

QUEST

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NO. SIX

(WHOLE NO. 19)

JULY-AUG., 1972

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He is Prince Dracula, a 15th century Romanian prince

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CITYSTATE ZIP.....

OTHER PEOPLE AND A FEW MORE By Dennis Stacey

In Erich von Daniken's Chariots of the Gods there is reproduced a stone relief from the temple at Copan in Palenque (Old Kingdom) built by the Mayans showing in detail a startling likeness of a man in a rocket cockpit, comparable with modern space capsules. Even the flames and gases coming from the propulsion unit can be seen.

In Argosy Magazine February, 1969, (Ivan Sanderson in his article "Visitors from Outer Space") there is presented a photograph of an ancient Roman painting found by archeologists digging on Rome's Palatine Hill in 1961. The Roman artist had drawn a "rocket" with a "modern" building in the background.

Ape-things also share a spot in flying saucer lore, as does any previous earth race or civilization. In the Humanoids there is told of hairy giants in the Atacama Desert, in northwestern Argentina, reported in 1956. A year or so previously, a huge cigar-shaped craft was seen in the area, reportedly landing in the Cordillera or crashing against a peak. Quantities of huge tracks on the snowy slopes of Mount Macon were found along with dead condors and eagles and ravaged nests.

In May of 1956 at Marshall, Michigan, Phillip Williams and Otto Collins were picked up and carried for a short distance by an ape-like thing accompanied by a rotten smell. Later a farmer living nearby told investigators that he had seen a "glowing thing" land near the area that night.

An "undead satan-like creature" according to legend stalks a cemetery where Karl Marx is buried. According to the London Mirror, March 15, 1970, one hundred vampire hunters appeared at London's Highgate Cemetery, along with a vampire expert Alan Blood (whose vampire curiosity probably was derived from his name). Anthony Rebinsen, 27, of Ostel Road, Hampstead, saw the thing. "I heard a high-pitched noise. Then I saw something grey moving slowly across the road. It terrified me."

The high-pitched noise is quite common in flying saucer-type reports.

Around October, 1970, Alan Farrant, 24, sneaked into London's Highgate Cemetery at midnight with a wooden cross and stake, but was caught by police. He was released because he hadn't committed a crime.

The vampire is supposedly a bat-like creature, though it has been linked with black dogs and skeletal phantoms.

In January of 1969, according to a UPI dispatch from Jujuy, Argentina, a gigantic vampire was terrorizing the population of the gorge of Humahuaca, in northeastern Argentina. A muledriver, Meliten Juarez, while riding on his mule was buzzed by the thing, a strange bat as it was described, though he chased it away several times with his whip. Ranches in the area report that numerous domestic fowls have died, having had their blood sucked from their bodies.

Zoological experts report that there was an episode in Mexico in which two monstrous vampires killed a woman and a man while they slept, supporting in their opinion such tales as the Argentine thing.

Vampire bats will do the same. Though they are small these species of bats will attack fowl, men and other warm-blooded animals to drink their blood. The vampire bat has two razor-sharp teeth, a vampiric tradition and will sometimes endanger livestock. Weird stories are oftentimes told of their viciousness.

Bats dwell only in darkness and carry on nocturnal activity. And of course nighttime is when ghosts, werewolves and other monstrous denizens emerge. Black -- men in black, black dogs, black cats -- has always been a symbol of evil. Perhaps the night was established for these



things to prowl and daylight for the mortals.

These "forces" terrify us, deceive us and influence us. They will continue to manifest themselves until the time we earthlings call the Second Coming, Doomsday, Armagedden.....

SOLVING THE HEROIN PROBLEM

Heroin is one of the most damaging drugs to our society. The January 19, 1970, issue of TIME states there are an estimated 180,000 heroin addicts in the United States. The majority of these addicts live in New York City where it is estimated one in every 80 persons is a heroin addict. As the availability of the drug becomes better the number of addicts will increase.

What is the cost of this dilemma to the American public? Speaking only of money and forgetting the number of deaths due to overdoses, American citizens annually lose upwards of one billion dollars in heroin-related crimes (robbery, car theft, etc.).

Another aspect of heroin addiction is the criminal activities are second only to gambling underworld and first in profit.

Heroin yields tremendous profits in a short period of time. For example the wholesale price of one pound of "H" in New York is \$10,000 and adulterated heroin is estimated one is smuggled into the US every year. These 3,000 pounds after they have been "cut" make 24 tons of heroin!

The law will never stamp out illegal dealings in heroin. The profits certainly make the risks tempting for criminals. Medicine, likewise, seems to be able to accomplish little in its fight against heroin addiction.

The one way to handle heroin addiction out of the hands of the law and into those of medicine.

If heroin were to be medically legal (meaning a doctor can prescribe heroin to a certified addict) a \$100 heroin habit, 20 grains, could be supported by the government for \$1. That is if the government were to give the heroin noted that few persons reach this level of addiction.

Certainly there are expenses involved in this proposition but they seem small in respect to the gains.

- What are the benefits if heroin were medically legal? The cost to the addict would be small enough to lead a "normal" life. It would eliminate the addict's need for crime his habit. money going to the underworld -- estimated at \$7.3 billion -- would be cut to almost nothing. lack of profits, in dealing in heroin, if this project were put into effect, would cut down the amount of heroin smuggled. This lack of heroin would perhaps
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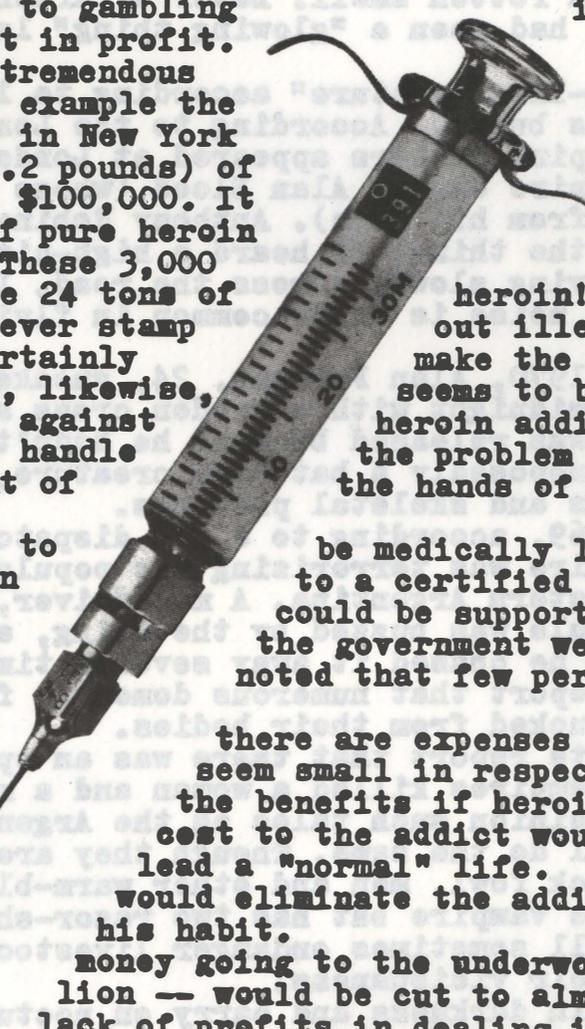
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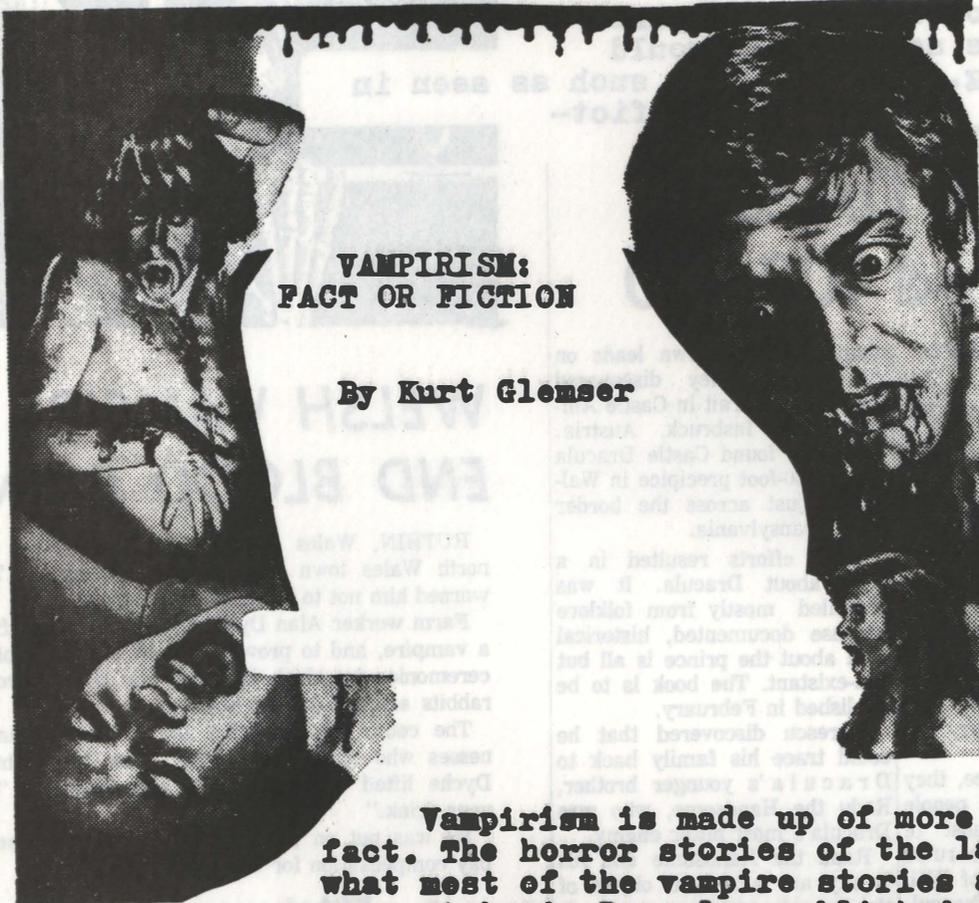
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keep others from becoming addicts. Whether you want to believe it or not, narcotics are being used by more and more people to a point where that experts call it epidemic proportions.



VAMPIRISM: FACT OR FICTION

By Kurt Glenser

Vampirism is made up of more fiction than fact. The horror stories of the last century are what most of the vampire stories are based on. Bram Stoker's Dracula, published in 1897, described the vampire. Our conception of vampirism has changed little since then.

As in witchcraft, fiction has added much to the belief in vampires. The vampire's habits are taken from folklore. Vampires are said to be pale and thin and to possess sharp teeth.

Until the 19th century, when the vampire was said to have the power of metamorphosis (the ability to transform into an animal) he generally changed into a cat, a dog or an owl. But when news of the blood-sucking bat of South America reached Europe, it became connected with vampires. This is how the vampire bat got its name.

There are several ways legend tells us men can become vampires. One way is to die in a state of sin; another is to have been excommunicated by the church and yet another was to have been cursed by one's parents. These people after they died were said to return as vampires.

When a vampire was thought to be about one way of locating him was to search the graves in the local graveyard. With premature burial being not uncommon in the past centuries chances were a 'vampire' would be discovered. If the poor unfortunate came out of his coma after being buried he would probably try to fight his way out. The fingers would probably be bloody as could be other parts of the body. The body also would be in a different position than when it was buried. Decomposition of the body would not be as advanced as expected as the person had actually died later than assumed. Therefore he would look like a vampire.



There are persons who have a lust for blood. Some murderers have been known to drink their victim's blood. This, in the past, would be labelled as vampirism but in today's age of psychology it is just another affliction.

I will not say that vampires don't exist as some crimes would prove me wrong. But, vampires such as seen in horror movies are nothing but fiction from all indications.

Real-life Dracula murdered 100,000

By JAMES F. DONOHUE

NEWTON, Mass. (AP) — Two Boston College historians, who set out four years ago to find the origins of the Dracula-the-Vampire stories, say they found evidence of a flesh-and-blood Dracula whose real exploits of horror put the vampire to shame.

The historians, Dr. Radu Florescu, professor of Romanian and Balkan history, and Dr. Raymond McNally, professor of Russian history, say the real Dracula was a 15th-century Romanian prince.

Dracula, the real prince, they say, killed about 100,000 people during his lifetime, most of them in 1456-62 when he ruled the Romanian province of Wallachia and parts of Transylvania.

His favorite mode of death was by impaling. He sat his victims on sharpened spikes.

20,000 ON SPIKES

In 1462, he stuck 20,000 Turks and Romanian nobles on spikes to discourage the invasion of Sultan Mohammed the Great, fresh from his conquest of Constantinople.

Another time, he gathered about 1,000 of his kingdom's poor, sick and aged for a feast in a nobleman's house. After a night of good food and drink he had the revellers boarded up in the house and then burned the place down.

The search for the real Dracula began some 15 years ago when McNally saw the 1931 Bela Lugosi movie classic about Count Dracula, the living corpse who roamed the dim, forested hills of Transylvania sucking human blood by night and holding up in a coffin by day.

McNally began checking various sources but made little headway until 1967 when he teamed up with Florescu.

They tramped all over Ro-

mania tracking down leads on the prince. They discovered Dracula's portrait in Castle Ambras near Innsbruck, Austria. They also found Castle Dracula atop a 300-foot precipice in Wallachia, just across the border from Transylvania.

Their efforts resulted in a book about Dracula. It was compiled mostly from folklore because documented, historical data about the prince is all but non-existent. The book is to be published in February.

Florescu discovered that he could trace his family back to Dracula's younger brother, Radu the Handsome, who was Dracula's most bitter enemy.

Radu the Handsome and his family are a special object of the Dracula curse.

The first time Florescu tried to climb to Castle Dracula he didn't make it because his uncle, George Florescu, fell into a ravine and broke his hip. The uncle has been in hospital since.

The first three curators of the castle, after it was identified as Dracula's, died mysteriously shortly after beginning their work.



WELSH VAMPIRE MUST END BLOOD DRINKING

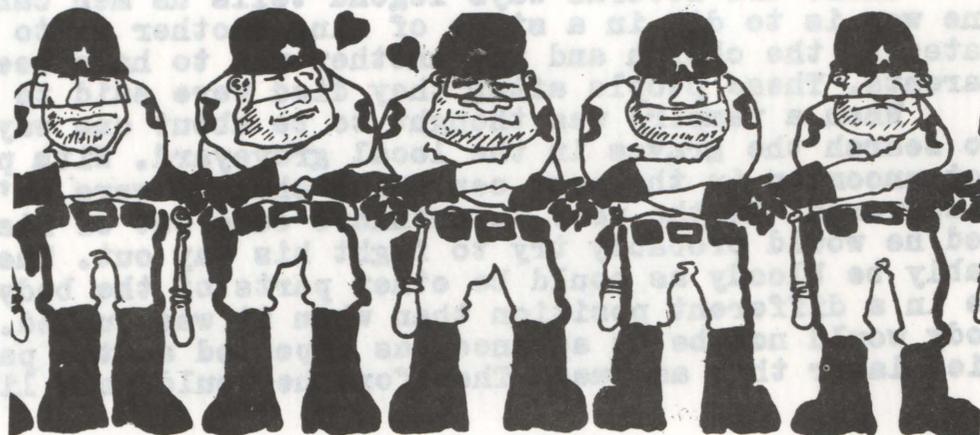
RUTHIN, Wales (Reuter)—A magistrate's court in this north Wales town fined a local "vampire" Thursday and warned him not to drink any more blood.

Farm worker Alan Dyche, 20, began telling friends he was a vampire, and to prove it staged a number of black magic ceremonies in which he killed six sheep, two lambs, four rabbits and a cat—and drank their blood.

The court was told that the ceremonies impressed witnesses who claimed that they twice heard thunder roll as Dyche lifted a cup of blood and declared: "Devil this is your drink."

He was put on probation for three years and ordered to pay compensation for the animals.

Kitchener-Waterloo Record
November 26, 1971



Tina's travelling sex show . . .

PHIL SYMES



"Tina Turner, Tina Turner, Tina Turner." The audience is repeatedly assaulted with the cry as Tina Turner writhes madly amidst clouds of smoke in the light of a flashing strobe. That's the explosive climax of the Ike and Tina Turner Revue which would more aptly be called "Soul Sister Tina's Travelling Sex Show".

Sex appears to be the message and it is hammered home pretty strongly. Tina, whose hips seem to have discovered the secret of perpetual motion, and the Ikettes draw everything from an audience while giving in return everything they have.

Tina and the Ikettes deny sex is an integral part of their act - "Tina wears those short dresses for comfort and we wear equally short ones so we don't look out of place" - was one of the Ikettes' explanation. But that's a little hard to take when you consider the way they move and the type of dresses they wear.

Off stage, Tina, in midi-skirt and very conventional blouse, looks quite domesticated and far from extrovert and explains she'd much rat-





her be at home looking after her children. "That's where I am mentally; but Ike is into other things and he's got other things in mind for me. The kids have a housekeeper to look after them and as they're all boys I don't worry about them as I would if they were girls."

On stage she's another person - the wickedest, most fun loving woman in show-business who taunts the audience to the point where her own safety is in danger.

Tina has an incomparable animal sex appeal and the show literally wallows in it - I'm prepared to bet some folk think it "outrageous" - but the Turners get away with it because they know they're not selling their show on that alone. Musically they have more to offer than most American acts.

Tina's voice, harsh and husky, and so forceful you suspect she'll burst a blood vessel at any second, will rip into even the most inhibited audience and leave them experiencing emotions they never knew they had. She has just the right voice for singing the hard rock they now feature strongly in the act but she can also sing some mean blues. However, the real boss of the show is Ike, "Stone Face" as Tina affectionately calls him. He stands in the background for most of the time playing some real expressive guitar, only occasionally joining Tina on vocals and it's a real treat to hear his fine bass voice. He's totally in command of the band, the Ikettes and even Tina. He arranges their numbers, rehearses them and even shows the Ikettes their stage routines. He's a gifted musician as well as being a shrewd business man - he handles all the Revue's bookings himself.

It's taken Ike and Tina a long time to arrive. When you see them on stage you'll wonder why. Ike and Tina have only one direction they can head in now - that's all the way up.





ONE of Britain's top dolly birds, Madeleine Smith, has shed her last stitch. "My posing days for pin-up pictures have got to stop," says the curvaceous beauty in her early 20s.

Maddy, as she's known, has adorned leading TV comedy and drama series and played a nude bathing scene in the Frankie Howard picture *Up Pompeii*.

There are more tantalising glimpses of her in a film *The Magnificent Seven Deadly Sins*.

But Miss Smith frowned and said: "I want to be a proper actress. If I don't start now I'll fade away. There's a serious risk that people will grow tired of me."

Image

"There have been enough pictures of Maddy's bosom, eyes and legs. Any pin-ups you see of me from now on will be old stock."

Apart from brushing up her acting image she reckons it will help her personal reputation.

Too many men in showbiz and the film world wrongly believe that she's always undressing, says Maddy.

"You're just a couple of bosoms they must have," she added. "On the whole there are too too many of these types around."

Maddy, who was educated at a convent and lives at home with her parents in Surrey, went on: "I've had far too many superficial boy friends or playboys and they've made me very depressed."

Fond

"You meet them at parties and you are terribly flattered because a famous film star (she named an international celebrity) asks you out a couple of times."

"I get genuinely fond of one or two of them and then I'm dropped after a few days and they are on to the next one."

Maddy is convinced that her best acting opportunity to break away from her telly bird image is just around the corner.

She has just finished filming a role in the BBC's new serial, *Glochmerie*, a ripe French comedy about installing a public convenience in a village. The serial will soon be screened.

WALKING with her two children across a suburban park, Mrs. Gloria Bomford noticed a small speck in the sky.

"At first I thought it was just a plane. As it got nearer I saw it was a strange object shaped like two saucers joined at the rims," she reported.

"It dropped down slowly as it came towards us. At about a hundred yards it stopped still, suspended like a lampshade. It was absolutely silent and beautifully controlled."

Mrs. Bomford told her story to the police and later to researchers of the British Unidentified Flying Objects Research Association. They questioned her and the children.

The stories tallied. All three made drawings of the craft. They were basically the same.

What Mrs. Bomford and her children claimed to have seen on that ordinary September afternoon two years ago was something that fitted the classic description of a flying saucer.

In the past five years, more than 200,000 ordinary people, with absolutely no reason for telling fantastic lies, have claimed to have seen unidentified flying objects.

Bad taste

Can they all have been mistaken? Or hoaxers?

Since the term "flying saucer" was first coined just 25 years ago, at least a million "sightings" have been claimed. Seventy per cent have been immediately discounted as hoaxes, misunderstandings or optical illusions.

Another 25 per cent can usually be disposed of by further investigation. But five per cent remain — cases which can't be explained away.

After two years of little activity, reports of alleged sightings are once again pouring in from all over the world — despite the fact that people are beginning to realise, to quote Gordon Creighton, a leading British expert, that "to see a flying saucer is unquestionably in extremely bad taste!"

"There are countless cases where people have been ridiculed, gaoled, put in mental homes or fired, all because they claimed to have seen a flying saucer."

Hazards

Mrs. Bomford remarked: "My sister didn't believe me. It's such an incredible thing to ask people to believe.

Can one million people be wrong?

Bristol Evening News
October 6, 1971

The saucers return



Part two
by
Bruce
Sandham

But I'm not daft and I'd never even thought of flying saucers before this."

Other alleged saucer sightings have caused epic distress and misery. For instance, an Italian engineer named Gianpetro Monguzzi was walking in the Alps with his wife when, he claimed, a flying saucer landed nearby.

Monguzzi took seven photographs which were published around the world.

He was expelled from membership of a professional body, and fired from his job. He has always maintained that the photographs were genuine.

It has also been claimed that any member of the French Air Force who admits to the possibility of flying saucers will have virtually no hope of promotion...

But such hazards have not prevented serious astronomers from making recent public statements.

For instance, Dr. Allen Hynek, who holds the chair of astronomy at North Western University, Illinois, told a symposium organised by the American Association for the Advancement of Science: "I believe that a phenomenon exists and that former vigilance must be restored."

Death

"Reputable scientists must be prevented from prematurely closing their minds against further study of U.F.O.s."

In Russia, despite official announcements that "flying saucers do not exist," government

research is still going on.

Recently, three astronomers at an observation station at Ogre in Latvia focused their telescope on what appeared to be "a lens-like disc about 330 feet in diameter with a bulge clearly visible in its centre."

Their report continued: "Around the disc three balls were slowly describing a circumference. All the four bodies were lustreless pearly-green. Eventually, the balls began to run away from the disc, each in its own direction."

The account was later verified by the Moscow Institute of Aviation.

Some flying saucer observers have hardly lived long enough to tell the tale. Last year, 50-year-old Acresi Bermudez claimed to have seen a blue and orange craft land in a field near his house in Bogota, Colombia.

A week later he died of an inexplicable illness involving vomiting and an extremely low temperature. The symptoms were identical to those caused by excessive radiation.

Other alleged sightings by logical reputable witnesses have withstood intensive scientific scrutiny. Here are some recent examples:

PETER WROATH, a member of the Astronomical Association, watched a "shining cone of light" through his telescope for over an hour. A physicist who was with him calculated that the object was 28 miles away, seven

miles above the earth, and 60 feet long. The object was sketched in some detail.

ANGUS BROOKS, a former military photographer, made detailed drawings of a "flying-cross" U.F.O. he saw off Britain's south coast. He was able to show the basic construction and details of fins on the fuselage.

BRIAN JENKINS, a coastguard in Brixham, was among several hundred people who saw a giant, cone-shaped object hovering over the town.

He said: "It was about twice as big as a Vulcan bomber. It was much too big to be a meteorological balloon."

But of course, for every responsibly-made report, there are half-a-dozen less reliable.

A German businessman has claimed to have found extra-terrestrial visitors cultivating fruit in the jungles of Peru — and even got a lift in their space craft.

Can all such reports be dismissed out of hand as the work of cranks and hoaxers?



IN A FAR corner of the Milky Way is a point in space marked on the star charts at W-3, which an increasing number of astronomers are regarding as a possible source of intelligent life.

For from the direction of W-3 are currently coming a series of radio waves thought to be too powerful to originate from a natural source.

Researchers at the Institute for Advanced Study, at Princeton, New Jersey, are taking the implications of this burst of activity from W-3 very seriously indeed. Particularly as it has coincided with a similar increase in the number of alleged sightings of unidentified flying objects. In other words, flying saucers.

Could there be any connection? Is it stretching scientific imagination just a little too far?

In fact, the theory that UFOs, if they exist, are steered by remote-control rather than by little green men, is now overwhelmingly accepted by space-scientists at Princeton and elsewhere.

A leading American



expert, Dr. James McDonald, remarked recently: "I call these objects probes rather than spacecraft because of the possibility that they are sent here by remote control, or are controlled by robots."

And British physicist Dr. Derwent Mercer ("People would die on the way here, but robots, if constructed by beings with a civilisation a few hundred years more advanced than ours, would possibly survive.")

And radio waves, which travel at 186,000 miles a second, would seem the best way to control them. Certainly, some strange

The saucers return



Bruce Sandham concludes his investigation

Bristol Evening News
October 7, 1971

Signals from outer space

Harlow Shapley of Harvard University has estimated that there is life on at least 100 million planets in our immediate space neighbourhood, many of them millions of years older than the earth.

It is the problem of vast distances which makes scientists and government investigators sceptical of the theory that spacecraft are manned by living beings.

The nearest star to earth is four light years away and there are 100,000 million stars in our galaxy alone, stretching 58,000 million, million, million miles to the edge of the known universe.

As Dr. Mercer has pointed out: "People would die on the way here, but robots, if constructed by beings with a civilisation a few hundred years more advanced than ours, would possibly survive."

And radio waves, which travel at 186,000 miles a second, would seem the best way to control them. Certainly, some strange

things seem to have been going on in radio communications.

As far back as 1963, 100 people in an Australian tracking station saw an unidentified object approaching the capsule of N.A.S.A. astronaut Gordon Cooper while making his last earth orbit in Mercury 9.

At the same time, Cooper's voice was interrupted by what was described as "unintelligible language transmission" on the channel reserved for space flights.

N.A.S.A. recorded the



transmission but was never able to identify or translate it.

One theory which has been formulated at Princeton is that W-3 is a cluster of artificial satellites inhabited by people who have been forced to leave their mother planet

after some catastrophe in the distant past.

Now, from their home in space, they are constantly sending radio-controlled space-craft across the galaxy.



endlessly searching for contact with intelligent life. At least, that's the theory...

What evidence is there to back it up? Certainly the waves are extremely powerful. If the source is a cloud of gas or a star it would need to have a temperature of a billion degrees centigrade — and few natural physical processes can produce such a temperature.

The waves also show certain characteristics which are typical of amplification on the MASER principle — microwave amplification by stimulated emission of radiation.

And further observation

has revealed that the signals appear to come from five separate sources. When each source was plotted on a chart, astronomers found to their astonishment that these five points formed a figure shaped like "omega" in the Greek alphabet, which also means "the last."

Of course, all this could be mere coincidence.

On the other hand, the behaviour of alleged



UFOs has tended to bear out the theory that they are under remote, rather than human, control.

There have been cases of police radios being jammed by interference at times of alleged UFO sightings.

In Japan recently, an unidentified object tracked on radar was estimated to be flying at around 25,000 m.p.h. one minute and at 300 m.p.h. the next. No human being is likely to have survived such deceleration.

If it all sounds too much like science-fiction, ask yourself what Stone Age men would have thought of TV pictures by satellite...

"If science has taught us anything," says the noted scientist and writer Arthur C. Clarke, "it is that we and our world are in no way unique..."

Dr. Carl Sagan, of Cornell University's Astronomy Department Armed Forces, has warned that we must be prepared to face the probability that we have already been investigated by intelligent beings from elsewhere in the universe.

Meanwhile, radio-telescopes are homing on to the mysterious signals from W-3, the tiny pinpoint in space which could well hold the key to some of the universe's most tantalising secrets.

UFO Sightings Are Reported Through Area

Various reports from all over the area of an unidentified flying object have been placed on file at the county sheriff's office and Illinois State Police Headquarters at Springfield.

Mrs. John Wyatt of Kincaid, informed the Breeze-Courier today that about 8 o'clock last night she and her husband were watching television when it suddenly began fading away. Wyatt

reportedly told his wife that he heard a piercing sound which caused pain to his ear, and went out side to investigate if there could be a plane or something causing the noise.

Mrs. Wyatt further commented and said that when she and her husband got outside they saw a large ball or domelike object with fire or objects shooting from it which were green and blue around the edge. Mrs. Wyatt said that she looked over to a neighbor's house and the object was about three miles in the air and stayed there for about one hour. After seeing the balls of fire shooting out, Mrs. Wyatt said

that the object then moved in a northwesterly direction toward Springfield.

She stated that she then called county authorities who notified the state police at Springfield. In checking with headquarters this afternoon, it was learned that sightings were reported from 8:30 until about 10:30 o'clock Tuesday night.

Their first sightings were reported just west of the police headquarters. Police notified the Springfield Airport which scanned

Breeze-Courier
Taylorville, Ill.
Oct. 6, 1971

the area with radar, revealing nothing. Sightings were also reported at Bulpitt, Jacksonville, Waverly, and Talloula, and by six state police troopers in the area including one from Taylorville. The object was reported to be from 300 to 3,000 feet in the area.

Goatman: a new horror story

By IVAN G. GOLDMAN

Times-Post News Service

WASHINGTON — Dusk along Fletchertown Road, somewhere near the lair of Goatman. The paved, pot-holed path winds through a two-mile stretch of dense woods in northeastern Prince George's County, Md., a secluded land where myths survive.

Beer cans, an occasional discarded mattress or junked car dot the road's edges. But the forest away from the thoroughfare is not traversed by man.

The trees shelter quiet strangeness. No traces of rabbit or squirrel, and birds do not sing.

Something, a squatting hulk, bars the way. Approached warily, it is perceived finally as a thing rectangular, a thing of man. A spent refrigerator, gutted brutally, and on its back. On its side is scrawled a message: "Goatman was here."

A clue revealed. Goatman, it is plain, owns a can of black spray paint.

It's Nov. 4, in the Huntington section of Old Bowie, at the edge of Goatman's forest, in a rural area about two miles northeast of the dead refrigerator. William Gheen and Raymond Hayden, both 20, walk in the morning chill beside the house of Mr. and Mrs. Lacie Daniels.

Gheen lives with the family. He and the others have been worried about Ginger, a 10-month-old dog missing from her pen since the previous night. Ginger is the special pet of April Edwards, 16, the daughter of Mrs. Daniels by a previous marriage.

DOG DECAPITATED

Gheen and Hayden simultaneously spy a small dark mass about the size of a football on the wet autumn grass. They investigate, finding a gruesome specter—the head of Ginger.

Ginger, a sprightly mongrel who closely resembled a German shepherd, has been decapitated cleanly at the neck.

The body is not found.

The word circulates throughout this distant corner of the county. It's a long-settled, but still sparsely populated region — a place apart from the Washington metropolitan area — yet within its geographical boundaries.

"Goatman!" exclaims many a youngster and, if truth be told, some grownups as well. It is said that Goatman always did entertain an appetite for dogs.

The Daniels family calls the county police, who express their regret over the telephone but offer no solutions.

And so another oral chapter is transcribed, reaffirming the enticingly horrible legend of Goatman.

No one speaks of the fact that Ginger's head was found about 40 yards from the Penn Central Railroad tracks — tracks traversed by swift metroliners that could easily strike an unwary dog, launch its head down the embankment and carry the body on the under-carriage to some distant location.

And just who is Goatman?

LOOKS LIKE MAN

"He's about the size of a man, and has a man's face. But he's all covered with fur and walks on his hind legs," says one young man. Does he believe such a creature exists?

"Well," he answers, evading the question, "I think people around here really believe in this Goatman. They see something move, and right away, they're on that telephone, calling for help."

It's difficult to get two people to agree on one description or history of the creature. He is an illusory being. Some stories say his upper body is man, and lower body goat.

Still others say he is just a man, not supernatural, but quite mad, living alone in his forest haunt, and committing periodic atrocities.

The University of Maryland folklore archives contain several tales of Goatman. The stories

were gathered by a student in a folklore class who interviewed high school students in northern Prince George's.

Some say Goatman originally was a scientist who experimented on goats at the nearby National Agricultural Research Centre — that he ran away to live in a shack in the forest. This version says he grew hair "all over his body," and that he would emerge from his secluded shack to spring upon passing cars, beating them with an ax.

"He's supposed to have killed about four dogs around here lately," says April Edwards, owner of Ginger.

"I know up the tracks somewhere a blue tick hound was killed about two months ago."

Capt. Lawrence Wheeler, Bowie district commander for the county police force, says his department receives calls "every once in a while" about Goatman.

"Sometimes the callers really mean it," he says, "and sometimes you know they're just playing a prank.

"All these calls come from strictly rural areas around Bowie — where people have lived for many generations as laborers and tenant farmers — where people have not had the opportunity to get much educa-

tion. The legend just gets passed on from generation to generation."

It's the night of Nov. 17, almost two weeks since the discovery of Ginger. Several neighborhood teen-agers are watching television in the living room of Raymond Hayden's house, around the corner from the Daniels place.

"Eeek!" someone shouts. "There's something out there."

The teen-agers rush to the window. They see, or think they see, a form, outlined against the night sky, sitting on top of a pickup truck.

"Auughhhh!"

Police are called. They come. They search. They find nothing.

"We saw whatever it was get off the truck, and go back toward the woods," recalls Kathy Edwards, April's sister. "I don't know, it could be a Goatman for all I know," she says with an embarrassed smile.

"There ain't no Goatman," scoffs a young man about 25. "He's goona get you next," retorts April Edwards.

UNCRACKED PROBLEM

CURATORS of a museum were delighted when they received what was their rarest exhibit . . . an egg 11½ ins. long.

That was six years ago. Now, although the egg is still on show at the Western Australian Museum in Perth, it is nothing but an embarrassment. Because nobody can positively identify it.

The egg was found in 1930 on a farm near Nannup, 250 miles south of Perth.

Australia is the home of one large bird, the emu, but an emu's egg is only about one-thirteenth the size of the exhibit.

Only one bird—now extinct—is known to have been capable of laying such a huge egg. That was the *aepyornis*. But this lived only in Madagascar, off the East African coast.



"We came here to find work!"

VICARS, WHITE WITCHES UPSET

Devil worship is latest British fad

LONDON (AP) — Black magic is spreading in Britain, upsetting village vicars and serious witches alike.

"All this devil worship is attracting people to the wrong sort of cult," complained Eleanor Bone, a "white" witch who says the only spells she casts are good ones that help in such ways as trying to remove warts.

Mrs. Bone runs a coven—six couples, plus Mrs. Bone as priestess—in the London suburb of Tooting Bec. Evil spells, she says, have no place in their monthly dances around a fire, but amateur dabbling in the black arts is getting them a bad name.

Church leaders are similarly worried about the growing interest in the occult.

"We are frightened of what seems to be a steady and continuing growth in the popularity of witchcraft and devil worship," said a Church of England spokesman, "and it is frightening to realize it is attracting young people."

There have been a number of bizarre events in England, apparently linked to the black magic craze:

A child's body was stolen from a grave. A young man hanged himself after his girlfriend hexed him. Another

youth was charged with murder after the body of an earl's grandson was found next to a bloodstained letter containing the words "Hail Satan."

The letter also had the Lord's Prayer written backwards—a favorite black magic incantation.

"This is a problem that the church has not met for the last 200 years," Rev. Tom Willis told an Anglican Church synod last weekend.

"But priests are now finding all over the country that they are having to cast out devils and evil spirits.

"People are turning away from material things like cars and refrigerators . . . the supernatural is gaining ascendancy.

"More and more people are dabbling in fortune telling, home seances, witchcraft and black magic."

Police say some members

of the score or so of black magic groups in the London area, who dance naked and conduct perverted church services, are respectable businessmen.

Con men have cashed in on the growing interest in the occult. A Birmingham "faith healer" got an eight-year jail sentence for defrauding £670 (\$1,675) out of women by removing evil spirits" through such techniques as anointing them and having sexual intercourse with them.

Sales are booming at the psychic bookshop on London's

Great Queen Street.

A gloomy London restaurant called Cafe Macabre is decorated with plaster skulls and coffin-shaped tables. It saw the stage debut of Alex Sanders, 45-year-old self-proclaimed "King of the Witches," who takes his ritual stage act around the country.

Mrs. Bone, the white witch, protests about the dabblers in the occult: "There are just too many half-baked groups springing up."

She says her own coven tries to help people and asks no money for its services.



Swedenborg believed or imagined, that he had visits with the angels.

Western Daily Press
(England)
Sept. 9, 1971

UFO riddle: Cloud theory 'rubbish'

A DOCTOR and former RAF fighter pilot yesterday challenged the official explanation of the Thing in the sky, that baffled stargazers from Scotland to Cornwall on Tuesday night.

Dr. David Carrick, aged 48, said he was "astonished" by Glasgow Weather Centre's statement that the Thing was a fluorescent chemical cloud ejected by a meteorological research rocket.

Dr. Carrick, medical adviser to the Financial Times, said: "I was travelling by car with my

Western Daily Press
Reporter

family from Tregaron, Cardiganshire, towards Aberystwyth.

"I saw a very bright light 40 degrees to the horizontal which moved rapidly to the left.

"The light then became hazy and developed a round shape. Then it became elliptical-shaped in other words it was typical of those pictures of flying saucers.

"It moved left rapidly and at 22.15 hours an air-

craft, which must have been an RAF plane flew towards it."

It appeared to be about an eighth the size of the Moon at first, said Dr. Carrick, then grew to about a quarter the size of the moon.

"It alarmed my family. I don't have any views on flying saucers, I do not believe or disbelieve in them. But I know this was like nothing I have seen before, ever."

The movements of the "Thing" did not correspond with the movements of a cloud being driven by wind, he said.



Barbara Rogers television glamour girl

Telepathic gift credited to seer

A widely-known event in the life of Swedenborg took place while he was on the way back to Stockholm after a visit in Great Britain. A report about this event was written down by Immanuel Kant, the famous philosopher. Here is a famous philosopher. Here is a shortened form of the Kant account:

"In the year 1759, toward the end of September, Swedenborg reached the city of Gothenburg from England. Mr. William Castel invited him to his house, with a party of 15 persons. At about 6 o'clock, Swedenborg went out and returned to the company pale and alarmed. He said that a dangerous fire had broken out in Stockholm, and that it was spreading rapidly,

"Swedenborg was restless. He stated that the house of one of his friends already was in ashes, and that his own home was in danger. At about 8 o'clock, after he had been out again, he said that the fire has been put out three doors from his home."

A few days later, a messen-



ger from Stockholm arrived with a letter telling the governor of Gothenburg about the fire. The letter confirmed that the fire had stopped burning a few doors from the home of Swedenborg.

The fire took place 300 miles from Gothenburg. The time was long before the telegraph or telephone was invented. Nor was there any railroad at that time. Letters were carried on boats, also in sacks by galloping riders. How could Swedenborg have obtained the news during the day of the fire? Was the story correctly reported by Kant?

Good witch used to drive out bad

WILLIMANTIC, Conn. (AP) If fire can be fought with fire, why not fight witches with witches? Why not.

So felt ghost chaser Edward Warren of Stepney when he was called in recently to see what was ailing a Willimantic woman who was saying funny things.

Things like she had been burned at the stake in 1639 after being condemned by a "pompous old flute."

That bit of history was extracted from the woman, whom Warren identifies only as Mrs. A, while under hypnosis.

Warren and his wife, Lorraine, who call themselves psychic investigators, figured the

woman was bewitched by the bad witch, Abigail, who died some 332 years ago. Their reasoning was that Mrs. A's late father had a habit of supping on home brew, then tripping to the cellar to conjure up witches.

Enter good witch Zia Rose from Bridgeport and her coven of 13 witches.

DON'T USE BROOMS

Not on brooms, however. They arrived in an old white convertible loaded with the necessary gear: Bell, broadsword, incense, altar, candlesticks, chalices, special amulets and a portable magic circle fashioned from a bedsheet.

"Now this ceremony is always very dangerous because we don't know what sort of forces we're dealing with," Zia explained. "Those outside the circle of protection could become obsessed or possessed by the forces summoned unless they are wearing a specially prepared amulet."

The ritual would be short, Zia explained, because she "had to get up at seven and take the kids to school."

Zia selected a nearby hill for the ritual, figuring lots of tragedies happened there during the Indian Wars, maybe even some prior witchcraft.

MAGIC CIRCLE

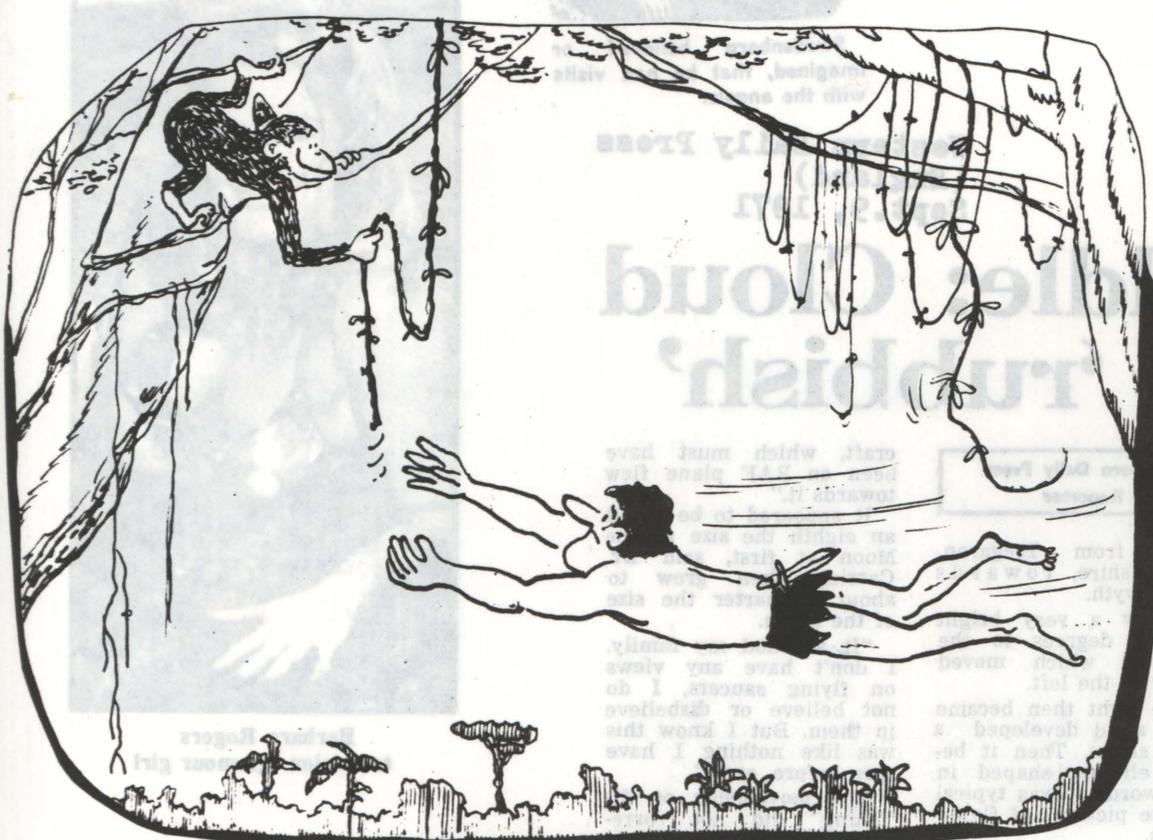
When the altar was set up, and candles and lanterns lighted, Mrs. A, wearing slacks and a black veil, stepped into the magic circle, followed by the witches.

Zia started the incantations and the others joined in; special water was poured on Mrs. A's forehead, and she was given a special cross to wear. A bell was tinkled.

Mrs. A said she felt dizzy. Zia, smelling success, was delighted.

She warned, however, that if the participants in the ritual hadn't concentrated properly, or hadn't had "pure intent," Abigail might come back.

**K-W Record
Nov. 22, 1971**



Letters

Dear Kurt:

Just thought I'd write a short note to tell you the Commander stopped by Saturday night for a couple of hours. He was feeling extremely good, so something must have gone his way. As I understand it, only two men in the patrol outrank him now.

This was one of those times when he "projected himself astrally". We can be sure that he isn't malevolent as he was sitting on the couch with his right arm on the Bible. He spotted my copy of Quest right off and glanced through it. We told him he could have it if he wanted it and we assume that he took it since it had vanished the next morning. He seemed to particularly like the back page of issue 15.

We discussed with him the possibility that he might "teleport" something into your office as further proof of his existence. However, he gets tired of having to prove that he is real and is touchy about the subject.

---"June"

*For the information of the readers, I received two letters after the above letter from June's husband and brother. They bore out her statement. For further information on this case read The Men in Black Report by Kurt Glemser.

Dear Kurt:

I received issue 15 of Quest much to my dismay. I enjoyed the Stamey article, his works are always well done, but the marijuana article did not digest to well. I fully realize that you wish to make Quest into a forum type of zine and present articles of various natures. But, you may or may not realize that such publications need to be presented in both pro and con basis in one issue.

Marijuana is a drug that creates an illusion of well being and relaxation. The aftereffect is the problem, perhaps not the addiction itself, but the psychological need for something stronger.

The object of the use of any drug is a false sense of security to the user!!! If you are so desperate as to need this false pretense, then you do not need drugs you need a head shrinker!!!

There are a lot of the younger set that read your zine and I think you should consider the vast future possibilities of this aspect. The publication of drug articles belongs in medical journals.

---Name Withheld

*So far the only thing wrong with smoking marijuana are the chances of getting arrested. This



"Son, I'm glad you kicked the drug scene and switched to booze."



was mentioned in the article so I did present the con. As for making a pro-marijuana statement I made none. I merely gave the known facts.

Marijuana is not physically addictive and it has been proven that marijuana does NOT create a psychological need for something stronger. A psychological need for pot may arise in some weak individuals but this does not justify the strict laws against the drug. Alcohol and cigarettes are physically addictive yet they are legal. I don't expect pot to become legal but I think a fine of no more than \$100 is sufficient. The laws are doing more damage than the drug ever will. If in the future it is proven that marijuana is damaging I will report it but until then I can't just make up reasons for not smoking it.

In all my research I haven't met anyone who smokes pot for security. I've met a few young kids (13 or so years old) who smoke it to be "in". This type of security is different from the type you mention which is a psychological problem and may indeed need a headshrinker.

The statement that drug articles belong in medical journals is ridiculous. Drugs are affecting us all, either directly or indirectly. The facts I gave are the conclusions of scientists and were taken from scientific magazines. The only conclusion I drew was that the facts presented "do not justify the current laws against marijuana. Let's hope for more scientific research and less scare campaigns on the subject". If that isn't a responsible statement then I don't know what is.

The latest study by two Seattle researchers (reported by the Canadian Press November 22, 1971) states 6% of the 106 pot users studied had experimented with heroin, opium or morphine once or twice. None were addicted to any hard drugs.K.G.G.



Why do you think they call it dope?



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