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**WHAT
PILOTS
A UFO?**

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MEET THE EXTRATERRESTRIAL by **ISABEL DAVIS**

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what pilots a ufo?

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Does intelligent life, similar to ours, exist on other planets? Are these intelligent entities able to cross time?

IF IT IS assumed that UFOS—namely, as yet Unidentified Flying Objects—exist, the first question everybody would like answered is, What are they? Although this wish obviously cannot, at present, be gratified by the very nature of things, and even if such things do not exist, there is still no reason why we should not attempt to at least list the possibilities.

This we have already done in our previous article wherein we postulated four basic categories that warrant consideration. To reiterate, I shall list these again, but in a different order and somewhat different terms, as follows:—

(1) *Objects or phenomena of a physical nature but not themselves alive.*

(2) *Life-forms or animate creatures indigenous to rarefied atmospheres or space itself.*

(3) *Machines constructed by and flown or controlled by human beings on this planet.*

(4) *Machines constructed by intelligent creatures, entities, or life-forms somewhere other than on this planet.*

And, as we have already pointed out, this is not of

Ivan T. Sanderson writes about who or what may be piloting the UFOs in the present article, the third of a group being written specially for this magazine by the noted scientist and explorer, author of the recently published MONKEY KINGDOM (Hanover House, \$6.95) and other works.

course in any way a comprehensive classification nor by any means an all-inclusive framework for the listing of all possibilities. UFOS could be anything. Nevertheless, if they *do* exist, they must be something, however abstruse to our way of thinking; and, unless they all come from a realm outside our particular physical universe or one which is beyond our logic or possible comprehension, they must be susceptible to identification and explanation.

In our previous article we discussed, though all too briefly, the first three possibilities as listed above, and expressed our intention of treating the fourth at greater length, by itself, in the future. This shall now be done. The reader should, however, bear in mind throughout that what is to be said is but an exercise in logic or an intellectual pursuit rather than the exposition of a theory.

Let us begin by analyzing the question. This states that *some* UFOS *could* be Machines constructed by living entities on some heavenly body other than our Earth, and thereby implies that said UFOS are material, non-natural objects that are piloted to this planet by living organisms or life-forms having an intelligence at least equivalent to if not greater than, or of the same kind as our own. This poses three more questions of basic importance:

ly difficult natures. Let us list them in order of difficulty. The first is, "What is an Intelligent entity?": the second, "What is a Machine?": the third, "What is a heavenly body?" And, remember, this is an exercise in logic, so that we are dealing with possibilities, not probabilities—at least at this juncture.

We (*Homo*) are exceedingly hidebound and confined in our attitude towards the nature of all things. To put it another way, we are wholeheartedly *anthropocentric* about everything. Moreover, we regard ourselves as unique, despite the fact that some groups regard themselves as made in the image of God, others of animals of various kinds.

Further, we claim *intelligence* as solely our perquisite and prerogative, though we allow a superior intellect to the Almighty—and *instincts* to what we call the lower animals.

Thus, we automatically boggle at the very idea of any living thing other than a human being (i.e. one of us) being intelligent. But this is not all.

We are equally egocentric about other aspects of this matter. Not even the philosophically trained can conceive of an intelligence contained in any *body* other than that of a human being or at least in a body shaped like that of a human being and made of the same kind of stuff as our own.

How often have you heard scientists and other serious thinkers state categorically that there cannot be life, let alone "intelligent life" on the other planets of our solar system because there is no oxygen there, or because it is too hot or too cold. This misconception is not only puerile and pathetic, it is wholly unscientific and illogical.

There is no earthly, un-earthly, or holy reason why an intelligence (whatever that may be) should not be contained in an entity composed of any combination of elements, at any temperature from absolute zero to an infinity of heat. This entity could be of any size or shape from a single electron to a universe or to all possible universes—*i.e.* *The Whole* of the Buddhists or the *Almighty* of Islam, Christianity, Judaism, and others. Presumably, an intelligence need not even have a body or be associated with any particular entity at all.

Intelligence has not yet been defined, nevertheless, we may state, for our present purposes, that it is an entity embodied or disembodied that is capable of building and has the desire to construct machines! This is a nasty one and looks like we are either begging the question or trying to wriggle out of it. We are not.

The definition of a *machine* proves to be almost as diffi-

cult as the interpretation of intelligence. The word itself means "something that is made" and, thus, in the particular case under discussion, "something made by an intelligent entity". Now this really has led us into an intellectual Mobius-circle, and to break out of such a topological paradox is not easy.

A shell is *made* by a shellfish, and deliberately. Whether the snail has a desire to build a shell cannot be surely stated as we have not yet managed to communicate *intelligently* with any mollusc, but it would certainly appear to do so and the result must therefore be called a *machine*. By an extension of this logic, the body of all animals or plants are but machines made by their immortal germ cells to reside in for a period and until more of *their* kind have been developed. Likewise, parts of bodies—such as brains and nerves—may be said to be machines, and ones that can in certain circumstances have an independent life of their own.

Now, it has been contended that machines should be defined as inanimate entities made with tools with the implication that the latter are wielded by intelligence. But there are nice little mud nests made by certain wasps wielding small stones as tools, and some ants carry other ants and squeeze them to make them stitch up leaves—sort of

primitive staplers. What to make of these items? What is a tool, what is the end-product, and is there intelligence behind either example?

To say that some UFOS may be machines is, therefore, to make a very broad statement. In fact, it could bring us back to the Countess Wasilko-Serecki's life forms, feeding on pure energy, dwelling in space, and constructing bodies for themselves out of tenuous bladders of colloidal silicones. On the other hand, it can mean not only that they are metallic monsters like guided missiles or aerial *Queen Marys*, but also that they could be constructions of an infinity of kinds, made of almost anything, material or immaterial, with tools or without, or perhaps *just blown together by pure thought*. Have you ever considered that one?"

Manifestly, however, the vast majority if not one hundred percent of all those who believe that there are such things as UFOS—from the U. S. Airforce and Major Donald Keyhoe to George Adamski and the California mystics—appear to be convinced that at least some of them are what we commonly call machines and particularly transport machines, constructed of separate parts (especially of metal and plastics) made and put together with tools by some kind of creature (and the concept seems to be pre-

dominantly of at least a humanoid character) with an intelligence at least equivalent to ours. This may be so, and it could be so on purely logical lines, but it must be stressed that this concept too is far too anthropocentric and limited. Both the machines and any intellects that made them could be of such an enormous variety that the resultant possibilities are actually infinite. The things these machines could do would likewise be infinite in variety.

This leaves us with our third and last question, "What is a Heavenly Body?" and specifically what are such bodies on which such machines could be constructed by such intelligences?

Now, this can be answered in two parts; the first, along the lines of pure logic and by way of intellectual exercise; the second, on perfectly solid scientific ground. In fact, we may herewith step boldly out of the realm of mere possibility into the realm of high probability.

Of course, an Intelligence, as we have seen, could reside or exist anywhere (or nowhere, for that matter) in any state, at any temperature, and presumably at any time. Likewise a machine could be made of anything, anywhere, at any time (or, presumably, nowhere at some time, or anywhere at no time) and it could be made to do anything. Presumably the Almighty can do

anything or everything; the abilities of the wasp and snail are limited; the potential of an electron is probably limited to simply "being"; the sum-total of a neutrino's existence is to "be-not". Thus, the possibility of range of "heavenly bodies" on which to construct "machines" is also infinite—it could be on or in a gaseous sun, on a solid planet, or in space itself: it could be in contra-matter or contra-space: in this space-time continuum or another.

Nevertheless, in all this infinity of possibilities the whole process could quite well take place on the surface of a solid body going around a gaseous sun in any part of any galaxy in our space-time continuum, and about "now". And that is what both serious-minded Ufologists and non-serious-minded "saucerers" are talking and dreaming about. What are the probabilities?

Actually, the probability is extremely high, and for a large number of reasons. Let us investigate these reasons one at a time, in a proper sequence, calmly, scientifically, and logically.

First, by use of a machine called a spectroscope, supported by a very wide range of theory and other ingenious machines, it is known that there are 92 *natural* elements or forms of matter, and that the whole known universe of matter that can be seen by tel-

escopes or examined by microscopes is made up of various combinations of these alone. They may occur in different *forms* (isotopes), or *states* as in some dwarf stars but they are always the same and there are no others.

Second, stars (suns) are gaseous and planets are solid—sometimes plus liquids, plus gases. Moreover, suns and planets go together, so that when one of the former is created, a group of the latter come into being (see the published works of Weisackher in Germany and Kuiper in America). Also, the planets invariably form a family, strung out around the star at set distances, with a small one near the star and another small one farthest from it, and those in between first increasing and then decreasing in size upon proportions and at distances from each other governed by what is called Bode's Law.

Third, the suns and their planets are all made of the same substances so that suns of the same size, age (heat or brightness) will have the same constitution and their planets will be about the same size, the same distance away and apart, and be composed of the same substances and in the same proportions. All together will have the same life-histories.

Fourth, there are estimated to be at least 400,000 million suns identical to ours *in our*

Galaxy alone. There are apparently endless galaxies, all having the same basic constitution as ours. Each star in all of them of the same size and age as our sun has a third planet made of the same stuff as our Earth. Ergo, there are almost countless "earths" just like ours in the present Universe.

However, either stars are being created all the time or all stars are not quite the same age. This means that some earths are older than ours; others of the same age; others, again, younger.

Now consider one more thing—Life.

What is Life? We define it as something that is not inanimate, *i.e.* we call it animate. But we are hard put to it to draw a line between these two concepts and we can define neither. A stone is said to be inanimate, a dog animate; but what to do with a crystal which does everything an animate entity does—it is born, it eats, it grows, it excretes, it reproduces, it is subject to diseases, and it dies—or certain bacteriophages that are animate in one phase of their "lives", and crystalline (or inanimate) in another? Yet, something we call "life" exists on this planet, and one form of it, at least, we call intelligent. How did it start?

Let us forget for a moment all our little personal shibboleths and our great traditional concepts and try to be prac-

tical. Matter can exist in three basic material forms—gaseous, liquid, and solid. There is a state between a gas and a liquid and between a liquid and a solid. The latter is called a *colloid*. The earth is a solid surrounded by a liquid skin, covered by a gaseous envelope. Colloids exist between the solid and the liquid, and sooner or later, among these colloids certain combinations of elements in certain mixtures must come together in time. These are of a nature that automatically *combine* to produce ever more complex substances ending in what chemists call *proteins*.

Now, proteins automatically display certain strange properties, or automatic behaviours that are what we have designated *evidences of life*. Thus, what we call Life is but a fourth form of Matter. Further, it is an automatic outcome of the combination of sundry substances in special circumstances. These circumstances have come about on this Planet. There are countless other planets going around other "suns" identical to Earth. The same thing most probably happened there also.

But consider the primitive proteins everywhere! Not all blobs of them were quite the same—they varied, yet they combined. With variation we get more variation or, automatically, Evolution — the complex plus the complex, giving rise to the ever-more

complex until you hit *Protoplasm*. Already the blob is "alive"; it reproduces; it grows in bulk and in complexity. And the next thing you have is an *Organism*. It develops a nervous system. This gets so complex it has to have a central control-box, and you have a brain.

And once you have a brain, chum, you are apparently in line for an *Intelligence*. Whether we like it or not, both "life" and so-called "evolution", giving rise eventually to "intelligence", could and probably have arisen quite spontaneously, mechanically, and continuously on an endless number of heavenly bodies. Moreover, despite the limited number of natural elements, and thus of combinations of same (however numerous) this need not have happened only between 0° and 100° C. on a planet such as ours, and with proteins or other hydrocarbons as basic building blocks. How do we know that, for instance, the rare earths may not form chain molecules under other conditions, such as carbon and silicon do in ours?

To sum up, therefore, and to answer our third question, let it be stated without fear that intelligent life, like or unlike us, founded materially on hydrocarbons or other com-

binations of natural elements, could and probably does exist on other (and almost innumerable other) planets revolving around other suns of the same size and age as ours in this and countless other galaxies. Any number of these intelligent life-forms may be very like us, others may be quite unlike, some totally different (though there is a thing called parallel-evolution, even on this earth). Also, they may be of our "age", younger, or older—being maybe hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands, millions, hundreds of millions, or septrillions of years older.

We started making "machines", say, ten thousand years ago; we first flew in balloons 150 years ago, in power planes 45 years ago; we are approaching space-flight. What about those Intelligent Entities evolved on another "Earth" 100 million years ago? Doubtless they invented machines to go cruising about space and time.

Perhaps they have been searching for others at their intellectual level; perhaps they are studying primitive cultures; perhaps they go around planting colonies or establishing breeding farms. Perhaps they are totally indifferent. Perhaps they are quite mad. What, indeed, could *not* pilot a UFO?