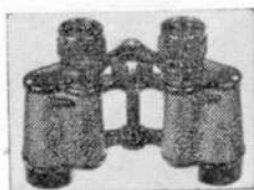


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FLYING SAUCER

REVIEW



SEPT.-OCT. 1962

Vol. 8

No. 5

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The bi-monthly
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SPACE

Edited by
Waveney Girvan

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

INCORPORATING FLYING SAUCER NEWS

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Vol. 8 No. 5

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER

What's in a name?

ONE of our readers—an American—recently gave us a picture of the saucer scene in his country. On the whole it was encouraging to our subject which was gaining respectability, gradually perhaps, but surely. The trouble, however, was that the younger scientist studied the subject in secret. He would not, as a rule, be seen openly with a saucer magazine or book, nor would he ever use the word "saucer" in public. UFO was permissible, but saucer was not.

If this picture of the American scene is correct—and we do not doubt that it is—it would seem that the official policy of denigration has only partially succeeded. The reality of the saucers is beginning to seep into the scientific mind, but the earlier ridicule has stuck—to the name. This would appear to support the not infrequent plea that the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW should drop the word "saucer" from its title and from its text. The suggestion, on the face of it, sounds admirable, but difficulties arise immediately an alternative is suggested. Of these alternatives, UFO (Unidentified Flying Object) is naturally the most popular.

The trouble with UFO is twofold. Its respectability is beyond question, but it has gained this status, we would remind its sponsors, precisely because it is opposed to and not synonymous with the flying saucer. It was used deliberately by the United States Air Force because it was non-committal on the very point on which this REVIEW is firm—namely that a true saucer in our meaning of the term is a machine intelligently piloted or controlled and manufactured elsewhere than on this earth. The United States Air Force, on the other hand, has made it clear beyond doubt in its recent release that while a small percentage of sightings remain unidentified, this is so only because complete information is lacking. If this information could be obtained, it is claimed that these sightings, too, could be transferred from the rank of the unidentified and buried in the file marked "explained." We know that this is untrue, and we know further that the whole method of classification is suspect, but we cannot deny that this is what the United States Air Force says and what it wants the public to believe. It would seem that its investigative committee has one object only and that is to find an explanation that will satisfy a credulous public. It is, in fact, a negative enquiry and UFO is a negative word. We may like to think that an unidentified flying object could be a true saucer if further information were available, but that is not what the coiners of the word had in mind.

UFO suffers also from the fact that, whether we like it or not,

flying saucer as a phrase is here to stay. To the man in the street it means an inter-planetary spaceship. He may, and probably does, scoff at the word and at the concept, but that is what he is scoffing at and that is why he does not scoff at UFO. Flying saucer, therefore, seems to have a great advantage over UFO in that when our man in the street begins to wake up—as he does from time to time, particularly after a convincing sighting—he is often quoted as saying: “I never believed in flying saucers before, but now I am beginning to wonder.” If he is of an enquiring mind he then goes to his public library and asks for a book—on flying saucers. All but two of the leading books on the subject have the words “flying saucer” in the title: it is under these words that the books are listed in the libraries. To drop the words would, we feel, be to throw away some of the results of the work of the pioneers.

All that we have said, however, cannot remove the stigma of ridicule that has attached itself to the term “flying saucers” (or “flying plates,” “flying discs,” etc. in other countries). Would we be able to get our message over more efficiently if we were to find another phrase? Would people be more ready to admit to an interest in the subject if we were to find a more innocuous terminology? Before these questions can be fairly answered we should ask ourselves another: Is the ridicule directed against the words or against the concept? Do people laugh because the words sound funny, or is it because the idea of space travel in reverse is thought to be inherently

absurd? If it is the concept that attracts the ridicule, then to drop the words would be to run away from a shadow. We would still have to soldier on even if we did wear a different uniform.

When we look to the future we may gain some guidance. If our American reader is correct in his estimate, what would happen if the truth about the saucers were suddenly to be proclaimed or the facts to accumulate to such an extent that they could no longer be denied? Would the younger scientists then come forward openly reading and talking about flying saucers in public without any inhibition? We believe they would. The concept would be respectable and, therefore, so would the words. On the other hand, if a new term had to be employed it would be by common consent and would arise because the old phrase was considered inadequate. In either case we should have nothing further to worry about: our efforts have been made to reach the truth and not to establish a form of words. Those who adopt euphemisms (or, as one wag has put it, UFO-misms) often find themselves having to abandon one word after another as the true meaning at last attaches itself to the latest substitute. Rodent operators, for instance, are still catching rats and they will soon have to think up another and more respectable term if they are to disguise—temporarily again—the calling which others find distasteful. As Francis Bacon remarked: “Men imagine their minds have the command of language; but it often happens that language bears rule over their minds.”

PROFESSOR CALLS FOR OPEN MIND ON MARS

The theory that living organisms exist on Mars has received fresh support from F. B. Salisbury, professor of plant physiology at Colorado State University, U.S.A. After reviewing the many types of observations, Professor Salisbury concludes: “Of all the proposals put forth to account for the observed Martian phenomena, the idea of life on Mars seems to be the most tenable.” The old idea that the seasonal colour changes on Mars must be due to lichens he rightly rejects as extremely improbable. These plants as we know them on earth do not change colour with the seasons. More important, comprising as they do a complex symbiosis between fungus and alga,

their evolution is hardly conceivable without the evolution of a highly developed flora. But could this exist? Professor Salisbury does not completely rule out the possibility, nor reject as absurd that intelligent beings may inhabit Mars. The two satellites, for instance, discovered in 1877 are small bodies thought to be about 5 and 10 miles across, orbiting at about 4,000 and 12,000 miles above the surface. Some features suggest that they could be artificial. On such questions Professor Salisbury recommends us to keep our minds open.

Extract from leader in the *British Medical Journal*, July 6, 1962.

SWEDEN TAKES THE LEAD

UFO file handed over to civilian investigators

IVAN TROËNG, Professor of the High School of Forestry and Chairman of the Ifologiska Sällskapet (the UFO Research Society of Sweden), has at last persuaded the military authorities in Sweden to hand over all UFO reports to his society.

This move followed the prediction made to the Swedish Minister of Defence by Ivan Troëng that on May 22 a "wave" of saucers could be expected in view of the approach of Venus. Five days later, flying saucers were seen all over the Argentine. On June 28 the Oberbefehlshavare (the Commander-in-Chief of all Swedish forces) publicly announced that a complete list of sightings were filed at the Ministry of Defence and that this list was to be handed over to the Swedish UFO Research Society.

Earlier, on June 7, Mr. Troëng had been invited to a conference at the Ministry of Defence. At this meeting Colonel von Vegesack, Head of the Staff Research Department, took the chair. In attendance were two staff captains. The conference opened with the statement: "UFOs are not military objects." When this declaration had been made, it was easy to discuss how the reports could be handed over without revealing military secrets: a convenient solution seemed to be that the place of observation should not always be disclosed.

The interpretation that the UFO Research Society puts on the Commander-in-Chief's statement was that UFOs seen in Sweden's air-space should be considered as friendly and not as intruders.

Following this official announcement, Mr. Troëng was invited to be interviewed on television, when he showed one of the Adamski photographs and answered several questions put to him by a space expert. Colonel von Vegesack then stated that he could see no reason why it should not be true that people on other planets had solved the problems of travelling in space before we had. The television programme was widely commented on in the Press and a lively controversy followed.

The FLYING SAUCER REVIEW hopes to be able to publish further details of this sensational release in future issues. The Swedish UFO Research Society is, at the moment, studying the file that the military authorities have handed over.

Sighting reports . . .

From ENGLAND, ITALY,

SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA

. . . in this issue

SCHOOLBOY SNAPS SAUCERS

"Only one explanation"

LAST February, Alec 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, Mosborough, 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. Although the possibility that they might have been flying saucers did not cross my mind at the time, I took a photograph of them." With him at the time were his friends,



This photograph is the copyright of A. Birch, 12 Moor Crescent, Mosborough, Sheffield, to whom application should be made for copies.

David Brownlow, aged 12, also of Moor Crescent, and 16-year-old Stuart Dixon, of the British Oak Inn, Mosborough.

The picture was not developed for some weeks, and Alec Birch's family were amazed when they found that it showed the five saucers—each with a small central dome—hovering above some trees. Previously they had been inclined to dis-

miss the story. "I made a reference to flying saucers and then laughed the whole thing off when Alec told me about it," said his mother, Mrs. Margaret Birch, when interviewed by a reporter on the *Sheffield Telegraph* on June 19 (the report appeared on the following day).

Alec Birch attends the nearby Westfield Comprehensive School and his photograph was carefully examined by the science staff and subsequently he and his friend, David Brownlow, were separately interviewed by the head of the English Department, Mr. Colin Brook, who stated: "There was no discrepancy between their stories. They both told of saucer-shaped objects hovering in the sky without changing formation. Then they disappeared suddenly. At no time did the boys hear any sound. I have looked at the prints of the photograph myself—and I find it quite fantastic. There was nothing wrong with the camera lens. The objects were not visible on any of the other snaps on that particular film. There seems to be only one explanation."

An expert quoted by the *Manchester Daily Express* in its June 20 issue, however, made an attempt to talk the incident away. An anonymous "camera expert" said: "I have known of similar pictures which have been caused by the film being pin-point exposed by minute holes in the camera body or in the front shutter." What this expert totally ignores, however, is the evidence that Alec Birch and his friends also saw the objects hovering: the photograph is not in itself the sum total of the evidence but merely a vital part of it. What is more, the "expert" also ignores the fact that none of the other snaps were similarly affected. If Alec Birch and his friends are telling the truth—and not even the "expert" has suggested that they were not—then the photograph which we reproduce is another genuine picture of saucers in flight.

MARS & THE FLYING SAUCERS

A contribution to the scientific study of the periodicity of the flying saucer phenomenon in its correlation with the oppositions of Mars

By Jacques Vallée in collaboration Janine Vallée

1. The problem in its context

The existence of the flying saucer phenomenon (whether the objects be real or merely wrongly interpreted physical phenomena or even hallucinations) is a fact of experience. It seems therefore logical to start again from the beginning and, with new methods of investigation, to go over the whole of the data accumulated since 1947.

We know that certain theories tend to attribute the appearance of these "objects" to phenomena of light or meteorological phenomena. In this connection will be recalled the theory of Professor Menzel regarding phenomena produced by differences in temperature, according to which the observers of lights allegedly caused by the saucers have been deceived by light refraction, either of light from the sun or light coming from the stars. In the same way as happens with light, radar waves have their velocity modified as the result of the density of the medium through which they are passing, which fact can explain certain aberrant echoes. This theory, which doubtless accounts for certain sightings (2 per cent. or 3 per cent. in the estimation of the U.S. Air Force investigators), nevertheless fails to account for the main body of testimony and the official American bodies were obliged to conclude that: "The theory of refraction due to thermic origin cannot explain the simultaneous visual and radar sightings nor the saucer that is seen at the same point by observers in an aircraft and by observers on the ground. Similarly, the explanation fails when the phenomenon is detected by an aircraft's radar and the interception-stations on the ground both follow the saucer and the aeroplane at the same spot on their screens."

For his part, Dr. J. C. Mackenzie, President of the Commission for the Control of Atomic Energy and former President of the National Investigation Commission, declared in an official statement: "At the beginning, one could still cry that it was all too improbable and attribute the phenomena to a series of optical illusions. But since then the number of sightings reported by reliable witnesses no longer permits us to disregard these manifestations. It can hardly be accepted that all these reports are the result of optical illusions."

Other theories were advanced to explain the sightings and, in particular, the possible existence in the atmosphere of pockets of ionised air resulting from thermo-nuclear tests. But the residue of testimony not explained by these various theories remained impressive. However, the majority of scientists—who know nothing of the flying saucer phenomenon beyond the accounts of some witness misled when observing weather balloons or meteors and others who are plainly hoaxers—have come to be convinced that *all* the sightings can be set down to hallucination or mirage or hoax.

The extreme point of view in this respect is typified by the views of Professor Heuyer of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Paris. It will be recalled that he attributed the sightings to a gradually spreading collective psychosis. So far as we know, this theory, which was attacked by Aimé Michel and other investigators, is no longer maintained and, as the reader will be aware, the eminent psycho-analyst C. G. Jung declared in his work on the subject that psychology is unable to pronounce an opinion regarding the physical existence of the phenomenon.

There is, however, a second attitude which seems more in conformity with the spirit and basic conceptions of scientific research and which consists—instead of refusing *a priori* all physical existence to a material objective saucer on the plea that the manoeuvres characteristic of such an object are inexplicable by present-day science—in provisionally reserving all judgment on the subject and in studying the sighting data on a global basis in an endeavour to distinguish certain general laws which could open the way for scientific investigation.

The analysis of the structure of the "wave" phenomenon which was made in France by Aimé Michel in 1956 and which has since been extended to other regions by various private investigations has served as a starting point for research which is at the moment being carried out with the most fruitful results. But the demonstration of the spatial structure of the waves, called Orthoteny, has failed to demolish the barrier erected around the problem, the majority of scientists having never looked into the total body of work written on the subject. No

theory about the saucers will, however, be acceptable henceforth if it does not account for orthotenic alignments emerging from "star"-shaped dispersion centres. Neither Professor Heuyer's nor Dr. Menzel's theory satisfies this condition.

It is for this reason that we shall be obliged in future to seek an explanation elsewhere: it will be admitted that the saucers are material, physical objects, for example piloted craft (theory of Professor Hermann Oberth), but even then we still have to find out why these "visitors" design these strange patterns and what they are seeking, where they come from and why they do not make contact officially, etc. Or, on the other hand, an attempt will be made to ascertain in the arsenal of known or theoretically possible physical effects, meteorological or geophysical, which are the ones likely to manifest along straight lines or rather, as our present investigations seem to show, following the great circles of the terrestrial globe.

It is not our task to decide between these two bodies of possible theory. Our intention here is merely to make a contribution to the study of the periodicity that has characterised the phenomenon over the years between 1947 and 1957.

Seeing that a large number of sightings have come to our knowledge, it is permissible to study their distribution in time and in the light of statistical analysis. We can in this way investigate whether the frequency of sightings is governed by a periodic law and, if this should be so, with what phenomena, *already known to us*, this periodicity can be linked.

Now, we know that since 1953 it has been believed possible to affirm that there was coincidence between the peak periods and the Mars oppositions. The statistics that had been compiled in France were not very complete, but a Canadian investigator, Wilbert Smith, having arrived at the same conclusions, Aimé Michel announced a fresh wave for the end of the summer of 1954, a forecast which was confirmed to a degree far beyond what could be hoped for. But there was no wave in 1956, while, on the other hand, there was to be a series of sightings in 1957 precisely at the time when Mars was very distant from the Earth. Following this double failure in the forecasts, the Civilian Saucer Intelligence organisation in New York closed the discussion with the conclusion that "it seems more prudent, in future, to expect waves at any time."

Experience shows then that we are approaching a domain where one should proceed cautiously, but that is no reason for giving up all hope of seeing any light on the matter and for leaving everything in future to pure chance. The failure experienced with the attempts just described is clearly due to the fact that we are too close in time to see things in perspective. Today, for the first time, private investigators possess a general catalogue containing 1,000 sightings. The catalogue has been made by M. G. Quincy, a librarian at Constantine. We have been able to consult one of the very few copies of it, and it is to be hoped that this document will be published in

full as soon as possible, with all the references, to enable scientific investigators to check and verify the evidence of the eye-witnesses.

Thanks to this body of data we have been able to go back to the beginnings in our study of the variations in frequencies of sightings, equipped with a certainty that is new in this field of research and that is absolutely imperative in statistical calculations.

2. Method employed

It seems that the credit for the first serious statistical investigation of our subject goes to E. Buelta who, in October, 1961, published an article "The Frequency Constant" in the *Bulletin du Centre d'Etudes Interplanétaires* (Barcelona). His investigations, which only became known to us after the present paper had been finished, establish the existence of the same correlation between the distribution of sightings in time and the oppositions of Mars, although Mr Buelta did not introduce in his paper, as a variable, the distance between Mars and the Earth. This we have done ourselves in order to be able to analyse the phenomena more precisely.

There is, of course, no doubt that Mr. Buelta starts out from a "statistical population" which is very different from that of others. His method of investigation is likewise different, since he introduces a consideration of the number of the sightings while taking into account the geographical and demographic factors, whereas, as will be seen in the conclusion of the present article, we have preferred to base our own calculations on gross figures.

Nevertheless, despite these differences in the base data and in the method of calculation, the results obtained do show a remarkable agreement. So would it not be desirable for us to have a verification of all private individual investigators, so that finally a complete scientific inquiry can be undertaken with effective means? We can only express the hope once again that this will be done.

However, let us now return to our study and let us decide to draw a graph of the frequency of sightings of the saucer phenomenon in time so as to determine whether—as the aforementioned statistics established on a reduced sampling seemed to indicate—the curve thus obtained shows periodic peaks. We will then try by calculating a coefficient of correlation to discover whether Mars plays a part in the recurrence of the waves. The aim of this method is to give every guarantee, to both the partisans and the non-partisans of the idea of the physical reality of the saucers, since in all our calculations, of which we publish the essential and which are easily verifiable, what is postulated is not the existence of the saucer but only the existence of the "saucer phenomenon," the existence of which nobody denies. It is, then, no longer a question of conjectures or of simple statements, but rather of a mathematical study of the question, based on no *a priori* postulate.

The catalogue which we have used lists about 1,000 sightings over a period of twelve years, but does not include the year 1954. This fact is to our

disadvantage, for 1954 is precisely the year for which the result ought to be the most striking. By making use of the work of Aimé Michel, who studied the months of September and October, 1954, we have been able to complete the table in so far as these two months are concerned.

We began by collecting sightings for ten-day periods, so as to obtain as exact a first study of the phenomenon as possible. Thus, in the first ten-day period of January, 1957, we give six sightings, and three in the second ten-day period and five in the third. And so on. The results are as set out in Table 1 below.

In the foregoing table we have given, for each month, the total number of reports of sightings mentioned in the Press to the best of our knowledge. These are the figures which we shall use in the remainder of our study. This analysis at ten-day intervals is given here only to provide an element of information to readers desiring to go into this question in a different way. It thus allows us to fix the frequency peaks to within a latitude of ten days. We thus find that between 1947 and 1958, *there were six peak periods of saucer sightings, namely on the following dates:*

July 10	1947
March 20	1950
July 20	1952
October 15	1954
November	1956
November	1957

If we place the dates of the Mars oppositions against the peak frequency dates, we get the following table:

TABLE 2

Mars Oppositions	Sighting Peaks	Intervals
October 10, 1941		
December 5, 1943		
January 14, 1946		
February 17, 1948	July 10, 1947	
March 23, 1950	March 20, 1950	A few days
May 1, 1952	July 1952	3 months
June 24, 1954	October 15, 1954	4 months
September 10, 1956	November 1956	2 months
November 16, 1958	November 5, 1957	
December 30, 1960		
February 1963		

The question now arises of making a strict statistical analysis of the correlation of the two phenomena. In order to be able to do this it is necessary to discuss the scope of the domain to which this analysis applies.

3. Discussion

It is certain that many mistakes have been made in the past when investigators, in their excessive desire for strictness, have sought to establish a mathematical connection, indeed almost a mechanical connection, between the saucer phenomenon and certain known physical laws. A simple examination of Table 2 permits us to state that *there is no connection of an obligatory character between the Mars*

TABLE 1

	1947				1948				1949				1950			
January ...	0	0	0	= 0	3	0	0	= 3	0	0	0	= 0	0	2	1	= 3
February ...	0	0	0	= 0	0	1	0	= 1	0	0	0	= 0	3	1	4	= 8
March ...	0	0	0	= 0	0	0	0	= 0	0	0	0	= 0	8	17	24	= 49
April ...	0	0	0	= 0	3	0	0	= 3	1	0	0	= 1	6	5	5	= 16
May ...	?	2	0	=	0	0	1	= 1	2	1	1	= 4	4	0	3	= 7
June ...	1	1	9	= 11	0	0	0	= 0	1	1	0	= 2	2	1	0	= 3
July ...	19	3	2	= 24	0	1	8	= 9	0	0	0	= 0	1	1	3	= 5
August ...	1	1	0	= 2	0	0	0	= 0	2	0	3	= 5	2	1	0	= 3
September ...	0	0	0	= 0	0	0	0	= 0	1	0	0	= 1	0	1	0	= 1
October ...	0	0	0	= 0	1	1	0	= 2	1	0	0	= 1	0	0	0	= 0
November ...	0	1	0	= 1	0	1	2	= 3	0	0	0	= 0	1	0	0	= 1
December ...	0	0	0	= 0	2	1	0	= 3	0	0	1	= 1	0	1	0	= 1
	1951				1952				1953				1954			
January ...	1	2	0	= 3	0	0	5	= 5	2	0	2	= 4	0	0	0	= 0
February ...	0	1	1	= 2	0	2	0	= 2	0	0	0	= 0	0	0	0	= 0
March ...	0	0	1	= 1	0	2	0	= 2	1	0	0	= 1	0	0	0	= 0
April ...	0	0	2	= 2	0	1	0	= 1	0	0	1	= 1	0	0	0	= 0
May ...	0	1	1	= 2	8	9	18	= 35	2	5	0	= 7	0	0	0	= 0
June ...	0	0	0	= 0	11	6	5	= 22	0	0	0	= 0	0	0	0	= 0
July ...	0	0	0	= 0	10	15	9	= 34	1	1	0	= 2	0	0	0	= 0
August ...	0	0	1	= 1	5	4	1	= 10	0	0	1	= 1	0	0	0	= 0
September ...	0	0	1	= 1	1	2	3	= 6	1	2	0	= 3				45
October ...	1	0	2	= 3	4	11	2	= 17	0	1	0	= 1				110
November ...	0	0	0	= 0	7	3	14	= 24	8	0	0	= 8	0	0	0	= 0
December ...	0	0	0	= 0	2	0	0	= 2	2	1	1	= 4	0	0	0	= 0
	1955				1956				1957							
January ...	8	3	2	= 13	1	4	7	= 12	6	3	5	= 14				
February ...	2	3	0	= 5	1	5	0	= 6	2	6	1	= 9				
March ...	0	5	8	= 13	0	4	3	= 7	4	1	6	= 11				
April ...	2	1	3	= 6	7	4	1	= 12	6	2	3	= 11				
May ...	1	2	2	= 5	3	3	1	= 7	2	0	0	= 2				
June ...	0	2	0	= 2	3	1	6	= 10	4	1	3	= 8				
July ...	2	0	4	= 6	5	10	5	= 20	1	1	1	= 3				
August ...	2	0	5	= 7	9	15	11	= 35	7	6	3	= 16				
September ...	5	3	1	= 9	7	9	1	= 17	2	2	0	= 4				
October ...	1	4	3	= 8	3	1	0	= 4	9	1	1	= 11				
November ...	1	3	2	= 6				= 90	33	11	9	= 53				
December ...	2	1	3	= 6	3	0		= 6	16	7	0	= 23				

oppositions and the saucer phenomenon peaks. (In the sense, for example, that there exists a connection of an obligatory character between the pressure, the volume and the temperature of a gas enclosed in a confined space.)

We are obliged to admit this, because the peaks of 1947 and 1957 correspond to no special close approach of Mars. It is clear that, if one examines the phenomenon in its totality, it shows a very different distribution from that of a phenomenon due to pure chance. But we can demonstrate no mechanical correlation with the Mars oppositions. Our aim is merely to show that *Mars has played a primary role during a certain period of the history of the phenomenon and that the distribution of the peaks is not due to chance.*

To be more precise, we assert that the planet Mars was indeed in correlation with the saucer phenomenon in the period covering the four waves of 1950-1952-1954-1956.

What happened before, and what has been happening since, we are now in a position to discuss. It is true that, as far as the wave of 1957 is concerned, the approach of Mars lies between the frequency peak (which was a few days from the launching of Sputnik 1) and the entrance of the Earth upon a new stage in its history. Without any possible doubt the launching of the first artificial satellites would justify a very special interest on the part of a hypothetical extra-terrestrial observer and an advancement in his technology. But there is nothing that would permit us to put forward any

hypothesis on this question at this stage. And those who oppose the idea of the existence of the saucers will point out to us that the eye-witnesses may in good faith have confused the carrier-rockets of the sputniks—which were visible to the naked eye—with “unidentified objects” and that thereon the imagination of the crowd could have invented the idea of an invasion by mysterious contrivances. So let us await the next waves: we shall certainly see whether the phenomenon has changed entirely in character or whether it reverts to its initial periodicity.

Now, in order to show in the most precise manner that Mars was in correlation with the saucer phenomena from January, 1949, to July, 1957, in a way that owes nothing to chance, let us return to the numbers of sightings given in Table 1, taking only the monthly figures into our consideration.

Let us, on the other hand, consider, for the same period the distances between Mars and the Earth in astronomical units. (The reader will find, annexed, a complete table of these distances.)

Putting these figures into a diagram, and transposing the graph of the distances of Mars by two months in order to make allowance for Table 2, we get Figure 1. The correlations of the two phenomena then becomes clear, and calculations will confirm this impression.

4. Mathematical evaluation of the correlation

Let us include in one and the same table the monthly number of sightings in the period under

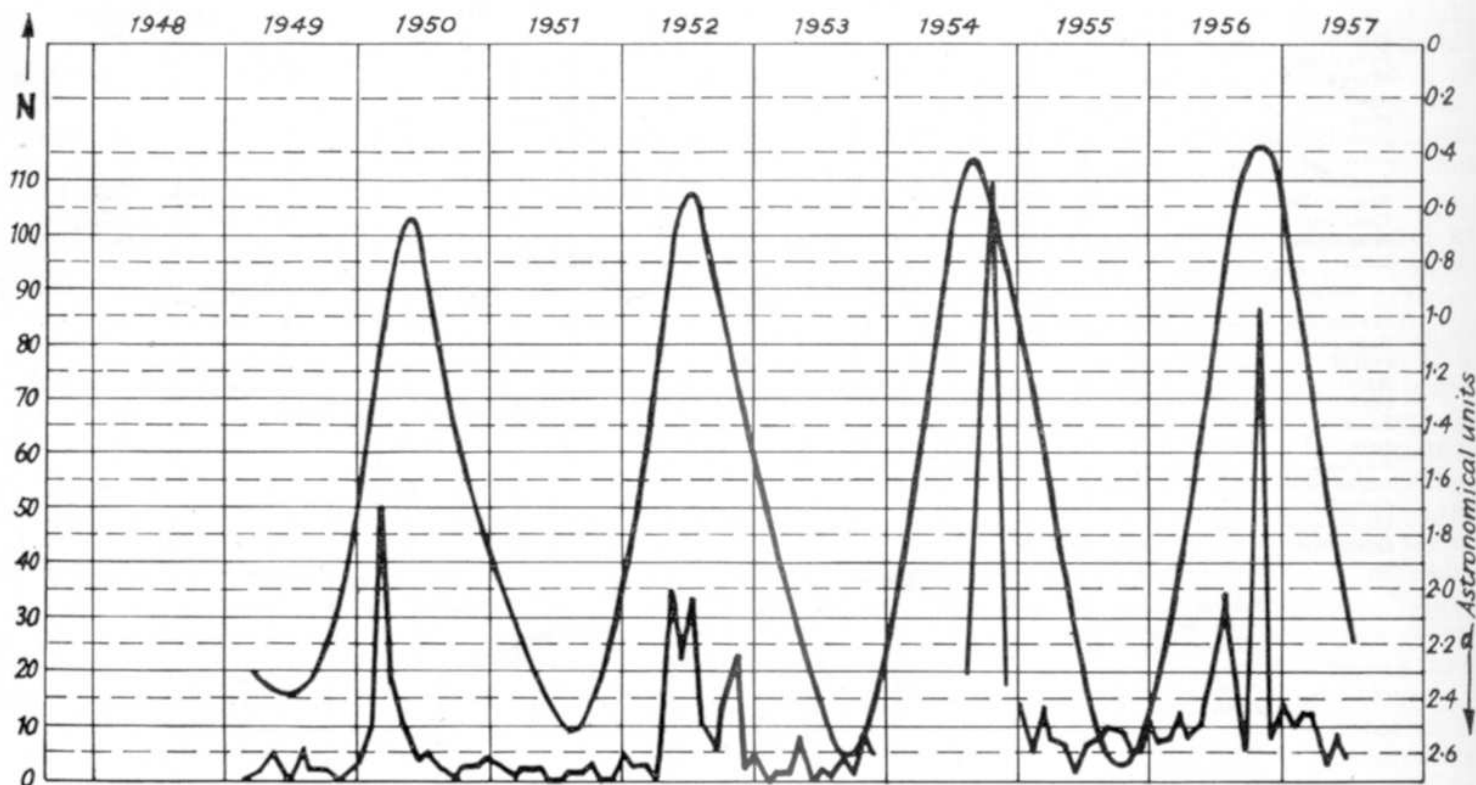


Fig. 1.

consideration, taking the figures from Table No. 1, and the distances between Mars and the Earth, allowing for the two-months' transposition as seen above, which gives the best representation of the translation of the two curves. This permits us to draw up Table 3.

(Let us remember that 1 astronomical unit=the mean radius of the earth's orbit=mean distance of Earth-Sun.)

In order to study the correlation between the numbers in the two columns, the numbers of sightings, N , have been divided into 24 groups according to the values of the distance, d , by tenths. Drawing up the list on the basis of the distances, we get this distribution:

Row d	Group d	Mean \bar{N}
1	0.4	90
2	0.5	13
3	0.6	54
4	0.7	11
5	0.8	35
6	0.9	14
7	1.0	35
8	1.1	9
9	1.2	6
10	1.3	13
11	1.4	9
12	1.5	4
13	1.6	13
14	1.7	3
15	1.8	4
16	1.9	1
17	2.0	4
18	2.1	3
19	2.2	2.5
20	2.3	2.4
21	2.4	2.3
22	2.5	5
23	2.6	3.5
24	2.7	5

From this table we get a double grouping, according to the distances, and according to the mean numbers of sightings \bar{N} . The differences, δ , between the rows are calculated as well as the square, δ^2 , of these differences.

d	\bar{N}	Row d	Row \bar{N}	δ	δ^2
0.4	90	1	24	23	529
0.5	13	2	18	16	256
0.6	54	3	23	20	400
0.7	11	4	16	12	144
0.8	35	5	21.5	16.5	272.25
0.9	14	6	20	14	196
1.0	35	7	21.5	14.5	210.25
1.1	9	8	14.5	6.5	42.25
1.2	6	9	13	4	16
1.3	13	10	18	8	64
1.4	9	11	14.5	3.5	12.25
1.5	4	12	9	-3	9
1.6	13	13	18	5	25
1.7	3	14	5.5	-8.5	72.25
1.8	4	15	9	-6	36
1.9	1	16	1	-15	225
2.0	4	17	9	-8	64
2.1	3	18	5.5	-12.5	156.25
2.2	2.5	19	4	-15	225
2.3	2.4	20	3	-17	289
2.4	2.3	21	2	-19	361
2.5	5.0	22	11.5	-10.5	110.25
2.6	3.5	23	7	-16	256
2.7	5.0	24	11.5	-12.5	156.25

$$\Sigma \delta^2 = 4127$$

The Spearman coefficient of correlation (coefficient of correlation on rows) is then given by the formula:

$$\delta = 1 - \frac{6 \Sigma \delta^2}{n(n^2 - 1)} \quad \text{where } n = 24$$

which formula gives here $\delta = -.79$, significant figure to .001. (This figure is negative because the greater the distance Earth—Mars, the smaller is mean number of sightings).

This result proves mathematically that there is a significant correlative variation between the mean number of sightings and the closeness or distance of the planet Mars. In particular, one can assert that the probability that the super-position of the two, as established in Figure 1, could be effected by chance is of the order of one in a thousand.

5. Conclusion

In any research involving the methods of statistical calculus, the passage from mathematical correlation to physical correlation is a ticklish point: indeed, the calculation can mask certain phenomena or be falsified by certain physical circumstances. In par-

TABLE 3

		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
January	...	N d	3 1.65	3 1.92	5 2.00	4 1.60	—	13 1.08	12 2.45	14 0.66
February	...	" "	8 1.37	2 2.00	2 1.70	0 1.72	—	5 1.30	6 2.22	9 0.88
March	...	0 2.32	49 1.10	1 2.12	2 1.40	1 1.85	—	13 1.52	7 2.00	11 1.17
April	...	1 2.35	16 0.84	2 2.24	1 1.10	1 2.03	—	6 1.75	12 1.73	11 1.43
May	...	4 2.38	7 0.67	2 2.34	35 0.83	7 2.20	—	5 1.99	7 1.47	2 1.73
June	...	2 2.40	3 0.68	0 2.43	22 0.62	0 2.35	—	2 2.20	10 1.20	8 1.98
July	...	0 2.41	5 0.83	0 2.50	34 0.56	2 2.48	—	6 2.39	20 0.96	3 2.22
August	...	5 2.39	3 1.09	1 2.54	10 0.67	1 2.59	—	7 2.55	35 0.71	—
September	...	1 2.33	1 1.30	1 2.53	6 0.83	3 2.63	45 0.45	9 2.64	17 0.53	—
October	...	1 2.23	0 1.48	3 2.47	17 1.00	1 2.62	110 0.55	8 2.67	4 0.41	—
November	...	0 2.10	1 1.65	0 2.35	24 1.25	8 2.54	—	6 2.64	90 0.38	—
December	...	1 1.90	1 1.80	0 2.20	2 1.42	4 2.41	—	6 2.55	6 0.48	—

ticular, in the case which we are now concerned, numerous factors can have intervened, all of which it behoves us to analyse in detail.

The first of these is undoubtedly the geographical factor. It is certain that the thousand 'eye-witness' accounts recorded in the catalogue on which this enquiry is based are for the most part of European or American (North and South) origin. Does this mean that whole continents such as Africa or Asia have not been touched by the phenomena? A second factor enters equally, namely the density of population. It seems normal that a very dense region like France should yield a large number of reports and an African country yield few.

These considerations lead us to think that the influence of a certain number of false phenomena or of a certain number of omissions must be examined. But it is relatively easy to show that chance could not have made precisely the intermediate peaks of the curve disappear so as only to leave the maxima in relation with the oppositions of Mars. If chance is responsible for a certain lack of precision in the data, this lack of precision must be constant throughout the distribution which we have examined and clearly could not modify in any perceptible manner the general trend of the curve.

On the other hand, there is a risk of exaggerating the importance of the geographical factor and the factor of density of population. Waves that have taken part in distant and sparsely populated regions

of the Earth, even deserted regions, have come to our knowledge (New Guinea, New Zealand, Brazil), and one may even note that the testimonies of eye-witnesses are denser in a region like the Argentine "pampa" or in Patagonia—both quasi-deserted—than in the urban region of the Argentine Republic. The countryman looks up at the sky more than the city dweller. He is also more credulous in general, but more closely linked to nature and therefore more observant. This is why, if the *intensity* of the peak maxima is certainly in relationship to these two factors, their actual *position* in time seems to us, on the contrary, to be objective and independent of secondary considerations, to the very extent that these peak maxima are caused by the accumulation, over a brief interval of time, of numerous sightings coming from all points of the globe.

It is for this reason that we have found it interesting to have been able to put forward the evidence for a peak of vast amplitude in 1956 whereas no wave had been reported at the time in any country in the world. It was only in the course of the work of collecting the sightings and analysing their frequency that we are able to discover the phenomenon.

Once the fact is admitted that there is a correlation of not only a mathematical but also a physical nature between the two phenomena, how shall it be interpreted? Does the correlation permit of our making a definitive choice as between the two

(Continued at foot of page 11)

Complete Table of Distances from Mars to Earth, in Astronomical Units, for period January, 1949, to December, 1957

		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
January	1	2,305	1,216	2,093	1,545	1,796	1,835	1,432	2,089	1,057
	13	2,321	1,100	2,137	1,424	1,866	1,721	1,525	1,992	1,167
	25	2,336	0,988	2,179	1,301	1,936	1,604	1,620	1,890	1,279
February	6	2,349	0,883	2,221	1,179	2,005	1,485	1,714	1,786	1,392
	18	2,361	0,791	2,262	1,059	2,074	1,365	1,808	1,679	1,505
March	2	2,372	0,718	2,302	0,943	2,142	1,245	1,901	1,572	1,617
	14	2,382	0,669	2,341	0,835	2,208	1,127	1,992	1,466	1,727
	26	2,391	0,650	2,378	0,739	2,272	1,012	2,080	1,360	1,834
April	7	2,398	0,662	2,412	0,658	2,332	0,901	2,164	1,256	1,937
	19	2,404	0,701	2,444	0,599	2,389	0,796	2,244	1,155	2,036
May	1	2,406	0,761	2,472	0,565	2,441	0,700	2,319	1,058	2,130
	13	2,407	0,834	2,496	0,559	2,488	0,613	2,389	0,964	2,217
	25	2,403	0,916	2,515	0,579	2,530	0,539	2,452	0,874	2,298
June	6	2,396	1,002	2,530	0,619	2,565	0,482	2,508	0,789	2,372
	18	2,384	1,089	2,538	0,674	2,594	0,444	2,556	0,709	2,438
	30	2,366	1,174	2,540	0,737	2,615	0,428	2,597	0,634	2,496
July	12	2,343	1,257	2,535	0,806	2,629	0,435	2,630	0,566	2,546
	24	2,314	1,338	2,522	0,876	2,634	0,460	2,654	0,504	2,588
	5	2,277	1,414	2,502	0,947	2,630	0,500	2,669	0,452	2,620
August	17	2,234	1,486	2,473	1,018	2,618	0,550	2,675	0,411	2,643
	29	2,183	1,555	2,436	1,088	2,596	0,608	2,671	0,385	2,656
	10	2,123	1,619	2,389	1,156	2,565	0,672	2,658	0,378	2,661
September	22	2,056	1,680	2,334	1,224	2,525	0,739	2,635	0,392	2,656
	4	1,981	1,737	2,270	1,291	2,474	0,810	2,602	0,425	2,641
	16	1,897	1,791	2,197	1,357	2,415	0,884	2,560	0,477	2,618
October	28	1,806	1,843	2,115	1,424	2,346	0,962	2,508	0,542	2,585
	9	1,708	1,892	2,024	1,490	2,268	1,043	2,448	0,619	2,544
	21	1,604	1,940	1,926	1,557	2,182	1,126	2,379	0,705	2,495
November	3	1,494	1,986	1,821	1,624	2,089	1,213	2,302	0,799	2,439
	15	1,380	2,031	1,710	1,692	1,988	1,302	2,219	0,899	2,376
	27	1,264	2,075	1,594	1,761	1,881	1,393	2,128	1,004	2,307

(Dates given to nearest day).

Giant UFO over Vancouver

PANIC AT BASEBALL MATCH

A FLAMING airliner," "a burning satellite," "an off-course rocket," "a comet" and "a flying saucer" were among the many descriptions offered for the gigantic multi-coloured mystery object which streaked through the Vancouver sky on the night of May 28. Dr. R. M. Petrie, head of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory in Victoria, preferred the more conventional explanation of a meteor.

Frank Hughes, a scientist of North Surrey, who claimed to have observed 200 meteors declared it was the largest he had ever seen. This former member of the British Astronomical Association said it was on a 20 degree angle from the earth, about 10 degrees in width, and traversed about 30 degrees in five seconds. He continued: "It was glowing with a white brightness like a magnesium flare. The different portions of it glowed with varying intensity. John Lium, a U.S. customs official, however, disagreed with the scientist's views: "It was no meteor. It had all the appearance of being powered. It passed overhead at about 400 feet, but didn't make a sound."

The sighting was very well witnessed as it occurred over the heads of players and spectators at an evening baseball game between the Vancouver Mounties and the Portland Beavers from the U.S.A. The players took to their heels and the 660 spectators, catching the panic, in the words of the Vancouver *Sun Sports* for May 29, "churned towards the exits, half of them stopping only when they were outside the stadium."

The Vancouver *Sun* for May 29 carried the

following account: "The fireball lit the Vancouver sky between 10.40 and 10.45 p.m. It was seen in Lewiston, Idaho, for about the same length of time, commencing at 10.50 p.m. Phil Evans, 24, of 1384 West Eighth, suffered a sprained ankle as fans headed for the exits. Downtown traffic slowed to a crawl as motorists craned their necks to see the object. An excited policeman radioed headquarters that an airliner was burning in the sky. Witnesses said it was blue, red, gold and all the colours of the rainbow. They jammed switchboards at police stations, newspaper offices, radio stations and military establishments with excited queries."

Roy B. Laws said; "It seemed to travel in spurts as pieces of it broke off." Ralph Crawford remarked that "it flared, wobbled and burst." Joe Kincaid said he saw the object in the southern sky at 10.50 p.m.

According to the Vancouver *Province*, of May 9, the object was also seen near Bowen Island and east of Ladner. Mr. and Mrs. Hy Loomer stopped their car on Homer Street to watch it through the windscreen. They said it passed behind an hotel and reappeared. Seconds later it burnt out and disappeared. "It was travelling at a fast speed," Mr. Lomer said. "It was in two sections. We watched it disintegrate into four pieces—then it went out. It looked like it was blocks long." According to the *Province* the object was seen over a vast area. (Credit to Miss O. M. Beaton.)

(Continued from page 10)

theories which confront us? Unfortunately, we do not think so. In fact, those who do not believe in the material reality of the saucers will see in this result a confirmation that the phenomenon is to be attributed to crowd psychology. Since we represent the correlation better by introducing a transposition of two months, this will be said to be because the collective psychosis takes precisely two months to spread abroad in the minds of the public as a result of the announcement of a close approximation of Mars and to beget visions of a hallucinatory nature among the people.

As for those who believe in the reality of the flying saucers, they equally will not consider the conclusions reached in this paper to be a proof. The proof they find is in the very character of certain eyewitnesses' accounts and in the laws of Orthoteny. All

that they will see in this study is an indication that the UFOs are or have been connected with the planet Mars, whether coming from there direct or whether using Mars as a relay station.

For our own part, it seems to us that what is known about the physical conditions on the planets, as well as what is known about Earth's environment is still far too fragmentary for us to be able to settle the debate. We are thinking in particular of how many new phenomena await to be explored by our physics in the study of the Earth's magnetic field, the complexity of which has recently been demonstrated by the discovery of the Van Allen Belts and even of discontinuities in the magnetic field by American and Russian satellites. Provided that it is studied in a cool-headed and objective manner, it is not impossible to solve the problem of the flying saucers.

VENUS OBSERVED

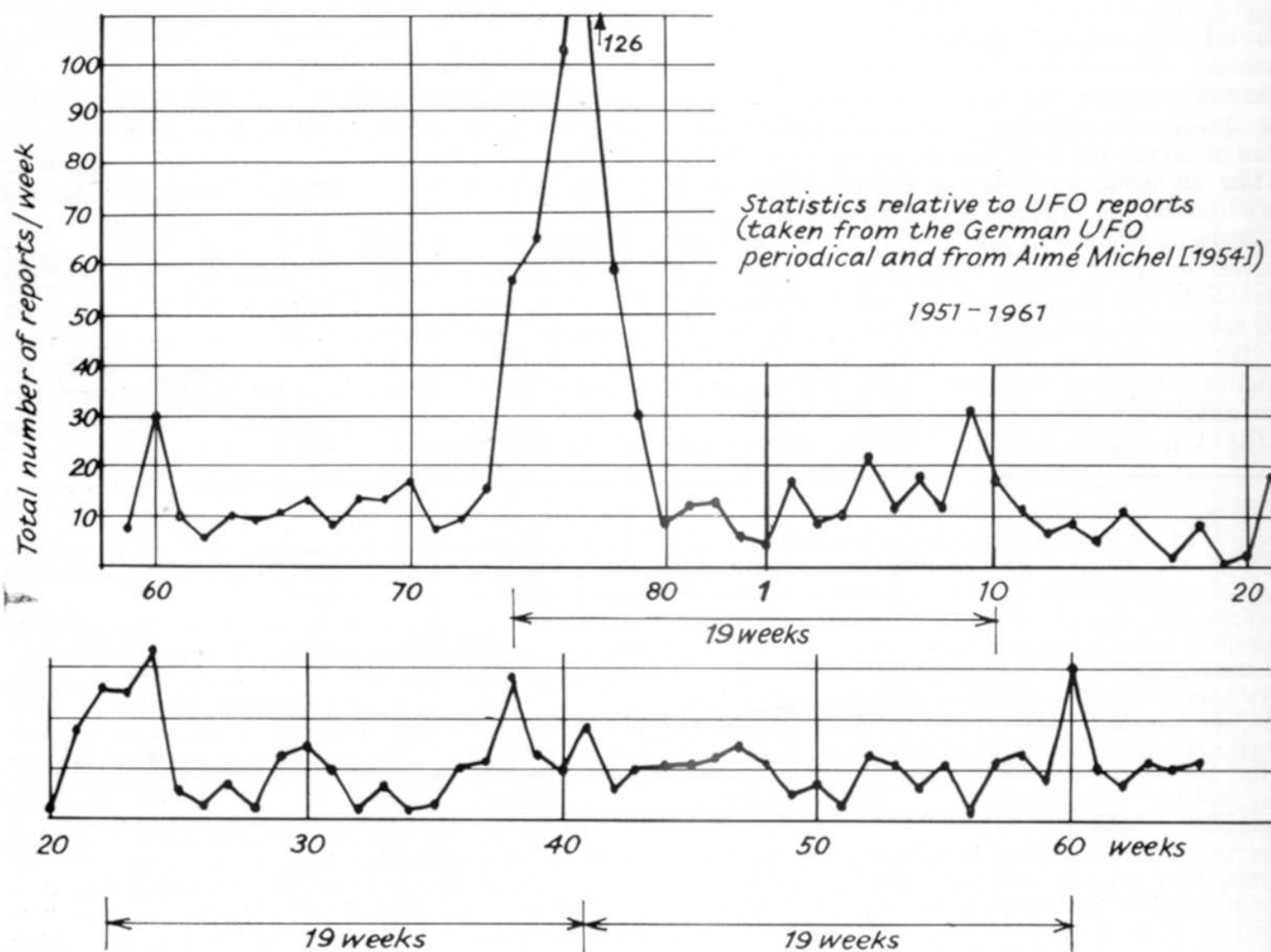
by Ivan Troëng

As a pendant to the article by Jacques Vallée on *Mars and the Flying Saucers* we print the following results of research conducted by the author who is Chairman of *Ifologiska Sällskapet* of Stockholm, Sweden.

LAST May we presented to our Minister of Defence a detailed statistical analysis on the subject of flying saucers. It showed that there exists a highly active period of saucer activity ten weeks before Venus reaches its nearest point to Earth. The peak of this period occurs seven weeks before the closest approach, i.e. exactly when the Earth is in the direction of its tangent from Venus and its orbit. This year the peak will be in the last week of September. With a light pause in the very week of the "meeting" the period lasts until the ninth week after the "meet-

ing." This total 19-week period I have called "the tourist season."

There are shorter "accents" to be found in the statistics. One is when Venus is at its farthest point from the Earth. The others occur about 19 weeks before and 19 weeks after this point. One of the "accents" is the 60th week after the "meeting." This year the 60th week was the last week of May. When presenting our analysis we predicted that special activity was to be expected in the last week of May. It was our opinion, we wrote, that the Venusians would then be sending a fleet during that very week. As is now well known, the newspapers of the world carried reports that on May 27 flying saucers and cigar-shaped mother ships were seen all over the Argentine. Our statistical analysis would seem to have been vindicated.



A COSMIC VIEW FROM RUSSIA

by Gordon W. Creighton

Our Russian expert offers further evidence that the Soviet Union is prepared to accept the possibility that extra-terrestrial intelligences are trying to reach us by one means or another. The magazine from which Mr. Creighton has translated Golubev's article is both widely read and highly respected. The views expressed in it must represent the line of official indoctrination which is being followed in the Soviet Union. In the July-August issue of the **FLYING SAUCER REVIEW** the leading article expressed the opinion that it was a tragedy of our times that only behind the Iron Curtain can such progressive views be openly expressed.

ABOUT two years ago there was a brief and cryptic statement in one of the leading Soviet dailies to the effect that radio messages received from Outer Space might have already been "decyphered" by their scientists. Another enigmatic reference to this subject has now appeared. Writing in the popular literary-scientific monthly magazine *Vokrug Sveta* (*Around the World*) for June, 1962, a special correspondent named G. Golubev entitles his article "Cosmic View."

He starts off by describing the sensation that was caused throughout the whole world press in 1931 when the young American engineer Karl Yansky announced that he had received radio signals from outer space. Thus was the new science of Radioastronomy born, and for weeks the newspapers of the world echoed with such startling headlines as "Martians Trying to Contact Us!", "Messages from Venus," and so on.

The Soviet writer describes the work that has been going on since 1931, and concludes with the following interesting passage: "Night and day the giant 'ears' of the radiotelescopes are picking up signals coming to us from Space. Almost every one of these signals is a still undecyphered mystery. It is necessary that we find out the meaning of every one of them. Their decyphering will help us not only in our understanding of the structure of the Universe, of the nature of the distant stars, the Nebulae, and the showers of cosmic radiation, but will perhaps

show our engineers and physicists the way to construct here on Earth a controlled thermonuclear reaction plant that will yield us cheap energy in abundance.

Since the flights in Space of Gagarin and Titov the Cosmos has, as it were, come closer to us, and we are becoming increasingly interested in it.

And—who knows?—it may be that, among the signals flying in to us, there are messages too, sent to us by the intelligent beings of other worlds. It may well be that the sharp 'ears' of the radiotelescopes have long been receiving such messages only that we have not yet found out how to understand them.

This is no longer a proposition advanced by writers of Science Fiction, but the sober viewpoint of scientists. This problem of the decyphering of signals from other planets—signals that are, maybe, already being received by our radiotelescopes—is becoming a subject of everyday discussion at scientific conferences.

And, who knows whether there may not very soon be a repetition of the sensation that accompanied the birth of the new science of Radioastronomy in 1931? Only this time the newspaper reports will be entirely authentic, signed by the world's top astronomers . . . 'Direct Radio Contact Established with One of the Planets of Constellation Ophiuchus . . . Precise Co-ordinates now being Fixed and Position of Planet Pinpointed . . .'

PROFESSOR CHARLES A. MANEY SEES A FLYING SAUCER

PROFESSOR CHARLES A. MANEY, an original member of the National Investigations Committee of Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) in Washington and contributor to the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*, saw an unidentified flying object on Sunday, May 20, at 8.20 p.m.

Professor Maney was staying with his friend, Don Reimund, who lives in Canal Road, Defiance, Ohio. The object was first seen by Mr. Reimund who telephoned Professor Maney and told him that he had been watching the object for some twenty minutes. Professor and Mrs. Maney drove at once to Mr. Reimund's house only to be told that the object had just disappeared, but as soon as it was being described, it reappeared. According to the *Defiance Crescent-News* for May 21, "the object was distinctive for its brilliant fiery blue colour. Professor Maney observed the object ... with unaided vision as well as with binoculars of seven magnification for some ten minutes as it travelled northward approximately 40 degrees. The brilliant blue light of the object ruled out the possibility of it being any well-known object such as a plane or a meteor."

In addition to the Maney's and Mr. and Mrs. Reimund and their daughter, another couple were also present and observed the object. One of the witnesses saw through the binoculars the object changing colour to a very brilliant yellow. According to the newspaper, "the object stopped, hovered for five or six seconds, and then reversed its direction, travelling southward. At times it seemed to move very rapidly and then again it would hover, apparently motionless. It kept travelling southward, getting closer to the hori-

zon, becoming fainter until it disappeared in the south-west at about 9 p.m."

The *Defiance Crescent-News* on June 2 reported that other witnesses had since come forward in support of Professor Maney's sighting. An anonymous doctor of the Science Department of an unnamed University was driving with a member of his family and saw low in the sky what first appeared to be a black spot. When the object got closer, he could see that it was not a plane as it had no wings. After reporting his testimony in the first instance, he had second thoughts about coming forward and wrote to Professor Maney the following letter on May 8:

"Dear Professor Maney,

The account seems to be accurate and I see no need for corrections. However, I have been thinking about permitting my name to be released, and have decided that I do not want my name to be released. I hope you will understand I have grants here for research which I do not want to jeopardise should someone who is prejudiced against analysing UFOs truthfully and scientifically (and you know there are many) make an issue out of the sighting. I feel I can't take the chance, although I will help if I can by using the sighting but not my name. . . .

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Blank of Blank University."

One day it will be recognised as a shameful episode that a major discovery was frustrated for many years by prejudice and fear. We wonder how many "Dr. Blanks" there are in the world who, but for this prejudice, would be willing to help the world to solve the UFO problem.

THE FLYING SAUCER TIE

First supplies of the tie in blue and silver are now available. Price in silk 20s. In terylene 17s. 6d. Both prices include packing and postage. Place your order now and send appropriate remittance to:

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW,
1 Doughty Street,
London, W.C.1.

PROFESSOR HERMANN OBERTH DEFENDS THE FLYING SAUCER

Questions at a Scientific Congress

PROFESSOR HERMANN OBERTH, the world's foremost astronautical scientist, recently visited Barcelona to attend the Second Congress of Aeronautical and Space Medicine. The main address was given by Dr. Arthur Fernandez-Cruz, who summed up the present state of astronautics from the point of view of medicine and psychiatry. The sensation of the congress, however, was to come later.

Professor Oberth delivered an address on "Man and Space-flight" at the Aula Magna, in Barcelona University, before the Board of the Spanish-American Astronomical Society, at 7.30 p.m. on May 30. At the end of his address, a number of questions were asked. Among them was one referring to flying saucers, and our contributor, Antonio Ribera, reported that, amidst a death-like silence and the ironic smiles of the official scientists, Professor Oberth embarked upon a complete answer which took three-quarters of an hour. When he had finished, the smiles had vanished.

The *Diario de Barcelona* on June 2 carried the report of an interview with Antonio Ribera:

"Dr. Oberth, can one believe the statements of witnesses like Wilkins and Tombaugh, who claim to have seen flying saucers?"

"They are sober witnesses who deserve to be credited."

"Nevertheless, a North American scientist, Dr. Menzel, put forward a very complete theory to explain the existence of UFOs. According to him, they were only reflections. . . ."

"That is so, but afterwards Menzel completely changed his former standpoint."

"How can one explain such a change of attitude?"

"Generally speaking, the Press has helped to publicise a string of false or sensational news. This explains the extreme caution of official science. However, hoaxes and practical jokes aside, true scientists cannot avoid studying this problem, and this is what Menzel has done, just as the astronomers Wilkins and Tombaugh did

before him, as well as those pilots of the United States Air Force whose reports were both genuine and convincing."

Professor Oberth went on to say that in his opinion the higher forms of life in our planetary system are to be found only on earth. If we are to seek the place of origin of the flying saucers we must look to the other stellar systems, perhaps to the planets Tau Ceti and Epsilon Eridani, two of the suns nearest to us and belonging to the same spectographic type as our own.

Antonio Ribera's next question concerned the possibility that space beings—Uranides, as Professor Oberth had called them—had been watching us for some time. To this Professor Oberth replied: "It could be that they have been watching us from historical times as well as now. The strange object mentioned in an inscription from the epoch of Totmes III may be classed as a UFO, that is to say as belonging to the mystery the public has created by calling them 'flying saucers'."

When it is considered that Professor Hermann Oberth, who was born in 1894, is widely regarded as the world's leading authority on rocketry and the physiology of the human body in astronautics, such a pronouncement before a scientific audience is an event of considerable importance and marks a decisive step forward. While it is true that his remarks appear to have been quoted only in the Spanish papers at the moment, such comments have a way of percolating among the scientific community at large. Professor Oberth told his audience in no uncertain terms that "the problem of the unfortunately named 'flying saucers' is a subject which should be studied without ridicule, because it is full of possibilities." His courage in making such a forthright statement in public is one of the guarantees that sooner or later his advice will be followed.

Editor's note. Enquiries are being made on behalf of the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW to discover when and where Dr. Menzel made his recantation. According to latest information available, however, Dr. Menzel would seem to be much of

his former opinion. The South African *Johannesburg Star* on May 28 reported that Menzel had declared in Cape Town on the previous day that there were no such things as flying saucers. "When people claim to have seen flying saucers there is always a natural explanation," he said. "This is, perhaps, unfortunate, because if there were flying saucers it would be an exciting challenge to science." All that can be said, therefore, is that Dr. Menzel has lost his will-not-to-believe and it may well be that this was his

first step along the road to conversion.

He went on to describe an occasion when he had seen something which really resembled a flying saucer. He had been in an aircraft flying over the Bering Strait when what had appeared to be an object "buzzing" straight for the plane. Closer investigation had shown, however, the object was the reflected mirage of a planet below the horizon. Dr. Menzel then discounted popular theories that there was life on other planets.

SAUCERS FROM MARS?

by Christopher Ellerby

NO self respecting astronomer would commit himself to believe that flying saucers exist or that they come from, say, Mars or Venus. That goes without saying as most astronomers have been unwittingly "brainwashed" anyway. Hypocritical censorship imposed by the American and British Governments on the release of facts concerned with UFOs have seen to that.

But what, you may ask, have astronomers against the theory that flying saucers come from Mars?—assuming, of course, that Venus is too young a planet to harbour intelligent life.

To answer this we must turn the clock back several hundred million years to the misty beginnings of time when the Earth and the rest of the planets of the Solar System existed in little more than globules of very hot plastic-like matter. Scientists tell us that the planets then began to cool and shrink—each in a different time, depending on its size and distance from the newly formed solar furnace.

Because of this, some astronomers maintain, Mars, being smaller and farther from the Sun than the Earth, could have acquired a hard surface, a suitable atmosphere and finally a low form of plant and animal life millions of years ago. Probably long before the mammals appeared on Earth.

Only the most healthy and adaptable of plant and animal life, so astronomers claim, could survive on Mars today. Plants would have to be thick and fleshy for storing water within its leaves, while, at the same time, the plants must also have extensive roots to gather the meagre

water supply from the Martian soil. Any low animal life that may exist there must be capable of adapting itself to an ever-changing environment. They would also have to be heavily insulated to save body heat and combat the severe conditions.

But, astronomers add with caution, the highest form of life that may have existed on Mars millions of years ago, probably would not have had sufficient time in which to evolve into more advanced forms responsible for the building of the many hundreds of flying saucers reported all over the Earth.

Instead, they firmly believe, the higher forms of life that may have existed on Mars then would have slowly died out as the planet's atmosphere got thinner and as the temperature dropped in proportion. This view, then, would seem to be the death blow, as far as flying saucer enthusiasts are concerned, to the theory that these strange craft come from the Red Planet.

But is it? Can we entirely rule out the existence of an intelligent life system sending these space craft from Mars to our planet? Is there a key which might open the door to this mystery and thus provide an answer? In my opinion I think there is one clue which might help solve the enigma of Mars.

As I have already mentioned Mars is *smaller* than the Earth. It has just over half the Earth's diameter; in fact, it has a surface gravity of very nearly 0.38 that of our planet. And this is the key to the whole problem. Does gravity have any effect on the size of living organisms or the rate at which evolution unfolds?

Obviously, if a planet possesses a strong gravitational field then it is bound to have some influence over the life that may appear on such a planet. It is likely that not only would life be stunted, but also, evolution could be a long drawn-out affair, depending, of course, on just how strong the planet exerted its gravitational attraction.

If this is, indeed, the case then the direct reverse must also be true. Mars, with its weaker gravity than the Earth's, may have permitted plant and animal life to grow almost three times the normal size of any opposite number that might appear on Earth, at a time when the Martian surface conditions were more favourable. Under these conditions Martian evolution may very well have developed almost three times as fast as evolution on our planet, thus permitting advanced forms of life to arise on Mars in sufficient time and to protect themselves from the harsh conditions that now prevail.

I can well imagine the question that must immediately arise. Is there any proof, it will be asked, of this rapid pattern of evolution taking place on Mars?

The answer is yes, but it is only indirect proof for direct evidence can only be brought about by actual contact with Mars, probably not before

1972. But nevertheless the evidence is pretty well convincing and it might help to throw some light on the UFO problem.

During one Martian season, in 1954, a new green section about the same size as the state of Texas appeared in the red desert. Whether or not it was a new area opened up to cultivation by some intelligent life or just a natural occurrence—it was certainly a rapid and unexpected event.

This article is chiefly concerned with Mars but let us turn our attention, for the moment, to our sister planet, Venus. Do flying saucers come from there? Unfortunately, we just cannot tell for Venus's mysteries lie well hidden below a mantle of dense clouds containing large blankets of carbon dioxide—the waste gas we exhale. But recently, as already stated in the May-June edition of the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*, Russian scientists have discovered nitrogen in Venus's upper atmosphere. This is an indication of organic life.

In his 1953 edition of the book *Guide to the Moon* the well-known British astronomer Patrick Moore suggested that the first astronauts would land on the Moon some time within the next century. A few scientists were dissatisfied, however, with Mr. Moore's prediction and placed the event several hundred years into the future. On the

PHOTOGRAPHS



The following photographs are available in half-plate size at 1s. 6d. each (post free). Complete set of 10 for 15s. (post free).

1. Venusian scout ship photographed by G. Adamski, December 13, 1952.
2. Venusian scout ship rising, showing underside details. Photographed by G. Adamski, December 13, 1952.
3. Flying saucer over New York. Photographed by August Roberts on July 28, 1952.
4. Mother ship releasing scout craft. One scout has begun to leave.
5. Mother ship releasing scout craft. Two scouts have taken off.
6. Mother ship releasing scout craft. Five scouts have left the ship.
7. Mother ship releasing scout craft. Six scouts are now to be seen.
8. Giant carrier ship photographed at 7.58 a.m., May 1, 1952, by G. Adamski.
9. Submarine type space ship, photographed March 9, 1951, by G. Adamski.
10. Space ships photographed near the moon, May 16, 1951, by G. Adamski.

When ordering please give numbers of photographs. Send order with remittance to *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*, 1 Doughty Street, London, W.C.1, England.

other hand, the more sceptical believed that space travel would never come to pass and that it would always remain within the realms of pure fantasy. By the same brilliant reasoning we should still be going to work on a stage-coach rather than in a bus or train.

These so-called scientific opinions and many others just as ridiculous were voiced, believe it or not, only ten years ago. And seeing how most people now expect American or Russian astronauts to reach the Moon by 1967, we can gather just how far away some scientists thought travel to the Moon could be.

I know I have wandered off the subject of U.F.O.s but the point here is, if some scientists

can be mistaken about the time they thought man could reach the Moon, due mainly to the fact that various governments deliberately withheld from the public notice the top priority assigned to space travel, then I am sure that they (the scientists) could be just as mistaken in their belief that flying saucers do not exist.

Intense space research carried out mainly by America and Russia during this decade is bound to rush ahead. Already the United States has planned a Mars probe for 1964, especially designed to search for life with television cameras and microscopes. More detailed probes or actual manned missions to the Red Planet may well discover new facts relating to UFOs.

GRAVITY RESEARCH AWARDS FOR 1962

The Trustees of the Gravity Research Foundation, New Boston, New Hampshire, U.S.A., are pleased to announce the following recipients of awards for essays for 1962:

First award	\$1,000	G. M. Clemence, U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C.
Second award	\$300	R. L. Forward, Hughes Laboratory, Malibu, Calif.
Third award	\$200	D. W. Sciama, Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, Cambridge, England.
Fourth award	\$150	F. J. Dyson, The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.
Fifth award	\$100	C. Y. Wang, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Honourable Mention (in alphabetical order):

Bruno Bertotti, Frascati, Rome, Italy.

L. E. Halpern, Institut de Physique, Brussels, Belgium.

Christopher Hunter, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

B. C. Maglic, University of California, Berkeley, California.

SAUCERS OR GHOSTS?

A new look at old legends

BY JOSEPH R. LEDGER

The author of this article offers a solution to one of the most divisive controversies in the field of flying saucer studies. The occultist has maintained that behind the apparent solidity of the UFO lies a deeper and, at the moment, impenetrable mystery. Our contributor approaches the problem from a new angle and suggests that in the days before flying machines were considered possible, the 'rationalisation' employed to accommodate the inexplicable took an occult form. In other words, anything that was considered possible was preferred to something that was not. This attitude of mind has persisted to the present day even though believer and sceptic seem to have changed places as a result of the flying machine having become a commonplace.

AS every reader of the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW must already know it was in the year 1947 and in the month of June of that year that the newspaper reading population of the world was first startled and then either disturbed or else amused to read that a number of strange shining disc-shaped objects, unlike any known form of aircraft, had been seen flying in formation in the skies over the United States of America. The apparent speed and manoeuvrability of these queer craft was utterly beyond the performance capable of being achieved by human aviators, and as time passed and similar reports began to appear with increasing frequency there soon arose a wave of speculation concerning the origin and purpose of the mysterious craft, which subsequently turned in some quarters into a proper investigation.

It was fairly soon discovered by some of the more thorough investigators that there had been similar objects reported on previous occasions months, years and even decades before. Deeper research has yielded a number of reports of even greater antiquity, some dating back centuries or even millenia, as far back as ancient Egyptian times.

The written records have thus received some attention, but can hardly have been thoroughly explored and it is to be hoped and even expected that many more interesting examples of ancient sightings will present themselves to the patient enquirer. But a substantial part of the record of human experience upon this Earth has been preserved for lengthy periods of time in oral form

only, and where such oral traditions have at last been committed to writing it has been only when removed to a considerable distance both in time and in factual accuracy from the original events that gave rise to the story. In entering upon such a field of study it is usual to find that historical truth and legendary fantasy have become intertwined and confused and it is often a matter of some difficulty to distinguish the one from the other. When strange and unaccountable things have happened (and it is of course well known that in the pre-scientific period of human history there was no lack of such occurrences) any original account of such an event would inevitably become distorted in the process of repetition and it is therefore scarcely to be wondered that if a UFO sighting report dates from a historical or prehistorical period it may possibly come to us in the form of folk-lore, pseudo-history or fanciful legend.

It is accordingly a matter of some interest to examine a number of likely-looking legends in order to determine whether the form in which they now appear is really the result of such a fanciful embroidery of an actual UFO sighting in the remote past. After carrying out such an examination of some old legends I have formed the conclusion that sightings have in fact occurred and have been subsequently modified in the customary manner when retold. I give here the details of the old legends, of the form of examination which I have made and of the manner in which I was led to take this course, which is rewarding enough to merit further effort.

On reading a recently published article on ghostly horsemen in a journal devoted to the more popular aspects of the occult, I was struck by the close similarity between some of the features of these apparitions and some of those noticed in many UFO sightings.

The galloping horseman, with or without a head, might claim with some justice to be one of the staples of Ghost-lore, and the variations on this theme must be extremely numerous. Two such tales, both of them German, are given in some detail in the article ("Behold a Pale Horse" by Nicholas Heron in *Prediction*, April, 1962).

The first of these is the legend of the Wodejäger (Hell-hunter) leading the Wütenden Heere (Wotan's Chase), and the second is that of the Schimmelreiter, the Headless rider. The article mentions two other legends having a similar character; the German Erbkönig (the Erl-king) and our own English Herne the Hunter.

The appearance of the Wild Hunt is described as follows:

"The Wild Hunter wears a curious hat with a broad brim and is followed by a conventionally infernal pack of dogs and wolves, fiery in appearance, and generally misshapen.

The Hunt rushes through the air with a terrifying sound; any unfortunate who has ventured out of his house is at once caught up into the air, and his neck is broken.

The poacher has particular cause to fear the Wild Huntsman, since he is a favourite victim."

The description of the Schimmelreiter runs thus:

"... headless and mounted upon a white horse, he too wears a curious broad-brimmed hat, is a denizen of forests and has also a long beard of moss and lichen."

The points of similarity between these descriptions of ghostly night-riders and UFO phenomena are fairly obvious.

1. The hat-shape.
2. The central object is followed by a train or trailing appendage.
3. Nocturnal visibility.
4. Rapid movement through the air.

There are two main points of dissimilarity:

1. The immense volume of sound.
2. The destructively violent force.

In dealing with these points individually the following remarks seem to have some relevance.

1. The hat-shape.

In view of the well-known tendency to explain unfamiliar sights by reference to familiar ones it is not difficult to see how an observer's state-

ment that the thing he had seen was "in the shape of a curious broad-brimmed hat" became modified so as to gain a little more credence into "a figure wearing a curious broad-brimmed hat." Curious indeed. Such explanations are not unknown in connection with more recent sightings.

2. The attendant train.

Fiery or infernal shapes; a long green or moss-like beard. The terminology is fanciful, but it has a familiar ring. There has always been a substantial proportion of UFO sightings in which an account of some kind of fiery trail has been given. If some of the rather rare "Angels' Hair" was observed, it might alternatively have been described as "Devils' Whiskers" since the circumstances were so terrifying.

3. Nocturnal visibility.

The luminosity of the majority of nocturnally observed UFOs is sufficient to account for the use of the adjective "white" though not for the equine character of the apparitions. The high mortality rate amongst poachers would certainly be consonant with a high incidence of reportage from such night workers, and it is possible that the former is a fiction created to discourage the latter.

4. Rapid airborne movement.

Unlike their mortal counterparts, the ghostly riders are not restricted to travelling on the surface of the earth, and, as is well known, the very idea of flying machines was held to be utterly fantastic until it became an established fact. With regard to the two points of dissimilarity, I would suggest that although the passage of a UFO is usually described as both silent and tranquil, both the contrary states have been reported and should not be disregarded in this question; but I think it probable that since the noise and violence are more frequently to be found in association with some of the more severe manifestations of terrestrial meteorology, by which I mean violent storms or hurricanes, there has been some confusing of reports, and the results of one natural phenomenon have been erroneously ascribed to the appearance of the other "supernatural" one.

Nevertheless it is interesting to note that even the most bizarre and fanciful of old legends may be worth taking a second look at, in view of modern reports of some "curious" things, and it is also worth noting that notwithstanding the mistaken attempts to rationalise the inconvenient appearance of the objects seen, so as to make them more acceptable, the hard kernel of truth remains.

World round-up

of news
and comment
about recent
sightings

ENGLAND:

Whitehaven:

"I've seen a flying saucer"

The following account, taken from the *Cumberland Evening Star* of July admirably illustrates the fact that the phrase "flying saucer" is deeply embedded in the public consciousness and that it would probably now be impossible to substitute any other: "Eleven-year-old Alan Taylorson, a pupil at Monkway School, Whitehaven, had a story to tell his mother when he got home on Saturday. 'I've seen a flying saucer,' he told her. Alan, of 140 High Road, Kells, also told a *Star* reporter about it. He had been with his seven-year-old sister, Doreen, and their grandmother, Mrs. R. Cross, of North Row, Kells, in Duke Street, Whitehaven, about 11 a.m. on Saturday when the little girl pointed to something in the sky.

"Mrs. Cross asked Doreen what it was but the girl could not say. Alan claimed it was a flying saucer, and a woman nearby commented: 'I would never have believed it if I hadn't seen it.'

"It was like a big ring in the sky,' said Alan. 'There was another smaller ring inside and four markings between the two rings. At first I thought it was some sort of smoke signal, but it was not a plane or a cloud. I looked up again but it had disappeared in the clouds. I had only seen it for a matter of seconds. Another little girl looked up but it had gone.'

"Asked by our reporter if he was sure it was not a plane of modern wing style, Alan emphasised it had not been a plane but a shape he had never seen before."

Bournemouth mystery

The Bournemouth *Evening Echo* in July reported: "What was happening in the sky in the early hours of today? Mr. R. J. Cable, a greengrocer, of Commercial Road, Bournemouth, would like to know, for shortly after 1 a.m. when fishing with a friend at Sandbanks, he noticed a light in the sky behaving most peculiarly.

"It was moving to the east in short, sharp bursts. It would then stop and move back and forth. But it left no trail and there was no noise. It was certainly not a falling star or a Sputnik.

"Mr. Cable and his friend watched in amazement for 20 minutes. Later today he was having to convince friends he had not been drinking or was suffering from hallucinations."

London sighting

Mr. C. L. Davis of 16 Ravenshaw Street, London, N.W.6, has sent us the following report: "At precisely 6.8 p.m. on June 19, I began to take an interest in a UFO that I had noticed five minutes previously. I was on my way home from my office in the City of London and walking down a footpath running adjacent to the railway from West End Lane to Ravenshaw Street and Bloomsbury Street. The direction of the path is about due West. The object was seen passing from my right to left. It had, I would imagine, have come from the direction of Edgware and disappeared from my sight at about over Hammersmith, this being at precisely 6.9 p.m. It was travelling very slowly at about 400 to 600 feet and about two miles away, or maybe only one mile. It

travelled from side to side in flight very slowly in a shallow loop, hesitating sometimes and practically stopping in mid air. It was in the shape of an inverted shallow, very shallow, cup without a handle and had a wide lip running round its base. Dull grey (metallic grey) is the only colour which would describe it with accuracy and when it caught the sun at the base of its shallow loop it shone as though it were burning magnesium, a brilliant blue and white colour. No one was near enough for me to call and corroborate this sighting. I have the very best of eyesight and believe my own eyes implicitly. I would appreciate any further information as to whether or not any other person or persons saw it."

Buxton cigar

The *Buxton Advertiser* on June 8 reported that: "A 'flying saucer' in the shape of a silent, cigar-like spacecraft was reported over Buxton on Tuesday morning (June 6). One man who saw it—for a matter of seconds—was Mr. K. J. Whitehead, who was outside his home, Wenonah, Town End, Fairfield, at about twenty to eight. He telephoned the *Advertiser and Herald* with the following eye-witness account.

"This small, cigar-shaped silvery object, very bright at the front and at the back and apparently without any windows, was only about 1,000 feet up, flying from south to north. It was travelling slowly, perhaps at about 150 miles an hour, making no noise and leaving no vapour trail. I watched it for about seven seconds, then dashed inside the house for my field glasses so I could get a better

look at it. But by the time I got back it had completely vanished, despite its previously slow speed.'

"This is not Mr. Whitehead's first experience of mysterious flying objects. He was one of a number of people who saw a similar 'flying saucer' at Shoreham in Sussex in 1955."

Durham alert

We are grateful to Mr. K. M. Hutley for the following report taken from the *Durham Evening Gazette* of June 1: "An intensive air and sea search was going on near Blackhall Rocks this afternoon after a plane was reported to have dived into the sea. The drama began about noon when a man working at Blackhall Colliery telephoned the police after seeing 'a flash across the sky and into the sea.'

"The Hartlepool lifeboat was launched and a Whirlwind helicopter and a Chipmunk from RAF Acklington, went to the scene. An ambulance stood by on the pier at Hartlepool. Coastguards and shipping were also keeping a look-out.

"The Air Ministry in London said it had no news that any RAF aircraft was missing. It is not known if any privately owned planes were in the area.

"The 'flash' disappeared into the sea about a quarter of a mile from the coast."

UFO over Richmond Park

The *Surrey Comet* in its June 13 issue reported as follows:

"A mysterious flying object was reported by a Ham resident to have been seen descending over Richmond Park in the early hours of Saturday. Mrs. Joan J. Kinneir, of 10 Ham Farm Road, spotted it from her window. She told the *Surrey Comet* yesterday, 'I saw a bright, flaming object, falling steeply, and quickly disappearing behind the landscape. It made no sound.'

"Mrs Kinneir said it seemed close to the earth, not distant, as in the case of a shooting star. The

object was yellow, and a great deal bigger than a shooting star. The object came and went in less than two seconds. It appeared to fall into Richmond Park, but there was no sound of anything falling.

A spokesman for the Air Ministry told the *Surrey Comet* that there was usually a reasonable explanation for such phenomena. Regular reports were received concerning unidentifiable flying objects, and further investigations had to be made before any decision could be reached."

ITALY:

Glowing red dome

The Hong Kong *South China Morning Post* on April 27 carried the following report: "An American family living in Milan today reported that they had seen a 'flying saucer' last night (April 26) 400 metres above their home, moving at great speed and heading towards the north-west. The Americans, Mr. and Mrs. Lagyos Von Szeszich, said the round saucer was topped by a glowing red dome. The Von Szeszichs said the saucer remained in sight for a whole minute as they were returning home with their children.—AFP."

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA:

Search for mystery object

According to the *Windhoek Advertiser* for March 14, a police patrol arrived in the Okombahe Reserve on March 13 to carry out a search for a mysterious object which crashed in the vicinity of the Reserve's Bantu Affairs Headquarters. Spurting white flames as it dived towards the earth, the illumination caused many natives to rush out of their huts at four o'clock in the morning. After the flames died down, the natives, rushing away over the mountainous area, heard a noise similar to an explosion. It was followed by another banging noise and then silence fell over the area again.

Eye-witnesses described the incident to Mr. A. Jonker, the Reserve's superintendent. This description was given to him shortly after Windhoek residents, including Dr. C. W. L. Crawford, had seen the object passing over Windhoek. It left behind a green trail speeding in a north-easterly direction. Minutes later the object crashed down in the Okombahe Reserve in the Omaruru district. Natives declared that the object had come from the south-westerly direction. The object travelled *horizontally* and did not drop straight down as is usually the case with a meteorite. The object was travelling very low and, on approaching the Reserve, its dazzling brilliance caused the natives to run out of their houses, under the impression that their huts were on fire. As they rushed out they were in time to see how the object, travelling at a tremendous speed, started to drop towards the earth. It spurted white flames as it dropped. Then the illumination ceased as well as the flames. Ninety seconds later came the first of the two loud noises.

The police and Bantu headquarters were informed of the incident by radio. Lieutenant Krige of the Omaruru police said that his men had abandoned the search when darkness fell. The report concluded by saying that it would be resumed on the following day.

(Credit to Mr. Philipp J. Human.)

SOUTH AFRICA:

Signals from Jupiter

The London *Times* for August 8 reported that Mr. G. Gruber, a physics lecturer at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, had said on August 7 that he had been getting radio signals from Jupiter on two wavelengths since July 24. A South African amateur radio astronomer had picked up the same signals, he said. Professor J. A. Gledhill, head of the university physics department, said that if the signals were being sent by

"little men" they must "have the most monotonous hit parade. The transmissions sound exactly the same, like waves breaking on a pebbly beach."

It could be that to break through the wall of unbelief it is necessary to keep the message simple and to go on plugging it.

NEW ZEALAND:

Cape Hallett object

The Press on July 11 reported: "A 'very strange object' was seen over Cape Hallett late Saturday evening (July 7), the New Zealand scientific leader of Hallett Station (Mr. C. B. Taylor) said yesterday. He was speaking to *The Press* by radio-telephone.

"The object had three yellowish-white lights, the centre light being midway between the other two and much brighter than the others. The object travelled from south-west to north-east, with its highest point in the north-west about 35 deg. from the zenith. When the object was in the northern sky, it emitted a brilliant flash of white light. As it neared the horizon, the smaller lights disappeared in the auroral glow.

"It took about three to four minutes to cross the sky, from about 11.10 p.m. to about 11.13 p.m.," said Mr. Taylor. "We have no idea what it could have been. It was too slow for a meteorite, but too fast for a satellite."

"Seven of the station's crew of 18 saw the object, and it was photographed by the all-sky auroral camera. The other Antarctic stations had been asked whether they had seen or recorded the object, but so far there had been no result from these inquiries, said Mr. Taylor. He had heard, however, that a similar object had been reported from New Zealand, and if so he was keen to get details. If a second report were available, some idea might be got of the object's height and flight line." (Credit to Miss O'Donel.)

The *New Zealand Herald* on July 13 continued the story in its issue of July 13: "A 'very strange object' has been seen

over Cape Hallett in Antarctica, said the New Zealand scientific leader of Hallett Station, Mr. C. B. Taylor yesterday. Speaking by radio-telephone, he said the object had three yellowish-white lights, the centre light being midway between the other two and much brighter than the others. The object travelled from south-west to north-east, with its highest point in the north-west about 35 degrees from the zenith.

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"Seven of the station crew of 18 saw the object on Saturday (July 7) night and it was photographed by the all-sky auroral camera."

(Credit to Mr. Ray Holden.)

Fishermen see UFO

The *Hawke's Bay Herald-Tribune* carried the following report in its issue of March 30: "A mysterious unidentified flying object was seen in the sky by a group of Hastings men on a fishing holiday in Taupo yesterday. The object was hovering over Whanagamata Bay where the men were travelling on Mr. E. P. Taylor's launch Ponui. Mr. R. C. Bauld, a Hastings grocer who first sighted the object, said at first it resembled a parachute. But as it moved overhead it could be seen through binoculars to be rotating in an anti-clockwise direction. As it moved over, the shape changed to that of a cross very like that of the new model aeroplanes.

"Till then, somebody suggested it might be a meteorological balloon—but the object dispelled this possibility by suddenly taking off. It took four seconds to disappear from sight, said Mr. Bauld.

"According to the *Herald-Tribune's* Taupo correspondent, Mr. Taylor said today that he first

saw the object at 11.32 a.m. It appeared to have a reflected silver light and was shaped like a parachute with an extension of the lines at the same angle from where the parachutist would hang for about a third of the length of the 'chute.

"It passed over the launch and hovered for about two minutes. At first he thought it was a weather balloon or similar lighter-than-air object. The launch was about half a mile from the Kinloch Marina home at the time and because the launch engine was running they could hear no noise from the object. At the end of the two minutes the object appeared to revolve anti-clockwise, then suddenly move at a very high speed. By then Mr. Taylor had his binoculars focused on the object, and he held it in view for a few seconds longer than the other observers.

"It disappeared faster than any jet aircraft on a shallow curving course slightly east of south," said Mr. Taylor. He would not like to say what it was, but it appeared to be a controlled craft of some sort. He had never seen anything like it before over Lake Taupo.

"The party had previously watched the satellite Echo I go over. Mr. Bauld's impression was that yesterday's object was travelling at least three times as fast. All on board saw the object and were at first sceptical, but very soon mystified by the object.

"The party—comprising Messrs. V. Watkins, M. Lush, R. E. Goodall and M. Dentice—as well as Mr. Bauld—had spent five days at Taupo."

AUSTRALIA:

Prince of Wales Island sees silvery object

Credit to Mr. Collin Phillips who sent us the following cutting from the *Courier-Mail* of June 18: "North Queensland's 'flying saucers' mystery deepened yesterday with reports of a silvery object on an island hillside and further sightings of coloured flying objects. The 'silvery object'

was spotted by a search party on Prince of Wales Island, where a bright green rocket-like object flashed across the sky on Friday night (June 15). And yesterday four fishermen at Karumba Lodge, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, reported having seen a greenish-red object move across the sky on Saturday night.

"The first 'unidentified flying object' was reported by two people on Thursday Island on Friday night. They said the object, about 45 ft. long, flew across the sky to nearby Prince of Wales Island and disappeared. It followed the same path as a bright red 'flying saucer' said to have landed on the same island three years ago. On Saturday (June 16) five Thursday Island residents went by boat to Prince of Wales Island to investigate.

"Yesterday they reported they had seen a silvery object gleaming in the sun on a hillside about a mile away. They could not identify it. A member of the party, Mr. Eddie Thorpe, said: 'We climbed a hill and saw this

object glinting on another hill about a mile away. It was light in colour, like a dull silver. We walked over to the other hill, but did not find anything unusual.'

"Another search might be made this week. Thursday Island police reported yesterday that they had received a report that an object had been seen in the sky at Newcastle Bay about five minutes before the object was sighted off Thursday Island on Friday night. Newcastle Bay is on the eastern side of Cape York Peninsula, about 50 miles from Thursday Island.

"Karumba Lodge manager (Mr. Keith De Witt) said that four fishermen had seen a greenish-red object move across the sky on Saturday night. He said: 'They were sitting on the beach in front of the lodge when they saw it move from south-south-west to the north. It was not going very fast and was in view for one-and-a-half minutes.'

"On July 14, 1959, natives on Prince of Wales Island, 10 miles south-west of Thursday Island,

were terrified by reports of a red glowing object said to have landed on a hill. On the same day four crocodile hunters reported a red flying saucer near Karumba Lodge."

Over Brisbane, too

Also from the *Courier-Mail* of June 18: "Last night a C.S.I.R.O. technical officer at the research station at Samford, near Brisbane, Mr. A. Wynn, reported a flying object in the sky above Samford. He said the object appeared at 8.30 p.m. and was in view for half-an-hour. He said that the object was 'like a bright star, but at times appeared blue with a reddish tinge.'

"Mr. Wynn said that there appeared to be two objects at first, but one disappeared. The remaining object did not appear to follow a straight course. It moved south and finally disappeared over the horizon. Mr. Wynn said that the object was seen by himself, his wife, and their two sons and daughter."

BOOKS ON FLYING SAUCERS

The FLYING SAUCER REVIEW is neither a book publisher nor a bookseller. Although the Editor is very pleased to help the readers with enquiries about saucer publications, the prospective purchaser is advised to send his orders to one or other of the booksellers who are advertising in this issue. It is worth remembering that some of the books reviewed are not necessarily available in all countries at the time of reviewing and it is usually the original publication that is mentioned. For instance, if it is an American book it may not immediately be published in England and vice versa—on the other hand, the original edition may prove to be the only one. The booksellers who advertise in these columns will, however, prove most helpful in obtaining a flying saucer book from abroad if it is possible to do so.

It is hoped that the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW may be able to collate and to publish a complete bibliography of the subject and to keep it up-to-date. The list, however, is a very large and growing one, and the books have appeared in every major language, excluding, perhaps, the Russian.

THE ARGENTINE AGAIN

Hundreds see saucers and cigars

IN the May-June issue, our correspondent Fidel A. Cappa reported on the 1961 sightings over the Argentine. In his accompanying letter he mentioned that the subject of flying saucers was not very active in his country at that time. During the summer of this year, however, the saucers returned in force and the news made its way into the newspapers of the world.

On June 18, the London *Evening News* carried the following report from Buenos Aires: "Unidentified flying objects are becoming a common sight for Argentine residents. They are variously described as saucer or cigar shaped. The latest of a recent series was reported in Olavarria—a rural town in the Province of Buenos Aires. A farmer, Senor Jose Muro, telephoned the local newspaper, reporting the presence of an unusual object which he had spotted with a small telescope.

"Reporters, neighbours and photographers went to his home and 20 minutes later the object was still hovering overhead, barely moving. Witnesses claimed that shortly afterwards it vanished upwards, only to reappear closer than ever several minutes later.

"The hue of its light appeared to change from red to blue, from blue to green and again to red. Other residents in Olavarria claimed to have seen similar objects in recent days.

"Buenos Aires news agencies state that a confidential report to the authorities compiled by officers of the naval base of Puerto Belgrano, near Bahia Blanca at the southern tip of the Province of Buenos Aires, had confirmed the presence of unidentified objects in the sky over Argentina. The officers made a cross-examination of scores of witnesses, particularly those who

reported unusual activity of 'ovnis' during the night of May 14 in the neighbourhood of the base.

"Witnesses include sailors, farmers, ranchers, businessmen, lorry drivers and local officials throughout the provinces of Buenos Aires and La Pampa. Similar reports have come from local Press correspondents in the provinces of northern Argentina."

The Dublin *Evening Mail*, referring to the incidents reported early on May 14 and quoting from the Argentine *La Nacion*, added the information that in Santa Rosa "many saw overhead the strange spectacle of six or seven moving objects, strangely bright, advancing in perfect formation from north to south. People attending a late party saw the same bodies at closer range. They noticed a white beam on the ground which soon soared to a high altitude followed by other objects of similar shape. They appeared to move around their own axis." *La Nacion* concluded by saying that the altitude of the objects seemed moderate and "although the data received is not identical, and in some cases, contradictory, all reports point to the evidence of strange objects present in our skies." In every case the objects were reported as moving from north to south in perfect formation. According to the Dublin *Evening Press* of June 2, the objects "were moving faster than any known earthly contrivance but more slowly than a meteorite." Reports poured in from all over the Argentine and it appears that the UFOs were sighted almost simultaneously from places more than 1,000 miles apart. The Argentine *La Prensa* stated that the reports came from the provinces of Buenos Aires, La Pampa on the southern border

of Buenos Aires and San Juan in the north-west.

According to the Vancouver *Sun* of May 25, quoting Reuters from Buenos Aires, an official Argentine television station said on May 24 that a woman was in a state of shock after reporting that she had seen a flying saucer and two strange men. The station said, the report continued, that the object and the robot-like creatures were seen in south-central La Pampa province and that Air Force experts had checked and found grass singed in a circle six yards wide in the area.

Later. A more detailed account of the "wave" has reached the REVIEW. The following report is taken from the *Buenos Aires Herald* of May 26: "Flying saucers have invaded Argentina. Eye-witnesses report seeing them in several provinces. One theory is that they are manned by strange creatures from outer space engaged in exploring the earth.

"A woman in La Pampa province was taken to a mental hospital suffering from shock after seeing a robot-like apparition come out of a saucer. When he discovered he was being watched, the robot returned to the machine, set it in motion, and disappeared at a tremendous speed." This is the latest of a number of similar reports emanating from different parts of Argentina. In this instance the woman's story is corroborated by her husband who was able to glimpse the saucer as it vanished in space. Both are farm workers. A subsequent inspection of the spot where the saucer landed showed the ground flattened and burned as if by a fierce flame. According to the scorched patch of earth the saucer must have had a diameter of five metres.

"Another report comes from three truck drivers. They were travelling from Bahia Blanca to La Pampa along route 33 when, just before dawn, they saw a strange luminous object ahead of them. 'It looked like a brightly lit railway carriage,' one of them said. The object remained on the ground for a minute and took off again, passing over the heads of the astonished drivers at a height of only 70 metres. They discovered there were two saucers and not one, as apparently the 'railway carriage' split into two parts. Where the saucers had alighted the men found traces of a wet, greyish substance. They took it to the naval base at Puerto Belgrano for analysis.

"Scientists are still studying photographs taken earlier this week by Miguel Thomé in the vicinity of Bahia Blanca. He took several pictures of a flying saucer from relatively close quarters and there seems no doubt that he photographed a solid object.

"Sr. Afel Ciro Rietti, president of the 'Comision Observadora de Objetos Voladores No Identificados', says these flying saucers are a reply from outer space to

man's attempts to conquer new worlds through artificial satellites and manned capsules. This entity is formed by a group of Argentine men who investigate reports of strange unidentified objects. Rietti himself has been interested in this hobby for the past 15 years.

"'Beings from unknown parts of the universe are endeavouring to explore the earth,' he said. Rietti added that all the flying saucer appearances in Argentina have been in an area bounded by Bahia Blanca, Cordoba and Salta.

"'This is very significant and I believe the saucers come down in those localities to refuel. We do not know what they use to propel them, but experts agree it is some kind of combustible.'

"It is not unreasonable to surmise that they can obtain some substance there we know nothing about. It is only in these localities that reports have been received of flying saucers seen not only in the air, but resting on the ground, he concluded.

"The Commission is ready to investigate any flying saucer reports if those who have seen any strange objects in the sky recently

write to Casilla de Correo 2560, Buenos Aires."

The significance of this report can hardly be exaggerated. The seriousness with which the visitations have been treated is an indication that in the Argentine, at least, no attempt is being made either to explain the incidents away or to subject them to ridicule. Nor, in fact, has the Editor of the *Buenos Aires Herald* introduced an "expert" to dismiss the inter-planetary hypothesis so confidently put forward. It is beginning to look as though events outside the United States will sooner or later begin to affect the attitude of the U.S. Air Force. If the peoples of the rest of the world begin to accept the saucers as fact, the U.S.A. will simply have to alter its stand or remain in isolation on a subject which could outweigh all others in international importance.

The FLYING SAUCER REVIEW is attempting to obtain the photograph taken by Miguel Thomé. If it is available for reproduction it will appear in the earliest possible subsequent issue, together with a more detailed account of the incident.

Another X-15 pilot sees space object

"There are things out there!"

ON July 17, Major Robert White piloted an X-15 experimental rocket to a height of 58 miles, breaking the altitude record by 11 miles. Major White thereby became the first man to qualify as an astronaut by flying in a winged craft and the fifth man eligible to wear the United States space wings.

On his return to the ground he reported seeing a strange object in space at the top of his climb. According to the London *Daily Telegraph* of July 18 he said: "I have no idea what it could be. It was greyish in colour and about

30 to 40 feet away." According to the July 27 issue of *Time*, Major White reported dramatically over his voice radio during the flight: "There are things out there. There absolutely is!"

Readers will recall how Joe Walker at the top of his then record-breaking flight in the X-15 (See FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, July-August issue) last April took a film of "discoid or cylindrical objects" which were later explained away as ice particles which had flaked away from the X-15 rocket plane. In this connection it is interesting to note from the Lon-

don *Times* report (also of July 18) that although Major White had achieved a speed of 3,784 miles per hour—284 miles per hour faster than had been planned—he was able to reduce the re-entry speed so effectively that the heat of the friction recorded was 850°F., compared with temperatures of up to 1,400°F. recorded on earlier flights. This would seem to bear out the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW's comment that heat and not icing would be the problem and that the explanation of Joe Walker's space objects did not appear to be tenable.

ICE BOMBS

WHILE the subject of ice falling from an apparently open sky appears to have no close connection with flying saucers—though, of course, in fact it may have—it represents another unsolved mystery. Certainly, the human reactions to the problem are strikingly similar. False assumptions lead inevitably to false conclusions. As with saucers, so with ice bombs. The majority of people when confronted with a new mystery plump for an old explanation. Prejudice is stronger than logic: the familiar is preferred to the strange.

In the March-April issue of *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* it was reported that a Mr. J. E. Southern, of East Sheen, had written to *The Times* on January 22 complaining that there was no fund from which he could be compensated for the damage resulting from ice falling on his property. He claimed that the block of ice had become detached from an airliner flying overhead. This was a flat assumption and, even if the complainant were right, it would be an extremely difficult matter to prove to a court's or to anybody else's satisfaction. The assumption, by the way, really asserts that the whole of space is empty except when man invades it and that everything is known about all phenomena. If ice falls, it must be man-made.

Mr. Southern's letter has produced a sequel. The London *Evening News* of June 20 carried the following report: "Detective work by Aviation Ministry scientists may mean an end to the 'ice bomb' menace—blocks of ice falling from aircraft on to homes around London Airport. For the scientists who have investigated many ice falls—there have been 13 already this year—now believe they have identified the types of airliner responsible. 'Our research has shown that ice does not come from the wings or propellers,' said a Ministry spokesman. 'It collects from the washbasins to form a block and then falls when the aircraft descends into warmer air.' There have been several falls in the Hounslow area, near London Airport, in which house and factory roofs have been damaged."

While this report would, at first, seem reasonable enough—particularly in view of the Ministry spokesman's caution—it is obvious that the whole

subject has not been thoroughly studied. For instance, readers of the books of Charles Fort will recall numerous accounts of ice falls similar to the incident which called forth Mr. Southern's complaint. One instance only has been chosen because it is taken from *The Times* and occurred in the London area. The date was August 4, 1857, and the quotation is taken from Charles Fort's *The Book of the Damned*: "That a block of ice, described as 'pure' ice, weighing 25 pounds, had been found in the meadow of Mr. Warner, of Cricklewood. There had been a storm the day before. As in some of our other instances, no one had seen the object fall from the sky. It was found after the storm: that's all that can be said about it."

In 1857 there were no airliners: in 1962 there are no meadows in Cricklewood. If history repeats itself today and roofs are damaged, there are airliners to be blamed. Even the point about Hounslow being near London Airport (which East Sheen is not) is doubtfully valid. Its proximity may have prompted the theory rather than provided the solution. To repeat Charles Fort, that's about all that can be said about it.

PERSONAL COLUMN

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THE ADAMSKI HIEROGLYPHICS

South African's startling claim

ACCORDING to the Afrikaans newspaper *Die Suid-Afrikaans Stem* for April 29, a Johannesburg engineer claims to have deciphered the Adamski hieroglyphics which first appeared in *Flying Saucers Have Landed*, first published in 1953.

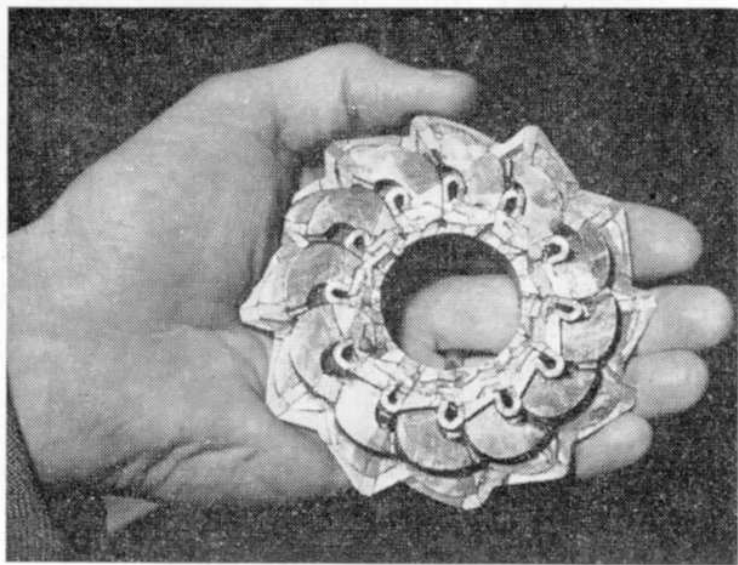
The engineer, Mr. Basil van den Berg, maintains that he has solved the problem of cancelling out the earth's gravity. He has invented two electrical motors which are similar to those used in

motors will shortly be brought to America—perhaps during 1963—and presented to a group of scientists from eighteen countries.

Mr. van den Berg also alleges that in the deciphering of the symbols he was helped by a man from Venus. When he first came across the symbols in *Flying Saucers Have Landed* he struggled for six months, but made no headway. Then he asked Adamski for copies of the original photograph and he was amazed to find that the figures on the photograph were from more than one dimension. Apart from a picture of Venus appearing on the print, he found details of a flying saucer, a cigar-shaped mother-ship, two magnetic motors used for propulsion and the secret of overcoming the earth's gravity. Mr. van den Berg says that the photograph is the most amazing thing he had ever come across in his life. He has been working on it for nearly ten years and is discovering new symbols all the time. At present he claims to be the only person in the world who has succeeded in breaking down the symbols and has thereby achieved what must surely be the dream of every scientist on earth, he adds.

When asked by *Die Suid-Afrikaanse Stem* whether he was not afraid to disclose his secret to the first newspaper to approach him, he replied: "The people's sceptical attitude towards my invention of the motors guarantees my security."

Mr. van den Berg plans to complete both motors shortly, the newspaper continues, and then leave for the United States with complete blueprints of his invention, where he will submit them to representatives of eighteen countries. At one stage, the Government of Mexico issued an invitation to the 35-year-old English-speaking South African to visit Mexico, where a fully-equipped laboratory would be placed at his disposal to complete his inventions.



Part of Mr. van den Berg's motor as reproduced in *Die Suid-Afrikaans Stem*.

flying saucers. They are propelled by magnets and require no external electrical energy. "It is so simple that the scientists will wonder why a child of seven hasn't thought of it before," he says. He also maintains that his motors would be revolutionary in that aircraft of the future would not require any fuel whatsoever and make space travel possible. These

LUCIANO GALLI'S CONTACT CLAIM

ANOTHER ITALIAN ENCOUNTER

In view of the increased UFO activity over Italy, the Editor of the *Domenica della Sera* asked one of his reporters, Renate Albanese, to interview, to visit a number of people who had seen the saucers. The reporter undertook his task in a state of incredulity, but returned in a very different frame of mind. "Frankly, I don't know what to say," he reported. "I have heard such amazing things. If those flying contraptions do not exist, then there is a still more unbelievable witch craft behind it all." The Luciano Galli story appeared in the June issue of the *Domenica della Sera*.

GALLI is a simple normal man, 42 years old, rather small in stature. He does not look his age because the expression of his face is somewhat childlike. He is shortsighted and wears his glasses constantly. Galli is married and has three children. His flat is somewhere near the Via Castiglione. I had got his address through Alberto Perego at Rome. Galli is a modest engineer and head of a small workshop. His free time is spent in fishing.

I had arrived in a rented car. Without formalities Galli took the wheel and drove me to the spot where he had met the flying saucer. This had happened on July 7, 1957 (or 1959, Galli just can't remember the exact year). Our car left the town, went round San Ruffillo and followed a smaller road over a hill. From there we came to a ridge, named Croara, 57 kilometres away from Bologna. We left the car and went to a lower ground which Galli called "il buco del Prete Santo." The ground was surrounded by musky rocks. Here, said Galli, the flying saucer awaited them, hovering about two metres above the ground.

Galli described the colour of the saucer as a shining grey. His detailed description reminded the interviewer much of George Adamski's. Yet, Galli was ready to take an oath that at the time of his experience he had not even heard the name of Adamski. Later, in order to make Albanese believe that he was not telling fairy tales he wanted to sign a declaration: "I do not want people to say that I made up this story in order to gain publicity or money. What I have told is the naked truth."

Here are the particulars of his story: On July 7, 1957 (or 1959) Galli had left his home at 2 20

p.m. in order to go back to work after lunch. At that time his workshop was situated in a blind alley off Via Castiglione. He was nearing this alley when suddenly a black car, a Fiat 1100, stopped in front of him. Out stepped a rather tall gentleman of the dark type, with regular features and very black eyes. "His face was of the kind which invites you to be friendly," Galli said. The gentleman wore a double-buttoned grey costume complete with collar and tie, and he spoke fluent Italian. At the wheel of the car sat another man with delicate features, dressed in a light-coloured costume; he wore no moustache like the dark one, and he never said a word. "I knew the man with the moustache from sight," Galli explained, "I had noticed him several times in town; he even seemed to follow me. Once I remember, I walked with a friend through the arcades of Via Castiglione when I again saw this man. As always, he looked straight into my eyes and this time I wanted to address him, but suddenly he disappeared. And now this very stranger was standing before me, asking me if I remembered him. I said yes. 'Won't you come with us?' 'Where to?' 'Have confidence, nothing will happen to you'."

Galli took a seat in their car and drove away with the two men. At 2.30 p.m. they arrived on the Croara ridge. A flying saucer was awaiting them. From the bottom of it a metallic cylinder came out and a kind of opening appeared on this cylinder. Through it Galli ascended into the saucer. (Note the similarity of this part of the story to that of Mario Zuccalà as reported in the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*, July-August issue.) Galli, who in the beginning had been afraid, felt calm again as soon as he was inside the saucer. He was

not yet completely in it when two lights flashed up. "Don't be afraid," said the man with the moustache, "you were only being photographed."

"What kind of a dress did you wear that day," Albanese asked. "Exactly the same as now, my working overall," was the answer. "And what did you see in the interior of the saucer?"

The pilot's cabin was spacious and round with a lot of board instruments around, panels with pointers and needles. There were also hatches, and the seats were fixed somehow to the ground. In the middle of the floor was a kind of a circular window, about 1 metre wide. Through it we could see the earth fall away from us. First she looked as though viewed from one of our own planes, then—when we were already in the dark zone—she looked like the moon and later like Venus or Mars.

"Were you able to talk to the man you call commander?" "Yes, very well. He spoke a perfect Italian. I asked him how he had managed to learn our language so well. He answered that he had used a very good method."

Suddenly Galli discovered through a hatch the silhouette of an enormous dirigible. Its length was at least 600 metres. The one end was cut like the end of a cigar. The zeppelin emitted a phosphorous light and on top of that it looked as if strong light beams were directed toward it. Underneath the cut end six openings came into view out of which and into which small flying discs were seen coming and going. Every opening was divided by a partition wall into six smaller cubicles, every one wide open. "This is one of our space ships," my companion said.

And now Galli gave a description of such unheard-of details inside the dirigible that he has to take over the whole responsibility for it. He said that when coming nearer to the ship they saw that the openings were big hangars, capable of accommodating at least 50 saucers. No less than 400 to 500 people were standing and walking around in those hangars—men and women. This is what Galli said on oath. All those people wore overalls of a shining plastic or silky material. When they passed by them, they smiled. The women were very beautiful and friendly. Galli asked his companion, spellbound, from where this ship came. "From the planet you call Venus," was the answer.

Later on Galli was shown through a big hall, a kind of library, into another big room which he took for the commander's. "I can't remember, though, that such things as beer or a cigar was offered me," he added, smiling. Some time afterwards he was shown back to one of the hangars and into the same saucer, always in company of the man with the moustache and a face like an angel in plain clothes. He was brought back to the very spot on the Croara ridge. "My trip began at 2.30 p.m. of July 7, 1957 (or 1959) and ended about 5.20 p.m. of the same day, same month, and same year. The whole trip was completed within three hours and 10 minutes."

At the conclusion of this fantastic interview the journalist asked Galli if he was sure that those things had not happened to him while in trance or under hypnosis. "I have never been hypnotised," he answered, "I took this trip in my physical body, this is indeed so. What I say is nothing but the truth."

Please tell your friends . . .

... about FLYING SAUCER REVIEW. Until the subject becomes more orthodox it is only by word of mouth recommendation that we can hope to maintain and to increase our circulation.

A subscription form can be found on page 32.

MAIL BAG

Correspondence is invited from our readers, but they are asked to keep their letters short. Unless letters give the sender's full name and address (not necessarily for publication) they cannot be considered. The Editor would like to remind correspondents that it is not always possible to acknowledge every letter personally so he takes this opportunity of thanking all who write to him.

A handsome apology

Sir,—You are quite right when you say that the truth that saucers do exist should be recognised without any delay and you can quote me in that I myself was one of those people who couldn't and wouldn't believe in flying saucers, but may I say how sorry I am to have been so blind and ignorant? But I am sure that these objects will have to be recognised and given authority to study the phenomena with full financial backing by the government.—A. Birch, 12 Moor Crescent, Mosborough, Sheffield.

(Mr. Birch is the father of the boy who took the saucer photograph reproduced on page 4.—Editor.)

Water thieves?

Sir,—On the evening of June 29, a Mrs. G. Roberts, aged 50, was looking out of her window towards the S.W.1 district of London at 11.30 p.m. She lives in Granville Road at the top of Child's Hill, N.W.2, and has a clear view in the direction towards which she was looking. Suddenly she saw a large round object glowing a deep violet colour hovering over the Kilburn area which is directly south-west from her. This object was the size of a farthing held at arm's length. It darted backwards and forwards for a few seconds and then hovered again. She called her 14-year-old daughter who, on seeing the object, became quite frightened. After about from 30 seconds to one minute the object shot up and disappeared. I interviewed the daughter the next morning. They are both intelligent people and not accustomed to hallucinations. I can vouch for

their mental states for they have been my patients for some time.

From analysis of this sighting it appears that the object was hovering over the Brent Reservoir, popularly known as the Welsh Harp, a large artificial stretch of fresh water. On comparing this sighting with many others I have come to the following conclusion—that these objects come down to ground level to take our water. If the visitors are of similar make-up to ours, water would be vitally necessary for maintaining life. Water is a commodity that could not be transported across space—hence, perhaps, the visits to Earth, a rich water-bearing globe.—Dr. Bernard E. Finch, 851 Finchley Road, London, N.W.11.

The Southend landing

Sir,—I would like to say how amazed I was when I read your March-April issue. I say amazed because one of the articles, "Proof for a sceptic" concerned the landing at Southend on October 15, 1954. I had never before heard of this incident, so I researched into the back issues of the local papers and came across the following, taken from the *Southend Times* of October 20, 1954:

"Was it a flying saucer 23-year-old Miss Patricia Hennessey saw in the darkness of Park Lane, Southend on Thursday night? Miss Hennessey, who was returning to her home in Chase Road with a friend just before midnight... saw an object lying stationary in the centre of the roadway. She described it as about 12 feet long with a cylindrical body giving off a light from a corrugated pipe.

Startled, Miss Hennessey made a detour of about a mile to get to her home and arrived in a distressed condition. 'The object was so bright that the glare blinded me,' she said. 'It terrified me and I got away from it as quickly as I could.'—David E. Lamb, 2 Colchester Road, Prittlewell, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

Adamski's hieroglyphics

Sir,—In the article "Adamski's Hieroglyphics" (May-June, 1962, issue) Mr. Charles Stickland puts two questions:

(1) Does the illustration in Prof. Homet's book show *all* the symbols found—in the same relative positions as on the original rock—or is it meant to portray simply those symbols which resemble Adamski's? In other words (2) are there still more symbols in the same neighbourhood which bear no resemblance at all to those in *Flying Saucers Have Landed*? And he considers the answers of some importance.

I can give you the Professor's answer to these questions verbatim as I have before me a letter, dated Sao Paulo, September 7, 1961, addressed to my friend Miss Rey d'Aquila and signed by Prof. Marcel F. Homet himself. The last paragraph of this letter reads:

"With regards to the oval design, which I have published in my book *The Sons of the Sun*, I have discovered same in the neighbourhood of the Pedra Pintada (painted rock) (Amazonas). The other 'graffiti' surrounding this oval, have been also discovered by me in the same area, but they have been very much effaced through the effect of time

(which fact, by the way, denotes an age of about 12,000 to 14,000 years *Before Christ*), so much so that, if I would not have seen them later on in the book *Flying Saucers Have Landed*, published by Adamski, I would not have paid any particular attention to them."

Furthermore, may I bring to your attention an "Interview with Prof. Homet" which is taken from *International Paranormal Bulletin* (Nos. 6/7, p. 28, April, 1962), edited by the Netherlands Studygroup for UFOlogy in Amsterdam. Quote:

"The UFO-Studiengemeinschaft, Wiesbaden, interviewed the well-known Prof. Homet who said: 'The history of the inscriptions is a very remarkable one. I read the book by Adamski and I was surprised to find the same signs, however not in the same order. Only the

oval drawn by me, is totally identical with that one of Adamski. The other signs I have found during my expeditions in separate places. I only brought them together with the oval shape to prove that one can find these similar signs everywhere in the Amazon territory. Therefore I never took the trouble to try to decipher them.' The italics are mine.

Mr. Stickland thinks the symbol-photograph is a hoax because one line of the drawing of the lens-shaped object is not hidden by the block . . . but continues over it. I have before me the German edition of F.L.S.H.L. When I regard that symbol-picture I too can see the line of the oval through the block. But isn't there the very simple explanation that the block was—though dark—yet transparent?—

Dora Bauer, Vienna IV, Austria, Karolinengasse 14/14.

Science and Religion

Sir,—Mr. Ivan Brandt, writing in the July-August *Review*, suggests (p. 28) that I have been negligent in omitting the theological aspects of the inquiry into life on other planets. To make my position clear, I am not an atheist; I'm a Catholic and don't expect to change. It seems to me that there is nowadays a far better understanding between science and religion than ever before, and one of the prime reasons is that we no longer invoke religion to solve scientific problems. The problems of extra-terrestrial life and its form and structure are questions for the astronomer and biochemist, and not for the parish priest.—Wade Wellman, Box 744, Chapel Hill, N.C., U.S.A.

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