

A CHALLENGE TO THE TECHNICAL PRESS

by Leonard G. Cramp

The author of *Space, Gravity and the Flying Saucers* asks why the technical press of this country has never commented on the scientific evidence which he presented in his book published in 1954. He now re-states his case in the light of subsequent events and renews his demand that the evidence should at least be studied. The theory which the author puts forward has had to be condensed; even at the risk of over-simplification, for the purpose of this article, but he hopes to present it in full in a new book.

IT is eight years ago since Stephen Darbishire photographed the Coniston saucer. Eight years since the writer first examined and correlated the Darbishire and Adamski photographs by orthographic projection in *Space, Gravity and the Flying Saucer*.

At that time the scientific world was clamouring for "just one tiny shred of scientific evidence" to justify the existence of flying saucers. "Show us just one," they said, "and we might begin to think there is something in it."

The analysis of these two photographs was in the strictest sense scientific, and the resulting conclusions were fair and unbiased. Yet although these offered something a little better than the "tiniest shred of scientific evidence," for the only alternative amounted to a worldwide conspiracy, the conspicuous silence which followed, both in the national dailies and scientific Press, left no doubt as to their interest. Perhaps it was simply a case of the lay public Press not being able to understand, despite my attempts to portray the claim simply. Maybe it was out of sheer scientific aloofness that the technical Press chose to ignore it. But the fact remains—the analysis did not fail to impress all those who did read it. And further, the claim is just as valid today as it was eight years ago; it still stands up to sensible consideration.

Stephen Darbishire was nearly fourteen years old when, accompanied by his eight-year-old cousin Adrian, he photographed a saucer hovering near Lake Coniston.

Now, eight years later, the scene has been almost exactly duplicated in the Sheffield area. Although on this occasion the players have been changed, the circumstances remain strangely the same. This time another small boy, fourteen-year-old Alex Birch, and his friends were chosen for the principal parts. The circumstances of the sighting which bear an almost uncanny similarity to the Coniston sighting, have already been recorded in the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*. (See September-October, 1962, issue.)

It is interesting to note that, although it was Stephen Darbishire who had the camera and subsequently photographed the saucer, it had been his small cousin Adrian who had first spotted the saucer and had drawn Stephen's attention to it.

So with their recent counterparts near Sheffield. It was Alex Birch who had the camera and took the picture, but his young friend Stuart Dixon had first seen the saucers and excitedly pointed them out to Alex and his other friend David Brownlow. Not that we might be able to draw any significant conclusions from the similarity. As yet we cannot, but researchers will no doubt recognise a familiar pattern. Neither does the pattern end there, for once again there has emerged a "tiny shred of scientific evidence," which is difficult to refute or explain away as mere coincidence. The arguments of the technically inclined "experts" are getting painfully thin.

Once again the writer has been called upon to play a small part in this up-to-date play, and time has forged our metal a little sharper. Indeed, so much so, that the following "scientific facts" are set out here in the form of an open challenge to the scientific sceptic.

Over the last fifteen years or so, the writer has become increasingly convinced that flying saucers (among other things) are extra-terrestrial space ships powered by a form of gravitational control ("G. Field") the fundamental concept of which is set out at some length in *Space, Gravity and the Flying Saucer*.

The dual purpose of this article is to reconsider the "G Field Theory" in terms of more recent sightings and to offer one more shred of scientific evidence.

The basic postulate behind the writer's "G Field Theory" is the requirement that *all* the available technical evidence revealed by sightings shall fit harmoniously. That any superfluous or extravagant interpretations must be omitted. Each observation of character in itself must be contributory to the general theory rather than dominate it.

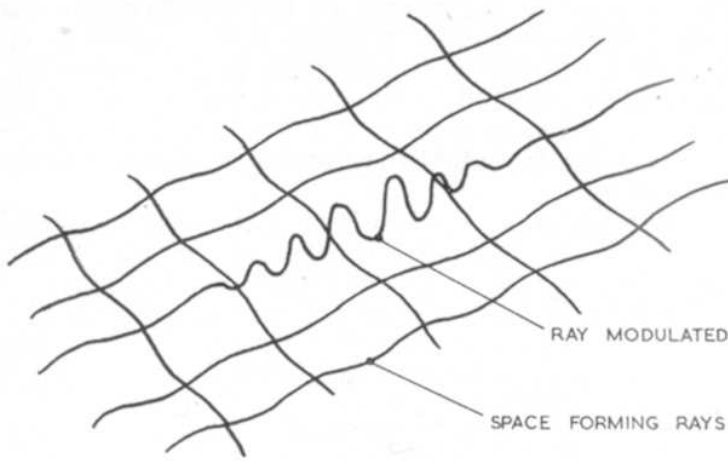


FIG. 1

Space is a gridwork of rays. Matter is a modulation.

Thus far the theory holds that space and matter are synonymous in so far as they are conditions formed by a gridwork of rays.¹ These rays are capable of being modulated to bring about all the phenomena known in matter and the electromagnet spectrum (Fig. 1).

Movement of matter is a modulation analogous to a ripple on a moving stream of water. Inertia is the inherent resistance of the rays of modulation. Gravitation is unbalanced inertia. The two conditions being represented in analogous form by a sphere immersed in water, there being an equal pressure all round. The water in this case represents the space forming rays (or ether), the sphere representing, say, an atom (Fig. 2.)

If the sphere is moved it experiences a drag, which in the analogy represents the resistance set up by the rays to further modulation, that is inertia. If now two spheres are brought near to one another, surface tension tends to unbalance the surrounding pressure so as to cause the bodies to move together, this in the analogy is akin to gravitation, or unbalanced inertia (Fig. 3).

If we liken the sphere to a space ship and the device capable of creating a cavitation on one side,

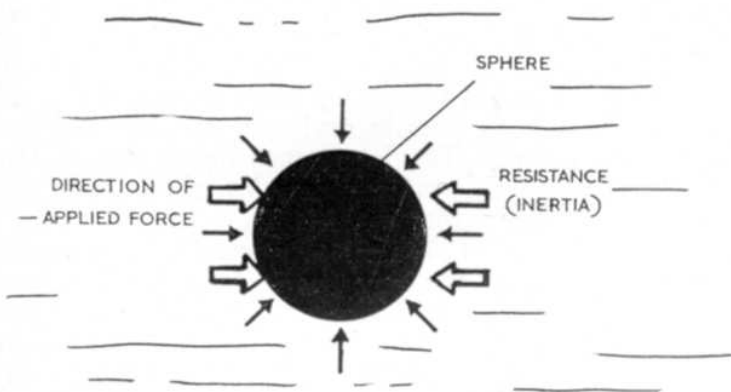


FIG. 2

Water analogy of space resistance (inertia).

then the sphere would be pushed or "fall" into it. This represents a saucer moving into its own generated gravitational field. If the cavity is continuously created, then the device will accelerate faster and faster (Fig. 4).

In the case of the real craft, every atom and every particle experiences an identical and individual force, therefore there are no internal stresses set up within the structure or its crew. This again in analogous form can best be illustrated by a line of railway trucks. If the end truck experiences motion, it collides with the adjoining truck, which in turn imparts the motion to its neighbours, and so on. Were the trucks to be molecules and the applied force sufficiently great, then, due to their inherent inertia, the system would collapse. (Structural breakdown.) Note, an identical situation arises in either acceleration or deceleration, in both cases it is simply a matter of rapid change of motion.

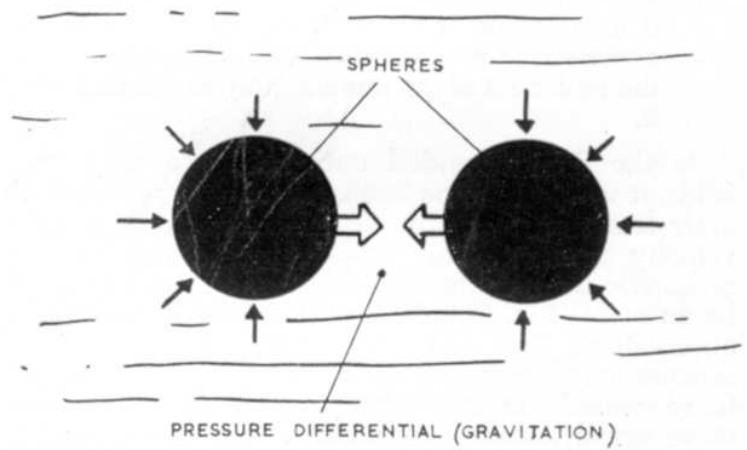


FIG. 3

Water analogy of gravitation (unbalanced inertia).

Now, if the small trucks were to be given an identical and individual push all at the same instant, there would be no collision and if they were to represent molecules in a structure, then there would be no breakdown. By this means a body can be accelerated or decelerated at thousands upon thousands of g's without structural failure (Fig. 5).

If a space ship were to operate by such a principle, these are some of the conclusions we might draw:

1. When the G Field was low in intensity, as might be at the beginning of a short take off, then similarly the extension of the field might be restricted to within the boundaries of the craft. Surrounding air would be displaced as with a conventional aircraft and if a witness were to be close, one would hear a swishing noise. This has frequently been the case² (Fig. 6a).

¹ See Mr. Antony Avenel's theory "The Unity of Creation" in *Space, Gravity and the Flying Saucer*.

² See report on the Coniston landing and others.

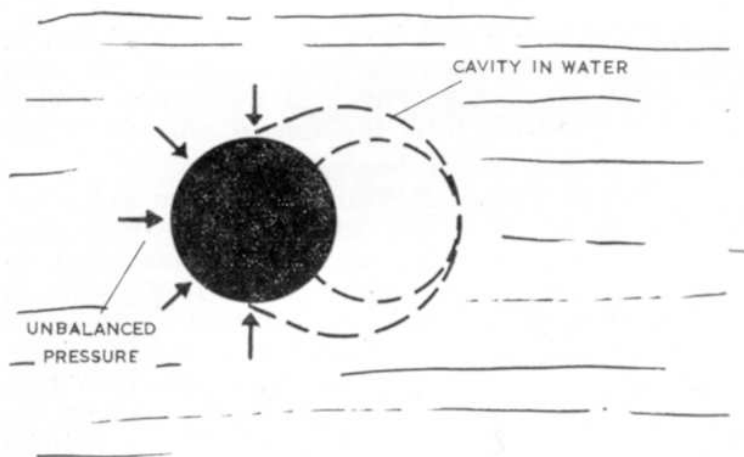


FIG. 4

Water analogy of "G Field" propulsion.

2. If now the field were to be increased, it would also extend beyond the perimeter of the craft. if a molecule at the extremity of the machine experienced a thrust of one unit, then so would the molecule of air immediately in contact with it.

As the field extended outwards, like all known fields, it would become less intense, with correspondingly less thrust on the air molecules, producing a velocity gradient. This would obviate aerodynamic or kinetic heating through friction, also there would be no noise (Fig. 6b). Again this is also borne out by observation. The suggestion that luminescence of saucers may be caused by friction, is untenable, for there would be accompanying shock waves and other aerodynamic disturbances. This is contrary to observation.

If such a craft were to be low, say thirty or forty feet, and moving in the same direction and at the same speed as a moving car, then because the strength of the field would be falling off inversely

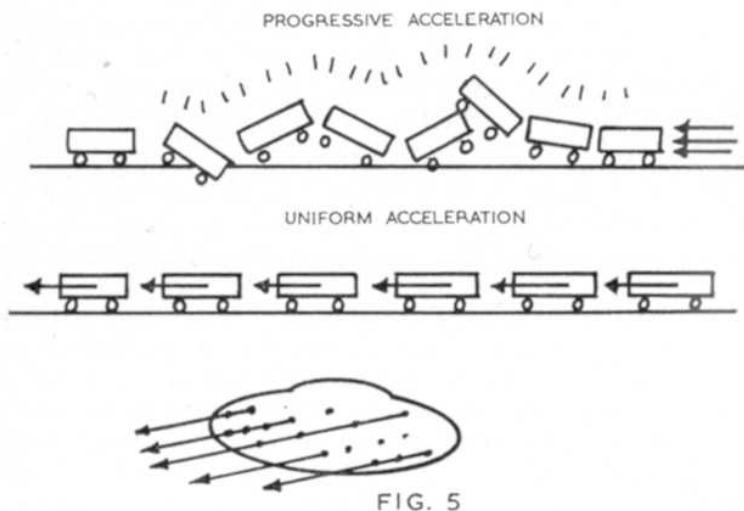


FIG. 5

Analogous representation of molecular acceleration in a progressive field and a uniform "G Field."

proportional to the square of the distance, the car might experience only a slight thrust which in all probability would be unnoticeable to the driver (Fig. 7). This has proved to be so on many occasions, the latest case being that on the Leicestershire-Derbyshire border. Note that the car displayed no tendency to slow up.

Although this case has been adequately reported elsewhere, it is felt the context of the report warrants inclusion. One report carries this heading:

"Riddle of 'The Thing' in the Midnight Sky."

A wife spoke last night of a strange object which, she said, hovered over her husband's car during a midnight drive.

The woman, Mrs. Myra Jones, of Norrishill, Moira, Leicestershire, said the object appeared as they drove along country lanes on the Leicestershire-Derbyshire border on Thursday (September 13).

Mrs. Jones went on: "I saw a light over the car, leaned forward and looked up through the windscreen. Right above the car at about the height of the telegraph poles was a grey luminous object bigger than the car. It was curved underneath and the top was domed like a child's humming top. There were dark spots round the rim of the base and the whole thing seemed to be tilted slightly and to be revolving. I was absolutely terrified. I thought it was going to land on the bonnet. Then it made a *swishing noise* like a rocket and disappeared."

Note also there was no marked tendency to slow the car up and again the phenomena was accompanied by a swishing noise, bearing evidence of aerodynamic displacement, which, due to the comparatively low speed of the vehicles and the resulting low intensity of the propulsive field, is required by the theory. It is logical to suppose that the thrust field could be generated in any direction and in all planes, it being in no way peculiar to the earth's gravitational field. If the field were to be generated fore and aft, the machine would be held stationary. Similarly, if the thrust were to be generated through 360° again the machine would be immobilised. But, and this is important, any movable object near the craft's edge would move or "fall" away from it, it being subject to only one part of the field. If the machine were to be hovering fairly close to the ground, an approaching car would be braked harder and harder, the closer it got to the saucer, until (if it could get that near) it would start to move or "fall" away again (Fig. 8). This braking tendency near to a grounded saucer has been recorded several times, when both people and cars experienced the same strong force. The latest case being that of Mr. Wildman when delivering a new Vauxhall car in the early hours of February 9, 1962:

"I left home at 3 a.m. to proceed to Swansea with a new estate car from the factory. I had driven through Dunstable and was approaching the crossroads at the end of the deserted Ivinghoe road at Aston Clinton, the time now being 3.30 a.m. approximately. Then I saw something—it was oval shaped and white with black marks at regular intervals round it, which could have been port-holes or air

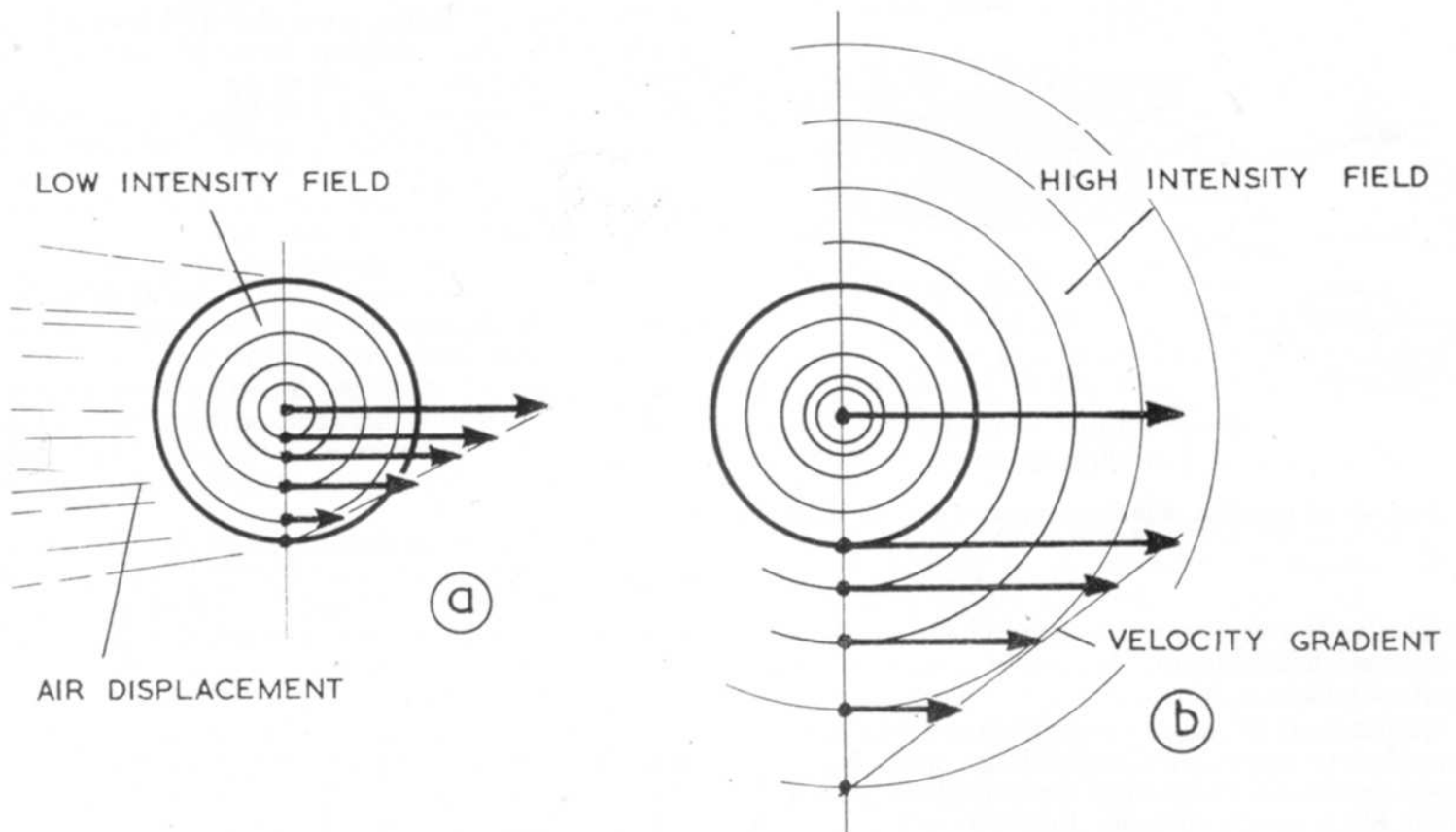


FIG. 6

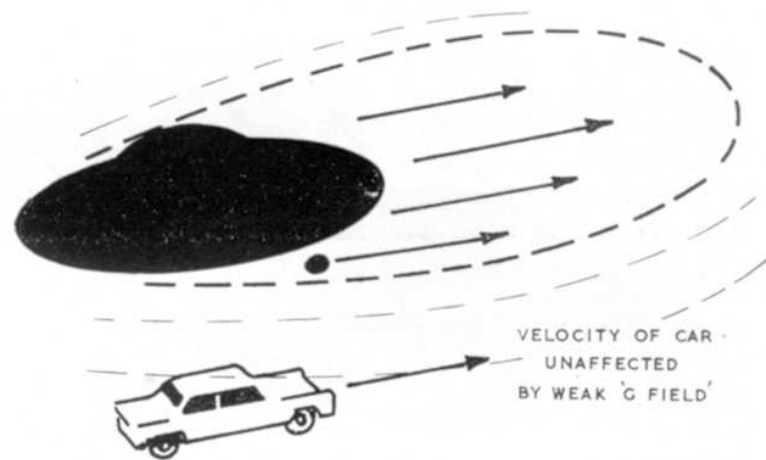
(Left) Low power. Field restricted within compass of vehicle. Local air displacement. (Right) High intensity field, extending beyond perimeter of vehicle. Cushioned air displacement.

vents. It was about twenty or thirty feet above the ground and at least forty feet wide across—which, in my estimation, was fantastic.

“As soon as I came within twenty yards of it the power of my car changed, dropped right down to twenty m.p.h. I changed down into second and put my foot flat on the accelerator—nothing happened. I had my headlights full on and although the engine lost revs. the lights did not fade. The object, which was silent, kept ahead of me by approximately twenty feet for 200 yards, then started to come lower—it continued like this till it came to the end of the stretch—then a white haze appeared around it, like a halo around the moon. It veered off to the right at a terrific speed and vanished; as it did so it brushed particles of frost from the tree tops on to my windscreen.”

Now, if such a machine were to be subjected to a circumferential “G field,” then it follows that every molecule within its structure would experience an outward pull. And perhaps significantly, if the power were to be suddenly generated beyond molecular cohesion, the whole thing would volatilise, molecule, nay, atom by atom! This might prove to be quite a handy little way of rendering an expendable space craft redundant. Certainly it would prove more practical and far more effective than an installed conventional explosive to do the same job. But it would also, and in all probability does, present an

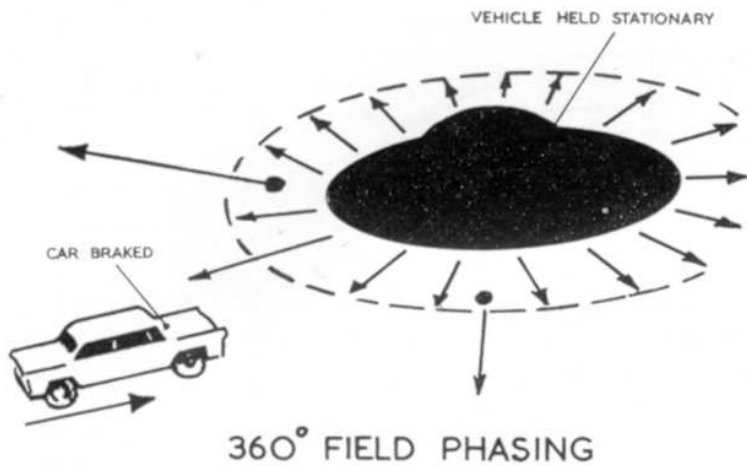
unpleasant natural hazard! There is certainly an adequate number of cases on record to suggest this. Indeed, one would expect all kinds of side effects of the craft’s gravitational field to be manifest. E.g. electro static, electro magnet and general radiation.



LONGITUDINAL THRUST PHASING

FIG. 7

Analysis of Leicestershire-Derbyshire sighting supported by “G Field” theory.



360° FIELD PHASING

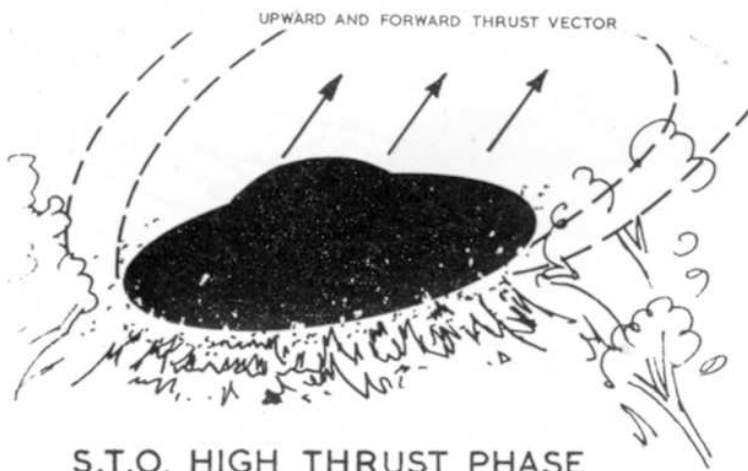
FIG. 8

Analysis of Ivinghoe sighting supported by "G Field" theory.

This also has proved to be the case, i.e. boiling car batteries, heated coils, deranged compasses, magnetised metals and so on.

At take off it might be more convenient for the machine to remain a short distance above ground level, for should the vertical thrust field be generated high for a quick take off, then the negative "g" effect might lift any moveable object beneath the vehicle. There are on record cases where saucers have taken off violently, sucking up the ground beneath them as they did so. In one case leaving no mean sized crater in a private lawn to mark the occasion (Fig. 9).

I had the opportunity of investigating closely the sighting at Ryde, Isle of Wight, last year and a report on this was later published in the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* (see November-December, 1961, issue). Here also the craft moved away violently, so fast, it may be remembered, it left the witnesses, Mrs. Smith and her daughter Mrs. Taylor, "dizzy at



S.T.O. HIGH THRUST PHASE

FIG. 9

Reports of rising debris, ground upheaval and craters are also supported by the theory.

the speed of it." Rising from the spot was left "a slowly expanding, glowing ring of smoke"—or debris?

And so we might go on. In fact, the amount of available evidence to support the G field concept is so complete as to leave no further doubt. We have simply reconsidered some aspects of it here in the light of the more recent happenings.

An account of the Sheffield sighting has already been published in the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*, but because of its importance, we have repeated it here so as not to miss the salient details.

Last February, Alex Birch, a fourteen-year-old schoolboy, was taking snapshots with his box camera of his dog in the back garden of his home at 12 Moor Crescent, Nosborough, near Sheffield, when, in his own words:

"I suddenly noticed five objects in the sky—about 500 feet up. They were not moving and they made no sound. The possibility that they might have been flying saucers did not cross my mind at the time."

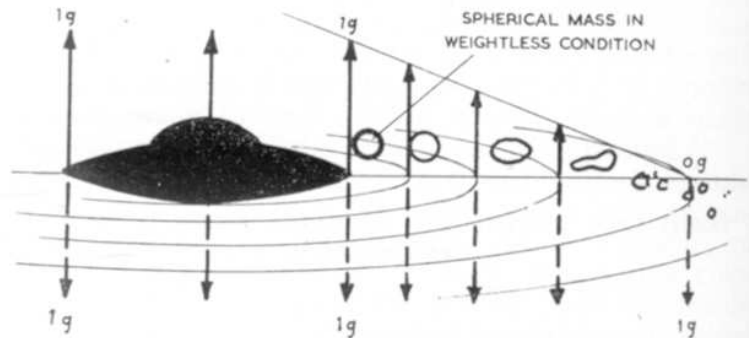


FIG. 10

Analysis of Sheffield sighting supported by the theory.

With him at the time were his friends, David Brownlow, aged twelve, also of Moor Crescent, and sixteen-year-old Stuart Dixon, of the British Oak Inn, Mosborough. "I think it was for about four seconds, when suddenly there appeared dazzling balls or blobs of light from the region of the objects, which seemed to dim. Then other blobs appeared and the same thing repeated itself. I thought of my camera. It seemed as if seeing the lights urged me on to try and snap them, which I promptly did and as I did so the lights seemed to dim and die away. Suddenly the objects seemed to move, as if gathering speed, then shoot off at a terrific rate in a north-easterly direction over Sheffield. There was no sound at any time."

I would like to sum up this brief analysis by correlating the Sheffield sighting to the G field theory. In doing so I would ask the reader seriously to consider the witness's age, which in this case is a mere fourteen years.

(Continued on page iii of cover)

UFOs OVER ANCIENT ROME

BY W. R. DRAKE

"But I return to the divination of the Romans. How often has our Senate enjoined the decemvirs to consult the books of the Sibyls! For instance when two suns had been seen or when three moons had appeared and when flames of fire were noticed in the sky; or on that other occasion when the sun was beheld in the night, when noises were heard in the sky, and the heaven itself seemed to burst open, and strange globes were remarked in it."

(Cicero. "On Divination." Book 1, Chap. XLIII.)

IF the literature of antiquity could prove that spacemen visited our Earth long ago, would this wondrous revelation not transform the past, inspire the present, give hope to the future, bring new meaning to man himself? Our religions, philosophies and culture were based on the belief that our world was the centre of the universe and mankind the sole preoccupation of God. Would proof that Earth was once ruled by beings from other planets not seem the fundamental discovery of our century?

Students of antiquity are desolated by the scanty records bequeathed by civilisations of the past. Initiates like Pythagoras distrusted writing, their wisdom was preserved orally within the secrecy of the Mystery Schools. The famous library at Alexandria was accidentally burned to the ground by Julius Caesar; the early Christians destroyed most pagan writings. Livy's *History* comprised 142 books, only 35 are extant; Varro composed 490 books, yet only two survive. For thousands of years the astrologer-priests studied the skies; of the countless celestial objects they must have sighted what evidence remains?

A century ago a German grocer, Heinrich Schliemann, with the *Iliad* as guide-book, defied the ridicule of the professors and dug up Troy. Can we not dig from the Classics records of spaceships? Do those dry pages conceal the key to flying saucers? Suspecting that our conventional thought seemed some confidence trick, I selected about fifty writers of antiquity and scrutinised their main works through a UFO "lens." At the outset I sat baffled like Champollion studying the Rosetta Stone. Then as records of extra-terrestrials accumulated, the jigsaw clicked into a glorious picture, a blinding revelation which revolutionised theology, philosophy, our whole conception of man's past. In reaction, such grandiose conclusion struck me as absurd. Scholars had studied the Classics for centuries; could the old truths suddenly shine

new? Commonsense denies that our fundamental beliefs are wrong. Yet I wonder? Let the ancient writers speak for themselves.

Priests, poets and mythologists prove the widespread, deep-rooted influence of the "Sky Father" with his pantheon of Gods on all the peoples of antiquity. Everyone regarded the Gods as supermen living just out of sight, and welcomed their descent from the skies to educate or entertain the mortals on Earth. Homer and Virgil depicted the Gods as taking sides in the Siege of Troy; Diogenes Laertius and Ovid lyricised their scandalous love-affairs; Hesiod and Apollodorus described the War between Gods and Titans, recorded in legends all over the Earth. Our own theologians dismiss the ancient Gods as anthropomorphisms of natural forces, as if entire races for hundreds of years would base their daily lives on lightnings or thunderbolts. A Schliemann versed in our saucer lore would say the old stories meant just what they said: the Gods from heaven were spacemen.

A new perspective

Viewed through our UFO perspective the plays of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides and Aristophanes approximate classical science-fiction. Was the "Deus ex Machina" appearing and delivering judgment to close Greek dramas actually a race-memory of those spacemen, who once did intervene in human affairs? Manetho recorded the God-Kings of Egypt; Berossus, the divine rulers of Babylon 432,000 years before the Flood; Sanchoniathon hinted at Gods waging air-battles over Phoenicia. Ovid and Varro recalled that Italy was known as Saturnia ruled by Saturn in a Golden Age followed by a Silver Age under Jupiter, suggesting domination by space beings, who after War with the Giants and natural calamities returned to their own planets, thereafter visiting Earth only occasionally to survey man's evolution and perhaps to land individual