In support of this hypothesis, two other significant events have occurred in recent months.

(1) The first serious book about UFOs to be written by anyone connected with the official investigation of these phenomena, *The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects*, by Edward J. Ruppelt, former head of the United States Air Force Project Blue Book, was published last year.

It seems very odd that after all the hot and cold announcements from the American authorities, the secrecy and the classified material, that Ruppelt (even though he has left the Air Force) was allowed to write such a book presenting hitherto unpublished sightings, and that he also, taking again into account his recently-held position, was able to imply (without actually saying so) that saucers exist. Anyone who doubts this should read carefully Ruppelt's Foreword to the book.

(2) Last year also saw the presentation of *Unidentified Flying Objects*, a 90-minute documentary film, which was shown through United Artists Corporation in both Britain and the U.S.A.

United States Air Force personnel actually took part in this film, and the famous occasion when saucers appeared over Washington Airport, and were also seen on radar, was re-enacted. Two

actual short colour films of UFOs, that had been kept "top secret" until then by the Pentagon, were released and included in this important picture! This documentary film, made with the co-operation of the U.S. Air Force, was slanted (like Ruppelt's book) in favour of saucers with an outer space origin, without definitely stating that they exist.

And now the admiral! Are Ruppelt's book, the UFO film, and Rear-Admiral Fahrney, all part of a deliberate lead up to the big moment when world authorities will officially tell us that we are not alone in the universe!

BRIGHTEST COMET OF THE CENTURY

The sky may be dominated by the brightest comet of the century at the end of April. Leonard Bertin, the *Daily Telegraph* Science Correspondent, says that its arrival has taken many astronomers by surprise.

The new comet has been named Arend Rowland, after Dr. S. Arend, of the Observatory of Uccle, Belgium, and his associate, Mr. Rowland, who first saw it on November 8 last year. Astronomers think that it may have been dragged from its normal orbit by the planet Jupiter or by Uranus.

It can now be seen, with its tail, with telescopes as a body of magnitude eight in the constellation Pisces, to the south of the great square of Pegasus. By early March, still moving north, it should be visible as an object of magnitude 5.7.

Some people consider that it will be brighter than Halley's comet when it appeared in 1910. The latter was so bright that it could even be seen in broad daylight.

Dr. Bernard Finch, who is a member of the British Astronomical Association, writes:

"Have we here the beginning of a great event in the Cosmic history of our solar system? It will be interesting to watch the progress of this so-called comet.

"The composition of the head of a comet is purely surmise. One must stop to think that here we have an alien object from the outer realms of space approaching close to our planet. May not

this object bring with it alien life—in one form or other?

“The future will tell and we must carefully examine, weigh up and analyse any strange happenings on this earth in the not too distant period. The next year will be one of immense interest—for, coupled with this passing comet, the earth satellite programme will be in full swing.”

THE RECENT OPPOSITION OF MARS

The 1956 opposition of Mars was extremely disappointing in every way. The red planet loomed large and clear in the skies and faint detail could be seen on its surface. However, there was an extraordinary “haze” covering Mars. This “haze” was of unusual density and seemed to occur in the planet’s atmosphere, obscuring all details of the surface. The main areas could be distinguished, but were unusually light in tone.

It is an amazing fact that as the planet receded, so, by a remarkable coincidence, the “haze” cleared. Visibility improved as the distance between Mars and Earth increased. *Was an artificial smoke-screen put out by the Martians to protect them from the gaze of the war-like terrestrials?*

It is interesting to note that the yellow clouds over the surface of Mars were of limited size and duration—yet dust raised from the earth’s surface forms a permanent level 2 km. thick—why does the Martian dust disperse so quickly?

The white clouds on Mars are in quite a different category. These, astronomers say, are ice crystals of a great range of size, and not carbon dioxide. But why are the white clouds at the polar caps duller than the other ones seen over other areas, most noticeable at sunset and sunrise?

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW is reliably informed that there have been several discrepancies between the recordings of astronomers, in the results of spectroscopic examination of the Martian atmosphere.

SAUCERS SWARM OVER DAKOTAS

UFOs were being reported almost hourly, night and day, for a period of 25 days from November 8 until December 2, over South Dakota, North Dakota and Minnesota.

This represents the greatest concentration of UFOs since 1952! The peak day was Friday, November 16. From early morning until late that evening, sightings came in from towns in South

Dakota and Minnesota, describing objects over that area.

On November 14, a UFO was reported to hover from 10 p.m. until 2 a.m. over an unpopulated area near Graceville, Minnesota. During the entire four hours, three game wardens inspected the object through field glasses, but were unable to determine its size. Like many other reports, the Graceville phenomenon would emit brilliant red lights from the perimeter of its round hull, and from beneath it another light fluctuated in intensity from “very dim” to about the brilliance of an electric arc.

A young truck driver, Marlen Hewitt, who said “he never held any stock in flying saucer stories,” gave this account:

“It was about 1.15 when I first spotted it as I drove along. At first I thought it was a star, but I’ve never seen a star that bright. As I went on down the road toward Graceville, it changed colours a couple of times. I thought my eyes were playing tricks with me. I stopped, turned off the lights and got out of the truck. As I rounded the back of the truck, this thing swooped down about half a mile to the east of me and stopped about 1,000 feet up. I was terrified. If it had been on the ground, it would have covered about a square block. It looked to be about 12 feet thick. It was a slate-grey colour, and from the distance it looked like metal. It was round, and at the base was an opening about 1/10th the size of the object from which a very brilliant light was shining. It would tilt around and back-and-forth, gaining maybe 3,000 or 4,000 feet in the flick of an eye. Around the edge of this thing was a lighted outline. I couldn’t tell if there were windows in the lighted part or if there was exhaust coming out all round it. It would change from a blue-white or orange to red.

“I wanted to get out of there, so I jumped back into the truck and turned on the lights. When my lights went on, the thing turned a bright cherry red and shot up into the high clouds. It moved faster than anything I ever saw. As I drove toward Ortonville, it dropped down and went to the south-west at a tremendous rate of speed. Then it stopped and hovered. I could still see the light in the cloud when I got to Ortonville, and some editors who were going hunting came out of an eating place and watched it with me. After I got to Big Stone City, it came down out of the clouds again, still changing colours.”

Hewitt said the object disappeared about five hours after he first spotted it. He had travelled about 150 miles. Hewitt added that the saucer made no noise.

A-POWER

PLANT

*Daily
Express*

BLOWS UP

16/3/

By CHAPMAN PINCHER

1957

BRITISH atom chiefs are deeply perturbed to hear that an atomic power plant has exploded in America.

They were informed of the accident several days ago—although it was revealed officially only yesterday—and are now seeking full details.

Sir Christopher Hinton, a director of the Atomic Energy Authority, warned last night that an accident involving casualties would set the atomic power industry back years.

"A major accident to a reactor might produce hazards to the surrounding land and population which could be serious," he told scientists in Stockholm.

The American explosion took place at Los Alamos, New Mexico, on February 12.

The uranium itself did not explode, but under heat pressure pieces of the core flew apart.

No one was injured, says the Atomic Energy Commission.

The extraordinary thing about the 25 days of saucer sightings over the Dakotas and Minnesota was that the saucers departed from the area as suddenly as they had arrived.

PROJECT BLUE BOOK REPORT No.14

The U.S. Air Force's Project Blue Book Report No. 14, which was prepared in 1953 and "released" in October, 1955, and to date has only been available in the Public Information Office of the Pentagon in Washington (you couldn't take it away—only come and look at it) has now been made available to the public in photo-offset form.

However, it is not the U.S. Government that has made this report available. The public is indebted to Dr. Leon Davidson, 64, Prospect Street, White Plains, N.Y., U.S.A., who has had permission from the U.S. Air Force to reproduce it. He charges \$1.00 for it and includes a commentary. This report is an extraordinary document that ought to be studied very carefully by all seriously interested in the UFOs. Orders should be sent direct to Dr. Davidson and not to FLYING SAUCER REVIEW.

There is quite a story about how this report became available to the public through the good offices of the doctor. Air Secretary Quarles in a letter first denied him permission to copy the report, and claimed it was classified "For Official Use Only." Dr. Davidson took his case to the Moss Sub-committee on Government Information (investigating governmental abuse of secrecy), and ejaculated that it was censorship! He proved his case by pointing out to the sub-committee that this "classification" was no longer authorized and that the U.S. Air Force's own press releases had claimed the report had been "made public." Moss agreed that this affair came under his rulings. Secretary Quarles then did a quick about turn; the Pentagon ordered Colonel Day's Public Information Office to send Dr. Davidson a copy for his use, which they did at once.

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW acknowledges that the source of this story is Civilian Saucer Intelligence of New York, 138, West 92nd Street, New York City, and it is reproduced from CSI News Letter, No. 6.

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW considers that Dr. Davidson's offer is a bargain. The U.S. Air Force originally made the excuse for not making the report available because of the prohibitive publishing cost (\$10-\$15 a copy) and yet Dr. Davidson has made the reproduction available at only \$1.00 per copy. The report is a 90-page photographic reproduction.

COMBUSTION OF METALS CAUSES U.S. FIRES

A long series of mysterious fires and explosions in U.S. atomic establishments is being investigated by the United States Atomic Energy Commission, the *Daily Telegraph* reported on January 26.

These fires were caused through spontaneous combustion of metals like uranium, plutonium, thorium and zirconium. The first three are atomic fuels, and zirconium is a favourite metal for "canning" fuel and structural work.

It is understood that there is a fire risk when these metals are in a finely-divided state, like powder. However, the odd thing about these explosions is that the metal was often in lumps. Heat is wanted to start even metals in a powdery state, but fires occurred even when the lumps of metal were cold! In one case the metal was resting on "dry ice."

This is the solid carbon dioxide, familiar in ice-cream cold boxes, with a temperature of more than 50 deg. below zero. Even more curious, commented Leonard Bertin, *Daily Telegraph* Science Correspondent, some of the fires happened when the materials were in so-called "inert" gases, like argon, which are normally considered to make combustion impossible.

What has all this to do with the UFO phenomena? Flying saucer researchers will recall the great mystery of the pockmarked windscreens. Thousands of reports of shattered windscreens came in from England, France, Italy, Canada and the United States. One of the more strange cases was given out from the Chicago radio station WIND in April, 1954, and concerned a weird blue mist that settled on a car. While its occupants watched, the glass in the car shattered into pieces!

George Hunt Williamson in his recent book, *Other Tongues—Other Flesh* (to be reviewed in next issue), forecast that the glass-shattering phenomena would soon spread to metals. The Borderland Science Research Associates, directed by N. Meade Layne, as long ago as early 1954 were predicting that the glass disease would spread to metals. Those interested should read the article by Edward S. Schultz, entitled *The Growing Windshield Damage Phenomenon*, suggesting clues to solution of a mystery with serious implications. This appeared in a BSRA publication, *Round Robin*, Vol. X, No. 1.^o

^o BSRA, 3524, Adams Avenue, San Diego, 16, Calif., U.S.A.

SAUCER SIGHTING HINTS

by

Charles McK. Longcroft

THERE ARE SEVERAL important details worth noting, in addition to those asked for in your UFO sighting forms. These extra points may even give you notice of UFOs in the vicinity when you are indoors. Other points made here will help us to get an accurate picture of your sightings.

(1) To have a *compass* with you at all times is a must. It need not be very elaborate, one costing a few shillings will do; for direction of movement is very important. Also, UFOs in very close proximity to an observer may, by their force field, set up a disturbance of the needle.

(2) *TV*. Those of you that have a set will have noticed that from time to time the picture flutters. This is normally due to the presence of conventional aircraft; but it may also be due to UFOs. So, as an indoor test, switch on your set, not only during programme hours, but also outside them; when any unwarranted flickering should be investigated.

(3) When out of doors, particularly in the country, watch carefully the behaviour of *bird and animal life*. If this should be reacting as it does before a thunderstorm and there is no possibility of such taking place, then see if UFOs are not the cause.

(4) *Contrails*, the white lines left in the sky by conventional aircraft flying at high levels, may be the only clue to the presence of these. Not infrequently UFOs have been noted to be either close in near such aircraft or at about 15 degrees out from them.

(5) For about half an hour before *sunrise* and the same after *sunset*, anything high up in the sky will be illuminated by the sun's rays, either before they reach the earth or after they have left it. These times when the sky is clear are particularly good for spotting UFOs. Please choose one of these times and during it keep a look-out as regularly as possible.

It was announced in the Sept.-Oct. issue that "Flying Saucer Review" had launched the International UFO Observer Corps. In this article its Director gives some valuable advice.

Membership of the Corps is open to both subscribers and non-subscribers of this magazine on payment of an annual subscription of 5s. (70 cents).

However, all readers of "Flying Saucer Review" whose subscriptions started prior to or with the Sept.-Oct. issue are automatically given honorary membership of the Corps for six months, as from March 1.

(6) There have been cases where UFOs have made repeated visits to localities crossed by one or more sets of high-tension cables (*pylons*). These provide both a landmark and a force field. Similar to this, anyone living near a recognised geological fault line in the ground is asked to keep a special watch in its vicinity.

(7) *Airfields*, used and disused, have been noted as places favoured by UFOs, also *military installations*.

(8) We would strongly recommend that everyone has at least access to one or more of the following: *binoculars*, telescope and/or theodolite. Also a pair of sunglasses.

(9) *Size of objects*. So that we may have an international yardstick for measuring this, please obtain a transparent 6-inch and/or 15-cm. ruler. The approximate diameter of the object should be read off by holding the ruler up at arm's length across it.

(10) *Height of object*. This extremely important point is perhaps the most difficult to estimate. Here a knowledge of cloud types and their general heights is a great help, should there be cloud at a suitable level at the time in question, to give a rough background at a similar height.

(11) When reporting, please do give us the *time* really accurately; checking with the BBC time signal or phone either before or after sighting. When drawing up an area picture, this little matter may make all the difference between its success or failure.

(12) Most important. You should, whenever and wherever possible, have WITNESSES. Without them we will believe you, but others may not.

(13) When sending in any correspondence, whether this be in the form of letters or completed sighting forms, please PRINT your name as well as signing it.

Good sighting!

WORLD ROUNDUP

AFRICA

Rhodesia

Two members of a goods train, Mr. George Brown, a shunter, and Mr. Stanley Wilson, engine driver, both saw a UFO as they went on duty at Shabani Station at about five o'clock in the morning on Tuesday, October 16.

The object was large and circular shaped, travelling at high speed in a NW. direction over Shabani. They estimated its height at about 4,000 ft. They watched the object for over a minute, until it disappeared out of sight, heading for Bulawayo.

South Africa

A strange, gleaming, circular object was seen hovering over Pretoria for a few seconds on Friday, September 21, by a group of people outside the Magistrate's Court, according to one of the group, Mr. F. G. Truter.

Mr. Truter, a Pretoria businessman, said he was among a number of people who were watching a jet aircraft perform over the city.

"It set off towards Iscor and our attention was suddenly attracted by the object—I am sure it was a flying saucer.

"While we were still watching, it shot directly upwards into the sky at a tremendous speed.

"I never believed in flying saucers, but now I do," Mr. Truter added.

★ ★ ★

Thirty-three people telephoned the "Rand Daily Mail" reporting that they had seen a flying saucer over Johannesburg between eight and nine o'clock on Monday evening, November 5.

The majority of the observers were letting off fireworks in the open. They said they saw the saucer over Kenilworth, Bezuidenhout Valley, Kensington, Malvern, Nourse Mines and the City Deep.

One witness, Mrs. Keet, said: "It appeared from behind the building across the road. It was

enormous—about twice the apparent size of the full moon, round with defined edges, and it made no sound.

"It moved from the north-east to the south-east at a speed of about 200 miles an hour and then disappeared behind our building. It travelled behind a cloud—still showing clearly, but blurred, through it—and then reappeared. It was yellowish-white in colour."

Her husband said other eye-witnesses bore out his wife's description.

"It could not have been a box-kite driven by 'hot air'," Mr. Keet said. "The reason is that it went behind clouds—stated by the Jan Smuts Airport Weather Bureau to have been at least 4,000 ft. high that night. At that height such a small object would be difficult to see."

Mr. Keet added that he had ascertained from the authorities that no weather balloons had been released at that time, and that the only aircraft about at that hour bypassed the city by several miles.

"It was seen for a full minute, so it could not have been a meteor, and a 'falling star' is never seen for longer than a second or two," he said.

Mr. Keet stated that the Air Intelligence section of the South African Air Force has a thick file on saucer sightings in the Union—a file with a security classification.

AMERICA

U.S.A.

It looked like a big, black dog bone. According to a report in the *Minneapolis Star*, J. Gordon Campbell and his family of four were flying between Sheridan, Wyoming, and Billings, Montana, on August 31 when they had a unique sighting of a UFO.

The time was about 8 p.m., the Campbells were flying at about 8,000 ft., 45 miles from Billings. Suddenly 10-year-old Scotty said, "What's that?" Mr. Campbell looked, thought they were overtaking a plane.

The thing came towards them at what Campbell described as "a terrific rate of speed." It was huge. Campbell called the Billings control tower, but they couldn't get it on radar. Then it went away. Campbell said it looked like a big, black dog bone. For size comparison purposes, Campbell stated that when it appeared to be about a quarter of a mile away it looked to be

150 ft. long. "During the time it seemed to hover close to us, we had a true air speed of close to 180 miles per hour and it stayed with us," Campbell said.

When the object left Campbell's vicinity, it covered approximately 55 miles in three seconds (approximately 1,000 m.p.h.).

After that object disappeared, *four more came towards Campbell's plane and hovered.* Campbell called the control tower again. He couldn't get them on the radar scope and the objects left.

Campbell landed his plane at Billings and while telling people what happened, one of the objects came over the airfield. Campbell did some enquiring and found that these objects were being sighted by other people in the area.

(This dog bone-shaped object very much resembles that seen by the BOAC Stratocruiser off Labrador in 1954. That object was variously described as a flying jellyfish, dumbbell and telephone receiver. Dumbbells, telephone receivers and dog bones are very similar in shape! FLYING SAUCER REVIEW has reprinted the above sighting report from the November issue of APRO Bulletin, published by the Aerial Phenomena Research Organisation, 1712, Van Court, Alamogordo, New Mexico, U.S.A. (Director, Mrs. Coral Lorenzen).—Ed.)

★ ★ ★

Egg-shaped object with a rounded bottom. Don Kelm and Jack Peters, of the South Dakota State Highway Patrol, were driving along Highway 34 on November 25 when they saw an object hovering alongside the road, almost in the ditch. It was egg-shaped with a rounded bottom and gave off enough red light to illuminate the highway.

The UFO took off over the road and the officers chased after it in their vehicle. The object throughout the approximate six-mile chase remained about a mile ahead of its pursuers, criss-crossing back and forth across the highway. It was noiseless and exhaustless.

The officers managed to snap a few pictures with a camera (1/10th second at f/3.5). The film was later enlarged 180 times by photomicroscopy. On one of the negatives the UFO resembles a half-moon; another shows a rather ovoid shape with a bulbous protuberance at one end. On this second photo, the UFO is approximately three times the diameter of the moon, which was also captured on the frame in question.

ASIA

Japan

UFOs over Okinawa. "Flying Saucer Review's" Japanese correspondent reports that U.S. Air Force Base at Okinawa picked up many UFO blips on their radar screens on the morning of October 26. F-86 and F-84 jet fighters were "scrambled" to intercept the objects.

Later, U.S. Far East Air Force Headquarters in Japan announced that an F-86 and an F-84 had collided and crashed into the Pacific near Okinawa on October 26. One pilot parachuted into the sea and was picked up by an Okinawa fishing boat. The other pilot is still missing. According to the announcement, both planes were on a training mission.

★ ★ ★

Thousands see saucers over Yokohama. Two round, silvery objects were seen in the sky, west of Yokohama, on November 9 at 10.36 a.m. These objects were watched by thousands of people. The saucers made no sound.

Officials at both the Meteorological Station, Yokohama, and the U.S. Naval Meteorological Station at Oppama, near Yokohama, stated that the objects could not have been weather balloons.

Malaya

Police Lieutenant's detailed sighting. Police Lieutenant P. Robinson, of Police H.Q., Johore Bahru, reports that at 9.15 p.m. (Malaya time) on May 15, last year, both he and his son, aged eight, were looking at the moon. Lieutenant Robinson was using a pair of 20 x 60 binoculars. The moon was a quarter at about 45 degrees NW. At about 40 degrees NNW, he saw what appeared at first to be a cigar-shaped silver light, stationary, with the under-surface in shadow. The object covered about half the diameter of his binocular field, and he estimated it to be 500 ft. long and 60 ft. at its greatest diameter and about 3 miles away.

The object then appeared to break up into four discs of a bluish-green-white light and they each appeared about 100 ft. in diameter. They then formed a VEE, but the cigar-shaped shadow seemed to be still there.

The forming took 3 or 4 seconds and then the discs moved off in a southerly direction. He lost them after about 5 seconds as their vertical diameter decreased, and they then disappeared after appearing cigar-shaped for a second or two.

The whole sighting lasted about 20 seconds; the sky was very clear and there was no cloud.

Lt. Robinson's son also saw the discs without binoculars as they were forming into the VEE, and to him they appeared as large round points of light which then disappeared.

Lt. Robinson was a searchlight night spotter for some time during the war and was trained in the use of binoculars and predictor telescopes at night. In thousands of hours night spotting he has seen many combinations of light reflections on clouds, planes, parachutes and balloons, but the discs bore no similarity to reflections. They appeared solid and metallic, and as if giving off their own light.

This sighting took place the night before the start of the atomic bomb test off the Australian coast. (**International UFO Observer Corps report.**)

EUROPE

France

UFOs over Paris. Several thousand Parisians were in the streets of the city massed for a pro-Hungarian and anti-Communist demonstration on

the evening of November 7. At 6 p.m. two brilliant UFOs hovered for several minutes over the capital and then shot away. This phenomenon has been confirmed by the Observatory of Paris. It is believed that this incident had the greatest number of witnesses of any UFO sighting in recent years.

Great Britain

Mystery saucer over Northants. Mr. Keith Manning, a member of the Royal Observer Corps, and Mr. Maurice Holloway, both of Kettering, were leaving work near the town centre on Friday evening, November 30. Mr. Manning looked up and saw a mysterious object glowing in the night sky, pass swiftly overhead and out of his line of vision. The two men cycled quickly up a gradient to Market Street. There, the two were able to get an unobstructed view of the UFO. Mr. Holloway said: "The object was clearly visible. It was circular in shape and had a hole in the centre. It was very strange and appeared to be travelling sideways like a discus. Its speed was about the same as a jet aircraft, but there was absolutely no sound coming from it."

The two observers stood stunned by what they had seen for about half a minute as the object, still visible, in spite of the street lighting, went off towards Corby. (**International UFO Observer Corps report.**)

★ ★ ★

Object lights up the Moors. Two young men, Mr. Peter Lawson, aged 21, and Mr. Alan Owen, aged 17, who both work in the same mill in Haworth, Yorkshire, saw an object hovering in space above Blubberhouses Moor on Tuesday evening, December 11.

The two friends had gone for a motor-cycle ride and lost themselves on the moor between Bolton Abbey and Addingham.

"Suddenly we were amazed to see a bright green object, which seemed to be hovering in the air about 2,000 ft. up. It was shaped like a ball and about 20 ft. in width. Bright green and yellow flames were shooting from it."

The time was 8.15 p.m., yet the light from the object was intense enough to give the impression of daylight and the lamps on the motor-cycle were switched off.

The saucer hovered in the sky for about two minutes and then began to descend quite slowly. Whether it touched the ground or carried on its course over a fold in the hill, neither of the two

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onlookers could say. The light radiating from it persisted for some minutes.

Corroboration for this sighting comes from Miss Gwen Verity, of Station Road, Grassington. She also saw this object at precisely the same time as the two men, though from a much greater distance.

"I had just left the house when my attention was attracted by a green object, which appeared to be circular, in the sky in the Blubberhouses direction. It appeared to travel straight down the sky," Miss Verity said. **(International UFO Observer Corps report.)**

(The Yorkshire Moors area contained between Grassington, Harrogate, Bradford and Skipton, seems very prone to saucer activity. See World Roundup, FSR., July-August issue, John Kelley sighting; November-December issue, hiking party's sighting near Beamsley Beacon.—Ed.)

★ ★ ★

Flying Cigar at Stafford. Several Stafford people saw a strange object shaped like a cigar and glowing bright orange, high over the town at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday, January 10.

One of those who observed the cigar was Mrs. Jesse Roestenberg. (Flying saucer researchers will recall that in October, 1954, Mrs Roestenberg and her children were alarmed by a flying saucer which hovered over their home, then at Ranton. They said they saw two men looking at them from it.)

Immediately she saw the cigar, Mrs. Roestenberg called out a next-door neighbour, Mrs. D. Osborn, who confirmed the sighting.

Other witnesses include Mrs. Ina Sangster, Mrs. W. Daniels and Mrs. Roestenberg's two sons.

Mrs. Roestenberg states that the cigar had an orange trail about twice the length of the object. It was moving slowly in a SW. direction. It was very high and much more than 20,000 ft. From the ground the apparent size of the object was 18 inches long. **(If the object appeared that long from the ground and was about 20,000 ft. it must have been over a mile long!—Ed.)**

"A jet plane was approaching the object, which then ascended vertically and vanished into the sky," her report concluded.

Aircraft recognition expert saw two saucers. Mr. J. D. Hole-Gale, a former lecturer on aircraft recognition to the Territorial Army in Dorset and a former radar officer with the Air Ministry, saw two luminous discs while walking behind a group of friends in Savile Park Crescent, Halifax, at 11.39 p.m. on Wednesday, January 9.

One of the objects was, he said, in a vertical plane and behind the other, which was in a horizontal plane.

"A newspaper photographer was in the group, and I shouted to him, hoping that he would be able to get a picture," he said. "When the people turned round the objects had gone. After hovering they accelerated and disappeared at great speed to the south, travelling in a horizontal plane.

"I was sceptical before, but now I do not know what my attitude is. To me, this seems to be confirmation of other reports I have read."

Mr. Hole-Gale said he could recognise 400 types of aircraft, and was convinced he had not confused the objects with a balloon, the moon or reflections. It was a clear night.

Norway

Saucers flash series of different-coloured lights. Flying saucers have been seen over Brumunddal, Elverum, Atna and Bergen, according to the Norwegian newspaper *Verdens Gang*, of November 24, last year.

Asbjørn Soerlund is one of four workers who saw two saucers over Brumunddal. He said: "We saw the object at 6.20 p.m. on November 20. It was moving at a very low altitude, sometimes so low that it could be seen between the tree tops. It was not luminous, but was sending out a series of flash lights, changing in colour between red, white and green. It did not follow a definite course, but could in one moment come to a standstill, in the next move in a half circle and thereafter shoot straight up or to one side.

"About 6.30 p.m. the object rose considerably and could be distinctly seen in the sky. At that moment we discovered another one of the same kind. This one was farther north and a good deal farther away, but was also flashing in different colours."

MR. LUTTERWORTH IS SORRY TO KEEP YOU WAITING

SCREWING DOWN THE LID ON EUCLID

By

Arthur Constance

Author of "The Inexplicable Sky"

I WRITE not for chemists, nurses and doctors, but for undertakers.

Let the world's scientific apothecaries continue their prescriptions for Man's Apotheosis. Let those who nurse prejudices make their own hypothetical beds and lie on or about them. Let those who doctor facts as they sugar-coat their nauseating materialism with sweet platitudes cure their own bellyachings. I am not writing for any of them, but for those men and women who, in all countries, are concerned regarding the world's dead.

I write for those who mourn; for those who feel a sense of horror that humanity is being pulled to its own funeral, shrouded in fear; for those who live in the spirit of Gray's *Elegy in a Country Churchyard*; for those who are undertaking the appallingly important task of investigating and explaining the greatest problem of all time: the visitations in our atmosphere of beings from other worlds or dimensions.

I write for undertakers—yet I write for optimists, and in doing so I would deny no man his hope, no matter in what religious or political form it might be expressed. But I would suggest with humility that if beings are indeed coming to us from other worlds or dimensions, then their coming may constitute a logical, practical basis for the hope—more vital and reassuring than any other—that humanity may at long last come to that universal peace and goodwill which has been the dream and goal of undertaking men through the ages.

Geometrical knowledge has been based on instinctive notions resulting from observation since this world's first humans saw the sun, *quite obviously*, rise and set; observed that stones fell straight to the ground; noticed that the tips of

their fingers were curved; discovered that the surface of a calm lake was flat; looked up at the stars and saw triangles and other geometrical figures among them; and realised as the result of a multiplicity of experiences that points, lines, surfaces and solids were fundamentally distinct.

It may be that thousands of years elapsed before any system of geometrical knowledge was formulated. Despite the text-books I very much doubt it, for the Great Pyramid of Gizeh certainly suggests that some such system existed when the Pyramid was built. Piazzzi-Smyth demonstrated that the builders of that vast structure had knowledge of the precession of the equinoxes—implying profound knowledge of geometrical principles—countless centuries before Thales. But as earlier records of geometry's pioneers are missing or unreliable, we will not argue—we will agree that "the history of geometry begins with Thales."^o There are sufficient records to show that the Egyptians had knowledge of many of the properties of plane and spherical figures in the centuries after Thales, and of course every schoolboy knows that Euclid extended that knowledge to a science, based on a set of assumptions—yet a deductive science so perfect in construction that it is still taught in our schools, and still "works" as a practical system, embracing and *apparently* explaining this material world in which we live.

But all man's "explanations" of the Cosmos, from the beginning of time, have been recessional; suggesting Professor Dunne's serialism as applied historically. Even as his artist, in *An Experiment With Time*, sat at an easel in a field,

^oA Mathematician Explains. M. I. Logsdon, *University of Chicago Press, Chicago.*

painted a picture of the field, realised that he had left himself (as an observer) out of it, and so withdrew and painted another picture of the field—but this time with himself as an observer painting it—and so withdrew again and again in a series of attempts to paint the field (symbolising the Cosmos)—so during the long course of history scientists have described the universe, believing the description to be the last word in knowledge, and have had to amend their viewpoints in a long series of recessions, each one incorporating the knowledge used in previous speculations.

Imagine a child with a jig-saw puzzle. He takes a piece and finds that it fits exactly into a series of adjacent pieces, forming the centre of them. The child completes part of the jig-saw picture, and then finds that the section surrounding that first piece does not fit—it needs to be lifted out and discarded: the inventor of the jig-saw has been very ingenious, so that sections possess duplicated outlines. The pieces within them fit together, but large sections may be wrong, and may need replacing with others, identical in general shape but comprising the wrong pieces.

Cosmic Jig-saw

Throughout history man has been working on a tantalising jig-saw which has expanded and expanded, so that sections which seemed correct have not fitted as larger areas of the "picture" have emerged.

Was it not obvious to the world's first humans that the sun rose and sank in the sky? Yet it did nothing of the kind. Was it not equally obvious, when humans believed that our earth revolved around the sun, that our sun was fixed? Yet even as they believed that, it was assuredly in motion. Was it not obvious that Newton's principles were right? Surely that was the last word—his conception of the laws of gravity? Yet Einstein showed that the Newtonian section was wrongly assembled. All honour to Newton, of course, but he had got his pieces mixed, although they certainly *seemed* to fit together perfectly. Why do we assume that Einstein has *his* pieces perfectly arranged? Despite his profoundly important contribution to scientific knowledge only a tiny corner of the vast Cosmic Jigsaw has been put together.

We need to realise that mathematical formulæ, geometrical systems (such as Euclid's), and all such symbolical conceptions of reality are no more than mental pictures. They do not exist

anywhere in the Cosmos, save only in the mind of man. They are no more than aids to the intellect.

Einstein's special theory of relativity is expressed in the formula: 186,300 miles = $\sqrt{-1}$ seconds. But $\sqrt{-1}$ is purely an imaginary number. So, ultimately, are all mathematical symbols. They are mental pictures, based on assumptions.

Take Jean's "explanation" of the hypothetical fourth dimension: that if slices of infinite thinness were cut from a three-dimensional continuum, and then laid back at successive moments of time, a fourth dimension would result. In this mental picture, convenient enough for Jean's purpose, the assumption is, of course, the "infinite thinness." *What becomes of the mental picture when we realise that the "infinitely thin" cannot exist?*

All scientific speculations for two thousand years have been based on Euclidean space and earth time—upon Euclid's definitions of a point, a straight line, a curve, and the complicated two-dimensional and three-dimensional figures which he constructed from these three elementary factors of his system; and those purely arbitrary terms (derived from the spinning motion of our world) which we call "years," "days," "minutes," and "seconds." Yet points, lines, curves, squares, cubes, and all geometrical figures are mental conceptions based upon assumptions and relative terms.

So with miles, light-years and all our conceptions of time. All such conceptions must ultimately be discarded if we are to come to any understanding of the real nature of the Cosmos.

Materialistic Concepts

"Science," declared Dr. Irving Page, of Cleveland, Ohio, at the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the close of 1956, "has lost the public mind in a maze of facts and with them their inner meaning. As a result of science, materialistic-naturalism is currently prevailing among many of our people—and it entails a much stronger case for Communism than for our free way of life."

Materialistic science, obviously, bases its case firmly on Euclid and his conceptions of space, and upon conventional time measurements.

It may, for the sake of seeming up to date, profess to accept Einstein's theories. It may employ the terminology of quantal physics—but it is playing with fire which can consume it utterly. For the further it advances along the ultra-

dimensional road the nearer it approaches to the Celestial City. It *must* hold firmly to this solid, material world if it is to survive. Materialistic science will cease to be materialistic when its emphasis shifts from the material to the spiritual—and it already teeters precariously on the middle-ground of Mind.

Taking these most elementary Euclidean concepts, the point, the straight line and the curve, and a few of the basic figures which can be obtained by combination of them, and realising that these concepts are intimately woven into the fabric of our daily lives, we must now ask ourselves if Euclid's definitions of them are logical and reasonable.

Although the entire system of composite mental pictures constructed by Euclid quite obviously "works," and is no doubt the best geometric system available to describe our world and this three-dimensional field in which we have our beings, we must remind ourselves that *we, as UFO students, are seeking an explanation of infinitely vaster realms.* Euclidean space may be all very well for us earthlings as a conception of reality—a makeshift, work-a-day conception. But we are investigating visitants to our world who are demonstrably not subject to Euclid's point-line-curve concepts. The UFOs materialise and dematerialise. They travel at speeds which material objects could not possibly attain.

Euclid Wrong?

I suggest that there must be something fundamentally wrong with those basic concepts which Euclid used to construct his elaborate geometrical system.

Now as we begin to examine Euclid's most elementary definitions, we must take the attitude of students of semantics, and try to get down to "the meaning of meaning."

"It is very important," says P. Abbott, B.A., in his excellent work *Teach Yourself Geometry*,^o one of the very latest and most practical of all text-books on the subject, "when geometric terms are employed, that we should be quite clear as to the precise meanings which are attached to them. It is necessary, therefore, that such terms should be clearly and accurately defined." We cordially agree. He goes on: "Definitions should employ no words which themselves require definition. Further, they should contain no more words or statements than are necessary for accurate description."

Yet, although he uses these sentences to stress the importance of "precise meanings," he goes on to say, in effect, that no "precise meanings" are possible.

His actual words are: "There are terms in geometry, however, which describe fundamental notions, for which no satisfactory definitions have been framed or are possible. They are terms for which no simpler words can be found, and at the same time are so clearly understood by everybody, that definitions are not really necessary." He instances some of these terms as "points, straight lines and surfaces."

Are the conventional Euclidean definitions of points, straight lines and surfaces clearly understood? Mr. Abbott says a little later: "It was stated that when two faces of the solid intersected, a *straight line* was formed. We were thus using the term 'straight line' without defining it. No confusion or misunderstanding is caused thereby, because everybody knows what is meant by a straight line, though no satisfactory definition of it has been formulated."

Assumptions

The sentences I have quoted—which are typical of the best text-book explanations—clearly indicate that the entire Euclidean geometrical system is based on assumptions. How can everybody "know what is meant by a straight line"—not merely "have day-to-day experience of straight lines, while remaining ignorant of the fundamental nature or meaning of them," mark you, but *know what is meant*—if "no satisfactory definition of them has been formulated"?

Is it not at once obvious, as we consider the sentences I have quoted, that there is something wrong, something inadequate, in Euclid's simplest, most elementary definitions, if they do not do what they are supposed to do, namely *define*?

Remember: these simple, elementary definitions of points, lines, surfaces, etc., are the foundation stones, the essential elements, of the entire Euclidean system. If they cannot be defined, or are falsely defined, what becomes of the mathematical structure reared upon them—that mathematical structure which is the basis of materialistic science, whether Newtonian or Einsteinian?

Take the Euclidean definition of a point: *A point has no size or magnitude.* This is simply saying that a point has no existence, if we are considering points as features of our material world. If, however, we are considering them as

^o English Universities Press Ltd., 1955.

mere concepts in our own minds, without counterparts in our material world, then we have no right to use a symbol which has no relation with the material world which Euclidean geometry professes to define and explain. *The truth is that there is nothing in human experience, in our material world, which has neither size nor magnitude.* Euclid's definition of a "point"—so essential to the rest of his complicated system—must be dismissed as impractical and, as he himself would have described it, "absurd."

What is a straight line? Euclidean geometry defines it as "the shortest distance between two points." We are, of course, in one-dimensional geometry, for a straight line may be used to indicate either height, length or breadth—but not any two of them. But if, for instance, we visualise a straight line as between two points, we can only view it as such *from a position in another dimension—above the line.* We cannot define a straight line while remaining in its own plane, for any such viewpoint might vary from an "end on" observational point to one so close to it that the line would extend in two opposite directions. We need to be directly over the line to see it as straight.

Other dimensional observer

Furthermore, any curve, seen along the plane of its own dimension, can appear to be a straight line: *the degree of its curvature being determined by the relative position of the observer.*

These considerations of straight lines and curves indicate the fact that *one-dimensional lines and curves cannot be defined in one-dimensional terms—only by postulating an observer in a second dimension.*

If we pass to two-dimensional figures the same problem arises, for they can only be defined in Euclidean terms by the assumption that the observer is in another dimension.

Take any triangle, rectangle, or circle. Its shape must necessarily alter with the observation-point of the observer. If we leave out the observer and infer his non-existence we are in the position of Dunne's artist, in his first attempt to describe his field: we are omitting a very essential factor in the world we are attempting to define—the observer's viewpoint.

When we consider solid forms—as for instance a cube—we again need an observer situated, not in a three-dimensional world, but in one of four dimensions. For even as plane (two-dimensional) figures can be almost any shape you like according to the observer's position (above or below

them, but necessarily in a three-dimensional field to be able to comprehend a two-dimensional figure) so *any solid form can be distorted from the cubical (or whatever the form may normally be, in Euclidean geometry) if the observer's viewpoint is moved.*

This means that all imaginable solid forms have no definite shapes, but are continually changing in accordance with observational positions: *even though the observational positions are contained in the same three-dimensional world.*

This is of course a matter of daily experience. The shapes of all material things are conditioned by observational viewpoints.

Euclid not sufficient

Euclid's system would apply if there were fixed observational viewpoints for each dimension—a two-dimensional viewpoint, always immovable, in a two-dimensional field from which one-dimensional lines could be observed; a three-dimensional viewpoint from which two-dimensional figures could be observed; and so on.

We have reached this position: that our three-dimensional world cannot be defined or explained in Euclidean space terms, or indeed in any of the terms of his system. We cannot view our three-dimensional world from any fixed viewpoint within it.

Our world must be seen, always, as a world *relative to our viewpoints*—a world of geometrical forms which change continually, become larger and smaller, vanish and reappear. Even as a no-dimensional point implies an observer in a one-dimensional field, and so on upward through the dimensions, so *the true nature of our three-dimensional world can only be understood from a four-dimensional observation point.* The very existence of our three-dimensional, apparently "solid" and "material" world, implies the existence of a four-dimensional observer. *If that observer is not postulated we are left baffled and confused in a material three-dimensional world of changing geometrical forms: the material world which Euclidean geometry fails so lamentably to define and explain.*

And if Euclidean geometry fails in its definitions of our material world—this microscopical speck in a Cosmos of appalling magnitude, in which a multiplicity of dimensions must surely be interwoven—how can we expect to apply Euclid's definitions to the Cosmos itself, or to those visitants from other worlds or dimensions who are materialising and dematerialising in our skies?

During a coast-to-coast tour of the United States our contributor took a peep at the American flying saucer scene. In collaboration with Kenneth Gatland, he has written "The Inhabited Universe," to be published in June.

KEEPING DOWN WITH THE JONESES

by Derek Dempster

THE average American's "public" opinion of flying saucers is pretty low—or at least that is what he would like to have you believe. But scratch a little deeper, and you will find him as interested in the mystery as he ever was and quite ready to argue the toss as to their meaning and origin. This was the conclusion I reached following a three-week tour of the United States.

Covering close on 7,000 miles through the Union alone, the tour took me through New York; Palm Beach and Miami, Florida; Atlanta, Georgia; Fort Worth, Texas; Los Angeles and San Francisco; so that in between business meetings I was able to obtain a fairly wide cross-section of opinion on the UFO question from a majority of ordinary individuals and a handful of experts.

Now why should the average American choose to view saucers sceptically in public? Largely, I think, because he wants to "Keep down with the Joneses"—that is, he is anxious to avoid showing any interest in matters that could make him his neighbours' butt.

Logic and Sensationalism

It is an understandable attitude, for, of the few who have stuck their necks out, the loudest mouthed fall into line with the world's crackpots—people who, without reason or logic, have used UFOs as pegs for their particular brand of psychomachy—while the more cautious and questioning lose out through lack of sensationalism.

Nevertheless, a fascinated interest simmers beneath the surface, coming to the boil whenever a sympathetic ear—particularly a foreign one—lingers near. For under these circumstances the American runs little risk of ridicule.

Among the most serious students of the subject are, of course, the airmen, military and civil, who, by nature of their jobs, stand closer to it than anyone else. Although their general approach to and belief in the existence of UFOs varies according to personal experience, whether direct or proxy, few of those I spoke to had any

doubts about the tangibility of saucers in our atmosphere. What puzzled most, however, were the reports of crashed space ships being dismantled and removed for study to places like Edwards Air Force Base, California, and Wright Patterson Field.

A number had been to both aerodromes but had not come across anything striking a super security note—but, then, security on such a project as a captured saucer could be dealt with so cleverly that no one would be any the wiser. Nevertheless, I heard it said that the rapid strides now being made in anti-gravity research could be the fruit of such a capture.

Riddle Still Unanswered

Among the experts, Al Chop, who was Press Relations Officer at the Pentagon at the time of the famous Washington Airport all-night scare re-enacted in the Greene-Rouse documentary film, *U.F.O.*, was most emphatic about the extent of the U.S.A.F.'s knowledge of flying saucers.

Now living in California and out of the hurly-burly of saucery, Al said the Air Force had gone to great pains to try and solve the riddle and that they were still as anxious to find the answer to their existence as any enthusiast. One of the best documents on the U.S.A.F.'s view, he added, was still Major Edward J. Ruppelt's *The Report On Unidentified Flying Objects*. Major Ruppelt, who is now working for an aircraft company in California, was recuperating from a heart attack while I was there. A pity, as there was so much I would like to have asked him.

How much Al Chop knows of what goes on behind the Pentagonian scenes is difficult to say. He's a forthright, honest and uninhibited man with a passion for bowls, who, in my estimation, would be unlikely to lead one up the "alley."

Of course, it is some time since he was closely associated with the Air Force, and since he left Washington and headed west a good deal of progress must have been made.

For instance, I was told that only a few weeks before my arrival in Los Angeles, a cigar-shaped object hovered over Burbank for quite a time

X and remained while some of the U.S.A.F.'s latest jet fighters buzzed around like flies. Apparently hundreds of people saw the action before the stranger vanished.

If any reliability can be placed on the report—and I consider it a good one—one cannot help believing that the authorities have at their disposal a good deal of technical information on the shapes and structures of UFOs. But that they know any more, I am not prepared to commit myself. I prefer to have a *cocked ear*, a *watchful eye* and an *open mind*. Of one thing I am certain, though: President Eisenhower has never received a delegation of space men urging him to put a stop to all nuclear weapons tests.

Other Experts

Saucer experts are not confined to the fighting services or the airlines. In Hollywood, a top executive of one of the world's best-known film companies showed me a series of photographs he had had sent to him and the models he had had made up from them. One of the photographs was particularly interesting because the photographer was not conscious of the UFO's presence when he took the picture. Yet, it appeared on the print, and larger than the speed boat he was photographing.

Fairly clear in outline, the object was double saucer shaped, with portholes in the sandwich section between the rims.

This sort of thing has happened before. Last year a cameraman taking colour shots of a lake at sunset had a UFO appear in the prints.

The interpretation of the phenomenon is not an easy task—it never is where saucers are concerned. But the following theory, albeit difficult to prove and by no means original, could well fit these cases. It is that saucer crews are time travellers, visiting us from the future—perhaps our own descendants—passing through our own time dimension for a few brief moments on their travels into history or on their return to what to us is yet to come.

This concept may be difficult to grasp; but imagine wearing blinkers and facing sideways in a car as it travels along a road, and overtaking another car rolling at a slower speed. The brief moments that car is within your field of vision corresponds to the time a saucer is within our own time dimension. The overtaken car is travelling back in time from the future. Conversely, if it overtakes you, it is travelling from the past into the future and becomes visible to you as it passes your field of vision.

Of course the time it remains within your field of vision depends entirely on the relative speeds

of the two cars. Thus, if they travel side by side at the same speed the blinkered occupants of each one would be able to see the other for as long as the drivers chose to keep formation.

A fantastic theory? Well, try and disprove it. I can't; nor can I prove it. Anyway, it makes for fascinating and imaginative argument and would seem to fit—I don't say answer—the phenomenon of the photographs.

The film executive who showed me the pictures has done plenty of serious investigating over the past few years, but it hasn't been without its lighter moments.

On vacation in one of the desert states last year he happened upon a colony of saucer enthusiasts. They were a strange collection, but nevertheless pretty knowledgeable about the subject. Saucers were frequently seen in the vicinity, they told him, and they expected contacts. This they knew through the "special equipment" they operated in the darkened room where they held their meetings.

But soon the executive's enthusiasm paled and, shaking his head knowingly, he left with his family to set up camp nearby.

It was well after sunset when they retired—the children to their tent, the executive and his wife to their bed in the station wagon—but it wasn't long before they were disturbed by strange clicking sounds.

A Click in the Night

Sitting up, the executive peered into the darkness in the direction of the noise. Suddenly he saw them: a white light followed closely by a blue light eerily approaching.

Excitement and apprehension welled up inside him. "Looks as though those saucerphiles were right," he thought as he got out of the car.

The lights, keeping perfect formation, came closer and closer; suddenly he heard voices above the clicking. They belonged to two uranium prospectors with a white flashlight and a blue-lit geiger counter.

"Why those two characters were prospecting for uranium in the middle of the night," said the executive, "beats me! They had me scared I was really seeing a flying saucer for a while."

In America, as in every other country, there are plenty of saucer groups like the one in this little anecdote. They thrive on fantastic theories and unorthodox methods of investigation.

Some of their work may be valuable and their results illuminating, but, on the whole, the weirdness of their approach has brought mainly ridicule to the enigma of the flying saucers.

No wonder Joe Doakes is "Keeping down with the Joneses."

QUESTION FROM PRETORIA— BUT WHY ASK “WHY”?

By

N. Meade Layne, M.A.

(Author of “The Coming of The Guardians”)

“I HAVE done a good bit of lecturing this year,” writes D.T.K. from Pretoria, “and have discussed flying saucers and the pioneer work of investigation which they give rise to. My hearers have included scientists and medical doctors from the University here, as well as non-professional people of all occupations, and nearly all of them end up with the same question: ‘Why don’t these “saucers” land at the United Nations’ Assembly and stop all wars; or else in the various capitals of the world, so that people can see these things for themselves and be able to put aside their doubts entirely?’” Well, the question is not a new one, but it reflects small credit on the “scientists and doctors” who parrot it.

“Polly wants a cracker” is a comparable complaint, and answers should be obvious to those who are well informed and *not* of parrot mentality. The first and simplest Socratic retort would be: Why *should* the “saucers,” the space people, land on our planet at all? Before we rebuke them for not doing this or that, we need to know their purposes, motives, and plans. The question quoted implies the smug assumption (1) that these space beings are here to “help humanity,” (2) that their idea of help and human benefit, of moral, physical, and ethical betterment is parallel with our own. Assume for the moment that genuine communications have been received from them, including remarks on their own objectives. What have they said? “We are

not primarily concerned with the future of humanity, but rather with the physical preservation of your planet. . . . Three times we have intervened mentally (in the H-bomb tests) and averted by a 24-hour margin the destruction of your globe.” . . . And again: “Your planet has its role and destiny in the solar system, in the life of other worlds and peoples.” But the preservation of our *race*, it *may* well be, is a minor and incidental “good” in the eyes of greater and wiser

ones; yet we have the stupidity and gall to suggest that they prove themselves and their cause before town meetings and political assemblies.

They have allegedly replied to this requirement by saying: “Many of those whom you call the top-level people in all countries have long ago been visited, and warned in no uncertain terms that they must compose their differences. We have told them that a world war with nuclear weapons would not be permitted—but this is on behalf

of your planet, not of your human race. And that it is not permitted to us to interfere with the destiny of other races. We can advise and warn only. It is man’s privilege to destroy himself if he chooses such a path. All these admonitions, given by us long ago, have as yet met with small response. . . .”

We do not know the ideas and ideals and plan of operations, if any, nor the limits of the permitted powers of these people. *And the evidence increases that no single description will apply to*

Mr. Meade Layne has devoted many years to the study of what might be termed the “new” sciences. They are really very much older than our conventional ones, but new in their acceptance to orthodox minds. Our contributor is Director of Borderland Sciences Research Associates, 3524, Adams Avenue, San Diego, 16, Calif., U.S.A., and his organisation has put out much interesting and thought-provoking material on the subject of the aeroforms (the term Meade Layne uses to cover the wide variety of spaceships cavorting in our skies). Since 1946, he has advocated that the saucers are etheric (4-D), and this conception is now rapidly gaining ground. Meade Layne’s two journals, “Round Robin” and “Clips, Quotes and Comments,” are essential reading for all seriously interested in the greatest enigma of our times.

all of them; that they differ widely in their attitude toward humans, and that some of them are as truly hostile and dangerous as others are wise and good. All these points have been made repeatedly by communicating entities—but please note, it is not germane to my purpose to prove that these communications have taken place and are genuine and truthful (even if such “proof” were possible). The point is, that every one of these assertions is logically possible, may be God’s truth for all we know, and hence to be taken into deep consideration before we tell these visitors what to do, and how and when to do it.

Then consider, if you will, our conduct toward these beings from the Neant. Have we unrolled doormats of welcome, or have we attacked them repeatedly and without provocation? Have not our fastest planes pursued them, even opened fire on them? Have the occupants of the discs not been assailed by individuals and gangs, with clubs and guns. Has their coming not been “welcomed” as often by hysteria and abject fear as by friendship and intelligence? We think ourselves too intelligent to set down a million-dollar plane in the midst of the jungle and of some barbaric jihad, and so invite treachery and fanaticism and immediate attack—yet we expect and urge these sky-wanderers to land in Washington Square and so convert all sceptics by a single *coup d’œil*. There are, of course, a number of sane and highly-informed people, including even some “scientists and physicians,” who could be trusted to make these almost incredible contacts for the instruction of all of us. How many, even among these, and even after a whole decade of the Visitation, would risk reputation, professional prestige, the derision and abuse of the Press, the physical violence of fanaticism, the “conspiracy of silence,” perhaps a midnight invitation (*sans R.S.V.P.*) to a long-term residence in the Alaskan Siberia now being hopefully prepared?

Let us remember that if there are so many as a hundred thousand people who by reason of this or that personal experience can “accept the Saucers,” there are some 200 million in the United Kingdom and the United States who have not yet heard the news, or heard it only as extravagant nonsense, with mingled incredulity and alarm. It is this situation which confronts our do-gooders and which they propose to remedy in a few happy hours, if only a vanguard of the Venusian fleets will land in Central Park. Perhaps our correspondent D.T.K. should inquire of these helpful listeners: “Is anyone of *you* prepared to guarantee the reality and character and origin of these craft and “crews”—or publicly state your own acceptance of them? If not, what

kind of reaction can you expect from hundreds of millions of John Doe’s to whom your own information is mere gibberish?”

Let me return to the implications of the question: Why don’t they land, and so convince everybody? One answer is: because they are much too wise—or “smart”—to risk ignorance, hostility, and violence. Also, because they have nothing to gain by physical contacts with groups and multitudes. Because, after observing our planet and all the distressful ways of mankind for (perhaps) centuries, they know (most likely) the whole of our dubious achievements in science, philosophy, religion, and the Arts. They do not, apparently, lay claim to omniscience—it is merely that they are centuries or millenia ahead of us. Those of them who are benevolent can point out our errors and open incredible vistas of new knowledge—IF and WHEN we are ready for it. The grade school youngster may be a “nice” boy or a very bad one, or stupid or very precocious, but he is not yet receptive to calculus. And most of us who are adult in years ended our mental growing-up with our ’teens. But we have yet to uncover in these paragraphs a single good reason why our space visitors should hold open house for the throngs of Mardi Gras or Broadway or Pall Mall. But they have done the next thing to it. They buzzed the Capitol, and flew in their literal hundreds over Farmington nearly ten years ago. They have explained again and again, in terms science is beginning to understand, the operation of their craft. In all parts of the world these principles are under intensive study. If we consider only the beneficent Beings, their approach to the human race in our century has been kindly, tactful, and very wise. If in time, by *force majeure* or otherwise, we become receptive, we may deserve some modicum of this wisdom ourselves. But as far as mass demonstrations are concerned, these have accomplished little more than to display their futility.

If it is not their interest in humanity, presumably in human welfare, which draws these visitors into our skies—what is it? It does not have to be any *new* motivation, for there is reason to believe it has gone on for centuries. But since physical conditions on our planet, in the solar system, probably throughout the galaxy are in process of change, and since these involve the so-called etheric regions and bodies, it seems probable that systematic surveys are in order, by scientists of other worlds and for their own knowledge and protection. It is also believed that mass visitations are correlated with critical periods in the life of nations and races, and also with seismic disturbances of great magnitude;

the data on all such matters is probably collected and studied by non-terrestrial observers. And the effects of nuclear bomb tests alone may make this visitation imperative.

What motives and principles govern their selection of the individuals with whom they make friendly contact? Such selections are probably adventitious—time, place, comparative isolation, good sense, receptivity, sometimes technical knowledge, freedom from dogmatic fixations, honesty. It is no concern of these Beings to gratify mere curiosity, to display their prowess, to pretend to be gods or “spirits,” that they come either to “save” or destroy, or to take over the governance of our sorry human affairs. They have nothing to learn from us, but much to con-

tend with—ignorance, and fear, and the hostility born of them. An age-long intolerance, a fumbling science, and an impossible religionism, where the blind lead the blind—*facilis descensus Avernii*.

As a final word: I have said nothing, save by implication, concerning maleficent Beings, their purposes and operations; but it is easy to see how this would enormously widen and complicate the whole field of discussion. Yet this problem must be reckoned with, and the historian of times to come (if any) may well find it his major perplexity. For the present, one can only say that the whole planetary situation is extremely complex and replete with X factors which cannot yet be resolved.

UNANSWERED

QUESTIONS

No. 4 . . . Have UFOs Been Fired Upon?

THE FOLLOWING REPRINT from the Fullerton, California, *News Tribune*, of July 26, 1956, is reproduced from the August-September issue of “*Proceedings*”^o:

Shoot to Kill

Pacific Navy Fliers Ordered To Engage Saucers Honolulu, T.H., (OCNS).

The United States Navy will not publicly admit that it believes in flying saucers, but it has officially ordered combat-ready pilots to “shoot to kill” if saucers are encountered, OCNS has learned.

The information was first learned when Navy pilots navigating trans-Pacific routes from the United States to Hawaii were ordered in a briefing session to engage and identify “any unidentified flying objects.”

If the UFOs (saucers) appeared hostile, the briefing officer told pilots of Los Alamitos Naval Air Station reserve squadron VP 771, they are to be engaged in combat.

Talk Over Orders

In Honolulu, members of the squadron talked over the unique orders. It was found that the orders are not unusual. They are a standard command issued to pilots on the trans-Pacific hop.

The conversations brought out other information, too.

OCNS learned that, although the Air Force has publicly stated it does not believe in the existence of saucers, extensive operational procedures, including forms of combat have been devised by various air defence commands.

The Hawaiian air defence command reportedly is on the alert at the present time, and if a saucer is sighted, pilots throughout the islands, armed with various and new-type weapons, will be scrambled into the air ready to fight.

“It’s gotten so we wouldn’t dare say we’ve seen a UFO,” a Navy commander told OCNS. “If we did, every pilot in the Pacific would be ordered up. It would be pretty embarrassing if all we’d seen was a sunspot on the windshield.”

^o Proceedings of the College of Universal Wisdom, P.O. Box 419, Yucca Valley, Calif., U.S.A. (George W. Van Tassel, director).

Accepted Theory

However, the existence of the saucers themselves seems to be a generally accepted theory among the Navy fliers encountered here. "I believe there are such things," one pilot said, "but I think that Washington might be wrong in their 'shoot to kill' orders. The fact that saucers are in our atmosphere doesn't mean to me that there's any pending invasion—which is what Washington seems to believe. And if there were an invasion, we'd do a lot better if we sent out a flight of priests and ministers, rather than a bunch of rockets and machine gun bullets. If anybody who could conceive a saucer wanted to invade us, there's no sense fighting them. They've got us licked from the start."

Operational procedures for a UFO scramble apparently are highly classified. Most officers refused to discuss the Pentagon's plans or modes of saucer combat. However, it was learned that a concrete plan of action does exist, covering all types of saucer sightings. The plans reportedly can be swung into action within seconds.

Some of the Navy pilots here readily admit they have seen objects they believed were saucers. However, none said they had reported them, either by radio at the time, or by operational service reports when they landed. Reasons given for not reporting the alleged sightings ranged from "possible ridicule" to a reluctance to put "every pilot in the Pacific to work 24 hours a day for the next six months."

Subject to Question

One officer pointed out that he felt if he reported a UFO he sighted last June 29, his very fitness to pilot a plane might be subject to question by Navy brass.

The pilot said that most officers he knew were of the same opinion. They may sight saucers, but they'll never report them, he said, unless the saucers should damage their ship through an act of aggression. "Even then," he said, "it would probably be better if you said you ran into a mountain. You'd sure have a lot less trouble."

The only solution to the problem, apparently, has been foreseen by Navy officials. The only time a pilot would probably be proclaimed a hero for a saucer sighting would be if he shot the ship down and brought back tangible evidence of his kill.

This, perhaps, is the major reason for the "shoot to kill" orders currently being issued to Navy pilots crossing the Pacific.

"How do we know our bullets will work on a UFO?" a Navy pilot asked.

Then the pilot concluded, "and if we do shoot,

that's asking them to shoot back. And we don't know what they're going to shoot at us!"



Edward J. Ruppelt, former head of the U.S. Air Force Project Blue Book investigating flying saucers, wrote in the foreword to his book, *The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects*, "... is it proof when a jet pilot fires at a UFO and sticks to his story even under the threat of court-martial? ..." **This rather implies that UFOs have actually been fired upon.**

The public should be told why UFOs have been fired at. If the authorities do not officially admit the existence of flying saucers, why have they been shooting at them?

The American authorities should make it clear why pilots of Los Alamitos Naval Air Station Reserve Squadron VP771 and, for that matter, any other air personnel have been given orders to fire at UFOs. This is a question which concerns not only the United States, but the whole world.

If it is established that this order to fire at UFOs was given—and it seems pretty certain from the newspaper account reprinted above—then the authorities should explain for what purpose?

It seems that those in authority know only too well that saucers exist, but do not know why they are here, nor how they are propelled and are desperately trying to shoot one down to discover what makes it tick.

ROCKET TEST APPARITION

A very strange phenomenon—described by the Press as looking like a plucked ostrich neck—appeared recently on a reel of film taken from an automatic camera at a rocket motor testing station in Britain.

Britain's top rocket scientists are completely baffled. The "ostrich neck" looks like a highly-luminous object with a trail of brilliant stars.

The back-room boys are sure that the object has nothing to do with the tests. The remote-control camera had been filming a routine test. The camera at some unknown time between the end of one test and the start of the next, took a photograph of the object—when it should have been photographing clear sky.

Scientists have estimated that the body of the object must be under two feet in diameter. Its "tail" about ten feet.

The film and negatives have been examined by photographic experts, but no one has succeeded in coming up with the answer as to what the "ostrich neck" really was. **What do you think it was?**

Many people throughout the world are seriously concerned not only about nuclear explosions, but also about the long-term radio-active contamination of the atmosphere of our planet.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE!

by

Dr. Bernard E. Finch,

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.C.H. (Lond.)

IS MAN SLOWLY destroying himself?

It is little known that we are living in a dangerous and critical time *and that the whole future of mankind and all living matter is at stake.*

I refer to the radio-active contamination of our atmosphere from artificial sources. The level of radiation is rising and at the present time saturation point will soon be reached.

We know very little about this subject due to complete lack of understanding of the biological effects of radiation. This is because of lack of controlled and accurate physical data of the amount of radiation received from various sources.

Danger Signals

It has been suggested that UFOs are visible warnings and signs that outsiders are perturbed by the rising radio-activity in our vicinity, they are "sitting up and taking notice," and that attempts are being made to warn or communicate with us. This has yet to be seen.

There is no immediate cause for alarm but the problem must be carefully watched and warnings must be heeded, otherwise life on this planet will soon be extinct.

My contention is that a great many of the phenomena known as UFOs are concerned with the neutralisation of this dangerously increasing radio-activity. The smaller discs (or fire-balls) are released from the high-flying mother-ships which act as "mine-sweepers." The smaller discs are controlled by them like "paravanes." Having completed their "sweep" over a given area, the remotely-controlled discs (or radiation absorbers) are drawn back into space where the radiation is discharged.

Whilst absorbing radiation over an area which

has a high concentration the discs hover; as absorption of radiation takes place the discs become charged and change colour from dull red—through yellow and green to blue. The disc, fully charged, then makes off.

These phenomena are common to all sightings. It may be that all forms of radiation act as a kind of "fuel" or "vital force" to the discs.

Hence their appearance over all areas of high radiation and radio-activity, i.e. all atomic testing grounds, atomic factories, hospitals (radium deposits and X-rays), high-voltage laboratories and radio beacons. Also a sudden rise in radiation occurs when UFOs are in the vicinity.

Whatever their purpose, I believe that the saturation point of radio-activity would have been reached much sooner but for the presence of the UFOs.

Saturation Point

However, as we approach saturation point the UFOs may not be able to ward off our eventual nemesis. The realisation of the effect of these dangerous radiations should be fully understood.

The radiation injuries suffered by Japanese fishermen, the realisation of the so-called "fall out" and the experimental genetic effects of radiation have stirred up public opinion and a special committee is being set up to study these problems.

The effect of radiation (gamma rays) on living matter is, in the final analysis, a bio-chemical change: A cell consists of (1) a nucleus, containing specialised nucleo-protein molecules called genes. These genes at certain times reproduce themselves and subsequently the cell. Chains of genes are called chromosomes, (2) cytoplasm which is a mixture of protein molecules and enzymes and which is concerned with the meta-

bolism of the cell. Radiation can thus act on (1) the nucleus or (2) the cytoplasm. If it acts on (1) this is the genetic effect. The genetic hazard is based on the fact that the hereditary units of the living cell (genes and chromosomes) can be altered by radiation. These alterations are known as mutations.

Mutations can occur in germ cells or body cells. Alterations in the germ cells are passed on from generation to generation and can slowly destroy the race unless the individual dies before reproduction. Alterations in the body cells can kill the individual either rapidly or slowly (cancer).

Mutations

Genetic effects. Following exposure to gamma-radiation, the resulting cells, on division, are mutated. These changes are recessive, which means that the changes are manifest if only both parents carry the same altered (mutant) gene. If not, the abnormal cell is passed on to the offspring without any, or only partial, manifestations. From experiments the following has emerged:

- (1) All radiation-induced mutations are harmful to the race.
- (2) The smallest amount of radiation will induce mutation.
- (3) Spontaneous mutations occur in nature due to background radiation and physical effects.
- (4) Additional induced radiation can cause mutation proportional to the dose received by the gonads.

The total dose from all natural radiation is $0.1 r$ a year = $3 r$ in a reproductive generation of 30 years. Therefore, double this dose will give a double of the present "natural" rate of mutation. But, it has been shown that the previous doubling dose is as high as $30 r$. Hence, if the total radiation dose is $30 r$ a double number of genetic defects will appear in later generations, i.e. mental defects, epilepsy, congenital malformations, neuromuscular and endocrine and blood defects, defects of vision and hearing. These at the moment total 2 per cent. of total of live births. If the r dose is doubled, this percentage will be doubled. Thus, for every hundred million children born, ultimately two million will have genetic defects as above, in addition to two million from spontaneous mutations.

Cytoplasmic effects. Apart from the genetic effect there is the result of the exposure of the individual to gamma rays leading to protoplasmic damage. This results in cell death—groups of cells die, toxic products are liberated

and the individual dies from shock or toxæmia and infection, i.e. cataract, aplastic anaemia as follows a heavy exposure, i.e. H-bomb explosion close-up.

An important genetic effect on somatic cells is the induction of cancer or over-multiplication of the cells. The cells appear to "become mad" and divide at enormous rates, finally resulting in death of the individual, i.e. leukaemia and cancer.

This may result from repeated small doses, i.e. fall-out.

Tests of nuclear weapons will thus result in two main types of hazards, genetic and somatic.

Following an hydrogen bomb explosion the products of explosion which are radioactive reach great heights and circle the globe many times, gradually descending. About one-fifth of the radioactivity is lost in descending. The dose at ground level is called "infinity dose." A certain proportion is washed away by rain and people are protected by walls and buildings (shielding factor).

In addition to the direct effect of this radiation on the gonads, a considerable amount is ingested as Strontium—90. This is absorbed by plants and via animals enters the human bones, where it remains for many years. We all have and are absorbing Strontium—90.

Artificial Radiation

Excess may cause leukaemia and bone sarcoma. The maximum permissible level of radio-Strontium in the body is 1,000 micro-microcuries per gram of calcium in the skeletons of one-year-old children. *If the present tests continue at the present rate we shall soon reach a point close to the limit, as apart from background radiation we are receiving additional artificial radiation from other sources; i.e. diagnostic radiation, shoe-fitting X-ray devices, luminous watches, television receivers, radio-therapy, etc.*

So far only the effects of radiation on life on this planet have been discussed. But radiation as such has a much wider field of activity out in space. Gamma rays, radioactive particles with α and β rays and all manner of electro-magnetic radiations are shot out into space following an H-bomb explosion. Space tension or warping could also be produced locally. These effects might well be noticed by outside observers or other forms of life.

The comings and goings of UFOs in our upper atmosphere might well be a sign of increased activity of alien-beings, and man's brief existence on this globe may well be drawing to a close.

TASKS BEFORE A UFOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

BY

Professor S. K. Maitra

IN MY LETTER to the Editor which was published in the July-August number of this Review, I suggested the convening of a Ufological Conference for the purpose of discussing some of the most important questions that arise in connection with the appearance of the flying saucers and space ships. I assumed in that letter that the stage was now definitely past when the existence of these objects could be doubted. The question to which I addressed myself was: The existence of these objects having been established, what should be our next step? Should we leave it to chance to establish contact with them or should we devise ways and means, so far as it lies in our power to do so, to effect contact, and that, too, as early as possible? I am definitely in favour of the latter alternative, considering the importance of the matter. It is the failure to recognise its importance which makes people say that they would wait till our interplanetary brothers chose to establish contact with us. For it is quite possible that they may have some difficulty in this matter.

Physical difficulty or moral difficulty?

This difficulty may be a physical one or it may be a moral one. It will be the first task of the Ufological Conference to find out what it is. Adamski in his book *Inside The Space Ships* has expressed definitely his opinion that it is a moral one. The reason why our space visitors do not want to land on our planet is that they are not sure of the sort of reception they will meet with if they land. There is no doubt there is a good deal of justification for this attitude of theirs, for it cannot be denied that there is a feeling in the minds of a large number of people on our planet, as also of several of our Governments, that these interplanetary visitors have designs upon us. If this is the true reason for the shyness of these visitors, it can be met by a vigorous propaganda in the Press as well as on the platform educating public opinion so that it may shed its present attitude of fear and suspicion and adopt one of

friendliness towards our space brothers. This is sure to be reciprocated by the latter, so that they will give up their present hesitation and land openly on our planet. The first task then of the Ufological Conference will be to launch a vigorous propaganda campaign to convert public opinion from its present attitude of hostility to our space brothers into one of friendliness towards them.

But the reason why our space visitors so rarely land on our planet may be a physical one. It may be, as stated in one of the numbers of this Review, that they have difficulty in breathing in our atmosphere. There is great diversity of opinion on this point. Adamski does not believe in it. On the contrary, he has stated that there are thousands of our space brothers who walk the streets of our planet. Cedric Allingham, however, in his book *Flying Saucer From Mars* has stated that his Martian visitor put something on his nostrils, which suggests that he had probably some difficulty in breathing in our atmosphere. The matter requires to be thoroughly investigated, and this will be the second task of our proposed Ufological Conference. *Perhaps there is truth in both these views.* That is to say, there are planets the inhabitants of which do not land on account of the difficulty they feel in breathing in our atmosphere. There are other planets, however, the inhabitants of which do not feel any breathing difficulty, but are deterred from landing out of fear of a hostile reception. For those planets, the inhabitants of which may have breathing difficulty in our atmosphere, it will not be difficulty to make arrangements so that they may remain in their flying saucers or space ships when they land and gradually get acclimatised to our physical conditions.

Ufological Institute

One of the main objects of the Ufological Conference will be to establish a Central Ufological Institute with branches spread all over the world. This will be the centre from

which will emanate all research in connection with flying saucers, including research on space travel. It will act as a Central Clearing House for all information regarding flying saucers and space ships. It will publish a journal of its own which will give full details of all the work done by the Institute, and will also contain articles on ufological subjects and reviews of books on them. Although the main object of the Institute will be to establish contact with flying saucers and space ships, yet it will also encourage research on space travel done independently by the inhabitants of our planet.

Research on Gravitation

One of the main subjects of such research will be gravitation, for it is now conclusively proved that the secret of space travel lies in its conquest. The Ufological Institute, therefore, will ask the various universities and technological institutes on our planet to undertake research on this subject, and to submit reports to it. I have very little faith in the space satellites that are being constructed by some of our states and that will be completed next year. To me the construction of such artificial satellites seems to be a huge waste of public money, as nothing is likely to result from it. A far better plan would have been to undertake research on gravitation.

Need of international co-operation of the highest order

From what I have said above, it is clear that what we need, if we are to succeed in our mission, is international co-operation, and that, too, of the highest order. The problems we have to tackle are certainly beyond the resources of any private organisation and cannot also properly be handled by any state, however big it may be. The Ufological Conference, in fact, should state clearly that the matter must be taken up by a strong international organisation, having large funds at its command. It would be worth while making an appeal to the UNO through its branch UNESCO to take it up, for that body is peculiarly fitted to undertake it. If it takes it up, nothing can be better than that. But if it refuses, then some other international agency will have to be set up, for the work is of the highest importance.

In conclusion, I would like to say that there is no matter of greater importance and more calculated to bring about a radical change in human affairs than the establishment of contact with our sister planets. It passes my comprehension how there is so much apathy at present about this most vital matter. *We go into ecstasies over*

*our achievement in bringing about the atomic age, although if we dispassionately strike a balance between the evil that it has produced and the good that has resulted from it, the balance will be preponderatingly on the side of evil. And, what is more, there is always the shadow of the complete annihilation of the human race hanging over it. **But about the Space Age, which can change the whole face of our planet, we seem to be absolutely indifferent. Can anything be stranger than this?***

MEN NEARLY CAUGHT FLYING SAUCER

Extract from *The Grey River Argus*, New Zealand, January 15, 1957.

The list of people who have seen a flying saucer is growing. Now comes the story of two men who almost caught one. They were William West and Wallace Liddell, both of Balfour.

In the early hours of Saturday morning they were standing in the doorway of a garage on Mr. West's property, about two miles from Balfour, when they saw what they thought was a shooting star, approaching over a belt of trees and getting gradually nearer to the ground. It continued falling and as it came closer the two men saw it more clearly.

It was claimed to be roughly oblong in shape and about 12 to 18 inches long.

At first they thought it was some type of bird, like a pigeon, but it was glowing fluorescently.

The "thing" looked as if it was going to settle on the lawn by the house. In their eagerness, the men rushed out in an attempt to catch it and, as they approached, they claimed it jumped away from them and changed shape.

Instead of being oblong, it turned into a sphere about 18 inches in diameter, still glowing with a bluish-white light, but appearing to have a dull red glow in the centre.

They continued their attempts to catch it, but each time it moved a little farther away. Finally, after they had observed it for about a minute, it floated up and over the 8-ft. corrugated iron fence and disappeared slowly across a paddock.

Mr. West made a special trip to Invercargill today to tell his story to meteorological officers at the weather station at the city airport, but they could offer no explanation.

Mr. West is convinced that the object they saw was not of this world, but came from another planet.

(This New Zealand story has similarities to the Irish one reported in the Sept.-Oct. issue, "The Strangest UFO Case of All."—Ed.)

From an Astronomer's Notebook

by W. Schroeder

March

- 1 New Moon.
- 3 Algol Minimum 1700 hours.
- 6 Moon near Mars.
- 9 Moon: First Quarter.
- 14 Moon in Perigee.
- 15 Algol Minimum 0400 hours.
Moon near Jupiter.
- 16 Full Moon.
- 17 Jupiter in Opposition.
- 18 Algol Minimum 0100 hours.
- 20 Spring Equinox.
Algol Minimum 2200 hours.
Mercury in Superior Conjunction.
- 22 Moon near Saturn.
- 23 Moon: Last Quarter.
Moon occults star in Sagittarius
Algol Minimum 1900 hours.
- 27 Moon in Apogee.
- 31 New Moon.

April

- 2 Mars near Aldebaran.
- 4 Moon near Mars.
- 7 Moon: First Quarter.
- 12 Moon near Jupiter.
Moon in Perigee.
- 14 Venus in Superior Conjunction.
Full Moon.
- 15 Mercury in Eastern Elongation.
- 17 Moon near Saturn.
- 20-22 Meteors of Lyrid Shower.
- 21 Moon: Last Quarter.
- 23 Moon in Apogee.
- 29 New Moon.
Algol is invisible from April onwards.

IN MARCH AND APRIL the Sun travels through that part of the ecliptic which is more steeply inclined to the celestial equator than any other part, and for this reason the length of the days increases more rapidly now than at any other time during the first half of the year. On March 1 daylight lasts for 10¾ hours and this increases to 12¾ on April 1 and reaches 14½ hours at the end of April.

The Sun passes through an important point on March 20, the First Point of Aries, which is the point in which the ecliptic intersects the celestial equator. The instant when the Sun passes this point marks the beginning of the astronomical year. On this day also the lengths of night and day are equal—12 hours each—and this applies to every point on the surface of the earth, with the exception of the poles.

The Moon and the Planets

On March 15 the Moon is in the vicinity of the most conspicuous object in the night sky—the planet Jupiter. Their aspect will be particularly interesting because they will be situated about halfway between two bright stars, Regulus on the western side, and Spica on the eastern side.

A week later those of us who do not mind getting up early can observe the occultation of

the star μ Sagittarii (see Fig. 1) by the Moon. In the British Isles this occurs at about 5 a.m. on March 23. The star is of magnitude 4, so it will not be visible when the bright limb of the Moon, then in its last quarter, approaches it, but it can be clearly observed with opera-glasses or

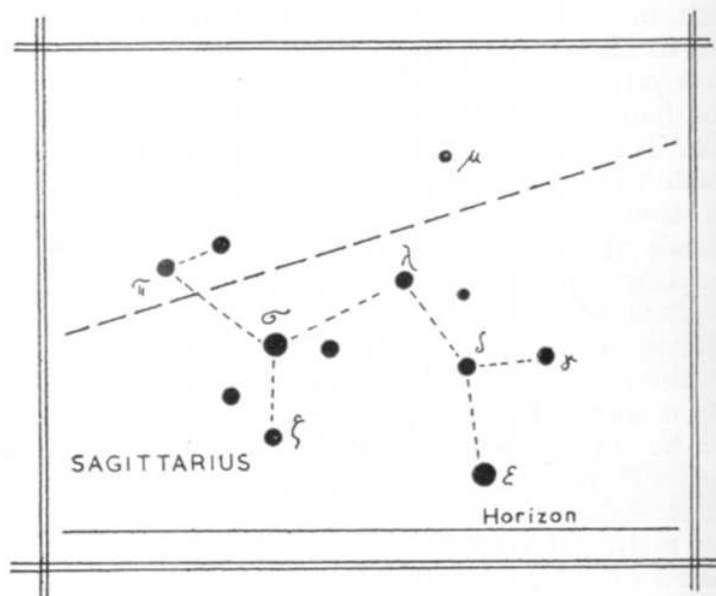


Fig. 1. The constellation Sagittarius. The star μ (mu) will be occulted by the Moon on March 23, 1957, approximately 5 a.m.

binoculars. Observing the disappearance of a star behind the Moon is always a thrilling experience, and is really worth getting up early for, so let us hope that the weather gods are in our favour on that date.

On April 4 we can observe the narrow crescent of the Moon (four days old) in the evening sky near Mars in the constellation Taurus (The Bull). The aspect of the sky on this day, at 9 p.m., is shown in Fig. 2.

As was said already, the most conspicuous object in the sky is Jupiter, the giant planet. Its opposition and greatest brilliance occur on March 17. Even the smallest telescope or binoculars will show the disc of this planet and it is particularly interesting to observe the positions of Jupiter's four moons, which are different every day, and it is often possible to notice their movements during a single night.

Mars sets soon after the Sun, but can be observed for an hour or two after sunset in the west, near the reddish Aldebaran. This star and Mars are almost of the same colour, but Aldebaran is the brighter of the two.

Saturn does not rise until the early hours of the morning, and is situated near Antares, the principal star in the Scorpion. The rich red of Antares is particularly striking when it is com-

pared with the dull greyish colour of this planet.

It may just be possible to observe Mercury around April 15 at the time of Sunset above the western horizon. Its position is about 20 degrees from the Sun, and to the left and above it. If we remember that the span of our hand, held at arm's length, covers approximately 20 degrees, we should be able to find the planet without difficulty.

Venus is invisible during these two months, being in the immediate vicinity of the Sun.

The Fixed Stars

Seven out of the ten brightest stars visible from our latitude are visible in the western sky at this time of the year. They belong to the winter constellations which now remain above the horizon for only a short time after Sunset. Orion, with its many bright stars, is on the point of setting, and a little to the right we can still see Aldebaran in the Bull. Above these two we find Capella in the Charioteer, and Sirius, low in the south-west, also is still fairly bright.

The southern part of the sky is almost devoid of stars, and we only find the many faint stars which belong to the largest constellation in the heavens: the Watersnake. Its brightest star,

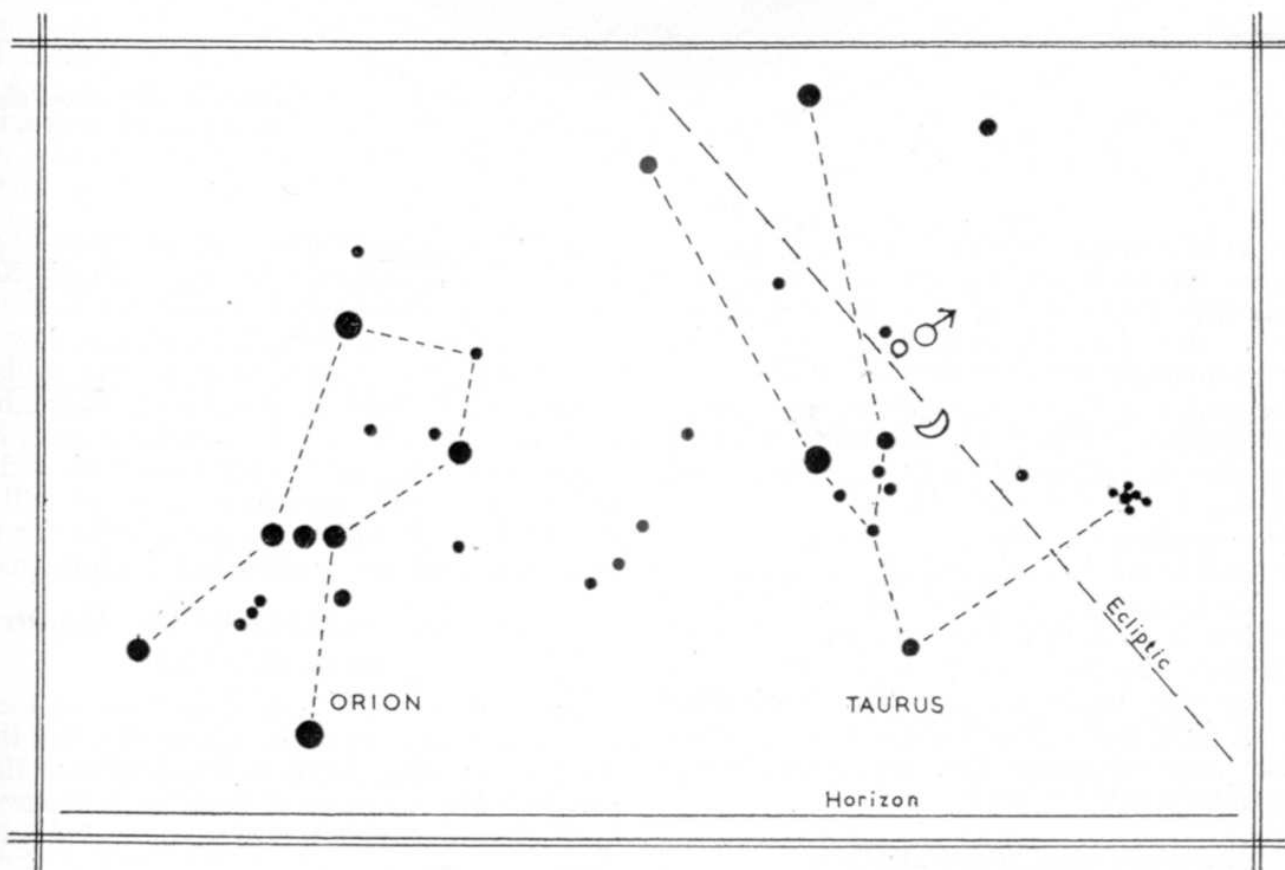


Fig. 2. Aspect of the evening sky at 9 p.m. on April 4, 1957, with Mars and the Moon in the vicinity of Aldebaran.

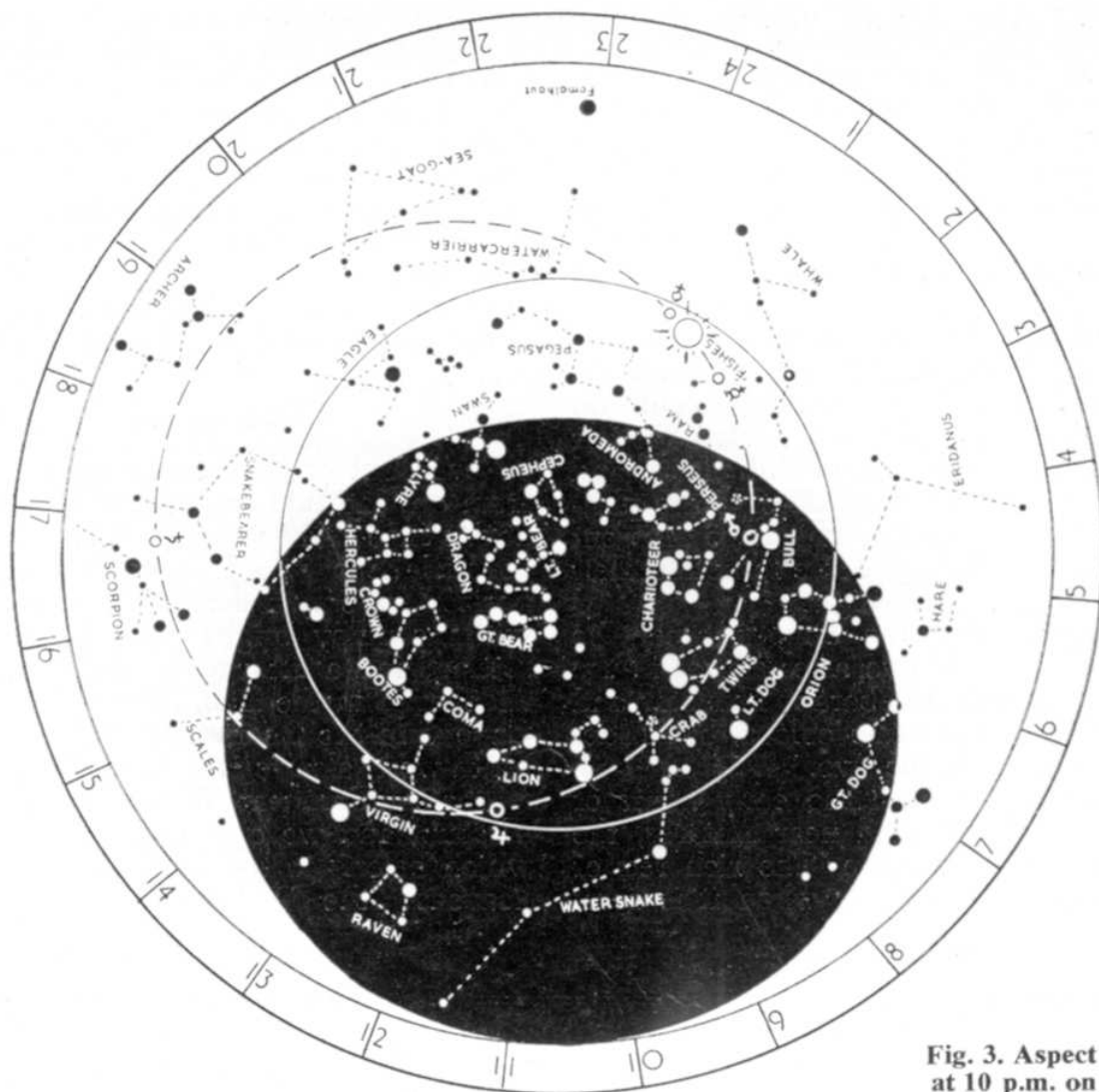


Fig. 3. Aspect of the night sky at 10 p.m. on April 1, 1957.

Alphard is of a distinct yellowish colour, and its brightness as well as its colour are almost identical with those of the second star above Regulus in the Lion, whose white light provides a good comparison for the coloured stars.

In the east, the Virgin and Bootes are visible, and just above the horizon in the north we may catch a glimpse of Deneb and Vega, the main stars of the Swan and the Lyre.

In the north-west, Perseus approaches the horizon, and from now onwards it will no longer be possible to observe Algol, its second brightest star, which is probably the best known of all variable stars. We shall have to wait until August before we can again observe the fascinating change of brightness which occurs every three days, but there are many other things which will keep us interested.

Meteors and Shooting Stars

Only one shower of meteors will become observable during the whole of the two months

of March and April. The shower is known as the Lyrids, which appears between April 20 and April 22. As the constellation Lyre, from which these meteors seem to radiate, is fairly low in the sky during the earlier part of the night, the shower can best be observed after midnight. But even then it will not be spectacular, only one meteor every ten minutes is expected, and these will move swiftly and in most cases will leave streaks behind which remain visible for a few moments after the meteor has disappeared.

The Constellation of the Month Berenice's Hair

This constellation is probably one of the most inconspicuous ones in the whole sky, but there is much interesting detail in this region of the sky, and it is also connected with what is surely the most charming of all stories connected with the stars.

There are many hundreds of faint stars in this group, but they cannot be made into a geo-

metrical figure, and this is probably the reason why the ancients had not given a name to this constellation.

Not until the beginning of the Christian Era had come, did the constellation get a name, and then it was only because of a gallant compliment which covered up a robbery.

Berenice was the beautiful young wife of Ptolmey Evergetes, an Egyptian King. She had promised to sacrifice her golden tresses on the altar of the Temple of Venus on Crete should her husband return safely from his battle. He did return, and so she cut off her hair. But it disappeared from the temple—and it is most likely that it was stolen. The astronomer Conon, however, declared that the goddess had accepted the gift and transferred her hair to the sky. He pointed out a shimmering cloud of tiny stars, which, ever since then, bore the name Berenice's Hair.

Distant Nebulae

Modern astronomers still find this constellation of great interest. More than 800 spiral nebulae have been discovered here, every one of which is similar to our Milky Way system in regard to shape and size, and all these are clustered together at a distance of about 40 million light years. But these nebulae can be seen only in really large instruments, and only one of them can be seen under good conditions with the aid of binoculars. This is M 100. Another object to look for is M 53, a Globular Cluster which is somewhat smaller and not quite as bright as the famous Globular Cluster in Hercules.

As none of the stars in Berenice's Hair are brighter than magnitude 4, it may be difficult to

distinguish individual stars, but during a really clear night it may be a good observing exercise to look for a few of the following double stars and observe them with binoculars or a small telescope.

Double Stars

The easiest of these double stars should be the star composed of 32 and 33, which may be seen as a double with the naked eye only. A little more difficult is 17. Its components are of the same brightness as those of the first double star, but they are slightly closer together; the smallest optical aid is, however, sufficient to separate this double.

Then we may try 24, and here we may need a pair of good binoculars to separate the components, and we should also note the beautiful colour contrast. The main star is yellow, while its companion is blue.

Finally there is 12, the most difficult double star for small instruments in this part of the sky. Not only are the components closer than in the other doubles (separation only 7 in.) but the companion star is also much fainter, magnitude 8.5, which is very nearly the limit of a good instrument.

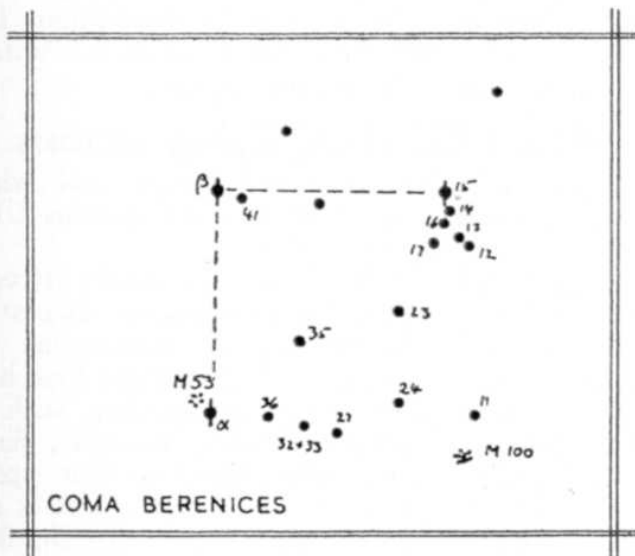


Fig. 4. Constellation of the Month : Berenice's Hair.

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PANORAMA

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Rockets out of control

A 10-TON ROCKET which got out of control at the Woomera range recently was blown up by remote control, according to a Bristol Aeroplane Company official in Adelaide. He did not say when this happened.

The rocket flew southwards at 1,000 m.p.h. It was exploded 20 seconds later and disintegrated without causing any damage.

It was driven by Bristol Thor ramjets. When it got off course a radio signal was sent which destroyed it.

A few days before, a United States missile broke contact over California, crashed and blew up on the edge of Death Valley. The week before, another American missile failed to return on a test flight from Florida, and is thought to have landed in the Brazilian jungle.

The age of guided missiles has just about arrived.

U.S. Defense Secretary Wilson announced the Armed Forces plan to spend \$3 billion for research, development and production of guided missiles during the fiscal year which started July 1, 1956.

Satellites will Burn Up

The earth-circling artificial satellites to be launched by the U.S. will burn up when they plunge back to earth, an engineer on the project said in Philadelphia. The satellites are expected to plunge back to earth after staying in their orbits for two weeks to two months.

The satellites will be carried about 300 miles away from the earth, reaching speeds up to 18,000 miles an hour, in a finless, three-part rocket about 70 feet long and 45 inches thick at the widest point.

Invisible Plant will Design Manned Satellites

Construction on a £5,357,000 hush-hush research centre is due to begin in Wilmington, Mass., U.S.A. The four-building centre will be used to design and construct manned satellites,

and will also work on guided missiles and other defence projects.

Physicist Dr. Lloyd P. Smith said scientists will work on designs for guided missiles, earth satellites and other projects.

The four buildings will cover 16 acres and range in height from one to three storeys. Centred in 100 acres of woodland, the site provides natural camouflage and "sound baffling." Smith said the centre will be completely invisible from the road.

International Lunar Society

Dr. H. Percy Wilkins, the distinguished British astronomer and world authority on the Moon, has been largely instrumental in founding the International Lunar Society. This organisation is a means by which observers of various nationalities can exchange information and ideas and it will show the kind of work being carried out in different countries.

A journal will be published every six months, beginning in March, 1957, and will contain summaries of the most important items of lunar research, papers and illustrations. The first officers of the Society are: President, Dr. H. Percy Wilkins, Britain; Vice-President, Prof. W. H. Haas, U.S.A.; General Secretary, Herr. Roth, Germany; Permanent Secretary, Prof. A. Paluzie, Spain. There is no subscription. Enquiries should be addressed to Prof. A. Paluzie, Diputacion 337, Barcelona, Spain.

Visual Chart of flying saucers

A fascinating graphic red, black and white chart of inestimable value to the serious UFO researcher is now available.

The chart is 22 inches by 34 inches. It contains 136 drawings of different saucer shapes, 26 drawings of different saucer formations, 10 drawings of what space people might look like, and lists over 1,350 items of interest, such as UFO bible references, books, contacts, films, chronology, and possible motives for space visitors coming here. This unusual chart is obtainable from its designer, Fred. Keziah, 916, S. 21st St., Arlington, Va., U.S.A. Price \$1.00.

Dutch Flying Saucer Group

A Dutch flying saucer group has been formed in Amsterdam, and are very anxious to establish contact with other clubs outside Holland. Will all UFO research groups throughout the world please note the Dutch Study Circle Plativolio wish to get to know you. Contact A. F. van Wieringen, Treasurer, Churchill-laan, 272 111, Amsterdam Z, Holland.

Another Canadian Saucer Club

A group of UFO enthusiasts have started The Outer Space Research Club in British Columbia. They also wish to exchange information with other groups and researchers anywhere in the world. Write to The Secretary (Mr. K. Turner), Outer Space Research Club, 244, Carney St., Prince George, British Columbia, Canada.

Mr. George Adamski

"Flying Saucer Review" learns that Mr. Adamski has now left California, and has taken up residence in Mexico. It is understood that he took a magnificent colour film of saucers in flight last September before leaving the U.S.A. The film shows two large space craft hovering high up in the sky with one of the U.S.A.'s biggest jet planes flying up towards it! Those who have seen the film say that the space craft is quite 30 times as big as the jet! Two smaller space ships are shown on the film going across the heavens. Adamski also got a superb night picture of a saucer pulsating in colour, from orange to orange-red!

George Hunt Williamson in Peru

George Hunt Williamson's *Telonic Research Bulletin* published the final issue (Oct.-Dec.) recently. His last two numbers contained sensational articles, "The Silence Group" and "The Doctrines of Men." In a recent letter to the editor of *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*, Williamson revealed that he is on to something *big*.

Flying saucer researchers will recall that George H. Williamson was one of the witnesses to George Adamski's desert contact with the Venusian in November, 1952. (A full account appears in *Flying Saucers Have Landed*.) Dr. Williamson's new book will possibly cause quite a furore in places where people meet to discuss saucers. It is called *Other Tongues—Other Flesh* and will be fully reviewed in the next issue.

Incidentally, this book gives a very detailed interpretation of the famous symbols on the Venusian's footprints left in the desert.

Coal found and Snow-free Area seen near Pole

Three flights made from McMurdo Sound to the South Pole in recent weeks have revealed extensive snow-free areas within 350 miles of the Pole.

This fact will be of some considerable interest to those who have heard the theory advanced of a possible saucer base in Antarctica, and who have heard of the legendary Rainbow City.

Ever since Shackleton first climbed Beardmore Glacier on to the polar plateau in 1908, it has been known that mountains over 14,000 feet high thrust naked crags into the sky. Scott and Shackleton also saw snow-free mountains and talus slopes against the mountains that flank Beardmore Glacier.

The flights over these mountains have disclosed what could be a geologist's paradise if men could be landed there. Some barren plateaux and valleys where there is no snow or ice are many square miles in area.

At least two large bare areas sighted on polar flights are believed to afford potential airfield sites. One is on Plunket Point at the junction between Mill and Beardmore Glaciers. The other is on the north-east side of Mill Glacier.

Capt. William M. Hawkes, air adviser to the United States Navy Expedition in Antarctica, believes that it may be possible at either place to level out gravel runways. They could be used all the year round by small aircraft.

To date, five parties of explorers have penetrated these mountains on foot. *All but one of them found low-grade coal.* Both Shackleton and Scott found it on their marches up Beardmore Glacier, *with fossil imprints on leaves that spoke eloquently of forests that once grew there.*

Two expeditions led by Rear-Admiral Byrd found coal seams farther east. Another party found such deposits on Mount Fridtjof Nansen, just south of the refuelling depot that has been established by the present expedition.

It has just been announced in the Press as this issue goes to print, that Dr. Fuchs, the leader of the British Trans-Antarctic expedition, has discovered large quantities of good anthracite coal in Antarctica.

(Readers should study the above information along with *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*, Vol. 2, No. 6, page 12, Unanswered Questions, No. 3, "Has Earth's Axis Tilted Many Times?"—Ed.)

SELECTED BOOKS

Reviewed by The Editor

THE INEXPLICABLE SKY, by Arthur Constance. (T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., London, 308 pages, 21s.)

This amazing book is not just only about comets; or meteors; or the Aurora; or the galaxies; or coloured rain; or frogs dropping from the skies; or ball lightning; or flying saucers. *It takes in the lot.* Arthur Constance covers the Cosmos!

What an enormous canvas the author works on, and what a picture he paints for us of fiery phantasmagoria and of the strange goings on in the starry heavens.

However, apart from his able presentation of wonders and spectacle, Mr. Constance, throughout the book, consistently challenges Orthodoxy and knocks away the hollow pillars supporting materialistic science.

I almost felt sorry for poor Dr. Menzel (the Harvard University astronomer who has written a book against flying saucers) as Arthur Constance steadily demolishes his case piecemeal.

We are confronted with a living universe, not a dead one, he declares. The Cosmos is teeming with intelligences.

Furthermore, the author reminds us that the late Albert Einstein stated that space and time are illusions. In the application of this concept to the UFO, Mr. Constance writes:

"I am convinced that we shall make no progress towards an explanation of the UFOs until we dismiss time and space ideologies. As long as we think of UFOs coming from anywhere—Mars or anywhere else—we are spiders, blinded by spiderism. We are interpreting the Cosmos in terms of our own three-dimensional existence."

There are several pages of chronology of important UFO happenings at the end of the book. This is a most useful and valuable asset.

Do not miss this scholarly work. It is essential for a fuller understanding of the mysterious UFOs now visiting this planet.

THE COMING OF THE SPACE SHIPS, by Gavin Gibbons. (Neville Spearman Ltd., London, 188 pages, 13s. 6d.)

This is a most readable book, written by an experienced UFO investigator who has personally interviewed the witnesses to many flying

saucer sightings in the Shropshire and Staffordshire areas.

There is a very interesting account of the strange affair at Ranton, where Mrs. Roestenberg and her two children saw a space ship hover over their house and caught sight of two men looking at them from within the craft.

The main theme of this book is that the space visitors have chosen Stafford as their No. 1 landing base in this country, and that they will land there in force any time now. The author has apparently decided, because there have been many sightings in that area (some near disused airfields) that Stafford has been chosen. This is an interesting theory, but one that is not necessarily correct. The Yorkshire Moors have had innumerable sightings lately. Bournemouth and district have had their share of saucers over a long period. One could very likely find other places, too, where there have been a large number of sightings, and which could equally qualify as possible landing bases. However, Mr. Gibbons may be right.

I was delighted to see that this book has an index. Very often there is a particular sighting, event or name a researcher wishes to look up, and it is very annoying that in so many saucer books one has to search through chapter after chapter before finding the required answer. That is, if one is lucky enough to spot it. Other saucer authors, please copy!

THE TRUTH ABOUT FLYING SAUCERS, by Aime Michel. (Robert Hale Ltd., London, 224 pages, 15s.)

The American edition of this excellent book was fully reviewed in the July-August issue. Now a British edition is available with the added advantage of an admirable Preface by that great Frenchman, Jean Cocteau. Strongly recommended.

THE FLYING SAUCER CONSPIRACY, by Major Donald E. Keyhoe. (Hutchinson, London, 248 pages, 15s.)

The American edition of this book was dealt with very fully by two reviewers nearly a year ago in the March-April issue. British readers who have not yet read it will be glad to obtain copies at less cost than the American edition. An important book.

MAIL BAG

Let there be Light

Sir,

I was enthralled by Mr. Arthur Constance's article in the Sept.-Oct. issue, and because he seems to suggest that he is almost alone in his ideas, I thought I would write of a few thoughts I have had. Maybe what I have written will be already known to him, and maybe he intends to develop his ideas in a later article. If so, I shall look forward very much to reading it. May I give the following to see what he thinks of it? And even if he is familiar with all my ideas, it will at least assure him that he is not alone. . .

I would like to suggest then,

(1) that there are two kinds of UFO: the kind which to us appear to act in a "normal" way (i.e., as a solid body moving through the air from point to point); and the mysterious kind which "fade," "appear," "change shape" and flicker into invisibility. (Some UFO writers have attempted to give explanations which combine the two kinds, which may be a too easy way of solving the problem).

(2) that to think of UFOs as coming from any one planet, or system of planets, is unwise when remembering the huge array of UFOs reported. . .

(3) that our universe (as known through telescopes, and by surmise) is solid and physical only to us who live in it;

(4) that co-existing with this known universe are millions of others, all occupying the same space, and each one just as solid and physical to its inhabitants as ours is to us;

(5) that UFOs are not "spiritual" (each universe has its own "energy level," but all share the myriads of spiritual levels).

I would like to suggest that the "normal" UFOs (which seem to be mainly shaped as discs and cigars) are the true space travellers, in that they traverse space in our "energy level" in our time. The other kind ("lights," "flashes," "phenomena") I suggest, are the ones which flicker through the various "energy levels" and sometimes "appear" to us.

I would like to agree with Mr. Constance that the complexity of Creation is but dimly understood by us. And that here and now, at the same time, where I am, all the history and happenings on this piece of land are being enacted. But I can only witness what is in my own space/time level. Also, in this same space are being enacted the history and happenings of countless other "energy levels."

Also, but dimly understood, in the same "space," an infinity of spiritual spheres exist. Some of the lower ones man is able to comprehend or be part of.

So that in the NOW there are "energy levels," "time/space levels" and "spiritual levels."

An incredible number of UFOs have been described, with many shapes, sizes and colours. I would like to suggest that they all come or appear from other worlds in our "energy level" and from other "energy levels," and that their investigation concerns our explosion of atomic bombs. I have wondered whether we could call these explosions dissipation of energy; and if so, would like to know where all that energy goes to. Is it like the perfume of a rose when it dies, in that it just fades away. . .? Or, are we unloading it onto another "energy level" who may not desire it?

I would like to question the "highest recorded speed" of a UFO, which was around 40,000 m.p.h., and suggest that that speed may possibly be near-light for the UFO in relation to its own "energy level;" and that true light speed may be the point of break-through into another "energy level."

I would like to suppose, while speaking of light, that were it possible for one to see all the levels and worlds at the same time, one would see. . . just pure light and nothing else. And that the legendary "lords of light" may be the beings who are able effortlessly to traverse these levels, which means of "travel," one might surmise, is the logical continuation of space/time travel.

Maybe, all this is confused and means very little. I noticed Mr. Constance's mention of "non-physical" worlds, and to me they are only non-physical in relation to us, and I take it he meant it that way.

As a last thought, may I suggest that all "matter" is illusionary, and that all of what we think of as solid and physical, in this level and all others, is sustained by the great Thought—the Presence which is reported in the Bible as saying, "Let there be Light."

C. G. SMITH.
Sheerness, Kent.

(Arthur Constance writes: I am extremely grateful to Mr. Smith for this letter and for the clear way in which he expresses himself. I appreciate all the points he raises and am in general sympathy and agreement with him. I hope to deal with many of his suggestions in forthcoming articles.—Ed)

A Remarkable Sighting

Sir,

Upon hearing of the existence of your magazine FLYING SAUCER REVIEW I immediately decided that at the first opportunity I would write you about my sighting of what we call a flying saucer and quite proper too. It is as follows:

About the beginning of summer last year—I do not remember the date—I was at a friend's place at Warwick Avenue situated along the canal. It was a beautiful clear

day with a lovely blue cloudless sky and we had just finished our evening meal. I was seated at a window looking across the canal at a piece of sky between two trees. I was not thinking of anything in particular, least of all flying saucers, when suddenly from behind the tree on my right there floated into view an object, cigar-shaped, which continued to move towards the middle of the space between the two trees at which point it immediately stopped, and in its same horizontal position, began to mount upwards to what appeared to me to be about a foot and then wonder of wonders it disappeared.

I was too amazed at the sudden appearance and behaviour of this object, and it was only after it disappeared, that I called out to the people of the house that I had seen a flying saucer hoping that it would appear again, but unfortunately we did not see it appear.

The following are some of the details of what I had seen on that occasion.

The sun was beginning to set and shone on it and made it look as if it were made of gold. It was most perfectly outlined against the blue sky, elliptical in shape about six inches long—though in reality I reckoned it would have been nearing on about a hundred feet or so in diameter.

To me it did not appear to be like anything I had seen before flying in the sky, also last but not least disappearing in the way it did makes me certain it was not from our world. What I saw was a hundred times more vivid and distinct and amazing than what I had seen in the picture "UFO."

I have always believed in such things and read with interest the article which appeared in *Life* magazine of, I think, April, 1952.

BRIAN O'NEIL,
London, E.1.

Letter from Norway

Sir.

We are four grown-up men who, on January 7 at 3.15 p.m., saw a flying, luminous globe at great height rush across the sky. It came from the horizon in the south-west and disappeared to the horizon in the north-west. The time it took to cover this long distance was only seconds.

We who saw this are convinced that it was neither an airplane, nor a meteor, or even an electrical discharge.

I am 60 years of age, but it is the first time in my life that I have seen anything like this.

Those who saw the phenomenon:

Sgt. Olav Berg (driver), Distr. Ing. N.V. Harstad.
Hendry Haagensen (driver), Distr. Ing. N.V. Harstad.
Per Gabrielsen (warehouse attendant), Distr. Ing. N.V. Harstad.
Frits Pettersen (driver), Harstad District Transport.

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