

A PERFECT MOLE?

By John Squareman

IT has recently been learned that, in a letter addressed to Mr Colin Andrews on February 9, 1988, by a Mr Paul Fuller of Romsey, Hampshire, widely known already as Britain's second-most important and second-most prominent expert on the UFO Problem, Mr Fuller has indicated that he has secured the "Scoop of the Century". For he claims that Gordon Creighton, current Editor of *Flying Saucer Review*, is a Ministry of Defence "mole" who has been infiltrated into the UFO research field in order to discredit all serious or valid investigation of the subject.

No further information regarding these shocking matters seems to have been released yet. But it is understood that Mr Fuller is preparing a book. Readers interested in securing further details should therefore address themselves to him direct.

This is the second major horror unearthed by the Randles-Fuller Axis, for it will be recalled that, some time ago, namely in the pages of Britain's top magazine THE UNKNOWN (issues for months of July, August and September of 1986 with supporting material in following issues) J. Randles had already reported on an allegedly scurrilous and scandalous affair, "THE MYSTERY OF A.P.E.N." of the early and mid-1970s. In his masterly coverage of the story, J. Randles showed that the evil Nazi material disseminated by "A.P.E.N." had in fact been produced by Gordon Creighton, and had indeed been ordered by the latter on FSR's account, from FSR's then printers, (Sander-son Design & Print, of Reading) and had then been

infiltrated and delivered on Creighton's instructions to Mrs Enid Grattan-Guinness of Barnet along with the printed consignments of the FSR. (Mrs Grattan-Guinness being at that date the lady in charge of FSR subscriptions and distribution, etc.)

NOTE BY EDITOR

All good, interesting stuff!

No individual at present connected with FSR, and no person still living who was ever connected in any way with FSR in the past, recalls having ever seen the slightest scrap of paper or document throwing any light on anything called "A.P.E.N.", a term which accordingly remains completely unknown to us. Since legal action has naturally not been ruled out, we shall be interested to see anything about this mysterious "A.P.E.N." that anyone can send us. Our previous requests for such material have yielded nothing at all, and our present estimation is that the whole thing is just another scurrilous and libellous fabrication such as one ought to expect from such quarters. As to the identity of the originator and promoter of the "A.P.E.N." story, our readers are unlikely to have any difficulty in arriving at their own conclusions. Like the ridiculous and childish story about the "M.O.D. Mole", they will identify it as yet further proof of the fertility and inventiveness of mind of the most monumental and egregious liars at large in our country today. — G.C.

WORMHOLES AND FASTER-THAN-LIGHT TRAVEL: LATEST NEWS

Paul Whitehead, NCTJ Cert., FSR Consultant

AMERICAN scientists have claimed breakthroughs in the controversial areas of faster-than-light travel and travel into other dimensions via wormholes.

Articles in "*Electronics & Wireless World*" and "*The Times*" (29th November 1988) posed the question "Is travel faster than the speed of light possible?" And an article in a November issue of the computer newspaper, "*Datalink*", stated:- "Travels in time are just a few more mips away".

All these journals are British — we would welcome any news direct from the U.S.A. about these new theories and breakthroughs.

The Times reported:- "The result of an experiment that contradicts one of the basic tenets of science is stirring controversy in the world of research. The discovery challenges the 'scientific fact' that nothing can travel faster than light."

The light barrier may be broken in much the same way that the sound barrier can be broken, the newspaper said.

Electronics & Wireless World gave further details. It described a series of measurements made with a "special electronic circuit", showing that "electrical signals can travel faster than light".

The methods used in the experiments have been scrutinised by a British Scientist, Dr Harold Aspden, who stated:- "There is no obvious flaw in the equipment; the experiments were well conducted, and the findings seem to be correct."

The idea for the experiment was prompted by a group of astronomers from the Max Planck Institute who reported tracking a number of galaxies which appeared to be travelling faster than the speed of light.

An American instrument maker, Alexis Obolensky, believed the effect giving rise to the observation might be reproduced in the laboratory.

His apparatus includes the latest advances in sensitive electronic analysers used to detect the first signs of an incoming electrical signal.