CAN THEY SEE US?

by Dr. Bernard E. Finch

ALTHOUGH the shapes of the UFOs have been described on many occasions, very little has been said about their so-called "antics". Sometimes they behave as if intelligently controlled, but on other occasions they appear to be entirely out of control. When one examines the reports of the movements of the saucers, especially those of low-flying ones, a salient feature appears to stand out: that is that the pilots appear to behave either as if their eyesight is very poor, or that they have only near sight.

On the other hand their vision may be affected by the light of our atmosphere, and they may only prefer to operate at dawn, dusk and at night. We have many examples in support of this.

Firstly, and on many occasions, a saucer is attracted to a terrestial object by its movement or illumination, i.e. a car or lorry travelling at night or day. The saucer then swoops down and tries to follow its target, but here things appear to go wrong. Until then it has behaved as a highly intelligent object. Now it does not appear to judge distances correctly, it hovers, misjudges its distance, overshoots its target and weaves about from side to side trying to get close, but never really making it. Finally, in desperation, it settles on the ground waiting for the object of its attention to approach. It is usually at this stage that the witness panics and the saucer departs.

On numerous other occasions there have been frequent near-misses of trees, buildings, overhead cables and hills.

What can we learn from a general examination of the motions of these UFOs? It would appear that whoever is in control seem to have very poor vision in our atmosphere; although they may have good instruments for homing on our earth, they appear to be working at a disadvantage when inside our atmosphere. This may be due to the fact that our atmosphere may have a different composition and density to the one they are accustomed to, and their eyes may not be able completely to adjust to our probably more rarefied air. In that case all light waves would appear to them to be bent and they would have great difficulty in estimating distance. Of course, near vision would be unaffected.

I feel that this would account for the so-called strange and paradoxical movements of the saucers which are always reported.

Now about the size and shapes of the objects. One must always remember that it is the ionised air and force-field that one sees. This extends well out from the saucer which is literally hidden in the cloud of ionised particles. It is this cloud that takes on various sizes and shapes and when the field is suddenly turned off or diminished, the saucer seems to disappear. If it is

travelling fast, it leaves the rapidly fading mass of ionised particles behind, cruises along under its own momentum; then, suddenly switching on its force-field, it appears in a different part of the heavens. This is rather different from the so-called "mat and demat" theory which is frequently bandied about. This phenomenon is seen on frequent occasions and some witnesses have seen a small dark object travelling rapidly across the sky after leaving its cloud of ionised particles.

Are the saucers attracted to magnetic and electric fields? Yes, but I think it may be fortuitous. Just as our aircraft are suddenly pushed up and down by thermals, thunderstorms and so on, so the saucers are attracted by electromagnetic fields. I am sure their occupants fight to avoid these hazards and many witnesses have seen the UFOs fighting to escape from man-made force-fields such as those near power cables and power stations.

When one studies all the accounts of landings several identical facts come to light. There are descriptions of the occupants being tethered by a cable to the inside of the cabin: could this be a form of "antistatic" protection? Again, before a landing, numerous witnesses have reported "something" dropping to the ground from the saucer. I have examined these accounts and suspect it is nothing more than a "De-Gaussing" cable to "earth" the machine before it lands, otherwise there could be a considerable static discharge which perhaps could be dangerous to the occupants.

Finally, I would like to repeat my warning given in a previous issue of flying saucer review (Beware the Saucers: January/February 1966).

We are dealing here with objects associated with enormous electro-magnetic fields. We know some of the effects of these fields on objects and their physical effects. But we are only just beginning to understand their effects on living matter. Therefore protection must be worn by any person who is approaching a "glowing" object. Polarised lenses for the eyes and some sort of metallic overalls which must be earthed by a chain.

YOUR CLIPPINGS of newspaper items are very welcome. We apologise here for being generally unable to acknowledge these items as the pressure of work on our tiny staff and on our postage resources is too great. However, please do not be deterred by this seeming lack of courtesy. We really do appreciate anything you care to send.

NEW BOOKS

IVAN T. SANDERSON, the author of the interesting new study Uninvited Visitors (Cowles Education Corporation, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.—\$6.95) is a scientist who specialises in biology. British born, a graduate of Cambridge University and a war-time Royal Navy Intelligence officer, the founder of the Ivan Sanderson Foundation now lives and works in New Jersey.

It is as a biologist that he looks at the problem of the UAOs (unexplained aerial objects), which is how he prefers to describe them. A small selection of case reports is presented, including an excellent version of the Flatwoods monster incident of September 12, 1952, which the author investigated on the spot a few days

later.

His subsequent examination of all the "evidence" at his disposal convinces him that the whole UFO/UAO business is very much a biological matter—for which reason alone he expresses doubts about the suitability of the Condon Committee, at present conducting the Colorado Investigation, composed, as it is, solely of physicists and human psychologists.

The author's speculations along his chosen line are wholly fascinating—he acknowledges the part played by FLYING SAUCER REVIEW in publishing competent articles on the idea of reflections or projections of images by the UAOs and their creators—but it is not possible to do

full justice to this new work in these few lines.

There is, however, one illustration that can be used to close this notice. Writing about the origin of man, the author points out that the popular conception is that man is indigenous to this planet, an end-product of evolution upon it, and that there is nothing in the geological record to show that the process has been tampered with from outside. And yet there are many who, throughout the centuries, have claimed otherwise. Summarised, these claims are:

"(1) This planet was 'seeded':

(a) In the first place—by 'ova' of some form or another.

(b) At various later dates—by more advanced types.

(c) Latterly—by humanoids, hominids, or actually by human beings.

(2) Our Earth has been interfered with:

(a) By superior intelligences, throughout history.

(b) From time to time, throughout geological history.

- (c) By some form of intelligence, comparatively recently.
- (3) We are 'owned' by:
 - (a) Intelligent entities who reside elsewhere.
 - (b) Creatures who visit us from time to time.
 - (c) Supervisors, acting on behalf of either of the above, or others who reside here all the time."

As Mr. Sanderson says, whichever way you look at it, you come back to the same pragmatic question—
"Have we been so visited, are we controlled, and is there

any practical evidence of either contention?" What the author has to say about this—and indeed all his arguments—should be of the greatest interest to all readers of the REVIEW.

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The first book on the subject of flying saucers to be written in Canada is the claim of author Arthur Bray in the preface to Science, the Public and the UFO (available only through Bray Book Service, P.O. Box 5051, Postal Station F, Ottawa, Ontario—price, including postage: paperback \$2.90, cloth \$5.75, bank exchange extra). A factual presentation of the development of the subject, with some leaning towards Canadian cases; a dissertation on the reasons why "Science" has not solved the mystery.

To most people the mention of flying saucers in conjunction with the year 1947 means Kenneth Arnold, the birth of a name, and the beginning of publicity for this subject of ours. Some people are vaguely aware that there were a few other sightings that year, but the truth

of the matter is that the sensationalism attached to one or two cases contrived to obscure the things that were happening elsewhere. When assembled together, those other cases add up to a pretty hefty "wave" over North

America.

We have had to wait twenty years for the first comprehensive book to be published on the topic. It is **Report on the UFO Wave of 1947**, by **Ted Bloecher**, with an introduction by Dr. James E. McDonald (privately published by the author, this work is being sold through NICAP. Price \$5., first-class postage \$1 extra; foreign postage \$2 extra. Cheques drawn to Ted Bloecher, and sent c/o NICAP, 1536 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20036). Eight hundred and fifty cases are discussed in detail. Copious maps.

Yet another NICAP activity has been the publication, this time by the Pittsburgh Subcommittee (P.O. Box 701, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230, U.S.A.) of Unidentified Flying Objects: Greatest Scientific Problem of our Times. This is a collection of lectures and statements by Dr. James E. McDonald of the University of Arizona, and particularly his address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington, D.C., on April 22, 1967, wherein he spoke of his discovery of the notorious "debunk flying saucer reports" clause which the C.I.A. added to the Robertson Report of 1953. (Price: \$1.)

UFO Guide, 1947-1967, by Martin H. Sable (Rainbow Press Company, P.O. Box 937, Beverly Hills, California 90213), is a brave attempt to provide separate bibliographies of books and articles on flying saucers and associated topics, together with international directories of flying saucer organisations and periodicals; brave, because as could only be expected, a number of defunct organisations and publications are listed among the many still alive and kicking. (No price quoted in the book, which consists of 100 pages.)