

p.m. A pronounced "Doppler" effect is noticeable which suggests that the signals, whatever they are, are in fact coming from outer space. The transmissions are accompanied by metallic noises. Mr. Lowe's set is very powerful and was made by him. He added the information that the B.B.C. has so far been unable to trace the origin of the signals.

Whatever the source of the signals, it must be borne in mind that Jodrell Bank is allergic to "messages from space." In its September-October, 1961, issue the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* reported that the Public Relations Officer declared that they wanted to have nothing to do with flying saucers. This repudiation was caused by the startling admissions made by the Russian woman astronomer, Alla Masevich, who was on a visit

to Jodrell Bank in an attempt to trace a Venus probe that had gone silent. The signals being received were alleged to be intelligent, but were declared by Alla Masevich not to be emanating from the Russian probe but from "the surface of Venus." Jodrell Bank, left with the unwelcome but inescapable conclusion, if words meant anything, that intelligent code messages were being received from Venus, hastened to invoke any rationalisation that could be employed to destroy the heresy. In that case, it was suggested that the signals could have been coming from the neighbourhood of Manchester in spite of Professor Masevich's unequivocal statement. Alla Masevich was declared to have been joking: the good lady herself departed quickly for Russia, leaving behind yet another unsolved mystery of the skies.

WAS THIS THE CHARLTON SAUCER?

A contemporary sighting in Lancashire

ON July 22, 1963, three youths saw a mysterious object hovering low over a tip on waste land opposite Redgate Drive, Parr, Lancashire. The boys, 12-year-old William Holland, of 42 Redgate Drive, and two friends, Paul Lightfoot and Keith Kerfoot, were playing on the tip at about 8.30 p.m. when they noticed a shining object in the sky at a great height.

Michael Holland describes his experience in these words: "We saw this thing very high up at first, then it came down very fast. It stopped in the air about 70 feet high. It had a red flashing light on top of it and it flashed like those on top of police cars. It was spinning when it first came down, but then it stopped and the flashing light went out. We were all watching it when something slid back underneath it and what looked like a periscope came out. It swivelled round and pointed at us. Then it went back in and the machine went up very fast into a cloud. We saw it again about five seconds later, then it vanished."

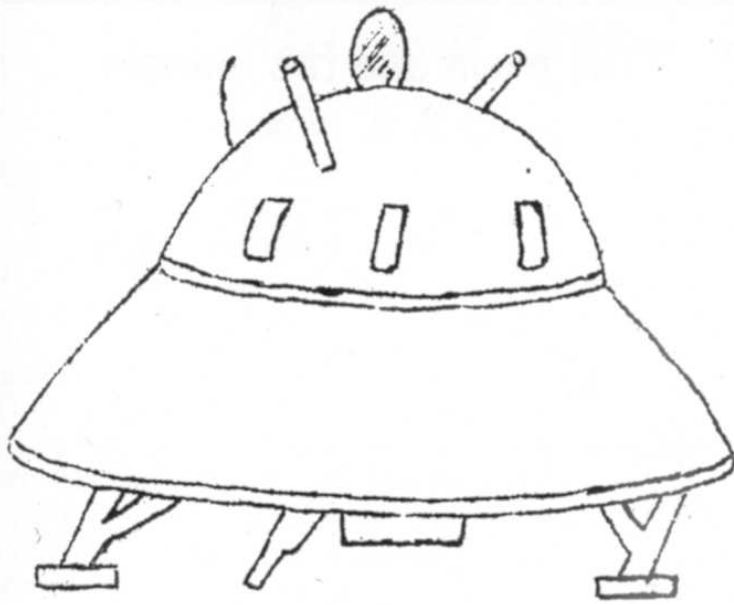
The boy told a reporter that the machine was silver and shining brightly. The cloud into which

it disappeared was unusual in colour, but he could not exactly describe the tint. He maintained, however, that the cloud moved against the wind and that the flying machine stayed in it until both were some distance away — then the machine left the cloud and disappeared.

Sceptical at first

William and his companions stated that they had never seen photographs or drawings of what are alleged to be flying saucers, but the sketch which the *REVIEW* reproduces bears a resemblance to those drawn by many others who have seen these machines.

The boy's parents, Mr. William and Mrs. Margaret Holland, told a reporter that they were sceptical of the boy's story at first, but their son was obviously frightened. "I was inclined to laugh at him when he first came in, but later there was something on T.V. about flying saucers and I changed my view about his story," said his father. "He and his friends are obviously in earnest. He was told that the joke would be on him if he was pulling our legs, but he insisted



he was not and that he, Paul and Keith saw this thing." Mrs. Margaret Holland said her son was obviously frightened when he ran in on Monday (July 22, 1963). "The colour had gone from his face," she added.

This sighting, now some months old, has just come to the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW'S notice. Its possible connection with the Wiltshire Crater mystery of July, 1963, should not be overlooked. The object drawn by William Holland appears to have a central projection at its base which

could have caused a hole in the ground had it actually rested on *terra firma*. The three "legs" might well have made the mysterious radial marks in Mr. Roy Blanchard's field. (See FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, September-October, 1963, issue.)

Parr, not to be confused with a similarly named place in Cornwall, is a parish near St. Helens, Lancashire. This sighting does not appear to have attracted any notice in the national Press, but was reported in the *St. Helens Reporter* on July 27, 1963.

It is worth noting that ten years ago when any witness produced either photograph or sketch of an object that he alleged he had seen in the sky, the sceptic was ready to point out that he had copied the illustration from *Flying Saucers Have Landed* or from some other well publicised report. This objection is not nowadays so frequently heard because, particularly where youthful witnesses are concerned, the happenings of the early 1950s have been "killed" by silence in the Press, general ridicule and governmental suppression of the facts about flying saucers. It is now quite likely that youths in the St. Helens area had never, in fact, seen any drawings of saucers. In 1953-1954, a youth of 12 could hardly have avoided seeing a reproduction of Adamski's photograph. (Credit to Mr. H. Bunting of the Direct Investigation Group on Aerial Phenomena and the Merseyside UFO Research Group, Secretary, Mr. A. Rawlinson.)

SAUCER PHOTOGRAPHS

by Peter F. Sharp

IN recent issues of the REVIEW I was interested to see the substantiating evidence for the validity of the Adamski photographs reviewed.^{1 & 2} The Potter sighting and the Darbshire photographs appear to be corroborating evidence for Adamski but it is necessary to differentiate between the Adamski contact story and the Adamski photographic evidence. Study of the Adamski case shows that it is possible to accept the validity of the photographs whilst not accepting the Venusian desert contact. The later contact claims may be considered separately.

I would like to draw the attention of the readers of the REVIEW to certain points in connection with the Potter and Darbshire sightings. First I would invite readers to compare the sketch drawn by Potter (ref. 2) with five photographs of an object seen over Passaic, New Jersey, on

July 29, 1952; these are reproduced on pp. 64-65 of *Flying Saucers* by Max B. Miller (Trend Books, 1957). I think that readers will see that the comparison shows Potter's object more closely resembles the Passaic disc than it does Adamski's saucer.

In their behaviour, as well as in their appearance, these two objects closely resemble each other. In the *Daily Mail* of February 11, 1954, J. Stubbs Walker, describing Potter's object, says: "His flying saucer was not flying the same way up as those of Mr. Adamski and no amount of arguing will make him change his mind." The Passaic object also flew "upside-down" and one photograph shows it in this position.

The Darbshire sighting included the taking of two photographs, only one of which has had much publicity. This is the one shown in ref. 1 and